

A stylized map of Europe is centered on the page. The map is composed of several overlapping circles. Some regions of the map are filled with solid black, including the British Isles, a large area in the north, and a portion of the south. The text 'BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES' is overlaid on the map. Below the map, the acronyms 'ecsc', 'eec', and 'eaec' are listed vertically.

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BULLETIN

of the European Communities

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION

This Bulletin is published monthly by the Secretariat of the Commission of the European Communities. It appears in the four Community languages, in English and in Spanish. It gives news of the activities of the Commission and the other institutions of the three Communities: European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), European Economic Community (EEC) and European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

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

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I. Agriculture 1980: towards structural reform

The European Commission has launched a programme for reforming agriculture over a period of ten years; it wishes to change the current trend in such a way that agriculture in the Community will no longer lag behind but will develop as favourably as other sectors of the economy. Policy guidelines and a review of the current state of affairs are contained in a statement on "The Reform of Agriculture in the European Economic Community" made by Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, at a Council meeting on 10 December 1968.

The European Commission notes that agriculture has been a problem for very many years. A great deal of money has already been spent, considerable improvements have been achieved and labour productivity has gone up more in farming than in the economy as a whole, but no clear solution has yet been found to the major problems. On balance, the agricultural population is not getting its share of today's rapid increase in prosperity. This cannot be remedied merely by setting up a common market with a common price policy. Something more is needed.

Price policy alone not enough

Production of most farm commodities is rising more rapidly than consumption. Production quotas, however, are no solution. Apart from the great technical and administrative drawbacks involved, they run counter to the specialization which is one of the main benefits offered by the common market. However, a cutback in production alone results in a lower income for the producer. And this can only be offset by still higher prices or by expanding production of other products, which again leads to market distortion.

It is impossible in the Commission's view to ensure, through price policy alone, that the farming population shall have a reasonable income and that the market shall be balanced. Market and price policies can help to increase prosperity, but only if the pattern of production is adapted at the same time. The Commission therefore wishes to remove the economic and legislative barriers which are making it difficult to increase the scale of farms and improve the mobility of land and labour.

Production units too small

As many as 80% of farms in the European Community are too small to provide enough work for one man on a rational basis. With modern facilities one man can easily cope with 30 to 40 hectares or 40 cows.

It is generally recognized that new jobs in manufacturing and services will continue to attract workers from the land. But if over a period of about ten years we want to raise the farmer's standard of living enough for the present leeway to be made good, then the annual reduction in the farm population will have to be raised slightly.¹ Between 1960 and 1970, 4.7 million people will have left farming, and 5 million more will leave between 1970 and 1980. Of these 5 million, about 2.5 million will retire because of their age and the other 2.5 million will go to jobs in industry.

¹ This would bring the active farming population of the Community in 1980 to 6% of the total working population, compared with 15.7% in 1965. The rapidity with which the situation is developing can be seen from the figures for recent years: in 1960 the percentage was still 20.7.

Human and social problems

The Commission points out that the implementation of a policy designed to guide agricultural production along modern lines will make very great demands on the farming community. Rapid changes in the pattern of production and an increase in the size of holdings require a high degree of adaptability. The Commission is convinced that a very large section of the farm population is prepared to make the effort. It emphasizes the fact that the new policy will work only if co-operation is completely voluntary: coercion is out of the question. The responsibility will fall primarily on the agricultural population itself; but it is only by the community at large that the problem can really be solved. It would be extremely short-sighted of all those who bear political responsibility if they were not to point the way.

Social, financial and economic problems have their part in the matter, too, quite apart from the ticklish question of human relations. The Commission says that there are considerable tensions in the farming community. There is a feeling of despair in very many people who see no future in their work and yet are unable to escape from the situation. It needs no emphasizing that these tensions will inevitably lead to some sort of explosion if no clear prospects are offered. A few simplistic solutions will not do. Nor will the developments that are needed be brought about as part of a rigid schedule of legislation and implementing measures. On the contrary, farmers, both as individuals and in their trade organizations, will have to be encouraged to do a great deal for themselves. At the same time, it is clear that what has been built up over the years cannot simply be demolished.

The structure of production

The key to the problem is the structure of production. This should be concentrated on efficiently run farms of a size that would permit of an optimum combination of the various factors involved: the use of modern techniques, better investment opportunities and a working week for farmers in line with what is normal for workers in other sectors.

The Commission is thinking of "production units" of no less than 80 hectares of arable for holdings growing grain or of at least 40 head of dairy cattle or 10 000 laying hens. Units of this size could be obtained by expansion or voluntary amalgamation, and "modern agricultural enterprises" — the most highly developed type of farm — could be established by the amalgamation of production units. The Commission would like to see these developments encouraged by the removal of the legal and tax barriers at present hampering the creation of such farms.

The measures proposed

To help production units get off the ground, the Commission is considering grants, investment subsidies and arrangements for guaranteeing loans.

Member countries' expenditures to improve agricultural structure will have to be directed more and more towards realizing these new aims. The EAGGF's Guidance Section will soon concentrate on them exclusively.

The "modern agricultural enterprises" will employ fewer workers than the farms from which they have grown. Older people will be given financial help so that they can retire if they do not wish to keep on working. Farmers over 55 who do not wish

to stay on and who make their land available for the structural reform programme will be given appropriate financial compensation. But younger farmers too will have to be helped to leave farming by means of financial assistance or training for other jobs. One of the Commission's ideas is for scholarships to be awarded to children from farming families.

In order to adapt the total agricultural area to the requirements of consumption and exports of farm produce, no new land should be used for agricultural purposes and unsuitable land will have to be withdrawn from use. This would help to meet the growing need for recreation facilities: we are getting more and more leisure in the Community but are having to live in more and more densely populated industrial centres. The programme provides for subsidized afforestation of some 4 million hectares to make up for the extreme shortage of timber that FAO forecasts for the Community in the years ahead.

As one of a number of special measures to restore equilibrium in the short term, the Commission wishes to cut back the number of dairy cows from 22 million to about 19 million over a four-year period. To offset the loss of income resulting from a cutback in dairy cows, a slaughter subsidy would be paid out in the first two years. Obviously, the Member States themselves should meanwhile terminate any measures which maintain or increase their dairy herds. Fattening subsidies are also envisaged to improve the beef and veal position. As prices on the market for oils and fats have slumped, a charge will be levied on processors, the proceeds to go to the associated countries. The Commission wishes to reduce the sugar quota.

Market structure

M. Mansholt noted that improvements to market structure and distribution are also essential if full benefit is to be drawn from the common market. The Commission feels that there should be an efficient information service to keep all concerned up to date on the current position and future prospects of supply, demand and stocks. Some degree of discipline is needed to preclude market distortion, and the only way to satisfy demand is for producers to form into groups. In order to make it easier to attain these aims the Commission proposes that Community-wide organizations be set up for each commodity or group of commodities.

Basic approach

A reform of farming can be carried through only if the differing circumstances of each region are taken into account. What is needed here is a decentralized regional policy, together with an active training policy (the new-style farming will need well-trained managers) and a social policy that will take care of the 800 000 or so farmers who are now over 65; the European Social Fund should be put in a position to play a full part in the retraining of younger farmers.

Implementing these measures over a period of ten years will cost millions. It should be borne in mind that the EEC countries themselves spent no less than 1 900 million units of account on improving agricultural structure in 1967. Only 1 300 million of this total, however, was intended for measures corresponding to what the Commission is now proposing. The EEC countries' expenditure on structural improvements is constantly going up, and the total budget for 1980 could amount to much

more than the cost of the Commission's new programme.¹ Drastic reform is the only means of ending the financial, economic and social chaos which we still call "the agricultural problem" in 1968.

Price proposals for 1969/70

In the field of prices the Commission draws attention in particular to the critical situation in the grain and sugar industries — and even more in dairying.

The Community has large surpluses of certain kinds of grain. The Commission therefore wants to refrain from increasing the target price and to reduce slightly the intervention prices for common wheat, barley and rye in order to stimulate consumption of domestic grain. No change is proposed in durum and maize prices, nor in rice prices. Any reduction in the price of sugar would have to be a big one to have the desired effect, because production is much too high. The Commission therefore suggests a slightly lower price together with a linear reduction of production quotas for 1969/70. The Commission intends to cut down the growth of oilseed production by lowering the target price for rapeseed. Measures affecting price are of no avail in the dairy industry. Since milk prices are a factor in the incomes of a large number of farmers,² the Commission proposes that for 1969/70 the milk price be left as it is, but suggests a cut in the price of butter and special measures to cut back milk production. At the same time the Commission hopes to stimulate output of top-quality beef, of which there is a shortage in the Community; no price changes are proposed here. The Commission also envisages measures to make the market in fruit and vegetables more balanced.

Agricultural prices 1969/70: Commission proposals

u.a./t

Commodity	Type of price	Current price	Proposed price	Period of application
Durum wheat	Target price	125.00	125.00	
	Basic intervention price	117.50	117.50	
	Minimum price (wholesale) guaranteed to producer	145.00	145.00	
Common wheat	Target price	106.25	106.25	1.8.69-31.7.70
	Basic intervention price	98.75	97.75	
Barley	Target price	94.44	94.44	
	Basic intervention price	87.97	86.98	
Maize	Target price	94.94	94.94	

¹ If no action is taken, the Community's butter surplus could mount at a rate in excess of 300 000 tons a year. By 1969, at this rate, storage facilities for butter would already be inadequate. From then on it would be impossible to take effective action in the dairy industry by means of market and price policies.

² Well over half the EEC's farms are small dairy farms.

Rye	Target price	97.50	97.50	
	Basic intervention price	91.00	90.00	
<hr/>				
Rice	Target price	189.70	189.70	1.9.69- 31.8.70
<hr/>				
Sugar	Minimum price for beet	17.00	16.00	
	Price for "medium-price beet"	10.00	9.00	1.7.69-
	Target price for white sugar	223.50	221.70	30.6.70
	Intervention price for white sugar	212.30	211.70	
<hr/>				
Oilseeds	Target price	202.50	197.50	1.7.69-
	Basic intervention price	196.50	191.50	30.6.70
<hr/>				
Milk	Target price	103.00	103.00	
	Intervention price :			
	Butter	1 735.00	1 110.00	
	Skim milk powder	412.50	712.50	
	Cheese - Grana padano	1 248.00	1 428.00	1.4.69-
	Parmesan	1 488.00	1 668.00	31.3.70
	Direct aid for skim milk :			
	Powder	82.50	382.50	
Liquid	15.00	42.50		
<hr/>				
Beef and veal	Guide price for grown cattle (live weight)	680.00	680.00	1.4.69-
	Guide price for calves (live weight)	915.00	915.00	31.3.70

Special measures

Sugar:

Reduction of quotas by 5% — from 6 480 000 tons in 1968/69 to 6 156 000 tons in 1969/70.

Dairy and beef cattle:

Slaughter subsidy in 1969 and 1970 of 300 units of account per dairy cow, for farmers who slaughter all their stock;

Fattening subsidy for 1969 and 1970 of 10 units of account per 100 kg live weight, for specified grades.

Butter surpluses:

Deliveries to specific food industries;

Deliveries to consumers in the form of concentrated butter;

Deliveries to certain sections of the community where there is room for increased butter consumption;

Addition of butter to feed for calves;

Export of dairy produce to developing countries;

Reduction of the price of butter by 0.625 u.a. per kg.

Oils and fats:

Introduction of a tax on products processed from oilseeds and oleaginous fruit. The proceeds from this tax could be used, for instance, to offset the ill effects of low world prices on countries associated with the Community.

II. Belgian and French proposals concerning the construction of Europe

(Information documents)

Statement¹ by M. Pierre Harmel, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Association of European Journalists at Val Duchesse (3 October 1968)

“What are the pillars on which Europe is being built? As I see it, there are two.

Chronologically, five of us first joined together by the Brussels Treaty of 1948, the group being increased to seven by the Paris protocols of 1954 from which Western European Union emerged. Meetings of WEU rarely produce any spectacular decisions, but, more important than the institution itself, are the mutual undertakings by which the European States affirm their purpose in the broadest and most formal terms. In the Preamble to the Brussels Treaty and Paris protocols, the signatory States declare that they are “desirous ... of promoting the unity and of encouraging the progressive integration of Europe”. Even more to the point, Article 8 of the Treaty sets up a Council of Ministers “for the purposes of strengthening peace and security and of promoting unity and of encouraging the progressive integration of Europe and closer co-operation between them (i.e. the High Contracting Parties) and with other European organizations”. This will to unity and integration proclaimed twenty years ago makes no reference to a time-limit; it is not confined to certain sectors; it does not even indicate which countries are covered. It is a declaration of will, of fundamental nature, and it has proved to be a fruitful one because from it emerged the European institutions we know today. It was no accident that the Intergovernmental Committee, which was instructed by the Messina Conference to draft what was to become the Treaty of Rome, was initially composed of representatives of the seven signatories to the Paris protocols. These Brussels and Paris agreements have lost none of their interest in our eyes. Because they bore fruit in the past — indirectly at least — we should see whether these undertakings, which are still valid, cannot produce equally good results in the future.

Obviously, the second pillar is the Communities in which six of the seven European States were able to give practical expression, in the economic and energy fields, to the will to unite and integrate which they affirmed in principle through the Western European Union. There is no need for me to speak to you — of all people — of the success of this undertaking. It has never exerted a greater force of attraction than it does today. But we have also had our difficult moments. Doubtless many of you will remember the crisis in the second half of 1965, when the supranational character of the Community seemed to be in danger. The agreements reached at Luxembourg made it possible to bring this crisis to an end without any damage either to the essential role which the Commission must play or to the Treaty rule on majority voting. May I remind you that five States have reaffirmed their attachment in principle to this rule; they are resolved to use all fair means of conciliation where unanimity is required and where the Treaty calls for a majority, but they have also declared that they are bound to apply this rule when all attempts at conciliation fail. May I add that neither the Europe of the Six, nor the Europe of the Seven, can allow “preferential

¹ Text distributed in French and Dutch by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

solidarities" to exist within their organizations. Our Communities must remain communities of equal rights: the letter and the spirit of the Treaties would be violated if coalitions against one member country emerged within either the Common Market or Western European Union; the same would apply if one or two countries endeavoured to impose a will to hegemony on the others.

Now that we have together reflected on the bases of the construction of Europe, a question arises. Where, when and how can we give back to Europe that creative ardour which alone can nourish faith in the European idea? Where, when and how are we to move on from declarations of intent to concrete proposals?

Let us begin by looking at the situation within the Communities. We must admit that we have got bogged down on the key problem of enlargement. We have known since 29 December last that any early opening of the negotiations provided for in Article 237 of the Treaty was impossible. We have known since the last Council meeting that more expense of imagination — we still have some reserves of this — will be needed to find and establish in the immediate future "waiting relations" with the applicants which will be acceptable to the Six and to Great Britain. To further the search for a solution we are insisting that the membership applications remain on the Council's agenda and that the matter be discussed there. This is the least we can do, 18 months after lodging of the applications: it would be unseemly to give way to discouragement or to discourage the countries which have applied to join us.

We must also be quite definite about what we will not do!

In the first place, we will respect the Treaty — if one Member State uses its veto, a new member cannot be forced on the Community. We may be extremely disappointed about this but we will bow to the procedure we accepted in signing the Treaty. If we let it be believed that we would be prepared to allow Britain into the Community and take a chance on France leaving, we would be creating a false dilemma. We are obviously attached to the Community of the Six. Besides, as George Brown said not long ago, Great Britain wants to join a living Community, not a dead one!

Another point is this: the internal development of the Communities must be pursued. I would like to make myself quite clear on this point. Belgium is, and will continue to be, a firm devotee of Community development in all areas covered by the Treaty of Rome. Our dearest wish is to see the Community, which has already established its structures in certain traditional sectors, turning its attention to branches with the highest content of technological development. These are the branches that will keep the Community in the forefront of progress and will ensure it a place and influence at international level. On this point, the proposals on the development of the Community put forward by M. Brandt on Friday last will certainly be taken up by the Commission and discussed at a forthcoming Council meeting. But because we attach great importance to the future of the Communities, we would like to say this: the difficulties inherent in the development of the Communities will not be overcome in the future — nor were they in the past — without a generous dose of political will on the part of the States. Experiences of recent months have created an atmosphere of political malaise within the Community, in that five States found that they were unable to make themselves understood or heard by the sixth on important issues. If important, significant progress is to be made in the development of the Communities, there must be an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good will.

As M. Brandt said, there is an obvious *de facto* relationship between the problem of enlarging the Communities and the problem of their development. We must be quite sure that the internal development of the Communities, which everyone wants,

is not used as an alibi or a substitute for a common political vision of Europe's future, expressed within the Communities or elsewhere. Even if ways to Europe were to open up outside the Communities, we are convinced that, in the end, the Communities would be restored to their natural place in the heart of the Europe of tomorrow.

What other ways are there?

First, we must mention the problem of political co-operation and notably the co-ordination of the foreign policies of the European countries. This way is marked out for us in Article 8 of the Brussels Treaty; it seems to us to be particularly opportune under present circumstances and in line with public opinion. We firmly intend, in agreement with our Benelux partners, to bring this problem up for discussion at the next WEU Council meeting and to formulate proposals.

We want to move on from occasional consultation at least to a stage where consultation would be compulsory on agreed topics. This would be an important step towards harmonizing our foreign policies. These proposals will take into account efforts made in the past and notably the need for an institutional structure of some kind to buttress the work done by our Governments, if we wish to succeed.

At the same time, perhaps in the same place, we have to bring up the defence problem. This falls within the natural competence of Western European Union and has assumed particular importance since France decided to move away from the Atlantic military organization in peacetime. Regular exchanges of views on defence problems could lead to co-ordinated defensive action by the countries of Europe, making it possible to create, within NATO, what should be the European pillar of the Alliance.

We believe that nobody who wants a strong Europe could object to increased co-operation between the European States in military matters, nor could they object to more balanced relations within the Alliance. In this setting, and as a minimum, we would like to see co-ordination within Europe in arms manufacture and procurement.

We would also like, as soon as possible, to do something about technology. On this point, may I draw your attention to the remarkable report presented to the ELDO Conference in Paris the day before yesterday by my colleague M. Théo Lefèvre. After an inquiry he carried out as part of a good offices mission, he describes the conditions for effective European technological co-operation:

1. It should extend to all the main areas of advanced technology; specialized agencies for different sectors are manifestly inadequate.
2. Solidarity should extend beyond the research stage to production and marketing; this would presuppose the creation of industrial consortia, grouping enterprises from several States.
3. Solidarity should cover a long period so that it will be possible, over a number of programmes, to allot to each country an equitable share in the jobs, the business and the new techniques involved; this could not be done under a single programme without impairing its effectiveness.

These are the views of the Belgian Government.

Finally there is the monetary problem. The division of Europe is particularly unfortunate here. Our currencies are linked by a *de facto* solidarity. Acting as a body, we

are even in a position to play a determining role in international monetary policy. But we have no institution which would enable us to organize this solidarity on equitable bases and exercise to the full our responsibility and our power at world level.

Politics, defence, technology, monetary policy — these are four avenues for European co-operation which we want to explore in the months ahead. The first two are outside the province of the Communities, while certain aspects of technology and monetary policy affect them. Without bringing up legal problems, and in the interests of efficiency alone, the special forms of co-operation that these sectors call for would have to be organized with the Communities. We would not be exceeding the precise terms of Article 8 of the Treaty mentioned earlier in doing this.

We would like to explore these new avenues as a group of seven in co-operation with all Western European countries which are destined to unite and have committed themselves to do so. The aim is to advance as a group of seven along new routes. But if, having made the attempt, it proves impossible for the seven of us to reach agreed conclusions, there is no reason why the "tool should be discarded". I mentioned a short time ago that the Common Market plan began with discussions between seven countries but became a reality with six and an open Treaty. Moreover, States that are not members of Western European Union might well be interested in projects of this kind.

There may be many perfectly valid reasons why, at a given moment, one State is not prepared to take a particular step while others are. This cannot be allowed to act as a permanent brake on progress; if it is, we may as well abandon once and for all any hope of advancing towards European integration. No train would ever run if it had to wait for all the passengers to be ready when it leaves the station. The golden rule is to try to avoid defections from the ranks but to refuse to be discouraged if it proves necessary to begin an undertaking with fewer participants than one would have hoped.

I believe that many European leaders share these conclusions. I also believe that they prove that we have now reached a point where a choice must be made. Either we go ahead and create the agencies and instruments of effective co-operation or the retreat to national programmes and policies will become more and more marked in the face of present difficulties.

I believe, in conclusion, that we must not take a too narrow or too legalistic view of things. Europe is not exclusively the Europe of the Six or that of the Seven; it is all those countries which at any given moment are prepared to promote unity and integration in a sector and who accept the trials and the glory of this task. Let us go ahead, then, without further delay and create the Europe of European wills, as we have often said before, "wherever this is possible".

Programme for strengthening the European Economic Community:
Memorandum of the French delegation presented by M. Michel Debré, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the Council meeting on 4-5 November 1968

"Over the last ten years the French Government has given constant proof of the importance it attaches to the European venture based on the Treaties of Paris and Rome establishing the European Communities. It is convinced that the remarkable climate of expansion which the Member States have experienced during this period is largely the result of joint action to give effect to the provisions of these Treaties

and that it is in the interest of France and of each of her Community partners to pursue this effort without any slackening of pace. It intends, for its part, to work in this direction and it is in this spirit that it is proposing a programme for strengthening the European Communities.

Progress up to now has been rapid and decisive in the field of the movement of goods, of major significance in agriculture, and important in other spheres. This progress, accompanied by a growing interpenetration of peoples and ideas, has made it possible to create the framework of a single market much more quickly than had been thought possible at the outset, and has made a powerful contribution to ensuring economic advance in the Member States.

The Governments signatory to the Treaties must now make fresh efforts to ensure the success of the work already completed by moving towards greater economic union.

The French Government is aware of the vastness and diversity of such a task. Decisions necessary for the smooth functioning of the common agricultural policy must be adopted in the months ahead; harmonization begun with the merger of the Communities' institutions must be completed by merging the Treaties. A precondition is that the Member States pursue and strengthen co-operation in the field of economic and monetary policy.

But other decisions are urgently needed to put the finishing touches to the customs union, which is now an accomplished fact, and to lay the foundations for economic union. What has been achieved must be consolidated and work which is already far advanced must be finalized without loss of time. Fresh, decisive impetus must be given to the examination of problems whose solution is indispensable if the Common Market, already launched in the agricultural sphere, is to blossom fully at the industrial level. The present programme concerns all these questions.

1. In a resolution dated 26 July 1966 the Member States agreed that before intra-Community customs duties were eliminated they would harmonize their customs legislation to the extent necessary to prevent certain deflections of trade.

Some important decisions have been taken in accordance with this resolution. However, they only cover part of the programme which the Council had set itself as a target. Other proposed regulations and directives are still under discussion; it would clearly be profitable to speed up their adoption.

In this spirit, it is proposed that the Council should adopt between now and 31 December 1968 all the proposed regulations and directives on Community transit, free zones, inwards processing traffic, customs warehouses, payment of customs duties, and the pre-financing of refunds.

2. With a view to facilitating the free movement of goods within the Common Market, henceforth free of all tariff obstacles, it is proposed that the Council pay special attention to the abolition of technical obstacles to trade, which must be gradual but nevertheless as rapid as possible.

The Commission has put forward some proposals on this subject; these are in the form of a general programme accompanied by a time-table for the abolition of these obstacles. These proposals are under discussion.

It would be desirable if these discussions could be speeded up so that the Council may decide on a definitive time-table by 1 February 1969.

The varied nature of the rules to which the manufacture and marketing of many products, notably foodstuffs, are subject in each of the Member States can inhibit the internal expansion of trade and the formation of a homogeneous market, just as the existence of technical obstacles does.

Directives on the harmonization of national regulations for a number of products are now being examined.

The Council should agree on the need to adopt them before 31 March 1969, and in the weeks following should define the further measures which seem necessary.

3. The Community is rightly concerned to guarantee inventors wider territorial protection than that resulting from the application of national legislation only and in recent years its interest in the institution of a Community patent has never flagged. However, work in this sphere came to a stop four years ago, although the concern which prompted it in the first place is one of the most burning questions of the hour.

Other European States are interested in this question and it might moreover be of advantage to Community countries to participate in a patent-issuing system extending beyond the territory of the Member States. For these reasons, the French Government is, for its part, prepared to resume discussions within the Six on a European patents system. Other European countries interested could be invited to take part in these discussions once the member countries had defined their views on the subject.

4. The French Government has always shown the most sustained interest in anything that could be done by the Member States to eliminate legal and tax obstacles hindering the formation of enterprises adapted to the size of the Common Market and of a genuine Community nature.

It was in this spirit that it took the initiative some years ago and proposed that Articles for a European trading company be drafted, since when it has taken part in discussions to this end and in others on arrangements to facilitate mergers between Common Market enterprises.

The French Government remains convinced of the need to inject fresh life into these discussions and is certain that they can be brought to a successful conclusion. It would therefore be prepared, for its part, to explore solutions by which the major difficulties which discussions on a European trading company have so far encountered could be rapidly overcome. Simultaneously, the drafting of the Articles should be put in hand as soon as possible.

5. One outstanding result of the achievement of the Common Market has been the development of co-operation agreements between enterprises in the Member States. This is both a natural and a desirable trend.

However, the provisions of the Treaty and those of Regulation No. 17 on agreements could have inhibited this development if the Commission had not had the happy idea of interpreting both sets of provisions in such a way as to avoid any drawback of this kind.

It would be useful, nevertheless, if the Council were to hold a debate on this subject with a view to defining more precisely, in agreement with the Commission, the attitude that the Community should adopt in an area of such importance for its future.

6. The French Government is aware of the importance which co-operation between the Member States of the Community in the fields of scientific research and technology

could have and continues to hope that the Council's resolution of 31 October 1967 on this subject will be implemented.

In view of the delays that have occurred, it considers that the Commission should renew the mandate given to the *ad hoc* working party of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee on 31 October 1967 and supply it with a new time-table. In accordance with the decision of 31 October 1967, it will be open to the working party to amend the list of fields in which possibilities of co-operation could be examined.

There would be no objection from the beginning of the preparatory discussions to the possibility of outside participation being examined; recommendations could be made on this point should such participation seem desirable and the Council would examine this aspect of the problem with particular attention.

7. Harmonization of taxation on capital and of indirect taxation is indispensable to the efficient operation of the Common Market. However, this is not going ahead as rapidly as the growing interpenetration of the Member States' capital markets and the speed-up decided on in the completion of the customs union would demand.

A very vast field of action is open to the Member States. As an earnest of their determination to press ahead rapidly in this field, the French Government proposes that the Council should agree on a number of decisions before 31 March 1969 and adopt a further time-table on that date.

It considers that one of the decisions to be taken before 31 March 1969 should deal with the taxation of mergers, for which the Commission has framed general proposals. It should also be possible, in the same lapse of time, to agree a directive on taxes affecting contribution of capital.

As far as excise matters are concerned, the first decisions could deal with the abolition of discriminations already noted by the Commission.

8. In July last the Council adopted a first batch of texts on the common transport policy and began its study of further regulations.

Work in this field should proceed in such a way as to allow the Council effectively to adopt, before the end of the year, and in accordance with its decision of 14 December 1967, the regulations on the normalization of railway accounts and on action by the States in the matter of the public service obligations of transport enterprises. A further time-table should be drawn up at the beginning of next year.

9. The Council defined the aims of the common energy market in the Protocol of Agreement of 21 April 1964. On 12 July 1967 it approved a report on the Community's petroleum and natural gas policy which sets out the guidelines to be followed, notably with regard to supplies and trade policy, and indicates the attention which should be devoted to Community enterprises. At that time, the Council and the Commission agreed that work in hand in this field would be actively pursued.

The Commission is in the process of drafting a report on energy policy. It would be useful if this work could be finished in time for the report to be submitted to the Council before 31 December 1968.

Procedures have already been set in motion for most of the actions just mentioned. Care should be taken to ensure that these are rapidly pursued, so that the Council may be informed and take a decision within the time-limits planned.

Other action, however, should be discussed in the Council without delay if the studies in hand have reached a point at which no further satisfactory progress is possible at expert level or if work has been suspended for a long time and a fresh Council debate appears necessary, or, finally, if the Council has never specifically discussed the questions at issue as such.

The French Government hopes that these proposals will be examined in their entirety by the Council at its meeting on 4-5 November."

Press release distributed by the General Secretariat of the Council on discussions of these problems at the meeting of 4-5 November 1968

"Applications for membership

The Council had a thorough exchange of views on the various proposals before it in connection with the applications made by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, and also the letter from the Swedish Government.

At the end of its discussions, the Council agreed to instruct the Permanent Representatives to examine all the proposals which had been put forward in close co-operation with Commission representatives and in the light of that day's discussions and with particular reference to trade arrangements and technological co-operation.

It was understood that any proposals which may be made on the subject of possible co-operation in these two fields with other interested European countries will also be examined in this way.

Strengthening the European Economic Community

The Council had a very thorough exchange of views on the memorandum submitted by the French Government on action concerned with strengthening the European Economic Community.

The Council noted that there is a unanimous political will to strengthen this Community.

It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to study the French Government's suggestions as well as those put forward by the other delegations in close co-operation with the Commission, and to report back."

III. The tenth anniversary of the Court of Justice and the affirmation of Community law

On 23 October 1968 the Court of Justice of the European Communities held a ceremonial sitting to mark the tenth anniversary of taking up its duties, which coincided with the fifteenth anniversary of the Court of Justice of the ECSC. The members and officers of the Court are as follows:

- M. Robert Lecourt, President
- M. Alberto Trabucchi, President of the First Chamber
- M. Josse Mertens de Wilmars, President of the Second Chamber
- M. A.M. Donner, Judge
- M. Walter Strauss, Judge
- M. Ricardo Monaco, Judge
- M. Pierre Pescatore, Judge
- M. Karl Roemer, Advocate-General
- M. Joseph Gand, Advocate-General
- M. Albert van Houtte, Registrar

Among the many prominent figures present were H.E. M. Alfred Loesch, Grand Marshall of the Grand Ducal Court of Luxembourg, representing H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, M. Pierre Werner, Minister of State and Prime Minister of Luxembourg, representing the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, M. Joseph Wohlfahrt, Vice-President of the European Parliament, and H.E. M. Jean-Marc Boegner, representing the Committee of Permanent Representatives with the European Communities. Two addresses were given, one by M. Karl Roemer on decisions handed down by courts in the member countries and the evolution of Community law, and one by M. Robert Lecourt, the President of the Court, whose remarks are summarized below.

After welcoming those present and outlining the development of the case law of the Court of Justice, which now embraces most of the fields covered by the Treaties establishing the European Communities, the President pointed out "how rigorously there followed from the concept of a common market the threefold need for a common law, a uniform interpretation of that law and its primacy over all municipal sources of law. It is precisely where these three points converge, the point on which the common market hinges, that the Court's work can be judged".

M. Lecourt elaborated on these three items and remarked, with reference to the need for a common law: "To say that a common law is the cornerstone of any community is so obvious a point that it is not surprising to find it made at the basis of all the major rulings of Community case law.

"However, it was by no means a foregone conclusion that the idea of making this law authoritative and of vesting jurisdiction in a court composed of individuals of such different nationalities and legal backgrounds would succeed.

“Under the traditional system of international law, what public authority is spontaneously prepared to regard a judgment of plurinational origin as an effective source of really positive law? What public authority normally grants its nationals over such a wide field the facility of appealing to a law other than its own and interpreted otherwise than by itself?”

The President went on to emphasize the need to respect this common law both at Community level — when Court decisions are being enforced — and in the municipal legal systems of the Member States, where the direct effect of Community law must be recognized. And this is in fact happening: “An authentic common rule has come to be accepted, affecting nationals, courts and tribunals throughout the Community. A new body of law has emerged which is neither specifically national nor international in the usual sense of the term, but which, springing from an autonomous and permanent source, is binding not only on the common institutions but also on the six Member States and their nationals in a geographical area subject to certain homogeneous rules.

“The lawyer will confine himself to noting that the new body of law is not extraneous to the States. It is they who have created it, either in signing the Treaties or in taking part in Community institutions, enacting regulations in the Council or subscribing to joint procedures.

“The economist for his part will point out that if, in order to exist, in order to survive and prosper, the modern economy, with its requirements of scale, had to have a common market, the aim of creating such a market governed the choice of means: there could be no unity of the market without uniform rules to play by. The facts that had to be faced and the imperative need for efficiency left no other choice.

“Once the authors of the Treaties had come down in favour of a common market rather than a mere trade agreement between States, they had no option but to confer the same legal force and effectiveness upon common rules. As they were setting up not an arbitrator but a permanent judge to administer the law, this meant that the law had a common validity.

“Since then, what is more, these principles have constantly been confirmed by practice, as can still be seen in the Treaty of 8 April 1965, the declared intention of which is ‘to progress towards European unity’. And think of the range of joint rules that the Community lawgiver has formulated. Prices, migrant workers, social security, competition, transport, agriculture, taxation — these are all matters which in turn have been partially transferred to the domain of Community law. A total of 3 846 regulations and decisions of general scope — 862 of them emanating from the Council — are directly applicable in all the Member States and now have the status of common law. If we agree with Montalembert that ‘only the possible is legitimate’, we must admit that Community law has its authentic titles of legitimacy both from the authors of the Treaty and from practice”.

M. Lecourt devoted the second part of his address to the uniform interpretation of the common law thus defined.

“The Common Market would not endure for long if divergent rulings were to be handed down by the judicial authorities in the different member countries. The time would soon come when a single text, hammered out by joint effort, would give rise to six differing interpretations, and a single market would give way to six divergent sets of practices. This is a frequent occurrence in international law of the traditional kind. One need only observe what becomes of so many international conventions — such as those on bills of exchange or cheques — nullified because of the different rulings issuing from the courts where the benefit of a single source

of interpretation is lacking. Such, alas, is the fate which will rapidly overtake any convention that is to be applied by the courts, when there is no procedure to ensure that it is consistently construed.

"The authors of the Treaty therefore showed wisdom when, in order to avert any such failure, they in some cases empowered the domestic courts, and in others obliged them, to refer issues of interpretation of Community texts to a single court by the procedure of application for preliminary rulings.

"But the doubts that were originally aroused by this machinery! Could such a procedure — novel as it was on the international scene — ever be made to work? And, if it could, would not the Court be inundated by needless or time-wasting requests for rulings? At all events, imagine the delays there would be in litigation, particularly in urgent matters, where actions had to be interrupted for long periods so that the Luxembourg judges could render their decision!

"And yet!

"There were fears that nobody would make use of this procedure, but in less than ten years the courts in all the Member States without exception have had recourse to it. True, it has not yet been utilized by all the domestic courts but, with the Belgian, French and Luxembourg Courts of Cassation, with the Councils of State or the highest administrative, social or tax tribunals in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, the legal co-operation to which the way was opened by the Treaties has become a reality at the highest level.

"There were fears that the procedure would be costly, and it is free; people were afraid that it might be abused, but this is contradicted by the 54 applications for preliminary rulings received in seven years of effective application from 20 Dutch, 18 German, 6 Belgian, 5 French, 3 Italian and 2 Luxembourg courts.

"It was feared that there would be delays in dealing with cases, but apart from rare exceptions the Court takes only five to seven months — including periods of recess — to reply to the questions submitted, while trial judges and even appeal judges are free, in urgent cases, not to make use of what is simply the facility of recourse to this procedure.

"If this delicate piece of machinery has been run in fairly smoothly, the reason is to be found in a remarkable conjunction of judicious institutional arrangements and the co-operative spirit which has guided courts and tribunals in the Member States.

"It should be pointed out that the supreme courts, for which recourse to the Community interpretation procedure is compulsory, have often been aware of the surprises hidden behind the apparent clarity of a text drawn up in four languages, applying in six different countries, and capable of being understood differently in each of them. They have generally been on the watch for the hidden traps in these enactments, however clearly worded.

"As for the other courts, which account for 31 of the 54 requests for preliminary rulings which have reached the European Court, they have a moderating influence when they use this facility in that an application for a ruling by any one of them will usually have the effect of stopping many similar applications at the source. If an interpretation by the Court establishes the meaning of a text, even at the request of a court of first instance, it is often spontaneously applied in all six Member States, as M. Roemer, one of our Advocates-General, will be telling us in a few moments.

"So the sooner the domestic courts refer to the Court of Justice when a doubt arises about the interpretation of a text, the sooner will there be a chance of our

interpretation settling the difficulty for the Community as a whole before serious divergences between the findings of domestic courts, which would later be difficult to overcome, have had time to appear, take root and become firmly established. The authors of the Treaties were well advised not to reserve the privilege of this Community procedure exclusively to such litigants as were sufficiently well-off and sufficiently tenacious to exhaust all local remedies before being able to appeal to the guarantee embodied in the Treaties in supreme courts only.

“Moreover, it would be much more difficult for the Court — and more to be feared from the angle of national sensitivities — if it were called upon to settle conflicts between the courts of different countries after precedents had had time to become established rather than to rule on the construction of the relevant texts on first request from a court, even if only a court of first instance.

“Finally, the machinery which has made it possible to ensure such a dialogue between municipal courts and the Court of Justice while fully respecting their different jurisdictions has protected the powers of all concerned. It is largely due to this procedure that Community law has been able to work its way into domestic legal systems, and it may be considered one of the essential factors in narrowing the differences between these systems.”

The President of the Court concluded his address by stressing that it was essential that Community law should prevail over domestic laws, even later ones.

“If the Common Market calls for common rules, these rules may not fail to apply in one country and retain their authority in the others. What would then be the point of having a Court whose business it is, on application from domestic courts, to construe a body of law which, in the last analysis, would be subject to the law of each member country? What firm could undertake serious commitments outside its own country if there were so much uncertainty in the law?

“Either the rules laid down in common, and constantly developed as such, are those of a common market and (save where the Treaties stipulate otherwise) take precedence in law over any unilateral rule, or a domestic statute prevails over the common rule, which then ceases to be common. In the latter case the Treaties and regulations will cease to be effective despite the fact that regulations are ‘directly applicable in each Member State’.

“These principles are clear enough, but could we be sure in advance that the common rules would have ‘the same force in all Member States’?

“It could certainly be expected that the domestic courts would not allow the confidence placed in the signature of their own country’s plenipotentiaries to be called into question. But was it right to disregard legal theories or practical difficulties which might stand in the way of the primacy of the new law? The problem was not a simple one.

“However, municipal law has usually been made more flexible in order to accommodate Community law. Some States have amended their constitutions in order to rule out any difficulties and to guarantee that a law considered supranational will have precedence. Others have started but have not yet completed the procedure for revising the constitution. Finally, some, whose constitution already stipulated that law arising from treaties should have ‘authority superior to that of the laws of the country’, have accepted the logical consequences of this principle by adapting their rules and regulations to Community law.

“Thus, with the exception of a few outstanding but isolated cases, legal practice recognizes, to quote one of the Court’s rulings, that by their ‘instruments of ratification... the Member States committed themselves in identical fashion’ and that all

'have adhered to the Treaty on the same terms', that the 'participation [of a State] in the common institutions and the share [it] takes in the rights and obligations deriving from the Treaty rule out... any possibility of its nationals escaping the complete and uniform application of the [said] Treaty and thus receiving different treatment from other nationals of the Community'.

"So the sequence of interdependent legal principles which is at the basis of the Common Market is a real one: there can be no unified market without a common law, no common law without uniform interpretation, no uniform interpretation unless the common law takes precedence.

"In recognizing this, the courts are not innovating or inventing anything. They are doing no more than draw from the rules laid down, by appropriate procedures, by the States and Communities the implications of the law which they have instituted in common and are steadily developing in common. The Court is the objective servant of the law. This is its *raison d'être* and it is for this that the Member States set it up. It is to guarantee this objectivity that the members of the Court have security of tenure. It is because the Court is careful not to exceed this role that its judgments are accepted as authoritative and that there is more and more trusting co-operation between it and the domestic courts, as may be seen from the working meetings which, in the last three years, have brought together 208 judges from the six Member States for joint study of what goes to make up the new law."

IV. Preoccupations and desiderata of the AASM in connection with the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention

During an official tour of the Community countries which ended with a visit to the Commission's headquarters in Brussels,¹ M. Hamani Diori, President of Niger and President-in-Office of the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization (OCAM) outlined the views and objectives of the 17 Associated African States and Madagascar on the eve of the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, due to expire on 31 May 1969. A memorandum on this subject had been submitted to the Council by the Commission on 3 April 1968.² The text of an address by M. Hamani Diori to the Commission in Brussels on 11 October 1968 is given below.³ In it he draws up a balance-sheet of the requests and objectives of the AASM as outlined by him during his tour of the six Community countries.

"Now that my tour is over, may I say how reassured I am by the decision of the six European Governments to renew the Yaoundé Convention.

The Association between the European Economic Community and the seventeen African States and Madagascar instituted a little more than 11 years ago by the Treaty of Rome should enter a new phase on 31 May next. But, although agreement seems to have been reached on the principle of specific co-operation between Europe and Africa, the extent and the form of this co-operation have not yet been defined.

Some people are anxious not to prejudice current world-wide efforts to redefine relations between developed and developing countries and therefore insist that the Association is provisional and stress the need to facilitate its adaptation to wider formulae.

Others are conscious of the advantages which an industrialized country can obtain from aid to developing countries and would like to see the Association channelled in a direction which would be more in line with their commercial interests.

If attempts to produce a balanced world order are to be pursued, it would be unrealistic for the Eighteen to count on immediate results from world-wide solutions since these depend on unanimous agreement, which is virtually unobtainable at present. It would also be unreasonable to sacrifice the joint development work undertaken by the European Economic Community to immediate and egoistical preoccupations.

The very fact that the Association is geographically limited means that certain imbalances can be corrected and that the reorganization of structures in States now numbered amongst the most under-privileged can be speeded up.

At this stage it is possible for us to strike a balance of the last four years of our shared existence and draw conclusions from it for the years ahead. I therefore pro-

¹ See Ch. VII, sec. 96 of this Bulletin.

² See Bulletin 6-68, Ch. V, sec. 80.

³ Headings have been inserted by the editors.

pose to summarize — as I did in my talks with the six European Governments — the main problems which are causing us concern on the eve of the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention.

Retention or adjustment of trade and tariff preferences

The aim of the Yaoundé Convention was to develop trade between the Eighteen and the European Economic Community. Although trade has increased appreciably since 1964, the Eighteen have failed to improve their position on the European market. In 1967 they accounted for only 4.2% of world imports into the Community, whereas in 1964 the figure was 4.3%.

It is evident therefore that the trade and tariff advantages enjoyed by the Eighteen did not harm trade between the Community and the other developing countries in the least. It might even be thought that, in the absence of these advantages, the Eighteen's share in Community trade would have been cut back even further.

This being so it is clear that if these preferences, which have been considerably eroded since 1963, were to be abolished or even reduced and no effective counter-measures taken, products from the Eighteen would disappear from European markets. The countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America admitted as much in Algiers in 1967, when they recognized that if special preferences were abolished countries which enjoyed such preferences were entitled to other advantages which would be equivalent at least.

The effective preferences accorded the Eighteen must therefore be retained or improved. It seems to me that all six Governments are convinced of this necessity, including those who are anxious not to prejudice current negotiations in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Special arrangements for agricultural products from the AASM

Reconciling the requirements of the common agricultural policy and the interests of the Eighteen in the new Convention may prove more difficult. EEC imports of agricultural products from the Eighteen are declining in volume and in value while these products represent more than 60% of these countries' total exports. This is all the more serious because it affects every one of the Eighteen, only a few of which have mineral resources which are being worked or are suitable for exploitation.

A more sustained trade promotion campaign would undoubtedly make it easier to market their products on European markets. But any effort of this kind will be in vain as long as arrangements applied to products from the Eighteen remain chaotic and too restrictive. In 1963 the Six wanted to retain freedom of action to work out their own common agricultural policy. This policy is now a reality.

The new Convention must therefore incorporate a precise definition of the arrangements to be applied to "products similar to and competitive with European products" and to processed agricultural products. Similarity and competitiveness must be so defined that an extensive interpretation of them does not seriously inconvenience European farmers. Arrangements for AASM products should be as close as possible to arrangements in intra-Community trade and should guarantee them conditions of access and prices on the European market by providing effective protection vis-à-vis products from non-member countries. The same principle should be applied to processed agricultural products because it is on these that hopes of industrializing our countries depend.

These provisions could be supplemented by further measures. May I mention in passing that there is concern at the increased interest in soya and sunflower seed on the European market. As you know these are in direct competition with the only — or virtually the only — product exported by some African countries. Watertight arrangements must be made to protect the peasants of Niger, Senegal and Mali from unfair competition. Because of the arid soil they cultivate they have no choice but to produce groundnuts and they depend on these for their cash income.

Reduction of duties affecting AASM products in certain Member States

In the same way — although this is purely a matter for the individual Member States — the Eighteen would like to see an inquiry into ways and means of reducing or transforming into *ad valorem* duties, consumption taxes now levied on products originating in their countries. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has promised to examine this problem thoroughly and to consider transforming the specific duties now penalizing Robusta coffees from the Eighteen into *ad valorem* duties.

Effective price support for African products

But selling is not enough in itself; we must be able to sell at a price which will guarantee our growers a fair return for their work and our countries adequate export receipts to allow them to buy the capital goods they need. Side by side with the steady drop in prices for certain African products there has been a steady rise in the prices of manufactured goods imported from Europe. This means that the purchasing power of some of the Eighteen is being eaten away, and for fourteen of them this is aggravated by the need to change over from an organized market system in the Franc zone to the hardships and hazards of the world market.

The Yaoundé Convention instituted a system of aid to production covering degressive price support and the improvement of productivity. It would, however, be unrealistic to expect that productivity could increase sufficiently in five years to compensate for the drop in prices which had to be accepted. It was equally unrealistic to use the notion of world prices as a yardstick, since the wealthiest countries organize strict protection for their agriculture and falsify the laws of the market by paying more or less exorbitant subsidies to their farmers. EEC farmers get 50% more than the so-called world market price for their wheat and almost 400% more for their sugar.

The Associated States do, of course, feel that the signing of international agreements would be the best remedy for plummeting prices. But they see that world-wide negotiations within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development have so far failed to produce results.

Because of this they attach the greatest possible importance to the retention in the forthcoming Convention of suitable provisions to allow of effective price support within the framework of their relations with the European Economic Community. The mechanism of this support should be sufficiently flexible to adapt to unforeseen circumstances and to take account of price trends and the importance of the products concerned to the economy of each of the Eighteen.

A Stabilization Fund for Tropical Products

The Eighteen wholeheartedly support the recommendation made by the Parliamentary Conference of the Association that a stabilization fund for tropical products be established. A fund of this kind seems to be just what the Associated States need to safeguard their interests for the time being without compromising attempts to arrive at international agreements for certain products. The fund would also enable them to insist that their growers discipline their planting activities and it would therefore make a valuable contribution to equilibrium.

The creation of such a fund does undoubtedly raise many difficulties, and the German, Dutch and Belgian officials I have spoken to were quick to point out — and rightly so — that the necessary machinery would be very complex. With a little imagination however a solution could be found, as has already been the case with similar problems in Europe in the setting of the common agricultural policy. It is not so much technical objections but rather attitudes of mind that lead to the rejection on various pretexts of any undertaking aimed at giving African peasants the benefit of guarantees similar to those enjoyed by European farmers.

More Community aid for the AASM

By the time the Yaoundé Convention expires, the AASM will have received aid totalling \$1 150 million from the European Economic Community. Each year the European institutions supply approximately 25% of the total external aid received by the Eighteen. But, considerable though it may be, the aid given by the Community is not enough to prevent the gap between economically advanced countries — and more particularly the six EEC countries — and the Eighteen yawning wider. The expanding population of the latter, the rising cost of capital goods, the erosion of export receipts, growing indebtedness, and mounting administrative expenses all call for a substantial increase in the funds put at their disposal.

The population of these States increases by approximately 2.5% each year, and every year the price of industrial products goes up by 3 to 3.5%. Even if development resources are merely to keep up with these factors and maintain their relative level, they must be increased by 5 to 6%.

Any Association should be marked by an equitable sharing of profits and losses. We do not feel that we are going too far in asking to be associated with the considerable growth being experienced by the European Economic Community. We feel that it would be reasonable to ask the Member States — without of course expecting them to turn their backs on other developing countries — to do at least as much for us now as they did in 1963.

Increased flexibility and broadening of aid procedures

The funds provided for aid in the form of grants have been largely used — indeed it looks as if they will be exhausted by 31 May next — but only part of those set aside for reimbursable loans has been touched: only \$31 of the \$64 million provided from the resources of the European Investment Bank and \$35 of the \$46 million earmarked for special loans. This is because there are very few projects suited to this method of financing. Furthermore, the poorest of the Eighteen were virtually excluded from this form of aid and those countries which did avail themselves of it increased their indebtedness to such an extent that difficulties often arise when it comes to granting further loans.

We must learn from this experience, so that under the new Convention aid will be mainly in the form of grants and the terms for loans will be more favourable. If the number of loans on very favourable terms were to be increased and the number of grants reduced — and some European Governments would like to see this being done — there is a danger that the development of the Eighteen would be hindered, although the burden on the budgets of the Member States would remain the same. There is no reason why schemes financed by grants and by loans should not be examined with the same thoroughness to allay the fears of these States.

Methods of intervention should continue to be varied: in fact this is a guarantee of effectiveness, allowing aid to be constantly adapted to our needs. The scope of Community aid should be extended both as regards those eligible for it and the sectors covered. If aid from the European Development Fund were oriented towards a regional development policy, the Community could help to promote regroupings amongst the Eighteen and even between the Eighteen and their neighbours, thus strengthening intra-African solidarity and co-operation. By extending its aid, either directly or indirectly, to private enterprises and development banks the European Development Fund would encourage private European investment in Africa and in Madagascar and would usefully involve our financial institutions in industrial promotion.

Financing industrialization

Up to now European aid has been essentially devoted to creating basic infrastructures and the results, it must be admitted, have been extremely satisfactory. From now on, however, it must be channelled more towards directly productive sectors. Schemes to modernize agriculture deserve to be pursued here because of their direct incidence on national income and our peoples' standard of living. But more attention must be paid to the problem of industrialization in particular. The Community's contribution to the financing of new industries in the Eighteen is still much too modest: only 8.5% of the funds provided under the Yaoundé Convention has been spent on industrial projects to date.

We are being urged to diversify our embryonic economies, and we want to do this. But diversification means that our States must be industrialized. So far we have been merely suppliers of raw materials. Now we must increase the value of our exports by processing certain of these materials on the spot and then we must begin to manufacture some of the goods we are now obliged to import. Existing regional groupings in Africa provide sufficiently large markets to guarantee outlets for the wares produced by our infant industries.

The new Convention should give the European institutions a pump-priming role in the matter of industrial development by allowing them to take a direct hand in the capital formation and installation of enterprises. Provision might also be made within the framework of the Association for a private investments guarantee fund to supplement the guarantees offered by the Investment Codes or by the "Fonds d'Entraide et de Garantie du Conseil de l'Entente", since the facilities and advantages offered by all the Eighteen are not enough to attract or even to retain private capital.

On the whole the Member States have warmly welcomed these suggestions. It would be worthwhile if the Commission could draw up concrete proposals for study during the forthcoming negotiations.

Adaptation of EEC-AASM co-operation beyond the Commission proposals

Such, then, are the thoughts which I, as spokesman of the seventeen African States and Madagascar associated with the European Community, recently put before the six European Governments. They are inspired by the principles contained in the Treaty of Rome and the Yaoundé Convention and fit into the framework defined by these agreements. The Eighteen have no intention of questioning the content or the form of a co-operation which has stood the test; its beneficial nature is deeply appreciated. All they want is to adapt it to the present-day situation. After all, time is short and we have no wish to add to the complications posed by the construction of Europe.

In conclusion, may I say quite frankly that the Eighteen were a little disappointed with the Commission's proposals for the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention. They offer us little new and are, in the main, stop-gap solutions.

The Commission of the European Communities, which guards, and has often inspired, the Community spirit, should help us to pursue and bring up to date this joint undertaking from which Europe and Africa have everything to gain. We count on its understanding — I trust that this is assured — but perhaps even more than this we expect of it a more determined effort to find solutions."

V. Internal activities

ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE SINGLE MARKET

The economic situation in France

1. On 31 October 1968, the Commission published the following statement:

"Since 16 October 1968 the Commission has been carrying out an examination of the evolution of the French economy and its prospects for 1969 as well as of the sectors which were subjected to special measures as from 1 July 1968. The Commission has been pleased to note the favourable evolution of the French economy.

From this examination the Commission has concluded that the conditions are already established for the safeguard measures imposed or authorized by its decisions of 6 and 23 July 1968 to be terminated at the latest by the dates foreseen without prejudice to alleviations that the French Government on its own initiative might apply to the restrictions at present in force.

The favourable evolution of the situation in the sectors concerned by the measures of 6 and 23 July must lead to a complete normalization of the situation from 1 January 1969, particularly for the conclusion of delivery contracts taking effect on that date."

Competition policy

Combinations authorized under the ECSC Treaty

2. In addition to the recently reported cases of combination¹ authorized by virtue of Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has authorized the following operations in the course of the year:

i) In June 1968 the acquisition, by the German iron and steel firm August-Thyssen-Hütte, of a majority interest in the iron and steel firm Hüttenwerk Oberhausen. This combination accounts for about 12% of the Community's crude steel production. The Commission has made its authorization subject to the following conditions:

a) the parties are required to make sure that the Ruhr coalmines which depend on them and which are at present members of two Ruhr coal sales agencies will, as from 1 January 1969, be members of one single sales agency only;

b) the members of the administrative organs of the steel making and steel trading companies directly affected by the operation may not be members of the administrative organs of third firms of the same type.

August-Thyssen-Hütte is a member of the agency "West" and Hüttenwerk Oberhausen of the agency "North". By its decision of 19 June 1968² the Commission, acting under Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty, authorized Hüttenwerk Oberhausen to join the

¹ Bulletin 9/10-68, Ch. II, sec. 9.

² Official gazette No. L 218, 4 September 1968.

agency "West". The iron and steel works participating in this sales agency, Hüttenwerk Oberhausen included, produce about 20% of the Community's crude steel.

ii) Also in June, the Commission authorized the iron and steel firms de Wendel & Cie, Union sidérurgique lorraine, and Société mosellane de sidérurgie to set up the joint venture de Wendel-Sidélor. The enterprises directly or indirectly affected by this combination account for about 11% of the Community's crude steel production. The Commission made its authorization subject to the same conditions as in the previous case.

iii) Acquisition of a majority interest in Ziegler S.A., Paris, by de Wendel & Cie, Paris (decision of February 1968).

iv) Joint establishment of Tréfilunion S.A. by the firms Union sidérurgique lorraine (Sidélor), Tréfileries de Périgueux, and Tréfileries et Ateliers de Commercy (decision of June 1968).

v) Acquisition of Bensberger Garagen- und Fertigteilbaugesellschaft mbH & Co. KG by Klöckner Durilit GmbH, Osnabrück (decision of June 1968).

Commission communication on two licensing agreements

3. The Commission has published a communication concerning two licensing agreements¹ which had been notified to it in compliance with the EEC Treaty rules on competition. The communication relates to trade mark and know-how licences granted by Scott Paper Company of Philadelphia (USA) to its subsidiaries Scott Continental S.A., Brussels, and Burgo Scott SpA, Turin. The licences cover the production and sale of absorbent paper products (towels, handkerchiefs) and waxed packing paper within the Common Market.

Under the licence granted to it, Scott Continental, a fully-owned subsidiary of Scott Paper Company, manufactures the products of the American parent company and markets them under the latter's trade marks in all countries of the European Economic Community except Italy. Burgo Scott, in which the American parent company and the Italian company Cartiere Burgo SpA each have a 50% interest, holds a licence for Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Although the licences thus granted are not exclusive ones, the Scott Paper Company has not granted use of its trade marks to any other company in the relevant licensing areas. From this, and from the delimitation of these relevant areas, it follows that, in France and Germany, Scott Continental and Burgo Scott are alone entitled to use the trade marks of Scott Paper Company. In the Benelux countries it is Scott Continental and, in Italy, Burgo Scott which market products under these trade marks at the producer level. The companies involved have stated, however, that they do not impede the sale of Scott products imported by wholesalers from the other licensee, either by invoking their trade mark rights or in any other way.

In their earlier form the agreements notified involved rules and practices which, within the meaning of EEC Treaty Article 85(1) (ban on restrictive agreements), had as their objective or result the restriction of competition within the Common Market and were "liable to impair trade between the Member States". The Commission advised the firms concerned that it did not intend to accord them the unconditional benefit of Article 85(3) (exemption from the ban) since it held that the agreements concerned placed on the firms involved restrictions which were not

¹ Official gazette No. C 110, 24 October 1968.

indispensable for the attainment of the objectives set out in that Article. The firms involved then deleted "the provisions or arrangements challenged" and gave assurances regarding the practices objected to, so as to obtain negative clearance. The Commission therefore intends to adopt a favourable decision in the case.

State aids

4. On 11 October 1968 the Commission decided not to raise objections to the new system under which the German Government intends to grant aid to transport to assist the regions bordering on the Soviet-occupied zone. With these new arrangements, which are aimed at "capitalizing" aid to transport to assist firms located in these regions, the German Government bases itself on systems of aid to offset extra freight which were examined by the Commission in 1964 and considered as qualifying for the exemption provided for by Article 92(2), sub-paragraph (b) or (c), of the EEC Treaty. The new measures allow firms to choose between the benefits offered at present and loans on preferential terms, or subsidies, to enable them to change over to products less sensitive to transport costs and thus to put an end to aid to enterprises that is not subject to any limitation in time. This explains the favourable attitude adopted by the Commission.

5. On 4 October 1968 the Commission decided to inform the Netherlands Government that the measures it intended to take to support small and medium-sized enterprises were not contrary to the EEC Treaty. At the same time, however, the Commission made it clear that this view did not modify its attitude (in the Opinion of 20 June 1968) with regard to the proposed scrapping of inland waterway vessels in the Netherlands¹ and in no way prejudiced the attitude it may adopt with regard to the same small and medium-sized enterprises.

By virtue of the decrees on "policy guidelines for the Foundation for the development and reorganization of small and medium-sized enterprises", the Netherlands Government adopted three main measures in support of these enterprises: 100% State guarantee for loans for their development, subsidies for the re-siting or conversion of their works, and benefits to induce certain small ones to close down. Given the nature, the purpose and the importance of the measures involved, and the limited budgetary funds required to implement them, the Commission took the view that these measures were compatible with the Treaty.

6. After examining a draft law of the region of Sicily on the reorganization of the sulphur industry on the island, which the Italian Government had referred to it, the Commission, on 23 October 1968, decided to inform the Government concerned that the measures involved could be considered compatible with the Common Market only if they constituted an integral part of an overall programme. In short, the Commission took the view that these measures should help create, in the shortest possible time, new economically sound activities that could gradually absorb the manpower of the sulphur mines and therefore had to be seen in conjunction with the detailed arrangements in the "Ente minerario siciliano" plan. It therefore decided to approach the relevant Italian authorities for information enabling it to assess the Italian request with full knowledge of the facts. Aid already granted to assist the "Ente minerario siciliano" in reorganizing the sulphur mines amounts to Lit. 13 000 million, with an additional Lit. 15 600 million which would now be made available. The draft aid law contemplated by the Italian Government had not encountered any

¹ Bulletin 8-68, Ch. III, sec. 55.

objection in principle from the Commission when presented in January 1968; it was not until the details were notified to it in May 1968 that the Commission felt a need to ask for further information.

Taxation policy

Application of TVA to agricultural products

7. At its session from 30 September to 3 October 1968, the European Parliament¹ discussed the Commission proposal for a third directive on the harmonization of Member States' legislation on turnover taxes. This proposal refers to the joint arrangements for the application of tax on value added to transactions involving agricultural produce. In the resolution which it adopted at the end of the debate, and by which it approved the Commission proposal subject to a few amendments, the European Parliament expressed satisfaction that the Commission should have been so prompt in submitting a directive to include agriculture in the common TVA system by arrangements which take account of its special nature. It declared, *inter alia*, that it was "in favour of the application, in one single stage, of a common reduced rate and a flat rate".

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

8. At its session of 15 October 1968, the Council adopted in their final form the seven directives² it had approved on 30 July.³ These have been notified to Member States and took effect on 17 October 1968; the Governments are however allowed six months' grace in implementing the directives.

The adoption of these directives represents an important step in the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, the more so in that the distributive trades, which are directly involved, are playing an increasingly large part in the economy. The texts approved concern self-employed activities in the retail trade, personal services, film distribution, and the food and beverages industries.

Approximation of legislation

9. A number of resolutions on the approximation of legislation were approved by the European Parliament early in October 1968, and two Opinions on the matter were rendered by the Economic and Social Committee on the 30th of the same month.

On 3 October, the Parliament approved without debate the Commission's proposed directives on the approximation of legislation relating to cut glass and dimensions of ships' tanks. It also adopted a resolution approving, with certain amendments, the whole of the proposed general programme submitted by the Commission to the

¹ See "The European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

² Official gazette No. L 260, 22 October 1968.

³ Bulletin 9/10-68, Ch. II, sec. 10 to 14.

Council for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade resulting from disparities between national laws. The Parliament stressed the political nature of this proposal which, with its adoption by the Council, should be considered as an expression of the common will of the Member States in this field.¹

At its session of 30 October 1968 the Economic and Social Committee approved, subject to amendments, two Opinions on the approximation of legislation relating to electrical equipment for use within certain voltage limits and on cut glass. The Committee deplored the fact that the General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade had not yet been approved by the Member States.²

TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

Financial, monetary and budget policy

Monetary Committee

10. The Monetary Committee held its 112th meeting on 22 and 23 October 1968 with M. van Lennep in the chair. The Chairman informed the Committee of the appointment of M. de Strycker, Director of the Banque Nationale de Belgique, as a sitting member; he replaces M. De Voghel, Deputy Governor of the bank.

The Committee examined the economic and financial situation in Germany, France and Italy. It also held a first discussion on certain suggestions submitted in the course of the General Assembly of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. The interim report of the Working Party on Transferable Securities Markets (which held its 5th meeting on 21 October 1968) was submitted by its Chairman, M. De Voghel; it concerns the "Procedures and instruments designed to ensure the equality of bond markets in the EEC countries".

In conclusion, the Committee had a first discussion on the further work to be done on monetary relations in the EEC, in accordance with the mandate given it by the Ministers of Finance, meeting in Rotterdam at the beginning of September.

Budget Policy Committee

11. The Budget Policy Committee held its 16th meeting on 21 October 1968 with M. Stamatii in the chair. It had an initial discussion on the study of potential improvements to the budgetary machinery of the Community requested by the Ministers of Finance at their Rotterdam meeting.

To expedite work on this study, a working party was set up and held its first meeting on 4 November 1968.

The Committee also examined the Community budgets for 1968 and compared the principles of the pluriannual medium-term financial planning used in most of the Member States. Finally, the Committee set up an *ad hoc* working party to prepare its contribution to the third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme.

¹ See "The European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

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

Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets

12. The Working Party met in Brussels on 29 October 1968 to continue the examination of its draft report on budget trends in the Six from 1957 to 1966. It then began to discuss the matter of the burden of aids to enterprises borne by public budgets.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

13. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee held its 35th meeting on 28 October 1968 with M. Sérísé in the chair. It reviewed the economic situation in the Member States and had an initial exchange of views on its future activities.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

14. The Committee held its 30th meeting on 11 October 1968 in Brussels. It discussed the interim report of the Working Party on External Trade Policy and began study of the subjects to be covered in the third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme.

Information on transferable securities

15. A symposium on "Current problems of transferable securities markets" was held in Brussels on 14 and 15 October 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, and was attended by personalities from government and financial circles in member and non-member countries. The discussions are likely to provide a useful contribution to the Commission's future work, more especially for the Panel of Experts on Information on Transferable Securities (which held its first meeting on 16 October).

Social policy

Vocational training

16. Two days of meetings have been held on the alignment of vocational training standards in transport and the metal industry. On 14 October 1968 the Panel of Experts on Transport had a general discussion on the occupation of road haulier. On the following day, the Panel of Experts on the Metal Industry completed its examination of the Community list for alignment of training standards of skilled machine tool operators, which will be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training at its next meeting.

On 30 September and 1 October the Commission called together in Brussels a group of about 60 young farmers, in connection with exchanges of young workers, for further vocational training in a Community country other than their own. They were given information on the European Communities and at the end of the meeting the programme of exchanges for 1969 was drawn up in consultation with the Commission.

Another 81 scholarships were awarded by the Board of the Paul Finet Foundation meeting on 15 October 1968 in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of M. Albert Coppé, member of the Commission. This decision, for the benefit of the orphans of workers in the coal and steel industries in France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, brings the total number of scholarships granted to date to 209. In addition, arrangements have been made in the various countries to receive applications for the 1968/69 educational year forthwith. This function is performed by the August-Schmidt-Stiftung in Germany, the Fonds national des maladies professionnelles (National occupational disease fund) for workers who have died from an occupational disease and the Direction générale des mines for workers killed in industrial accidents in Belgium, the miners' scholarships administrations in France, the Associazione Industrie Siderurgiche Italiane (ASSIDER) in Italy, the social service of the ARBED organizations in Luxembourg. In the Netherlands the Koninklijke Nederlandsche Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken N.V. is responsible for applications from the North of the country, and the office of the Gezamenlijke Steenkolenmijnen for those from the South.

Employment matters

17. The Commission has undertaken a study on methods of forecasting working population and employment, since a knowledge of working population trends is fundamental for gauging the medium and long-term economic outlook. Meetings with independent experts and government representatives were held on 30 September and 1 October to compare the various methods used in the Member States and the results obtained.

The Commission has decided to organize further joint seminars for officials of national employment services to study the placement of workers, and means of encouraging the vocational and geographical mobility of manpower and improving the clearing of job vacancies and applications.

Readaptation: ECSC

18. In October the Commission, acting under Article 56, paragraph 2, of the ECSC Treaty, took the following measures.

It decided to contribute FF 1 353 500 (274 151 u.a.) and FF 23 500 (4 759 u.a.) respectively to the cost of retraining 907 and 16 workers affected by the final closure in France of a steelworks and a briquette factory.

In Germany a steelworks was faced with closing down part of its plant; 218 workers were affected and the retraining costs to the Commission are estimated at DM 250 000 (or 62 500 u.a.). The Commission also decided to contribute DM 70 000 (17 500 u.a.) and DM 375 000 (93 750 u.a.) respectively to the cost of retraining 131 and 550 workers affected by the closing of an iron mine and a coal mine.

In each case the Governments of the Member States are contributing like amounts to the retraining costs.

Free movement of workers

19. The new Community arrangements on the free movement of workers which it had approved on 29 July¹ were adopted by the Council in their final form on 15 October 1968.²

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-68, Ch. II, sec. 29-30, and editorial by M. Levi-Sandri in Bulletin 11-68.

² See official gazette No. L 257, 19 October 1968.

At its 97th session on 27 September 1968, the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers adopted a draft amendment to the decisions on the meaning of benefits in kind and the determination of the amounts to be reimbursed for such benefits administered by an institution of one Member State on behalf of an institution in another Member State. This amendment has been made necessary by the changes in German legislation since 1 January 1968. At the following meeting the Administrative Committee noted the results of the additional survey of the application of the provisions on exposure to pneumoconiosis hazards in a number of Member States.

Terms of employment

20. The Commission has sent to the Council a draft regulation on the conduct of a survey of earnings in industry, including the production and distribution of electricity, gas and water, on the basis of accounting figures for 1969. This will be the eighth survey on labour costs and earnings conducted by the Commission.

Following a meeting on 17 October 1968 of a working party of government experts and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations, a first experimental attempt will be made to collate collective agreements. It will cover mechanical and electrical engineering and the documentation necessary will be available by the end of January 1969.

On 2 and 3 October 1968 the seventh meeting of the Joint Advisory Committee on social matters in road transport was held in Brussels. The Committee rendered its opinion on the draft Community rules on the installation of a mechanical monitoring device in road vehicles (a recording tachometer). These rules are pursuant to the Council regulation of 18 July 1968 on certain social provisions in road transport.

On 10 and 11 October 1968 a consultation meeting attended by representatives of employers' and workers' organizations in inland water transport was held in Brussels under the auspices of the Commission. The purpose was to examine the Community measures for the harmonization of social provisions in this branch.

Industrial medicine, health and safety

21. On 10 October 1968, a plenary session of the Mines Safety Commission took place in Luxembourg with M. Levi-Sandri in the chair. It examined the fifth report of the Mines Safety Commission for 1967, the practical conclusions for the application of the theory on stabilization of ventilation, which will be sent to the Governments, an opinion concerning research on dynamic stresses on shaft guides, the fifth report on rescue arrangements, the circumstances of the roof fall at Niederrheinische Bergwerke AG (5 killed) on 15 June 1967, a fire-damp and dust explosion at the Varenne (Loire) workings (6 killed) on 3 May 1968, and the first information on the fire-damp explosion of 4 October 1968 at the Minister Achenbach mine in Brambauer, near Dortmund (17 killed); (the Commission had decided at its meeting of 9 October 1968 to grant aid of DM 25 000 to the families of the victims).

In connection with the research programmes on industrial medicine begun in 1964, 209 medical and ergonomic research projects are currently in progress. Aggregate aid for them is 5 million u.a.

Health and safety (Euratom)

22. From 16 to 18 October a meeting of contractors and subcontractors in the field of the identification of irradiated foodstuffs was held in Brussels to study the results of research during the past 18 months.

The studies are being made to find suitable and practical testing methods to check whether the Community safety requirements are being observed.

Although the research is not completed, it is already clear that it would be technically possible to test certain irradiated foodstuffs. The results of the research are such that the experts have proposed continuing the studies pending an affirmative decision in the framework of the Community's budget plan.

Policy with regard to nuclear and general research, technology, education and training — Dissemination of information

Commission's proposals concerning the Community's nuclear policy

23. On 29 October 1968 the Commission passed to the Council three documents aimed at determining the broad lines of the Community's nuclear policy, its reason for doing so being the difficulties experienced by the Council in achieving this aim in accordance with the original time plan.

This contribution by the Commission to the remodelling of the policy followed in this field since Euratom was set up consisted of:

- a) a general report on the nuclear policy of the Community outlining the overall framework for the Commission's proposals and constituting an authentic "White Paper" on nuclear co-operation between the Six
- b) a proposed pluriannual research and training programme
- c) the preliminary draft of the research and investment budget for 1969.

General report on the problems of nuclear development in the Community

24. In this report¹ the Commission recalls that it is its duty to create the conditions for the development of a powerful nuclear industry, and notes that after ten years it must be admitted that this aim is far from being achieved. The object of the paper is to highlight the causes of the present situation and to point out the lessons which need to be applied as regards the future. For although Euratom's own activities have often been fruitful within the limits which have been imposed on it, the Community has in general not succeeded in co-ordinating the efforts of the Member States, still less in welding them into a coherent whole.

The dispersion of the research and development programme within the Community has, for example, been an obstacle to the effective creation of the nuclear common market. Just as the Member States have allotted credits and public contracts solely to their domestic industries, so have the orders placed by electricity producers invariably

¹ Published in full as a supplement to Bulletin No. 9/10-68.

gone to constructors in the country concerned. Thus the development of nuclear industries within the Community has not been able to profit from the elimination of customs tariffs and quotas, even though the process was initiated at the same time as the Euratom Treaty came into force.

Yet the financial effort of the six Governments at national and Community level in the field of civilian research has been little lower than that of the United States, which means that it has been greater in proportion to the gross national product. The consequences of this dispersion are beginning to be felt increasingly. Whereas, for example, the number of nuclear power stations in operation within the Community is almost exactly the same as in the USA (17 plants totalling 2 277 MWe in the Community against 15 totalling 2 299 MWe in the USA), the number under construction and on order in the Community is only about 20, representing 6 300 MWe, as against approximately 100 in the United States, representing 62 000 MWe.

From the industrial angle it must be added that the hundred-odd American power plants are being or will be constructed by four or five enterprises, whereas the score of European plants are being or will be constructed by a dozen firms. All the orders placed in the Community amount to less than those placed with each individual American firm.

25. These few figures — the Commission says in effect — give an idea of the scale of the remedial action required in this field and bring out the need for the Community and the Member States to determine jointly what one might call an overall strategy for nuclear development. Despite the extreme complexity of the problems, their essential data can be summarized as follows:

— The basic aim is to guarantee the Community economy, on advantageous terms, permanent and dependable supplies of nuclear energy and in so doing to open up a new field for industrial expansion within the Community. To attain this aim, a joint effort by the public authorities, the utilities and the constructors of power stations is required.

— A strategy for nuclear development also implies a strategy for reactor development. The member countries cannot bring to industrial maturity half-a-dozen groups of variants of heavy-water or high-temperature advanced converters while at the same time pursuing two or three separate projects in the breeder reactor field.

— Whatever decisions may be required for the establishment of a coherent programme of reactor development, there can no longer be any doubt as to the need for the Community to have access to a source of enriched uranium. This raises the question of the construction in Europe of an isotope separation plant of sufficient size to produce enriched uranium at reasonable prices and facilitate joint action in a crucial sector.

— If the Community is not to be reduced to adding its own programmes to those of the Member States, general co-ordination is clearly necessary. This means that the Commission must be furnished with particulars of all research programmes drawn up in the Member States and that these programmes must be subjected to a thorough scrutiny with the aim of welding all the nuclear research within the Community into a coherent whole. By utilizing the provisions of the Treaty concerning joint enterprises it would be possible to ensure concerted action among all the Member States.

— A concerted policy covering all aspects of nuclear development would obviously have to include the Joint Research Centre establishments. Moreover, the reorientation of the national or Community research bodies ought not to lead to a sacrifice of basic research, which is a prerequisite for subsequent technical progress, or of programmes not related to electricity production.

— At the same time, it is important to carry through projects which are essential both for nuclear development and technological, scientific and general industrial progress, such as the creation of a system of European company law, the elimination of administrative and financial obstacles to mergers across frontiers, the European patent, the common market for capital, collaboration between universities, public research centres and enterprises, and also the co-ordination of the numerous international organizations which draw their funds from the same financial sources but lack joint supervision.

26. The Commission is convinced that the persistence of disagreement as to the future activities of Euratom is likely to have the gravest consequences, not only in the nuclear sector but also in other fields of Community activity. As regards Euratom, if the discord persists, it will lead to the cessation of Community research and failure to obtain the slightest co-ordination of nuclear programmes and activities within the Community. In the long run, techniques developed outside the Community would carry the day in Europe as elsewhere, through the natural advantage offered by the size of the domestic market. Finally, the inability to make headway in a sector of advanced technology would undoubtedly endanger the chances of a joint technological research and development policy, both in the other growth sectors and in the traditional fields.

Pluriannual research and training programme

27. The research and training programme deriving from the Commission's proposals concerning nuclear development in the Community has a budget of 336.3 million u.a. The various activities scheduled to be carried out from January 1969 under this programme may be divided into the following main groups: development research on power reactors; more basic medium-term research of general interest; public service activities.

The programme should be carried out by the four Joint Research Centre establishments, or else in the form of participation by the Community in Joint Enterprises. Furthermore, Community action would consist to a greater extent than hitherto in co-ordination work. Another factor making for greater flexibility is that the programmes would no longer be spread over five-year periods; a number of them would have an appreciably shorter span (one, two or three years, depending on circumstances).

Research and investment budget

28. If the proposed pluriannual programme is expressed in budgetary terms, the preliminary draft budget drawn up by the Commission and passed to the Council contains an additional 131.4 million u.a. of fixed appropriations, 76.4 million of annual fixed appropriations and 78.9 million of payment authorizations.

A comparison of the proposals in the preliminary draft research and investment budget with the annual appropriations for the financial years covered by the second five-year programme reveals an increase in the resources earmarked for "direct action" (administration and technical operation of the Joint Research Centre) and a cutback in those assigned to "indirect action" (projects carried out under contracts).

The breakdown of the appropriations by major categories of expenditure is as follows (in millions of u.a.):

— Heading I (personnal)	24.2
— Heading II (administration)	7.2
— Heading III (technical operation of Joint Research Centre)	20.1
— Headings IV and V (mainly "indirect activity" under contracts)	24.9
	<hr/>
	76.4

This total nevertheless includes 7.6 million u.a. relating to the financial year 1968, which means that the appropriations actually requested for the financial year 1969 only amount to about 68.7 million u.a.

These budgetary estimates reflect the recommendations in the proposed programme; the figures quoted will therefore have to be adjusted to the decisions taken under the subsequent pluriannual programme.

Opinion of the Scientific and Technical Committee (Euratom) concerning the Commission's proposals

29. The Scientific and Technical Committee set up by the Euratom Treaty¹ met on 17 October 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Latzko in order to express an opinion, in accordance with the Treaty provisions, on the proposed programmes submitted by the Commission to the Council. These were approved as a whole by the Committee, which had already expressed its views on the relevant problems on 19 September last year.²

In particular, the fast reactor programme was approved unanimously, the Committee noting that the Commission's proposals were in line with the findings of the meeting held by the Committee in September. It was felt, however, that these proposals could have been more ambitious.

The proposals concerning heavy-water reactors were backed by a large majority of the Committee, as this type of reactor will not have to contend with competition on export markets from the US nuclear industry, the most powerful in the world at the present time. However, some members of the Committee took the view that the Commission could manage to make a choice from among the four variants under development sooner than is planned (three years). One member of the Committee expressed doubts as to the commercial importance of this type; another strenuously urged the need to use Essor for purposes other than those of the heavy-water family. The Committee as a whole concurred in this proposal; the Commission was nevertheless at pains to point out that it might give rise to major technical problems.

The proposal concerning condensed-state physics and Sora met with the Committee's full approval, in particular the construction of the Sora reactor at Ispra, although one of the members expressed reservations with regard to the financial aspects of this operation.

The Committee regretted that it had not been possible to carry action in the field of biology and radiological protection as far as experts had wished. It also considered

¹ For the composition of this Committee, see official gazette No. C 73, 22 July 1968.

² See Bulletin No. 11-68, Ch. IV, point 19.

that biological, medical and agricultural projects should be given the place they deserve among other activities of a public service nature (automatic data processing, measurements and standards, industrial applications, dissemination of information). Furthermore, the Committee was insistent that Community efforts in this field should be concentrated on activities calling for resources beyond the scope of individual countries.

30. The Committee also came out in favour of the construction of a European uranium enrichment plant, in view of the advantages it would offer as regards dependability and stability of supply. As this project had not been incorporated in the programme, on account of current work the results of which cannot be judged in advance, the Committee recommended that the Commission present an additional programme as soon as the time was ripe. It also approved the construction of a heavy-water production plant.

Activities under association or contract

Biology

31. The relatively unexplored problem of the genetic effects caused by exposure to very low doses of nuclear radiation is being investigated under the *Euratom-ITAL* (Wageningen) association. This has confirmed that a waxy gene in certain higher plants which controls the composition of the starch in the pollen grains is highly sensitive to very low doses of fast and thermal neutrons. The great sensitivity of this method opens up prospects for comparative studies on the "relative biological efficiency" (RBE) of different types of radiation. Furthermore, this work could be the starting point for improved understanding of the problems raised by the protection of the personnel of nuclear establishments against hazards which could hitherto have gone unnoticed.

Thermonuclear fusion

32. Research activity in this field is continuing despite the fact that the legal status of the contracts of association is only temporary. The trains of thought sparked off by the Third International Conference on plasma physics and controlled thermonuclear fusion held at Novosibirsk on 1-8 August 1968 might have repercussions on programmes both inside and outside the Community. A total of 125 papers read at this Conference, 12 of which were co-authored by Commission research workers, originated from laboratories in the Community.

Belgonucléaire Contract

33. The work entrusted by the Commission to Belgonucléaire in the form of a study contract and aimed at optimizing the use of fissile materials in a nuclear programme is now complete. It has culminated in the development of a method for achieving the optimum distribution of nuclear power over the different reactor types under consideration, and then optimizing the use of fissile materials. This work also included a study of the influence which the infrastructure has on the optimization parameters, with particular regard to fuel element fabrication, the transportation of the irradiated fuel and the cost of reprocessing fuel after irradiation. The method employed also enables the instantaneous value of the plutonium to be determined.

In parallel with this study, the Interatom company has been commissioned to carry out an investigation into the same problem using different mathematical approaches. This will be completed before the end of the year.

Activity of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre

The Ispra Establishment

34. *Essor assembly*: The hydrodynamic tests on an Essor fuel element and its suspension rod in the water loop have begun. They include studies of the pressure and vibration losses. The first tests in rated conditions in the Essor SAP-2 channel with a mock-up of the G-18 fuel element (an element with 18 pins per rod) are now finished. It was subjected to about 100 thermal shocks with a temperature difference varying between 80 and 150°C. The behaviour of the assembly, particularly the welded joint at the bottom of the channel, proved normal.

35. *Ispra-1*: A large number of maintenance and repair jobs were carried out during the annual reactor shut-down: the regulating rod was replaced, as well as the magnets of two of the control rods. Low-power irradiations for a study of the fast fission effect were used for calibrating these rods. By the end of July the reactor had operated for 3.6 days at 5 MW. In order to remedy a fault in the high-temperature irradiation experiment, a modification was carried out to the helium circuit and the power reduced by 5 MW.

36. *Orgel Programme*: The Commission authorized the Joint Research Centre to conclude a research contract with the firm of Interatom for the study of safety aspects connected with the danger of organic coolants exploding — a major problem in the design of a power plant of this type.

Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements (Geel)

37. The linear accelerator continued to operate smoothly with its new characteristics (number of neutrons doubled compared with 1967) in September. The CBNM was represented at the International Colloquium on Nuclear Electronics (Versailles, 10-13 September 1968).

The health physics department has calculated the specific constant of the gamma rays for about 600 gamma-emitting nuclides. This constant gives, for a point source of one curie, the dose-rate at a distance of one metre. The calculations are based on recently published parameters, in particular, the gamma energy, the transition probability, the ratio mass/coefficient of absorption as a function of the energy and the ionization energy of the air.

Dissemination of information

Transfer of technical information and industrial property questions

38. In October 1968, two licence and technical assistance contracts relating respectively to an evaporation machine and a welding process were concluded, this bringing the number of contracts signed to 34. Twelve other licence contracts are now being negotiated, one of which relates to the entire range of the Dragon patents. In addition, a new series of five technical notes concerning equipment and apparatus developed at the JCR were distributed to the industries of the Community.

The patents office has received 16 new patent applications and this brings the number of the applications filed since 1960 to 1 352. Five applications for patents were also filed by Euratom and seven by our contractors, which brings the total of first applications to 1 168.

Centre for Information and Documentation (CID)

39. The CID organized a meeting of the heads of nuclear documentation centres in the Community Member States at Luxembourg on 15 October 1968. The discussions concerned the IAEA project for setting up a mechanized international nuclear documentation system. In the field of publications and documentation, the CID has issued 16 communications and 22 EUR reports.

40. Problems of research and technology formed the subject of a debate on 1 October 1968 in the European Parliament,¹ which adopted a resolution expressing concern at the delays in achieving the aims laid down by the Council for this field at the end of 1967, the halt of the Maréchal Group's activities and the decline of scientific co-operation within the Community. It called for a genuine Community policy of research and technology, the mapping out of new programmes for the Joint Nuclear Research Centre, and the construction of a European isotope separation plant; this last point could represent a possible field of co-operation between the Six and Great Britain.

Regional policy

Financing of industrial activities

41. In pursuance of ECSC Treaty Article 56 (2a), the Commission took a decision of principle concerning six projects for financing industrial activities including:

- i) Four in Germany, concerning the extension of a chemical factory and a copper plant, plus the building of two new factories, one for chemicals and the other for aluminium;
- ii) One in Italy for increasing the capacity of a sporting gun factory;
- iii) One in the Netherlands to facilitate the establishment of a number of enterprises in an area affected by mine closures.

The six projects constitute a total investment of 77 650 000 u.a., of which 19 785 555 u.a. is in the form of Community loans. The number of new jobs created will be 4 917. In addition, the Commission received in October two applications for financing filed by the German Government.

Studies

42. Following the Belgian Government's official application to the Commission to share in a general study of the Walloon region, contacts were made with the competent Belgian administrations. The study may lead to concrete proposals for coherent action for the harmonious development and revitalizing of the region. The Government has furnished the Commission with a list of publications on the economic and social development of Wallonia and has prepared an annotated digest of the studies carried out and of the various development plans for parts of the region.

On 15 October 1968 the Commission decided to approve two contracts with specialized institutes for studies to ascertain the prospects of industrial development in

¹ See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

the Nantes-St-Nazaire region. This has enabled a beginning to be made with work financed and directed jointly by the Commission and the French Government.

The study group for the Liège-Maastricht-Aachen frontier regions has submitted an interim report on the first two parts of the survey of this region (analysis and socio-economic trend of the region; situation and outlook of sectors and analysis of inter-regional flows).

SODIC has sent the Commission a report on the progress of work concerning establishment and development conditions in centres of quaternary activity and their snowball effects from the angle of the geographical distribution of activities.

At a meeting of a working party held on 15 October 1968 in Brussels, the OTE and TEKNE institutes were instructed to carry out a study on the possibility of developing tourism in Calabria.¹ The reports of the two institutes will be examined at a meeting in Rome at the beginning of January.

Other activities

Participation in the work of other organizations

43.

- i) A working party of the OECD Industry Committee in Rome (from 7 to 9 October), which examined the regional development policy in Italy;
- ii) The EFTA Secretariat, on 25 October 1968 in Geneva (discussions on regional policy on the occasion of EFTA's examination of various other matters).

Missions

44. Official contacts were made by the appropriate Director-General with the national authorities responsible for regional policy in the Netherlands, France, Italy and Germany. The discussions ranged widely over matters of regional policy at Community level, in particular the planning, co-ordination and promotion of activities. Similar visits were made a month later to the Belgian and Luxembourg national authorities.

The situation in the carded wool industry, for which a number of governments have requested safeguard measures, in pursuance of Article 226 of the Treaty of Rome, has been studied on the spot (from 11 to 20 October at Courtrai, Tilburg, Mönchengladbach, Euskirchen, Aix-la-Chapelle, Lavelanet, Mazamet, Castres, Prato).

On 21 October 1968 the Caterpillar Belgium S.A. factory, financed partly by the Community with a 7 million u.a. conversion loan, was opened in Charleroi.

ECSC investment policy and financing

Loans

45. After the conclusion, at the end of August 1968, of two private loan contracts to a total of DM 60 million for 13 years with German banks, negotiations between

¹ See Bulletin 11-68, Ch. IV, sec. 25.

the Commission and an Italian banking syndicate led, on 4 October 1968, to the signing of a contract for the fourth ECSC public bond issue on the Italian capital market.

This loan of nearly Lit. 15 thousand million, or 24 million u.a., has been contracted for 20 years at interest of 6% per annum. It brings the total loans contracted by the ECSC since its inception to the equivalent of 828 million u.a.

Lending

46. The proceeds of these loans will be used to finance investments in the Community in accordance with ECSC Treaty provisions. At 30 September 1968 the total amount of loans granted from the ECSC's own funds and from borrowed funds, together with guarantees for loans contracted by Community enterprises with third parties, amounted to the equivalent of about 928 million u.a.

Energy policy

UK-ECSC Council of Association

47. The Coal Committee of the Council of Association between the United Kingdom Government and the Commission of the European Communities held its 25th meeting on 11 October 1968 in London.¹ The leader of the British delegation, Mr. Howard, Director of External Affairs in the National Coal Board took the chair; the Commission delegation was led by M. Spaak, Director-General for Energy.

The Committee first examined coal market trends in the United Kingdom and the Community during 1968. It noted that though the previously strong trend for demand to fall off was less marked this year both in Britain and the Community, structural problems of a similar nature continued to call for long-term adaptation measures.

The joint working parties submitted reports to the Committee comparing the situation in the two economic areas on the following matters:

- a) Technical research on automation and remote control in coal mines;
- b) Probable trend of the structure of power plants up to 1972;
- c) State of energy supplies in 1967;
- d) Estimates for 1968;
- e) Social security systems, with particular reference to mining.

The Committee stressed the importance of the reports for a better understanding of the present and future role of coal mines in energy supply in the Community and Britain. It instructed the joint working parties to continue their studies in greater detail.

The next meeting of the Coal Committee was scheduled for June 1969.

¹ See Ch. VI, sec. 74 in this Bulletin.

Meeting of national officials responsible for energy policy matters

48. Senior national officials responsible for energy policy met in Brussels on 22 October 1968 with M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, in the chair. They proceeded to examine the report on the present situation in the Community's energy market¹ prepared in August by the Commission and circulated to various Community institutions and to the government departments concerned. Information was given by M. Haferkamp on the Commission's current work in this field and questions of procedure which might arise in connection with the preparation of Commission proposals were discussed.

Agricultural policy

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

49. On 15 October 1968 the Council adopted a regulation amending the regulation on the common organization of the market in rice as regards the method of fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund.²

50. At its session of 30 September to 3 October 1968 the European Parliament³ adopted a resolution approving the Commission's proposal on the common organization of the market in rice. It also rendered a favourable Opinion on another Commission proposal amending the regulation on the common organization of the market in cereals, notably as regards special measures for Italy.

Beef and veal

51. During the month of October various measures were adopted with regard to intervention in the beef and veal sector in Germany and France. A regulation adopted by the Commission on 4 October 1968 provides for the possibility of waiving the rules on the noting of prices if the market trend can be easily assessed.⁴ Another regulation adopted on 9 October 1968 deals with the implementation of support measures in France. It lays down *inter alia* the upper and lower limits of buying-in prices for cows free-to-abattoir.

A Commission decision of 3 October 1968 fixed the buying-in price for "Ochsen A" bullocks at the Bremerhaven intervention centre.⁵ Two Commission regulations dated 11 and 21 October 1968 extended intervention measures to "Kühe B" cows in specified parts of Germany⁶ and to Grade 1 bullocks in France.⁷ Lastly, a Commission

¹ See Bulletin 11-68, Ch. IV, sec. 27.

² Official gazette No. L 253, 16 October 1968.

³ See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

⁴ Official gazette No. L 244, 5 October 1968.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 247, 10 October 1968.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 250, 14 October 1968.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. L 259, 22 October 1968.

regulation dated 30 October 1968¹ extends intervention to the entire Community, this step having been made necessary by the considerable drop in prices observed on representative markets.

Pigmeat

52. On 4 October 1968, the Commission adopted a regulation on procedures for marketing pigmeat products which had been the subject of intervention measures.² The regulation provided in particular that de-stocking could begin on 14 October and it fixed the common selling price for the whole Community at 77.5 u.a. per 100 kg of frozen meat. There was a new departure at the Council meeting held on 29 and 30 October, when the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, retained unchanged the basic price (75 u.a. per 100 kg) and the standard quality for slaughtered pigmeat for a period of one year from 1 November 1968 to 31 October 1969. At this same meeting the Council adopted a regulation under which the term of validity of the list of representative markets for pigmeat in the Community as a whole will no longer be limited.³ Furthermore, the Commission, in a regulation⁴ dated 29 October 1968, decided to leave unchanged until 31 January 1969 the sluice-gate prices and the levies already fixed for the pigmeat sector by a regulation dated 29 July 1968⁵

53. The Commission's proposals on the price of slaughtered pigs which were referred to the European Parliament by the Council were given a favourable reception⁶ at the extraordinary session held in Luxembourg on 24 and 25 October 1968.

Milk and milk products

54. The Commission and the Council had to adopt several measures to cope with the problems posed by the situation in the Community's milk market. The Council noted that, in view of the difficulties in the market for cheeses of the Gouda, Gruyère and Comté types, the Commission intended to adopt provisions authorizing Belgium and France — the two countries most directly affected — to retain until 31 March 1968 the aid arrangements for private storage which had been in force prior to 29 July 1968. These measures were actually adopted shortly afterwards by the Commission, which also authorized France to buy-in quantities of Comté cheese not exceeding 1 000 tons; the storage subsidy can be paid in respect of 1 500 tons of cheese in Belgium and 4 500 tons in France.⁷

The Commission also adopted a regulation dated 11 October 1968 which adds a Finnish organization to the list of agencies authorized to issue certificates for the admission of certain milk products under certain tariff headings from non-member countries,⁸ and a second dated 15 October 1968 laying down specific provisions with regard to the lowest rate of the refund applicable to certain cheeses exported to non-member countries.⁹

¹ Official gazette No. L 268, 1 November 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 244, 5 October 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 267, 31 October 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 266, 30 October 1968.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 186, 30 July 1968.

⁶ See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

⁷ Official gazette No. L 281, 20 November 1968.

⁸ *Ibid.* No. L 249, 12 October 1968.

⁹ *Ibid.* No. L 252, 16 October 1968.

Finally, a call for tender for the marketing of Gouda, Edam and Cheddar cheeses by the Dutch intervention agency was the subject of a regulation dated 23 October 1968 on a call for tender for cheese held in stock by that agency.¹

55. Various measures to deal with butter were adopted during October. The market situation here is still delicate in view of Community surpluses. Procedures for lodging offers in the event of butter being sold by tender were simplified by an amending regulation, dated 9 October 1968, which allows any interested person to submit a tender.² To reduce surplus butter stocks, intervention agencies put butter held by them up for sale and calls for tender have been the subject of several regulations. The minimum prices at which the intervention agencies can sell the different categories of butter were fixed by several Commission decisions. Lastly, at its meeting on 29 and 30 October 1968, the Council, on the basis of a Commission memorandum, discussed the problem posed by the disposal of surplus butter stocks in the Community. At the end of the discussion the Council stressed "the importance which it attaches to a rapid solution of the problem by means of an appropriate procedure".

56. With regard to milk, to compensate for the incidence of the corrective factor applicable to intervention prices for butter and skim milk powder, the Council, on 18 October 1968, authorized Belgium to grant aid to producers of whole milk powder until the end of the 1968/69 milk year.³ A regulation of 22 October 1968 added additional Belgian and Dutch depots to the list of those approved for the public stocking of milk powder during the 1968/69 marketing year.⁴ Lastly a regulation dated 17 October 1968,⁵ on the non-application of the compensatory amounts to trade in certain milk products between Belgium and Luxembourg, exempted these two countries from applying these amounts in view of the fact that the objectives of the Common Market have already been realized within the framework of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

Eggs and poultry

57. On 15 October 1968 the Council adopted a regulation amending certain marketing standards for eggs.⁶ The purpose of these standards, which deal with classification by quality and weight and with stamping, packing and labelling, is to improve the quality of eggs, thus making it easier to find a market for them.

Sugar

58. On 21 October 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation⁷ fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector.

Oils and fats

59. At a meeting held on 29 and 30 October 1968, the Council, which had a report on the market situation for olive oil and oilseeds on its agenda, acted on a proposal from the Commission and fixed the prices to be applied to olive oil facing competition from other vegetable oils for the entire 1968 marketing year. The prices were fixed

¹ Official gazette No. L 262, 24 October 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 247, 10 October 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 256, 19 October 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 261, 23 October 1968.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 255, 18 October 1968.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 258, 21 October 1968.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. L 259, 22 October 1968.

as follows (in u.a./100 kg) with effect from 1 November 1968: the producer target price at 115.25, the market target price at 72.10, the intervention price at 64.85 and the threshold price at 70.70. The Council at the same time extended the present system of aid for olive oil for the 1968/69 marketing year.¹ On the general question of oils and fats, the Commission is to submit proposals to the Council by the end of 1968 to stabilize prices within the Community.

60. The European Parliament² was asked for its views on the Commission's proposals for olive oil prices, and rendered a favourable Opinion at an extraordinary session held in Luxembourg on 24 and 25 October 1968. At its previous session, the Parliament had adopted a resolution approving a proposal amending the regulation on the common organization of the market in oils and fats but had asked that the implementation of a Community programme for oil-producing areas be speeded up.

Fruit and vegetables

61. On 15 October 1968 the Council adopted a regulation³ exempting fruit juices with a strong concentration of natural sugar from a levy on the sugar content. At its meeting on 30 October the Council fixed basic prices and buying-in prices for cauliflowers for the months of November and December 1968.

Financing the common agricultural policy

62. On 15 October 1968 the Council adopted two regulations, one dealing with the financing by the EAGGF of expenditure incurred in respect of special measures taken by Italy in connection with imports of feed grain,³ the other dealing with supplementary provisions for financing the common agricultural policy as regards cereal products and derivatives.³

Following consultation with the EAGGF Committee on 11 October 1968, the Commission, on 19 October 1968, approved the provisional balance-sheet of credits for 1968/69 to be included in the 1969 budget. This was then forwarded to the Council.

Guarantee Section

a) Refunds on exports to non-member countries	1 050 300 000 u.a.
b) Intervention on the internal market	959 400 000 u.a.
c) Other expenditure	2 200 000 u.a.
	<hr/>
Total for Guarantee Section:	2 011 900 000 u.a.

Guidance Section

285 000 000 u.a.

Special sections⁴

140 250 000 u.a.

Total EAGGF:	<hr/> 2 437 150 000 u.a.
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¹ Official gazette No. L 268, 1 November 1968.

² See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

³ Official gazette No. L 253, 16 October 1968.

⁴ Degressive compensation measures in favour of Germany, Italy and Luxembourg.

Approximation of legislation on certain agricultural and food products

63. On 25 October 1968 the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on certain foodstuffs. This specifies the products for which rules and regulations are to be harmonized, determines their composition, the substances which may be added in the course of manufacture, conditions for their use, and rules for labelling.

The products are meat, yeast and protein extracts, flavourings for soups and other dishes and broths, soups and sauces with a meat base. The Commission feels that existing differences between national laws hinder the free movement of these products, that they could subject enterprises to unfair conditions of competition and that therefore they have a direct incidence on the establishment and functioning of the Common Market.

64. Seven Commission proposals for directives¹ on the approximation of legislation on seeds, plants and seedlings submitted to the Council in June were examined by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee during the month of October. After a debate on 2 October 1968 the European Parliament² adopted a resolution approving, subject to certain amendments, the seven Commission proposals which deal with the marketing of seeds of oil and fibre plants, vegetables, cereals, beet and fodder plants, seed potatoes, and a common catalogue of agricultural varieties. At its meeting on 30 October 1968 the Economic and Social Committee³ rendered a favourable Opinion on the same proposals but asked that common organizations of the markets in seeds and seedlings be established.

Conditions of competition in agriculture

65. The Commission held that the aid which the French Government proposes to grant to small cattle farmers (cow bonuses) is incompatible with the rules of competition contained in the EEC Treaty and on 23 October 1968 it decided to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the Treaty to counter these measures.

Information network on farm accounts in the EEC

66. On 28 October 1968, the Commission adopted two regulations on the selection of farms to take part in the farm incomes survey. One of these introduces a series of coefficients to be applied at Community level in classifying farms according to their main technico-economic patterns;⁴ the other provides a temporary solution to the problem of farms being forced, by reasons beyond their control, to stop keeping accounts during the financial year.⁴

Application of TVA to agricultural products

67. The Commission's proposal for a third directive on the harmonization of legislation on common procedures for applying the tax on value added (TVA) to operations involving agricultural products⁵ was discussed at the October meeting of the European Parliament. A resolution was adopted on the matter.

¹ See Bulletin 6-68, Ch. III, sec. 50 and official gazette No. C 91, 13 September 1968.

² See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

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

⁴ Official gazette No. L 266, 30 October 1968.

⁵ See sec. 7 in this Bulletin.

Standing Veterinary Committee

68. After numerous preliminary discussions the Council, on 15 October 1968, adopted a decision setting up a Standing Veterinary Committee.¹ This will consist of experts from the Member States under the chairmanship of a Commission representative. It will exercise the powers vested in it by provisions on veterinary matters adopted by the Council in the cases and under the conditions laid down in these provisions. It will also be empowered to examine any other question falling under these provisions raised by its chairman either on his own initiative or at the request of a Member State.

The Council also approved the draft rules of the procedures for this Committee. These will govern its method of work for a transitional trial period of 18 months and are to be incorporated in the various acts of the Council in this sector at a later date. They provide for a normal procedure to allow close co-operation between the Member States and the Commission in every case in which the Council has empowered the Commission to implement the rules laid down in the veterinary sector. Provision is also made for an emergency procedure, similar to the above but with extremely short time limits, for use in cases where one or more Member States close their frontiers.

69. The normal procedure adopted for veterinary matters, like those laid down by the regulation on the valuation of goods for customs purposes and that on origin, differs from the procedure followed by the agricultural Management Committees.

i) The Commission can take an immediate decision only if the Committee's opinion is favourable.

ii) In the absence of a favourable opinion from the Committee it is for the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, to adopt the measures in question.

There is thus a difference between the procedures for the valuation of goods for customs purposes and origin and that to be followed in the veterinary sector:

a) In the first instance the Commission can take a decision if the Council has not adopted the measures within a three-month period;

b) In the second instance this rule is waived if the Council rejects the measures proposed by the Commission by a simple majority.

During a European Parliament debate on a report prepared by M. Jozeau-Marigné on Community procedures for implementing derived Community law, President Rey outlined the Commission's attitude to these different procedures:

a) In the Commission's view, the differences between the procedure for the agricultural Management Committees and the Committees on valuation of goods for customs purposes and origin are justified by the respective activities of these bodies. The first are involved in the everyday management of the common agricultural policy, whereas the others have a regulation-making role to play.

b) The Commission feels, however, that provision must be made for the event of the Council shirking its obligations in connection with this second type of procedure. This is why under this procedure competence automatically reverts to the Commission after three months if the Council has not adopted the measures. As against this, there was a serious danger that, under the veterinary procedure, the Council could retain competence indefinitely, which is why the Commission could not approve this formula.

¹ Official gazette No. L 255, 18 October 1968.

Transport policy

Aid to transport enterprises

70. An implementing regulation on aids to transport enterprises is not essential at the present time. Such is the Commission's conclusion in a study submitted on 31 October 1968 to the Council of the European Communities.

At its session of 18 July 1968¹ on transport, the Council, though able to settle other matters, failed to reach agreement on aids. It therefore instructed the Commission to study the problems in question with a view to establishing a set of general rules on transport and to submit proposals by the end of October 1968; this has now been done.

The study gives reasons for the Commission's change of attitude stating that there is insufficient information on which to determine the objectives and the content of a set of general rules on aids.

The adoption by the Council of certain specific measures — regulations on the public service obligations and the standardization of railway accounts, introduction of a rate system for infrastructure utilization and elimination of excess capacity in road and inland water transport, harmonization of financial relations between railways and the State — will do much to settle the problem of transport aids.

Support tariffs

71. By the terms of a decision of 31 October 1968, the Commission authorized certain amendments to exceptional tariff No. 201-C applied by the Italian railways to the transport of some fruit and vegetables from the Mezzogiorno. This was an adjustment to tariff measures already authorized by the Commission in connection with a regional policy of aid to the South.

This decision was accordingly taken on the basis of EEC Treaty Article 80(2), which provides for the authorization of such tariffs to allow for the special requirements of an appropriate regional economic policy and the needs of developing regions.

By virtue of the Commission's decision, the reductions deriving from the tariff amendments envisaged are authorized as they stand until 31 December 1969; they will be reduced by 50% at least on 1 January 1970 and abolished entirely as from 1 January 1971. This decision has been notified to the Italian Government and published in the official gazette of the European Communities.²

Advisory Committee on Transport

72. The Commission requested the Advisory Committee to give urgent priority to the examination of certain matters raised by the publication of transport rates and conditions. The question on which the Committee was consulted is connected with the adoption by the Council, on 18 July 1968, of a regulation on the introduction of a bracket rate system for road haulage between the Member States.³ Under this regulation, the Commission must adopt the terms and implementing procedures for the publication of rates and conditions within six months of the entry into force

¹ Bulletin 9/10-68: editorial by M. Bodson, and Ch. II, sec. 65.

² Official gazette No. L 281, 20 November 1968.

³ Bulletin 9/10-68, Ch. II, sec. 65.

of the regulation, i.e. by 1 March 1969. The Committee had an initial discussion of the matter at its session of 24 and 25 October and instructed a drafting group to propose a text.

73. At its meeting on 30 September 1968 the European Parliament¹ adopted a resolution generally approving the Commission's proposed regulation on access to the inland waterway goods transport market, but asked for certain amendments of a technical nature. The Parliament also recommended strengthening the social provisions, whose importance it stressed.

¹ See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

VI. External activities

Bilateral relations

United Kingdom

74. The Coal Committee of the UK-ECSC Council of Association held its 25th meeting on 11 October 1968 in London. It examined matters concerning coal market trends in Britain and the Community in 1968, together with sundry other questions.¹ The next meeting is scheduled for June 1969.

75. M. W. Haferkamp, member of the Commission with special responsibility for energy, visited London on 14 and 15 October 1968 to discuss matters of common interest to Britain and the European Communities. M. Haferkamp met Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of Power, Lord Robens, Chairman of the National Coal Board, and Sir Henry Jones, Chairman of the Gas Council. He also had talks with the Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry and the Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, as well as with the representatives of the electricity authorities and the Atomic Energy Authority.

Switzerland

76. At its meeting of 29 October 1968 the Council decided to conclude a tariff arrangement with Switzerland in the form of an exchange of letters to extend the validity of bilateral concessions on certain fabrics, agreed during the Dillon negotiations in 1961/1962.²

The Community had agreed at the time to reduce the CCT duties on certain silk fabrics³ in exchange for cuts in Swiss duties on some man-made fibre fabrics.⁴ As these concessions expired on 31 October, their validity was extended until such time as they were superseded by the implementation of the tariff cuts agreed in 1967 in the Kennedy Round negotiations.

Spain

77. On 5 October 1968 the Commission submitted a report to the Council on the first phase of negotiations with Spain, which ended on 25 April 1968.

Tunisia

78. On the basis of the new mandate adopted by the Council of the Communities at its session of 30 July 1968, the third phase of negotiations between Tunisia and the EEC, with a view to an agreement in accordance with the terms of the Declaration

¹ See Ch. V, sec. 47 in this Bulletin.

² See official gazette No. L 266, 30 October 1968.

³ CCT heading ex 50.09 C.

⁴ CCT heading 51.04.

of Intention on the association with the Community of the independent countries of the franc area annexed to the Treaty of Rome, took place from 7 to 10 October in Brussels.

The two delegations examined the possibilities of concluding a partial agreement to be supplemented later by a full association agreement. They were satisfied with the progress of their work, which promised well for the conclusion of the agreement in question.

M o r o c c o

79. The new round of negotiations between Morocco and the Community took place in Brussels from 14 to 19 October 1968. As in the case of Tunisia, the two delegations examined in detail the conditions under which a partial agreement might be concluded, pending a full agreement later. Despite certain difficulties still outstanding, the delegations considered the results to be good and decided to meet again at the end of November.

M a l t a

80. Exploratory conversations with a Maltese delegation took place in Brussels from 21 to 23 October 1968. The Maltese delegation was led by the Secretary to the Ministry of Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs, M. Amato-Gauci, assisted by H.E. Ambassador Curmi, Head of the Maltese Mission to the European Communities. The talks were based on the Maltese Government's application of 4 September 1967 concerning the opening of negotiations with a view to establishing relations between the Community and Malta which might ultimately lead to membership. This first meeting permitted a wide exchange of views on the questions raised by the Maltese application. In particular, the Maltese delegation submitted substantial documentation to the Commission and expressed its views as to the way in which the economies of Malta and the Community could be brought closer together.

Y u g o s l a v i a

81. From 15 to 18 October 1968 the first phase of negotiations between a Community delegation led by M. J.F. Deniau, member of the Commission, and a Yugoslav delegation, under M. T. Granfil, member of the Federal Executive Council, was held in Brussels. These negotiations, aimed at a non-preferential trade agreement, followed on talks of a technical nature during earlier years.

In the first phase of negotiations, the two delegations examined the development of trade between the Community and Yugoslavia and noted its steady growth in volume and value except for the first eight months of this year, when there was a falling-off in Yugoslav exports of farm products.

Both sides expressed the desire that economic relations between the Member States and Yugoslavia should expand. From this angle, various special problems were examined, notably those affecting exports of agricultural products, including beef and veal (which represent 40% of Yugoslav agricultural exports to the Community). The delegations examined the possibility of expediting the tariff cuts agreed in the Kennedy Round for certain products.

The two delegations agreed to resume their work shortly and to proceed with certain studies at expert level. The statements by the leaders of the delegations demonstrated the importance both parties attached to the conclusion of a trade agreement.

Israel

82. The Commission has submitted a communication to the Council on relations with Israel, indicating various potential solutions and reviewing the work remaining to be done. It will be remembered that at the end of June 1968, various tariff suspension measures in favour of Israel were extended for one year, i.e. until 30 June 1969.¹

Iran

83. On a proposal of the Commission and at the request of the Iranian Government, the Council of the European Communities, at the session of 4 and 5 November 1968, declared itself in favour of renewing the trade agreement concluded between the EEC and Iran² on 14 October 1963 for one year from 1 December 1968. This will be done officially by an exchange of letters between the contracting parties. The agreement came into force on 1 December 1963 for three years. The last time it was renewed for one year was by exchange of letters between the Community and Iran on 8 November 1967.

Japan

84. The seventh meeting of the Joint Commission (ECSC) Japan Committee was held on 7 and 8 October 1968 in Brussels and was attended by a Japanese delegation led by the Minister M. Hirahara, acting Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese Mission to the Communities. The Committee examined the general economic situation and the situation in the steel industry in the two countries and in the rest of the world, the short and medium-term market estimates and raw materials supplies. Emphasis was placed on technological research and information exchanges in the iron and steel industry. The possibility of administrative reorganization to extend the scope of information in the mutual interest of both parties, was suggested and envisaged. On 1 October 1968, a consultation meeting of the commercial policy experts, mainly to discuss the new trade agreement between Italy and Japan, was called by the Commission.

Australia

85. Agreement has been reached between the Community and Australia on the renegotiation of tariff concessions granted in pursuance of GATT Article XXVIII; the results of the negotiations were the subject of a Council decision dated 15 October 1968³. In communications at the end of 1967, the Australian authorities had indicated their intention of modifying or withdrawing certain tariff concessions on photographic products and textile articles. They offered compensations in the same categories which were found satisfactory by the Commission. On this basis the Commission proposed renegotiation with Australia, and this was accepted by the Council.

Missions of non-member States to the EEC

86. On 8 October, the Commission decided to extend to the ECSC the diplomatic relations existing between the United Arab Republic and the EEC. At the same time,

¹ See Bulletin 8-68, Ch. IV, sec. 62

² See official gazette No. L284, 23 November 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L258, 21 October 1968.

it gave its *agrément* to the appointment of H.E. Ambassador Aly Hamdy Hussein as new head of the United Arab Republic Mission to the European Coal and Steel Community.

Relations with international organizations

GATT

87. The Director-General of GATT, Mr. Olivier Long, was received by the Commission on 11 October 1968. By this invitation the Commission sought to show the importance it attaches to the work of GATT and the role of its Director-General in this work.

The chief purpose of Mr. Long's visit was therefore to establish the same relations of friendship, personal confidence and direct co-operation with the new Director-General of GATT which the Commission enjoyed with his predecessor.

On this occasion the President of the Commission and the members more particularly responsible for GATT matters broadly reviewed with Mr. Long the main objectives and tasks of the action programme defined in the Agreement with a view to further progress in the expansion of international trade. More immediate problems were also discussed.

88. The GATT working party on border tax adjustments¹ continued its study of the practices of the Contracting Parties in this field. On a United States proposal the working party drew up a questionnaire to serve as a guide in this examination; the questionnaire is subdivided into various headings according to the principal direct taxation systems, such as selective excise duties and general consumption taxes ("cascade" taxes, taxes collected at a single stage, TVA), and includes questions on taxation procedures concerning, for example, the basis of assessment for border tax adjustments (cif or fob), the extent to which export refunds may differ from import adjustments. The working party reviewed some of the general systems of consumption tax. Belgium and Italy provided data on their systems of "cascade" taxes. The other countries will be invited to submit to this procedure at a subsequent meeting. The working party will later study the effects of these adjustments on trade.

Western European Union (WEU)

89. The WEU Assembly held the first part of its 14th ordinary session from 14 to 18 October 1968 in Paris, with M. Badini-Confalonieri (Liberal, Italy) in the chair. The debates concerned two main points: the consequences for Europe of the international events of last summer and the applications for membership of the Community by a number of non-member countries. M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, attended the meeting, as did certain Ministers. M. Rey mentioned the proposals by M. Brandt and M. Harmel on the second of the items discussed and spoke of the strengthening of the Community, stressing the need to deal with technological matters at Community level. In conclusion, he mentioned the Community's responsibilities in the matter of external relations and said that the Governments of the six Member States had agreed on the principle of renewing the Yaoundé Convention. M. Rey then argued for the independence of Europe which, he emphasized, could only be based on its unity.

90. The Council of Ministers of the WEU held its quarterly meeting in Rome on 21 and 22 October 1968. M. Martino represented the Commission at the second

¹ See Bulletin 8-68, Ch. IV, sec. 59.

session, which discussed the trend of the economic situation in Europe. He gave an account of economic developments in the Communities since July. He emphasized that the situation was more auspicious than might have been anticipated at the time of the events of May in France and that for next year smooth progress might be expected in the Community's economy.

At the Council meeting, the Italian Foreign Minister, M. Giuseppe Medici, proposed that the economic situation and monetary and economic problems should in future be discussed in more detail between the Seven on the second day of the meeting.

United Nations Sugar Conference

91. The international conference on sugar organized by the United Nations in Geneva completed its work in October. The Community cannot so far see its way to becoming a party to the new international agreement which is the outcome of the conference, because the gap between the import quota for which it felt obliged to ask and the quota which it was offered was too wide.

UNCTAD

92. The UNCTAD Committee on manufactured goods held its third session in Geneva from 8 to 18 October 1968, the European Economic Community being present as an observer. The Committee reviewed the problems of the expansion of exports of manufactured goods from developing countries. It examined the tendencies and recent trend of trade in these goods, the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers, restrictive trading practices, and measures for encouraging industrial exports. After the discussions the Committee took a decision concerning, *inter alia*, certain studies to be made by the Secretariat of UNCTAD on tariff and non-tariff barriers and the possibility of setting up a session committee to study these matters. In addition a majority resolution was adopted on the establishment of an intergovernmental panel of experts on tariff reclassification.

International agreements in the nuclear field

United Kingdom/Euratom

93. Following the request of the British Government to extend for a period of ten years the Euratom/UK Agreement for Co-operation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the Commission submitted a note on this matter to the Council, which — under the terms of the Treaty setting up the EAEC (Article 101) — must give the Commission “directives” for entering into the necessary negotiations. The agreement in question was concluded on 4 February 1959 and is due to expire on 3 February 1969; in its communication to the Council, the Commission declared that it was in favour of the extension requested.

West Germany/Argentina

94. The Commission informed the German Government that it had no objections to the signing of an agreement between West Germany and Argentina on scientific research, including the nuclear sector. This is an agreement on the exchange of information, the draft of which was submitted to the Commission in September 1968 in accordance with the obligation imposed on the Member States by the Euratom Treaty.

VII. The Community and the Associated States

Turkey

95. On 16 October 1968 the Commission submitted to the Council a new report on the changeover to the transitional stage of the Ankara Agreement (concluded in September 1963). The document dealt in some detail with the various problems of defining the economic content of the transitional stage. This supplementary examination was requested by the Council of the European Communities at its session of 30 July 1968, when it agreed to consider the changeover to the second phase of the Association as soon as possible.¹

African States and Madagascar and overseas countries and territories

Renewal of the Yaoundé Convention

96. In order to discuss the problems posed by the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention on the Association with the Community of the African States and Madagascar, M. Hamani Diori, President of Niger, in his capacity as President-in-office of the Council of the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization (OCAM), undertook a mission to the capitals of the Six. This series of talks was intended to prepare the renewal of the Convention, which expires on 31 May 1969.

During visits made between 19 September and 10 October 1968 the President-in-office of the OCAM had talks with the representatives of the Governments of the six Member States. His mission was completed in Brussels on 11 October 1968, when he examined the problem with M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, and those of his colleagues specially concerned with relations with the developing countries.

President Hamani Diori declared himself particularly satisfied with the welcome he had received in the six capitals and with the positive attitude he had found there towards the main preoccupations of the AASM. He was encouraged to find that the Member States intended to renew the Yaoundé Convention and carry forward to a new stage in its development the Association established rather more than eleven years ago by the Treaty of Rome.

In his talks at the Commission the President Hamani-Diori outlined the problems and the broad ideas for their solution which the Associated States thought should be discussed in coming negotiations.²

Comments and clarifications were provided by both sides, both on the Commission's position as expressed in its memorandum sent to the Council of Ministers as far back as 3 April 1968 and on the lines of approach advocated by the AASM. With the Commission, M. Hamani Diori took note of the broad consensus on the prospects for

¹ See Bulletin No. 9/10-68, sec. 99.

² See Ch. IV of this Bulletin.

the new and renewed Association and at the same time invited his interlocutors to spare no effort in exploring the necessary solutions, particularly with regard to trade and the industrialization of the Associated States.

97. This whole question was discussed by the European Parliament on 2 October 1968, when a resolution was adopted expressing the Parliament's wish to see the EEC-AASM Association continue on the same basis and in the same spirit as the present Convention, but with certain amendments. The Parliament asked in particular for an extension of the term of the Convention to seven years; arrangements for a more substantial expansion of trade; increased aid from the European Development Fund (EDF); diversification of this aid, and facilities for the Bank to play a greater part in helping the AASM.¹

The Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association

98. The Committee, which consists of 18 members of the European Parliament and one from the Parliament of each of the 18 Associated States, met from 14 to 17 October 1968 at Brazzaville to prepare for the next Parliamentary Conference of the Association, which should in principle be held in January 1969 at Tananarive (Malagasy Republic). The Commission of the European Communities was represented by M. Rochereau. The main discussion centred on a report by M. Ebagnitchie (Ivory Coast) on the 4th Annual Report of the EEC-AASM Association Council. Both the European and African members of Parliament expressed their general satisfaction with the way the institutions were functioning.

European Development Fund

New financing decision

99. On 8 October in Brussels the Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank, as managing trustee, concluded a contract with the territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies for a loan on special terms of 1 000 000 u.a. (about 90 million francs CFP) for the partial financing of the construction of a deep water berth in Nouméa harbour. The loan will be for twenty years at an annual rate of interest of 2%, with first repayment deferred for 3 years. This is the second contract with an overseas territory associated with the EEC for a loan on special terms from the Second Fund.

Visits

100. On 16 October 1968 the senior officials of the European Development Fund received an important delegation from the Ivory Coast to discuss implementation of the second part of the "palm oil plan" for the Ivory Coast. This provides for the planting of 70 000 ha of selected palm trees and the establishment of processing industries. The first part of the plan was financed by the EDF in three instalments totalling 39 246 000 u.a.

¹ See "The European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

On 2 October 1968, M. Lissouba, Minister of State responsible for the Congo Republic Plan, had talks at the EDF on an important investment project for the port of Pointe-Noire.

On 17 October the governor of the Burundi National Bank visited senior EDF officials to inquire about investment projects, still under examination, to be financed from the Second Fund.

Association with Nigeria

101. On 4 October 1968 the Commission of the European Communities published a *démenti* concerning certain allegations that it had undertaken to refer the problem of reviewing the EEC-Nigeria Association Agreement to the Council in the very near future. This attitude had been attributed to M. Rochereau, Member of the Commission, following his reply on 3 October in the European Parliament in Strasbourg to an oral question from M. Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) requesting postponement of the Association Agreement with Nigeria in view of events in that country.¹

The Commission's communiqué makes it clear that in actual fact, the Commission's position, as stated by M. Rochereau, was as follows:

In the first place M. Rochereau declared that the Commission shared the humanitarian feelings which moved M. Dehousse. He then described what stage the parliamentary ratification procedure had reached in the various Member States of the Community.

Finally, when asked whether the Commission would be prepared to intervene to prevent the agreement from taking effect if all the ratifications were obtained, M. Rochereau made it clear that he alone was not in a position to commit the Commission on a question of such political importance. His exact words according to the verbatim report of the discussions were:

"In so far as this problem is of a highly political nature any action by the Commission may be taken only vis-à-vis the Member States of the Community. I repeat that at the present moment I am unable to commit myself or the Commission, but I can promise you and the Parliament that next week the Commission will be notified of the exact request which you have just made to it."

After examining the problem the Commission noted that M. Rochereau's statement reflected its position exactly and that there was nothing to be added to it.

The Association with the East African countries

102. At its session of 30 September to 3 October 1968 the European Parliament debated the Association Agreement signed on 28 July 1968 between the European Economic Community and three East African countries, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. In the resolution winding up the discussion the Parliament expressed its satisfaction at the conclusion of "this agreement which strengthens the ties already existing between Europe and Africa" and hoped that this arrangement, the first to establish relations between two multinational Communities "will contribute to better understanding on the African regional plane and to growing integration of African economies".¹

¹ See "The European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

VIII. Institutions and organs

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Session of 30 September to 3 October 1968

The session of the European Parliament held in Strasbourg from 30 September to 3 October 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Alain Poher featured a political debate on events in Czechoslovakia and several important discussions on Community law, international monetary policy, European research policy and relations with African countries. The Parliament also examined and rendered Opinions on a series of Commission proposals to the Council dealing with several areas of Community activity (approximation of legislation, taxation, agriculture, transport, and budgetary questions).¹

On 1 October 1968 the Parliament suspended its proceedings to pay tribute to the memory of M. Jean Bech (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg) who had died in a road accident that day on his way to Strasbourg. M. Bech was born at Diekirch (Luxembourg) on 28 September 1926. He was a Doctor of laws, a barrister, and a member of the municipal Council of the city of Luxembourg. He had been a member of the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies since 1959, where he had sat on the Christian-Social benches. M. Bech, who had had a seat in the European Parliament since March 1958, belonged to the Bureau of the Christian Democrat group. President Poher spoke of his personal qualities and attainments and of the important role he played in the Legal Affairs Committee. A minute's silence was observed.

The Parliament also congratulated its President, M. Alain Poher, on his election as President of the French Senate on 3 October 1968.

Political consequences of events in Czechoslovakia

Speakers to the debate on 1 October 1968 were concerned at the political consequences of events in Czechoslovakia in August 1968 and were unanimous in condemning the occupation of Czechoslovakia by foreign troops. This interfered with the self-determination of the Czech people and put the policy of *détente* followed by a large number of western and eastern European countries in jeopardy. However, members differed when it came to drawing the lessons from these events for the future of Europe. Some speakers felt that it was a matter of working towards increased collaboration and a close *entente* within the European Communities with a view to achieving the economic and political unification of Europe and making the best possible contribution to the re-establishment of international security in Europe and the world. On the question of re-establishing links between the two parts of the European continent, other speakers held that there was no point in recommending increased unity in western Europe if this were not linked with the idea of independence.

¹ The full text of the resolutions adopted at this session will be found in official gazette No. C 108, 19 October 1968.

Community procedures for implementing derived Community law

The Parliament held an urgent debate on a report by M. Jozeau-Marigné (Liberal, France) on this important question of the institutional development of the EEC. The report presents the problem in the following terms:

“The growth of the Community and the gradual development of ‘derived’ Community law, which includes regulations, decisions and directives implementing the Treaties, as distinct from ‘primary’ Community law (constituted by the Treaties) has been matched by a corresponding increase in the tasks facing the Commission and this has given rise to a problem which is at once legal, technical and political.

The legal aspect is the devolution of Community powers and the powers vested in the Commission to administer common policies. The technical aspect is that the Commission is obliged to have recourse to representatives of the Member States or national experts who help to guide its work in the spheres it is called upon to regulate or administer. The political aspect is the freedom of decision left to the Commission and, in particular, the limits to this freedom.”

Recent Commission proposals have shown however that the solutions actually adopted are on new lines and that fresh procedures for implementing derived law have been envisaged. This new approach was the subject, in connection with a specific case, of two paragraphs of a resolution¹ adopted by the Parliament on 19 October 1967. Following discussion of a proposed decision on the establishment of a standing committee on animal feedingstuffs and a report from the Committee on Agriculture (rapporteur: M^l^h Lulling — Doc. 129 of 17 October 1967), the Parliament urged the Commission and the Council to “exercise extreme caution in the matter of establishing new committees”. It also invited its own competent Committees, notably the Political Affairs Committee and the Legal Affairs Committee, to keep a close watch on this problem and instructed the Legal Affairs Committee to prepare a report on the matter.

In its report the Legal Affairs Committee made three points. First, the problem of the establishment of committees could not be examined in isolation. It was in fact only one facet of the general problem of procedures for implementing derived Community law. Intervention by a committee was not required under all of these procedures. Secondly, a wide range of solutions to the problem of implementing derived Community law had been adopted. Thirdly, the Parliament had frequently voiced its misgivings about the rules of procedure of these committees.² The report systematically reviews these misgivings, draws up an inventory of the procedures evolved so far, attempts to establish the considerations which, in a specific case, had led to the adoption of one solution rather than another, draws the legal and political conclusions from this institutional trend and, above all, highlights the reasons for the doubts expressed in Opinions furnished by the Parliament to the Council on Commission proposals for regulations.

In presenting his report to the Parliament, M. Jozeau-Marigné commented on Article 155 of the EEC Treaty, which is the legal basis for the implementing rules adopted by the Community pursuant to the basic regulations. He referred to the

¹ Official gazette No. 268, 6 November 1967.

² Cf. *inter alia* the Strobel report (Doc. 119-61) and relevant resolution, official gazette, 17 January 1962; the Lulling report (Doc. 129-67) and relevant resolution, official gazette, 6 November 1967; the Müller report (Doc. 76-68), Debates of the European Parliament, 19 June 1968; discussion of the Lucker report on the First General Report of the Commission, Debates of the European Parliament, 3 July 1968.

principle in the Parliament's resolution of 17 October 1967 on the legal problems connected with the consultation of Parliament — "The Parliament shall be heard on all texts deriving from basic regulations and which consequently have a considerable influence on the political, economic or legal effects of these regulations"; this principle should be respected in particular when the Council reserved implementing powers to itself. If the Council itself exercised implementing powers which by definition exclude the possibility of defining any new political, legal, economic or social orientation, it should decide by simple majority. The rapporteur added that the Legal Affairs Committee believed that if a qualified majority and, *a fortiori*, a unanimous vote were to be insisted upon, there would be serious grounds for assuming that the acts to be adopted were not in fact mere implementing measures.

With regard to intervention by committees, the rapporteur went into the question of "regulatory committees" in more detail. These do not participate in the administration of a common policy but "institutionalize" co-operation between the Member States and the Commission in governing a specified field already covered by a basic text such as a regulation or a directive. M. Jozeau-Marigné examined the rules of procedure and the operation of these committees, and said that if the Committee's opinion was not in favour of the Commission's draft, or if the Committee did not render any opinion, the Commission, instead of deciding itself, immediately submitted a proposal to the Council on the measures to be taken. If at the end of a three-month period, the Council has not taken a decision by qualified majority, the Commission adopts the proposed measures and implements them forthwith.

The rapporteur drew a definite conclusion from the study of this procedure as far as the exercise of Parliament's rights is concerned. If the Commission and a committee were in conflict, a serious political problem would arise and the Council should not take any final decision without first consulting the Parliament. The speaker held that there was every justification for keeping the Parliament informed of the outcome of collaboration between the Member States and the Commission on executive matters and that the Parliament should render an Opinion whenever a problem arose involving more than the day-to-day administration or automatic implementation of rules already laid down in a basic text. In conclusion, M. Jozeau-Marigné established that the procedure followed in the regulatory committees was not incompatible with the Treaty but said that he understood the anxieties which had been expressed at political level about this procedure.

It fell to M. Rey, President of the European Commission, to deal with the political aspects of the institutional developments examined by the Parliament. He confined his remarks to the problem of decisions which had been taken on the basis of intervention by committees and by regulatory committees in particular. The Commission had kept its promise and had re-examined this problem. It felt that "it was reasonable and safe to retain the procedure proposed by the Commission itself and adopted by the Council for committees such as those on the valuation of goods for customs purposes and the origin of goods but, on the other hand, the Commission will not go further and accept or resign itself to proposing procedures like those advocated by the Council in July for the veterinary field or other similar ones which might be adopted subsequently".¹ The Commission had to accept this limitation "because it seems reasonable to make a distinction between Management Committees, which are not really institutions in themselves but rather Community machinery for routine administration,² and committees which are regulatory and more concerned with laying down rules than with day-to-day administration".

¹ See Ch. V, secs. 68 and 69 of this Bulletin.

² These committees deal with the functioning of the agricultural market organizations.

After M. Deringer (Christian Democrat, Germany) chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee had appealed for caution in this matter, M. Burger (Socialist, Netherlands) moved two amendments to the draft resolution prepared by the Legal Affairs Committee. The first of these pointed out that, although the Council was clearly competent to elaborate derived Community law, it should be emphasized that its competence was limited to that vested in it by the Treaties. The second amendment was to the effect that Article 149 of the EEC Treaty dealing with acts of the Council adopted on a Commission proposal should be followed in the matter of derived Community law also. The Parliament adopted the draft resolution amended in accordance with M. Burger's proposals.¹

International monetary policy

In oral question No. 7/68 with debate put by its Economic Affairs Committee, the Parliament asked the Commission for its views on recent developments in the monetary field, the future of the international monetary system and monetary relations within the Community.

The debate was opened by M. Dichgans (Christian Democrat, Germany). He asked whether it would not be possible to introduce a Community system of fixed exchange rates which would include the right to opt out in extreme cases. The questions of whether the Rio special drawing rights could be supplemented by others within the Community and, if appropriate, a European Federal Reserve Bank set up should also be studied. This would provide the basis for a second world currency.

In his reply, M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, outlined the progress that was now possible. He said that there would need to be a European monetary authority, and therefore a European political authority, before a European monetary union and a common reserves policy could exist.² European monetary union could only be the crown set upon economic union.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. de Winter (Belgium) said that the conclusion to be drawn from M. Barre's remarks was that no effort should be spared to achieve the political unification of Europe. M^{me} Elsner (Socialist, Germany), summing up the views of her group, said that the international monetary system had functioned perfectly in recent months despite all the difficulties encountered. She was less enthusiastic about schemes involving excessively rapid or far-reaching changes and supported the views expressed by the Vice-President of the Commission. M. Cousté (EDU, France), on behalf of his group, came out in favour of fixed exchange rates for European currencies. He concluded from the statement of the Commission representative that the demonetization of gold was not likely in the immediate future and wondered whether it would not be possible to go a step further and propose the gold convertibility of the currencies of the Six with the Central Banks without the intermediary of the dollar.

The Community and Africa

EEC-Nigeria Association Agreement

In an oral question without debate, M. Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) asked the Commission to indicate the present position with regard to the ratification of this

¹ Official gazette No. C 108, 19 October 1968, page 37.

² See M. Barre's statements in Bulletin 11-68, Ch. II.

Agreement and what it intended to do about its entry into force in view of the situation in Nigeria. M. Rochereau, Member of the Commission, said that as far as the Commission was aware France and Luxembourg had not yet ratified the Agreement and the Member States that had done so had not yet lodged the instruments of ratification. In reply to M. Dehousse's wish that the Commission should suggest to the Member States that the Agreement be left in abeyance until such time as the situation in Nigeria became perfectly clear, M. Rochereau said that "in so far as this problem is of a highly political nature, any action by the Commission may only be taken after due consultation with the Member States of the Community".

Renewal of the Yaoundé Convention

The memorandum submitted to the Council by the Commission of the European Communities on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention¹ was examined in a report presented to the Parliament by M. Thorn (Liberal, Luxembourg). The main points raised during the debate on this report were the improvement of trade, preferences and financial aid.

All speakers supported the renewal of the Convention. It was generally agreed that its period of validity should be fixed at seven years and that the amount of financial aid from the EDF should average 200 million units of account annually. In the resolution adopted, following various amendments, the Parliament considered that to increase trade the Community should introduce import arrangements for agricultural products similar to and competitive with European products, prolong the present system of duty-free importation of certain processed agricultural goods and extend it if necessary to other products. Everything possible should be done to eliminate disparities between import arrangements in the Member States for products from the Associated States and to ease the effects of consumer taxes. The European Investment Bank should be given more resources to promote investment in the AASM. The Parliament invited the Commission and the Council to continue to co-operate with the AASM in the same spirit and even more generously.

Association Agreement between the EEC and the countries of East Africa

In his report to the Parliament, M. Moro (Christian Democrat, Italy) commented favourably on the Agreement setting up an Association between the European Economic Community and Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. This Agreement was the first to link two Communities of sovereign states which had united for the purpose of economic integration. The EEC's preferential association arrangements had now been extended to 22 African countries and would benefit a market of 136 million people, almost half the population of Africa.

The rapporteur regretted, however, that the Council had not consulted the Parliament in advance. He also criticized the procedure for the ratification of the Agreement by the three States and the national Parliaments because there was a danger that this would not be completed before the Agreement expired on 31 May 1969. M. Moro felt that this procedure could have been dispensed with since the Agreement was only of limited scope.

Speaking on behalf of their respective groups, M. Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) and M. Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) were pleased that the Agreement had been signed but seconded the criticisms contained in the report. M. Habib-Deloncle (France), on behalf of the EDU, said that the contracting parties should begin

¹ See Bulletin 6-68, Ch. V, sec. 80.

consultation now on the renewal of the Agreement without waiting for it to come into force. It was for this reason that M. Thorn (Luxembourg) on behalf of the Liberal and allied group supported the proposal made at Arusha by the Commission representative that a joint committee should now begin discussions on problems of common interest without waiting for the ratification procedure to be completed.

MM. Westerterp and Thorn had misgivings about the multiplication of agreements of various kinds with African countries, although they recognized the fact that applicant countries were free, under the Treaty, to choose the type of agreement they preferred. M. Rochereau, member of the Commission, referred his listeners to the Commission's memorandum. He too was in favour of a single association arrangement but an arrangement of this kind presented such difficulties for the Community that the Commission felt it was best to accept that it would not be in line with current realities and possibilities.

European Research and Technology Policy

In his report M. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) referred to the delays which had occurred and the dangers of a return to national conceptions and programmes in the research and technology field. He urged that the functioning of Euratom be reviewed and its powers extended to other areas of research and technology, so that it would be able to draft Community action programmes and supervise their implementation. With this end in view, the Commission should be given increased powers, the veto within the Council should be abolished, decisions adopted by qualified majority and Euratom made financially independent. If a common Community policy was to be worked out research would have to be extended to the problems of industrial outlets and education. M. Bersani also proposed that non-member countries, and Great Britain in particular, should collaborate in projects and programmes warranting priority treatment, as for example the creation of an isotope separation plant.

On behalf of his group, M. Springorum (Christian Democrat, Germany) supported the views expressed by the rapporteur. For the Socialists, M. Oele (Netherlands) was doubtful about the possibility of satisfactory technological co-operation with Great Britain, since there was no hope of that country becoming a full member of the Community. M. Hougardy (Liberal, Belgium) said that although all governments were guilty of returning to scientific nationalism he deplored the attitude of those which had deliberately blocked the work of the Maréchal group pending British accession. This attitude salved the consciences of those who had made no secret of their desire to crush any movement towards supranationalism. M. Bousch (France), on behalf of the European Democratic Union, regretted that there was no genuine political will within the Community to advance the question of building a European isotope separation plant in which Britain could play an important part.

M. Pedini, Under-Secretary in the Italian Ministry of Scientific Research, speaking as President-in-office of the Council rather than as spokesman of the Italian Government, said that his country was willing to agree to a resumption of work by the Maréchal group "subject to certain conditions". Outlining a common scientific policy, M. Pedini recommended *inter alia* the regular confrontation of national programmes, the harmonization of policies on public contracts and the creation of European technology centres.

M. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, noted with regret that the main obstacle to the implementation of the Council's decisions of 31 October and 8 December 1967 was the problem of the enlargement of the Community and voiced an urgent warning about the consequences of this situation.

M. Hellwig introduced the draft of a new pluri-annual programme for Euratom aimed at optimum utilization of joint nuclear research centres and of the research facilities at their disposal. The Commission felt that this new programme should be a Community one; it might be supplemented in a second stage by further action in which all countries might not wish to take part. Furthermore, a working party should examine all aspects of the supply problem, including isotope separation plants, between now and the end of the year.

Referring to co-operation at European level, M. Hellwig regretted that work within the Maréchal group had been interrupted. The Commission had submitted a memorandum to the Council on 15 May listing the following basic deficiencies in this sphere: complete fragmentation of efforts; the lack of pluri-annual programmes and budget planning; no systematic and organized inclusion of industry in research programmes; excessive isolation of research, which was not being viewed from the two main angles of markets and future outlets.

Because of these deficiencies the Community must take stock of experience to date and compare the structure, working and results of various experiments. If scientific research was to be co-ordinated at European level, the Commission must be kept regularly informed of individual national technological research programmes and of international programmes in which the Member States were taking part.

At the end of the debate, the Parliament adopted a resolution summing up the problems raised by the various speakers.

Euratom's supplementary research and investment budget for 1968

Following a debate introduced by the rapporteur, M. Battaglia (Liberal, Italy), the Parliament adopted a resolution regretting that the supplementary budget did not square up to the requirements of the research policy which should be developed by the Community, since it only provided the funds necessary to renew the Dragon agreement. The Parliament feared that this budget was tantamount to a gradual abandoning of Community research programmes for lack of the necessary financial resources.

Approximation of legislation

The Parliament voted without debate two resolutions approving proposals for directives on the approximation of Member States' legislation on cut glass and the dimensions of ships' tanks referred to it by the Council.

It then discussed the General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade resulting from disparities in national laws submitted to the Council by the Commission on 19 February 1968.¹ In his report, M. Armengaud (Liberal, France) suggested a number of amendments to the text and regretted, notably, that the programme was not in the form of a "skeleton law" which would be more binding on the Member States than a general programme. The proposal to set up an Advisory Committee of representatives of the Member States with a Commission chairman also led the rapporteur to refer to the Jozeau-Marigné report. M. Armengaud again

¹ Official gazette No. C 48, 16 May 1968 and Bulletin 5-68, Ch. III.

emphasized that the Parliament considered it important to have the ultimate responsibility of the Commission, subject to that of the Council, clearly defined in connection with Community procedures for implementing derived Community law.

In his opening remarks M. Armengaud pointed out that the programme was not sufficiently explicit about the Community's desire to reduce the volume of provisions under national legislation. On the question of adapting existing directives to technical progress and the procedure to be followed in the event of major disagreements between the Committee and the Commission, the rapporteur felt that it was important that a matter in dispute should be referred to the Parliament. On this last point, M. Vredeling (Netherlands), on behalf of the Socialist group, said that proposals dealt with by the Parliament could only come from the Commission and proposed an amendment to the resolution which, after a further minor change suggested by M. Deringer (Christian Democrat, Germany), was finally adopted by the Assembly.

M. Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany) on behalf of the Social Affairs Committee proposed two amendments requesting the Commission to make more allowance for social requirements (public health and safety, industrial health and so on) in its programme and urging the Community institutions to consult workers' organizations in the branches concerned.

On behalf of the Executive, M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission, said that in the event of a directive being adapted to technical progress the Commission would make a distinction between purely technical amendments and those concerning basic principles. In the case of the latter, a fresh proposal would be prepared and submitted to the Council, so that the matter would also be referred to the Parliament.

At the end of the debate, the Parliament approved the General Programme subject to several amendments and adopted a resolution asking notably that it be extended to cover administrative rules and regulations as well as legislative provisions and recommending that where the majority of Member States had not thought it necessary to lay down national rules the adoption of Community rules should be avoided.

Application of the tax on value added to transactions involving agricultural products

Introducing his report on the Commission's proposal to the Council on common procedures for the application of the tax on value added (TVA) to transactions involving agricultural products,¹ M. Artzinger (Christian Democrat, Germany) spoke of the institutional problem posed by the rate-fixing procedure in the directive. This procedure would mean that the national Parliaments would hand over an essential power to the Council. This was out of the question as long as the European Parliament took no active part in the legislative procedure. In its resolution the Parliament therefore invited the Commission to submit to the Council before 1 April 1969, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 201 of the EEC Treaty, proposals for giving the Community resources of its own and on the general strengthening of its powers. Unless provisions of this kind — which would have to be approved by the Member States and ratified by the national Parliaments — were adopted before the date on which the Council is to fix the rates in question, no decision should be taken until the Parliament had been given an opportunity of discussing the matter.

¹ See Bulletin 4-68, Ch. III, sec. 9.

M. Califice (Christian Democrat, France) and M. Spénale (Socialist, France), on behalf of their respective groups, seconded M. Artzinger's reservations. Once the basis of assessment and the rates of this tax were harmonized there was only one body — the European Parliament — which could be its guardian. The Commission and the Council would have to make concrete proposals before the time limit fixed by the proposed directive expired so that the budgetary powers of the European Parliament could be determined. M. Briot (France), on behalf of the EDU group, wanted to know by what rights the Parliament would fix the rates in question and to whom it would be responsible.

Several Dutch members, amongst them M. Vredeling (Socialist), M. Brouwer (Christian Democrat) and M. Baas (Liberal), were very worried about the tendency to rob national Parliaments of their powers of decision and control in tax matters. They could not possibly agree to the proposal.

M. von der Groeben on behalf of the Commission pointed out that this third directive — like the first two — merely provided for the introduction of the value-added tax system. The actual fixing of the rates of tax would continue to be a matter for the national Parliaments. Only the average rate representing the arithmetic mean of half the tax-rate for agricultural products fixed by the six Parliaments would be fixed by the Council on a proposal from the Commission. There was no question therefore of the important power to fix taxes being handed over to Community agencies.

The Parliament adopted the proposed resolution, with the Netherlands representatives abstaining.

The common agricultural policy

On the basis of a report presented by M. Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) the Parliament adopted a resolution embodying its Opinion on seven proposed directives to supplement or improve Community rules on the marketing of seeds, plants and seedlings¹ and to establish a catalogue of agricultural varieties.

The Parliament also adopted, without debate, three resolutions embodying its Opinion on Commission proposals for Council regulations on cereals, olive oil and rice.

The first of these, which amends a 1967 regulation notably with regard to special measures in Italy,² was covered by a report submitted by M. Klinker (Christian Democrat, Germany). The aim of the new proposal is to expedite payment of the subsidy on imports of feed grains into Italy.

M. Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) in his report on the advance fixing of the olive oil levy urged the Council and the Commission to speed up the implementation of a Community programme for oil-producing areas so as to place their economies on a better footing.

Finally, the report presented by M. Carboni (Christian Democrat, Italy) approved the Commission's proposal concerning the method of fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice.

Access to the inland waterway goods transport market

In his report M. De Gryse (Christian Democrat, Belgium) said that the purpose of the proposed regulation was to introduce a capacity regulation system involving

¹ Official gazette No. C 108, 19 October 1968.

² *Ibid* No. C 102, 8 October 1968.

periodical adjustments of supply to demand.¹ He recognized that capacity regulation, the rate system and the harmonization of conditions of competition formed a coherent whole, but felt that capacity regulation was undoubtedly more urgent than rules to govern rates. It should apply from about the same date to road and inland water transport and should be neutral in its effect on competition with other modes of transport.

M. De Gryse remarked however that the scrapping operations, to be financed from registration receipts, would not suffice to get rid of surplus capacity of the order of 15 to 17%. On the basis of the Commission's recommendation of 31 July 1968, each Member State should reduce its structural excess capacity before the regulation on access to the market came into force. The rapporteur was also doubtful about the speed of the intervention procedure proposed by the Commission in the event of temporary excess capacity building up (consultation of the Equalization Committee) and said that he would prefer a single committee with general powers to supervise the market. Turning to social matters, M. De Gryse asked that persons put out of work through scrapping measures should continue to receive their wages for a period of one year. He also urged arrangements for retraining and resettling such people.

MM. Posthumus (Socialist, Netherlands), Boertien (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) and Bousquet (EDU, France) spoke on behalf of their political groups, concentrating on the most controversial points: the division of the Community's network of inland waterways into three basins; the application of the regulation to transport on own account and transport for hire or reward, and the problem of Rhine shipping.

M. Bodson, member of the Commission, stressed the urgency of the problem and defended the application of a single body of rules to transport on own account and transport for hire or reward. If there were two separate regulations one might be approved and the other rejected and this would mean that any capacity regulation would be doomed to failure. He made special reference to the problem of retraining and the social problems arising from the often barely adequate incomes of small barge owners.

Having rejected an amendment suggested by M. Van Offelen (Liberal, Belgium) the Parliament adopted a resolution summing up the ideas put forward by the rapporteur and asking the Commission to take the amendments proposed into account.

Budgetary questions

M. Leemans (Christian Democrat, Belgium) submitted a report on the accounts and balance-sheets of the budgetary operations of EEC and EAEC for 1966 and on the Audit Committee's report. The resolution adopted invited the Commission to respect the time-limits laid down in the financial regulation; it noted that there was a need to develop the activities of the European Social Fund and to expedite administrative and regulatory measures concerning EAGGF expenditure. EDF operations should be improved by close co-operation between Institutions. In a second resolution the Parliament definitively adopted its own accounts up to 31 December 1966. A third resolution on the Communities' preliminary draft budget for 1969 (Section I, European Parliament) moved by M. Battaglia (Liberal, Italy) was also adopted.

¹ Bulletin 1-68, Ch. IV, sec. 52 and official gazette No. C 95, 21 September 1968.

Extraordinary session of 24 and 25 October 1968

M. Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) took the chair at this session at which the European Parliament examined a number of agricultural policy problems and notably those of the fishing industry.¹

On the basis of a report by M. Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) the Parliament adopted four resolutions in this sphere. The first of these embodied its Opinion on three Commission proposals for regulations establishing a common structure for the fishing industry and a common organization of the market in fishery products and suspending the CCT duties on certain fish.²

In his report M. Kriedemann again drew attention to the dangerous practice of setting up committees of national civil servants and deplored the resulting "institutionalization" of the influence of national viewpoints. The Community, he said, should represent something more than "a standing conference of governments". He criticized the Commission's proposals for a common structure policy for the fishing industry and said that instead of incorporating a clear definition of Community policy they provided for nothing more than a co-ordination of national policies.

In the ensuing debate M. Sabatini (Italy), for the Christian Democrat group, said that there was no doubt but that the support measures contemplated within the framework of these proposals would mean a financial burden for the Community; steps would have to be taken to ensure that this burden did not become too heavy. Any surpluses could always be processed into animal feed. M. Estève (EDU, France), on behalf of his group, regretted that there were no provisions on the creation and role of producer groupings in the fisheries sector. M. Vredeling (Netherlands) and M. Bading (Germany) spoke on behalf of the Socialist group. M. Vredeling stressed the need for early adoption of guidelines for a common structure policy. M. Bading opposed the support system provided for in the proposed regulation on the common organization of the market to be financed from public funds. He felt that producer organizations should play a leading role in market stabilization by requiring their members to conform to joint discipline. M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the delegation of responsibility was a sound principle which could serve as a guide in structure policy too. This principle should be pushed as far as possible and a higher authority should never be given powers which could equally well be exercised by one further down the line. From this angle, it was possible to conceive of a common structure policy which would be nothing more than the co-ordination of measures taken by the Member States. However, a number of criteria which the Member States would have to respect in implementing their structure policies would have to be defined.

At the end of the debate the Parliament adopted four resolutions asking the Commission to make the proposed amendments.

The Parliament also discussed a report by M. Vredeling on the Commission's proposal for a regulation on assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF in 1969. In the resolution closing this discussion, the Parliament regretted that Community programmes for which proposals were submitted to the Council by the Executive in June 1967 had still not been adopted. The Commission was invited to amend its proposals as suggested in M. Vredeling's report.

¹ See official gazette No. C 116, 8 November 1968, for the full text of the resolutions voted by the Parliament at this session.

² See official gazette No. C 91, 13 September 1968 and Bulletin 9/10-68, Ch. I.

Finally, the Parliament rendered an Opinion on the proposal for a regulation to fix the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigmeat for the period from 1 November 1968 to 31 October 1969 and, on a report by M. Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany), adopted a resolution approving the Commission's proposal as a whole. Another report prepared by M. Richarts served as the basis for the adoption of a resolution on the proposed regulation fixing the target, intervention and threshold prices for olive oil for the 1968-69 marketing year. At the same time this resolution asked the Council and the Commission to speed up the implementation of a Community programme for oil-producing areas.

THE COUNCIL

The Council of the European Communities met three times in October.

48th session — 14 and 15 October 1968 (agriculture)

The main topics discussed at this meeting, held in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of M. Giacomo Sedati, Italian Minister for Agriculture, were the introduction of Community programmes (assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1969), current difficulties on the milk and milk products market, notably as regards cheese, and single prices for olive oil and pigmeat.¹

On a proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted a decision setting up a Standing Veterinary Committee and approved draft texts on the procedures to be followed by this Committee.

In the external relations field, the Council decided to conclude with Australia a re-negotiation agreement pursuant to Article XXVIII, paragraph 5, of GATT.

49th session — 29 October 1968 (budgetary questions)

This meeting was also held in Luxembourg and M. Natale Santero, Deputy State Secretary at the Italian Ministry of the Treasury, took the chair.

The main item on the agenda was the initial draft budget of the European Communities (Council, Commission, Court of Justice, Parliament) for 1969.

The Council definitively adopted Euratom's supplementary research and investment budget for 1968.

In the agricultural field,¹ the Council agreed a proposed regulation laying down supplementary provisions on the financing of the common agricultural policy in the sugar sector and a resolution that receipts under the regulation on the common market organization for sugar should accrue to the Community at the single market stage. In 1969 the Council will initiate the procedure provided for in Article 201 of the EEC Treaty to implement the above provisions.

¹ See "Agricultural Policy", Ch. V of this Bulletin.

50th session — 29 and 30 October 1968 (agriculture)

Meeting under the chairmanship of M. Giacomo Sedati, Italian Minister for Agriculture, the Council fixed the basic price (75 u.a./100 kg) and the standard quality for slaughtered pigmeat for the period from 1 November 1968 to 31 October 1969. It also fixed the production target price, the market target price, the intervention price and the threshold price for olive oil for the 1968/69 marketing year and extended the regulation on temporary aid measures to producers of olive oil until 31 October 1969.

The Council had an exchange of views on the proposed regulation concerning assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1969 and agreed to resume discussion of this subject at a later meeting on agriculture. The problem of the disposal of butter stocks was also discussed and the Council stressed the importance it attached to a rapid solution being found.¹

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

10th anniversary of the Court of Justice

The Court of Justice celebrated its 10th anniversary on 23 October 1968. At a solemn session, M. Robert Lecourt, the President of the Court, gave an address in which he hailed the birth of Community law. He concentrated on demonstrating the need for a common law for the Member States of the Community and a uniform interpretation of this law. M. Karl Roemer, Advocate-General, Maître Graziadei, and M. Michel Gaudet, Director-General of the Legal Service of the Commission, also spoke.²

Election of Chamber Presidents

At its meeting on 2 October 1968, the Court of Justice elected Judge J. Mertens de Wilmars as President of the First Chamber and Judge A. Trabucchi as President of the Second Chamber³ for a period of one year from 7 October 1968. They replace M. M. Donner and M. W. Strauss.

Cases pending

Case 23/68 — Request for a preliminary ruling introduced by the Gerechtshof, The Hague

On 24 September The Hague Gerechtshof decided to file with the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 11(b) of the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Community annexed to the ECSC Treaty.

¹ See "Agricultural Policy", Ch. V of this Bulletin.

² See Ch. III of this Bulletin.

³ Official gazette No. C 105, 15 October 1968.

Case 24/68 — Commission of the European Communities v. Republic of Italy

On 5 October the Commission filed an appeal with the Court of Justice to declare that Italy is failing in its obligations under Article 16 of the EEC Treaty by applying a "statistical duty" (a small charge to cover the cost of trade statistics) to all products exported to other Member States and to imports of certain products covered by the agricultural regulations.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

On 30 October 1968 the Economic and Social Committee held its 73rd plenary session in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, General Interests Group). It rendered Opinions on proposals for directives drafted by the Commission dealing with the approximation of Member States' legislation in three specific fields. Subject to certain amendments these Opinions approve the Commission's texts.

They deal with:

a) *The approximation of Member States' legislation on cut glass*: This Opinion, adopted on a report by M. Ameye (Belgium, Employers' Group), was unanimous. In the discussions it was stressed that the proposed directive should aim not only at protecting consumers from fraud but also at guaranteeing fair competition in the production and distribution of cut glass.

The Committee deplored the fact that the general programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade resulting from disparities between national laws had not yet been approved by the Member States and the Council, but agreed to the proposed directive subject to an amendment concerning the description in Italian of the categories of cut glass.

b) *The approximation of Member States' legislation on electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits*: Following a short discussion — again based on a report by M. Ameye — the Committee unanimously adopted an opinion on this proposed directive, with six abstentions. It approved the Commission's proposals subject to certain amendments which it thought desirable.

The Committee again deplored the fact that the Member States had not yet approved the general programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade. It stressed the importance of the harmonization solution chosen by the Commission, which involves reference to existing technical standards elsewhere. With this solution, the Committee declared it would be possible to adapt quickly to technical progress.

Representatives of the trade interests involved should help with this adaptation process. The Committee noted that a number of standards had already been harmonized at Community level but urged that the competent agencies continue to do all in their power to produce a complete set of standards for electrical equipment.

c) *Marketing of seeds and seedlings*: The Committee rendered an Opinion on Commission proposals for directives on this matter. The rapporteur here was M. Schnieders (Germany, Employers' Group) and the Opinion was adopted by 72 votes with one abstention. It was based on work done by the Section for agriculture and, subject to certain amendments, approved the Commission's proposals, which deal with

the establishment of a common catalogue of varieties, the marketing of seeds of oil and fibre plants and vegetable seeds, and various amendments to similar earlier directives.

The Opinion "approves the establishment of a common catalogue of seeds and seedlings but urges increased possibilities for admitting varieties now in use which have a particular purpose or are of limited ecological value". The Committee also asked the Commission to "draft proposals on freedom to carry out multiplication of seeds and seedlings, on the establishment of common market organizations for these (single market stage) and on the abolition of any obstacle to trade in agricultural products based on varieties".

The Committee also approved by 40 votes to 10 with 7 abstentions proposals from its Bureau aimed at amending the terms of reference of the two nuclear sections now existing within it. One would become solely responsible for energy policy, the other would deal with specifically nuclear questions. Despite pressure from the other groups in the Committee, the Employers' group had asked that this problem be left over to the next meeting but their motion for adjournment was not carried.

The Committee decided to hold its 74th plenary session on 27 and 28 November 1968.

IX. European Investment Bank

Loan contracts

Germany

On 8 October 1968 the European Investment Bank signed an agreement with the Rhein-Main-Donau AG of Munich for a loan of DM 96 million (24 million u.a.). The loan is for a period of twelve years at 6.5% per annum and is for the partial financing of the construction of the Bamberg-Nürnberg section (69 km) of the large capacity Rhine-Main-Danube link.

This project represents the last stage but one in the construction of a link between the Rhine and the Danube begun in 1922, the aim being to provide an unbroken 3 500-kilometre-long waterway linking the North Sea to the Black Sea. Under an agreement concluded in 1966 between the Federal Government and Bavaria, the last stage will be the completion in 1981 of the final 133 km stretch between Nürnberg and Ratisbon. The scheme is of European interest because once the entire programme is completed there will be a direct, continuous link between the Rhine and its tributaries, which serve four EEC countries, and the Danube basin. This will open up favourable prospects for the development of trade between Western Europe and the countries bordering the Danube. The Commission of the European Communities and other European bodies have come out in favour of a speedy completion of work on the Rhine-Main-Danube link.

From the regional point of view, the opening of the Bamberg-Nürnberg canal and its subsequent extension to Ratisbon will link a marginal area which is notoriously under-privileged economically speaking to the industrial centres of the Federal Republic — the Rhine-Ruhr area in particular — and to several other Community countries by a cheap waterway.

The total cost of the scheme is estimated at DM 750 million (187.5 million u.a.). The 27 km section between Bamberg and Forchheim was inaugurated last March; the scheme will be complete once the canal is linked to a harbour now under construction in Nürnberg. The Federal German Government and the Land of Bavaria have agreed to guarantee the loan jointly and severally for two-thirds and one-third respectively, of the amount involved.

Turkey

On 15 October 1968 the EIB signed two loan contracts with the Turkish Government on the occasion of a visit made by its Board of Directors to Turkey.

The first agreement, for 11 million u.a., is for a scheme to modernize the Turkish railway system by purchasing diesel-electric locomotives and assembling other locomotives of the same kind in Turkey partly from imported and partly from locally-manufactured parts. The completion of the scheme will improve the productivity of the railways especially on those lines where passenger and freight traffic is heaviest. The locomotives are to go into service first on the Edirne-Istanbul-Ankara-Sivas-Kars line and on the line linking Adana and Lalatya over the Taurus mountains. The loan is for a period of 30 years with a seven-year period of grace. The interest rate is 3% per annum.

The Bank also signed with the Turkish Government an outline contract for a sum equivalent to 7.5 million u.a. This sum will be gradually used for investment schemes in the private sector which have been submitted by the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey (Turkiye Sinai Kalkinma Bankasi) and approved by the European Investment Bank until 30 June 1969.

The loan is for a period of 30 years with a 7-year period of grace; the interest rate is 4.5% per annum. The money will be re-lent by the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey (TSKB) to the firms concerned on terms normal in Turkey for long-term loans.

The first outline contract of this kind was signed in 1967; the funds — 15 million u.a. — provided under it have now all been appropriated.

The EIB Board of Directors visits Turkey

The EIB Board of Directors, at the invitation of the Turkish Government, made a fact-finding visit to Turkey from 13 to 19 October 1968. Their tour included the schemes which are being partially financed by the Bank. The Board held a meeting at Istanbul on 14 October 1968.

The Chairman and members of the Board met members of the Turkish Government in Ankara. The Prime Minister, M. Suleyman Demirel, received the President of the Bank, M. Paride Formentini, and the two Vice-Presidents, MM. Ives Le Portz and Ulrich Meyer-Cording. President Formentini signed the two loan agreements mentioned above with the Minister of Finance, M. Cihat Bilgehan.

During its tour, the EIB delegation visited industrial projects in the Istanbul, Izmir and Bursa regions and the irrigation scheme in the Gediz valley (near Izmir). It also visited the tourist areas on the Aegean coast and in Antalya.

The Bank operates in Turkey on behalf of the Member States of the European Economic Community under the association agreement between the Community and Turkey. The financial protocol to this Agreement provides that loans up to 175 million u.a. will be made available during the preparatory phase of the Association (1965-1969).

So far, EIB loans to Turkey exceed 120 million u.a. A little less than half this amount has been appropriated for infrastructure projects, the remainder being used for public and private industrial schemes.

Among the infrastructure projects special mention should be made of the hydro-electric power stations at Keban on the Euphrates (loan of 30 million u.a.) and the irrigation of the Cediz valley (loan of 15 million u.a.).

The Bank participated in the financing of the following industrial schemes:

a) Paper mills at Caycuma near Zonguldak on the Black Sea (10.3 million u.a.) and at Dalaman on the Aegean coast (14 million u.a.) built by autonomous subsidiaries of SEKA, a state business undertaking;

b) A fertilizer plant at Samsun on the Black Sea (5.6 million u.a.) built by the public enterprise Azot Sanayii T.A.S.;

c) Through the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey (Turkiye Sinai Kalkinma Bankasi) 18 schemes for the construction, extension and modernization of factories producing textiles, man-made fibres, cement, glassware, metal products, rubber and so on.

Among the schemes now being examined by the Bank is a plan to construct a bridge over the Bosphorus.

Miscellaneous

Two addresses by M. Jean Rey

At Milan

"The necessary steps must be taken, notably by encouraging industrial combination, to enable the industries of the member countries to expand at European level" declared M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, in an address delivered at Milan on 24 October 1968 on various "aspects of the situation in the Community".

President Rey stressed the need for a common policy in the fields of competition, transport and social matters. He emphasized that the current difficulties would be overcome only if an overall view were taken of the Community and the stage of haggling "give-and-take" thus left behind.

At Strasbourg

Speaking on 28 October 1968 before the European Conference of Local Authorities in Strasbourg, M. Rey discussed various problems, some of which remained to be resolved, while for others solutions had been found which can be put to the Community's credit. On the former type of problem, the President of the Commission stressed that the mistakes made in regional policy matters at the level of the States should not be repeated at Community level, for decentralization was a need acknowledged by all countries of Europe. He also stressed the need to harmonize national policies in various fields, such as research, technology and the growth sectors, to put an end to the "incredible waste" attributable to an absence of co-ordination on a European scale. Lastly, M. Rey advocated an acceleration of Community action and referred in passing to the difficulties raised by the still-pending problem of the "enlargement of the Community" which continued to "poison the political atmosphere" and encouraged the resurgence of national tendencies.

However, the President of the Commission welcomed the progress made in various fields, including the successful conclusion of the Kennedy Round negotiations, the merger of the "European Executives", the completion of the Customs Union on 1 July and the fresh progress in implementing common agricultural, social and transport policies.

M. Levi-Sandri in Yugoslavia

At the invitation of the Central Council of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, Prof. Lionello Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, from 14 to 19 October visited Belgrade and the industrial centres of Ljubljana and Kranj in Slovenia to examine questions of common interest to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the European Community.

M. Levi-Sandri took part in numerous meetings with the leaders of Yugoslavia's trade unions and had a number of talks with the government authorities responsible for economic and social affairs.

During his stay, the Vice-President of the Commission delivered two addresses, one at the Institute for Economics and International Politics in Belgrade on the subject

of "Trade relations between the Community and the Socialist State-trading Countries", and the other at the College for Political Sciences in Ljubljana on the theme "The free movement of workers and employment problems in the European Community".

M. Hellwig in Japan

In response to an invitation by the Atomic Energy Board of the Japanese Government, M. Fritz Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, visited Japan from 19 to 28 October 1968. M. Hellwig, who has special responsibility for matters connected with nuclear energy and technology, met M. Ushiba, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Nabeshima, Minister of State and at the same time Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency and President of the Japanese Atomic Energy Board. M. Hellwig also had talks with the directors of the Atomic Energy Institute and the agency working on power reactors and nuclear fuels. Lastly, he visited the atomic centres of Tokai-Mura and the Kansai region.

M. Barre in Sweden

At the invitation of the Swedish Government, M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for economic and financial affairs, paid an official visit to Sweden from 18 to 25 October 1968.

M. Barre had talks with M. Tage Erlander, Prime Minister, M. Strang, Minister of Finance, M. Krister Wickman, Minister for Economic Affairs, M. Per Aasbrink, Governor of the National Bank ("Riksbank"), M. Arne Geijer, President of the General Confederation of Labour ("Landsorganisation"), and with the Federation of Swedish Industries. The subjects dealt with included problems relating to European economic integration and the relations between Sweden and the Community.

Address by M. Colonna di Paliano at the University of Louvain

In an address at the University at Louvain on 29 October 1968 M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission, said that, even though the Treaty of Rome did not expressly list regional policy among those for which it lays down uniformization as the aim, regional criteria were written into it as a factor that must guide the Community institutions. The promotion of an industrial policy designed to achieve a constant improvement in productivity (implicitly required by the EEC Treaty) could only be successful if it were accompanied by a policy of readaptation and redevelopment to offset the effects of the consequent structural changes, and by efforts to ensure, through regional policy, that these measures were mutually consistent.

M. Colonna di Paliano then reviewed the ways and means available at Community level to promote regional policy and gave an account of the results achieved:

- i) Readaptation aid financed from common funds: by 30 June 1968, 102 million u.a. had been granted in the form of readaptation aid (ECSC Treaty) to assist 365 000 workers. The aid granted from the EEC's Social Fund at 30 September 1968 amounted to 68 million u.a., benefiting 357 880 workers.
- ii) Redevelopment aid granted in the framework of the Treaty of Paris: loans granted from the beginning of 1961 till 31 July 1968 totalled 118 million u.a.
- iii) Assistance from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (Guidance Section): between 1964 and 1967, this worked out at 103 million u.a.

iv) Finance provided by the European Investment Bank: from its establishment to the end of 1967, the Bank granted the Community countries some 140 loans, totalling about 870 million u.a.

v) Use of a consultation procedure on investment in transport infrastructure: a study had so far been made of 15 road investment projects and 8 projects regarding inland waterways.

vi) Preparation of documentation relating to the examination of regional problems and their possible solution.

Speaking on the main lines to be followed in regional policy, M. Colonna di Paliano stressed that in this field it was not the Community's task to take the place of the local or national authorities. Community action was rather to be of a complementary and co-ordinating nature. It should, firstly, be aimed at encouraging the exchange of information and experience. Secondly, the Community institutions should promote a critical discussion of the various lines of approach. Lastly, the Commission had to induce the States to take a long-term view of the needs of a growth policy with regard to infrastructure, since it was largely this infrastructure which determined the choice of location when new establishments were set up.

M. Bodson at Mannheim and Vienna

In an address delivered on 17 October 1968 at a ceremony to mark the centenary of the Mannheim Act, M. Bodson, member of the Commission, stated that the Mannheim Convention was the result of a long historical process which found expression in a number of agreements of public international law mainly designed to safeguard freedom of navigation on the Rhine.

Today, however, so he pointed out in substance, this principle of freedom of navigation must be interpreted in a way that conforms with developments and therefore takes account of the facts of our age. For the European Communities, the importance of the concepts of equal treatment and uniform rules derived from the Mannheim Convention lay in another aspect: the Communities are required to apply these principles to relations between transport enterprises, types of transport and Member States.

It was precisely on account of the current structural difficulties that particular importance attached, in the framework of the common transport policy as a whole, to the encouragement of inland water transport and consequently also of Rhine shipping. So that the objectives of this policy could be attained, the types of transport referred to must participate fully in the process of integration in the Community.

The European Communities respected the rights of the non-member countries signatories to the Mannheim Convention. But, M. Bodson said, negotiations on an extension of the field of application of the Community provisions could be started only after these provisions had been adopted by the Council, as was the case with the regulations on the application of the rules of competition to transport.

From 7 to 11 October, before going to Mannheim, M. Victor Bodson had attended the United Nations Conference on Road Transport, held in Vienna from 7 October to 8 November 1968.

Argentina's Minister of Economics pays a visit to the Commission

M. A. Krieger Vasena, Minister of Economics and Labour of the Argentine Republic, paid a visit to the Commission on 14 October 1968 and was received by President Jean Rey. In a working meeting with M. Martino and M. Deniau, members of the

Commission, he described the economic situation of his country and stressed the efforts that had been made to bring about the current return to a sound financial situation. He also emphasized the importance his Government attached to an expansion of trade with the Community. Possibilities for improving trade relations between the Community and Argentina were discussed. On 16 October 1968 the Argentine Minister met M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission.

Discussion between the Commission and the European Federation for Optics and Precision Mechanics

On the occasion of the general meeting of the European Federation for Optics and Precision Mechanics, held in Brussels, M. Colonna di Paliano, M. von der Groeben and M. Haferkamp, members of the Commission, had a discussion with the Executive Committee of the Federation on questions of particular interest to the industry in the framework of the Community. M. Hans Möller (Hamburg), President of the Federation, handed M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission with special responsibility for industrial affairs, a first list of producers and the range of products of the optical and precision mechanics industry in the six countries of the Community. This list is intended to provide a clearer picture of the industry in the Common Market and facilitate co-operation between the European firms concerned.

Cameroon honours conferred upon M. Rey and M. Rochereau

At a reception held at the Embassy of Cameroon on 8 October 1968, H.E. Ambassador Ferdinand Oyono presented M. Jean Rey, President, and M. Henri Rochereau, member of the Commission, with the insignia of Grand Officer of the Cameroon National Order of Valour. On this occasion, the Ambassador conveyed to the representatives of the Commission the thanks of the President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon for its activities in the framework of the association between the EEC and the AASM.

Commission telegram to Mr. Richard Nixon after his election.

With the results of the American presidential elections known, M. Jean Rey, acting on behalf of the Commission, on 7 November sent the following congratulatory telegram to Mr. Richard Nixon:

"My colleagues and I in the Commission of the European Communities send you our warm congratulations on your election to the office of President of the United States. The Commission offers its sincere wishes for the success of the vital mission with which you have been entrusted as leader of the American people in these particularly eventful times. We know of your personal interest in the process of European integration and are sure that during your term of office the good relations already established between your country and the European Communities will develop still further and so be an essential factor in the search for peace and prosperity for the whole world".

Statement by the Liberal group of the European Parliament advocating an intergovernmental conference of the countries of Western Europe

At a meeting held on 28 and 29 October at Luxembourg under the chairmanship of M. Pleven (France), the "Liberal and related group" of the European Parliament

studied the new situation created in Europe by the international events of the summer and by the continued disagreement among the Six on the United Kingdom application for membership. M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, addressed the parliamentarians. To conclude its work, the group adopted a resolution in which it called "upon the Governments of Western Europe to hold an intergovernmental conference to strengthen their political solidarity and guarantee European security". It "considers it intolerable that the construction of Europe should be bogged down as a result of the impact of uncompromising attitudes in the question of the enlargement of the Communities and their internal development". The Liberals again stated that they advocated the opening, at the earliest possible moment, of negotiations with Great Britain and considered that the various proposals made in respect of the construction of Europe (Benelux Plan, proposals by M. Brandt, M. Harmel, M. Debré) contained many positive elements that should enable the Governments of the Six to decide on a common course of action and thus take a fresh step forward on the road to European integration.

Council of European Municipalities proposes to declare 1969 "Year of the European Parliament"

The delegates' assembly of the Council of European Municipalities met at Trieste from 6 to 8 October 1968, with representatives from nine countries participating. For the year ahead, it set itself two basic objectives: to develop contacts between the European Parliament and local bodies and to lend firm support to the plans for European elections by universal suffrage. For this reason it decided to declare 1969 "Year of the European Parliament".

The Council proposed the adoption of a new Community treaty to enable Great Britain and other European countries to study the problems posed by foreign policy, defence, technology and economic matters. In the assembly's view this treaty should provide for a Parliament elected by universal suffrage, an independent political executive and a Council of Ministers. The assembly stressed that, to induce the Governments to advance in this direction, "the action of the parties and trade unions organized at European level" and of all living forces of the Community would need to be co-ordinated.

British political parties join "Action Committee for the United States of Europe"

The "Action Committee for the United States of Europe", set up in 1955 by M. Jean Monnet, now also includes representatives of the British political parties. On 24 October 1968 the Committee published a statement on this subject in which it declared: "The political parties and trade unions which form the Action Committee for the United States of Europe have decided to invite the British Labour Party, the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party to join them as full members of the Committee.

The three parties have accepted this invitation. The founding members of the Committee are the Christian Democratic, Liberal and Socialist Parties and the Free and Christian Trade Unions of the six Common Market countries: Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Together, these organizations represent two-thirds of the electorate and of trade union membership in the Common Market.

The following will be the British delegates in the Action Committee: Mr. George Brown, Mr. Walter Padley and Mr. Michael Stewart for the Labour Party, Mr. Reginald Maudling, Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd for the Conservative Party, and Mr. Jeremy Thorpe for the Liberal Party.

Like their colleagues from the Continent, they will sit as representatives of their Party and not in their personal capacity. The Action Committee unanimously holds that Great Britain must become a full member of the European Community with the same rights and obligations as the present six members. The Committee is convinced that this is in the vital interest not only of Great Britain but also of Europe as a whole. Action along these lines is the only means of enabling our fellow-citizens to benefit from the advantages of a large and dynamic economic union, establishing co-operation on an equal footing with the United States, encouraging stable relations with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and contributing effectively to the promotion of peace and progress in a rapidly changing world.

Although Great Britain has so far been prevented from joining the Common Market, the Committee feels that refusal to discuss is not an answer. It intends to examine, in the months ahead, the practical problems raised by Britain's membership and to work out a view of Europe common to Great Britain and the Six to prepare the day when Great Britain will be able to join. This does not mean negotiation between opposed parties but a joint study of our common problems. The Committee will submit its conclusions to the Governments. This should greatly facilitate Great Britain's participation. The next meeting of the Action Committee, which will be the fourteenth since it was founded in 1955, will be held in January 1969".

1968 Robert Schuman prize bestowed upon M. Emilio Colombo

For 1968 the Robert Schuman prize, awarded every year to a pioneer of the European idea, has been bestowed upon M. Emilio Colombo, Italian Minister of the Treasury. The gold medal constituting the prize was handed to him on 13 October 1968 at Thionville, Robert Schuman's former constituency, by M. Alain Poher, President of the French Senate and President of the European Parliament.

Numerous European personalities took part in this ceremony. Instituted by the "Association of the Friends of Robert Schuman", this prize is not identical with the "Schuman Prize" awarded in May by the University of Bonn to M. Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU) becomes World Federation of Labour

The 16th congress of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU), held at Luxembourg from 1 to 5 October 1968 and attended by delegates representing 75 countries, was marked by an important decision, namely to change the IFCTU into "World Federation of Labour". This "laicization" and the striking from the statutes of any reference to the social principles of Christianity was approved by the congress unanimously with two abstentions. It had been strongly requested by the trade unions of the developing countries and by the French CFTC. The World Federation, which at present has almost 13 million members, considers that this change will induce certain trade unions to join the international organization.

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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2. concernant le catalogue commun des variétés des espèces des plantes agricoles (2. On the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plants);

3. concernant la commercialisation des semences de légumes (3. On the marketing of vegetable seed);

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5. modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de betteraves (5. Amending the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet seed);

6. modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des plants de pommes de terre (6. Amending the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of seed potatoes);

7. modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes fourragères (7. Amending the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of forage seed)

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Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant nouvelle modification du règlement n° 120/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des céréales, notamment en ce qui concerne les mesures spéciales prévues pour l'Italie (Opinion on the proposed regulation further amending Regulation No. 120/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in cereals, notably as regards the special measures for Italy)

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Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement n° 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune du marché du riz, en ce qui concerne le mode de fixation du correctif s'appliquant à la restitution (Opinion on the proposed regulation amending Regulation No. 359/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in rice as regards the method of fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund)

Avis sur la consultation demandée par le Conseil relative à la Section I (Parlement européen) de l'avant-projet de budget des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1969 (Opinion on the consultation requested by the Council regarding Section I (European Parliament) of the preliminary draft budget of the European Communities for 1969)

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- Question écrite n° 113/68 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Financement de la politique agricole commune (No. 113/68 by M. Vredeling to the Council: Financing of the common agricultural policy) No. C 103, 10.10.68
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- Question écrite n° 137/68 de M. Behrendt à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Coûts des contrôles vétérinaires (No. 137/68 by M. Behrendt to the Commission: Financing the costs of veterinary inspections) No. C 109, 23.10.68
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Règlement (CEE) n° 1509/68 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1509/68 of 30 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 240,	1.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1510/68 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1510/68 of 30 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 240,	1.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1511/68 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1968, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1511/68 of 30 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 240,	1.10.68
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Règlement (CEE) n° 1523/68 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 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. 1523/68 of 27 September 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 240,	1.10.68
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Règlement (CEE) n° 1526/68 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1354/68 relatif à la vente à prix réduit de beurre de stock public à des industries transformatrices (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1526/68 of 30 September 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1354/68 on the sale at reduced price of butter from public stocks to the processing industries)	No. L 240,	1.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1527/68 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1527/68 of 30 September 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 240,	1.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1528/68 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1528/68 of 1 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 241,	1.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1529/68 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1529/68 of 1 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 241,	1.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1530/68 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1530/68 of 1 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 241,	1.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1531/68 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1531/68 of 1 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 241,	1.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1532/68 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1968, prorogeant l'application du règlement (CEE) n° 1392/68 relatif à certaines modalités temporaires de la dénaturation du blé tendre et du seigle panifiable (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1532/68 of 1 October 1968 extending the term of validity of Regulation (EEC) No. 1392/68 on certain temporary measures for denaturing wheat (other than durum) and bread rye)	No. L 241,	1.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1533/68 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1533/68 of 2 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 242,	3.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1534/68 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1534/68 of 2 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 242,	3.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1535/68 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1535/68 of 2 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 242,	3.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1536/68 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1536/68 of 2 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 242,	3.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1537/68 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1537/68 of 2 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of molasses)	No. L 242,	3.10.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1538/68 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1538/68 of 2 October 1968 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state)	No. L 242,	3.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1539/68 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1539/68 of 3 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 243,	4.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1540/68 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1540/68 of 3 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 243,	4.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1541/68 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1541/68 of 3 October 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 243,	4.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1542/68 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1542/68 of 3 October 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 243,	4.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1543/68 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1543/68 of 3 October 1968 modifying the levies applicable to rice and broken rice)	No. L 243,	4.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1544/68 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1544/68 of 3 October 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 243,	4.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1545/68 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1545/68 of 3 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 243,	4.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1546/68 de la Commission, du 3 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. 1546/68 of 3 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and on beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 243,	4.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1547/68 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1547/68 of 3 October 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 243,	4.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1548/68 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1548/68 of 4 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 244,	5.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1549/68 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1549/68 of 4 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 244,	5.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1550/68 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1550/68 of 4 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 244,	5.10.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1551/68 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1551/68 of 4 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 244,	5.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1552/68 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1552/68 of 4 October 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 244,	5.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1553/68 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1533/68 of 4 October 1968 fixing the refunds on milk and milk products exported in the natural state)	No. L 244,	5.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1554/68 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1084/68 relatif au régime spécial à appliquer à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1554/68 of 4 October 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1084/68 on the special arrangement to be applied to imports of certain categories of frozen beef and veal)	No. L 244,	5.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1555/68 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1968, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock public détenu par l'organisme français d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1555/68 of 4 October 1968 on a call for tender for the marketing of butter from public stocks by the French intervention agency)	No. L 244,	5.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1556/68 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1097/68 relatif aux modalités d'application des mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1556/68 of 4 October 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1097/68 on the implementing procedures for intervention measures in the beef and veal sector)	No. L 244,	5.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1557/68 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1968, relatif à la vente de produits ayant fait l'objet de mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1557/68 of 4 October 1968 on the sale of products which have been the subject of intervention measures in the pigmeat sector)	No. L 244,	5.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1558/68 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1558/68 of 7 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 245,	8.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1559/68 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1559/68 of 7 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 245,	8.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1560/68 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1560/68 of 7 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 245,	8.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1561/68 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1561/68 of 7 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 245,	8.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1562/68 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1968, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1562/68 of 7 October 1968 fixing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered poultry)	No. L 245,	8.10.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1563/68 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1563/68 of 8 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 246,	9.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1564/68 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1564/68 of 8 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 246,	9.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1565/68 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1565/68 of 8 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 246,	9.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1566/68 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1566/68 of 8 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 246,	9.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1567/68 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1567/68 of 9 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 247,	10.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1568/68 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1568/68 of 9 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 247,	10.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1569/68 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1569/68 of 9 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 247,	10.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1570/68 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1570/68 of 9 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 247,	10.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1571/68 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1571/68 of 9 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of molasses)	No. L 247,	10.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1572/68 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1100/68 en ce qui concerne la liste des pays tiers pour lesquels la restitution ne peut être fixée à l'avance (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1572/68 of 9 October 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1100/68 as regards the list of non-member countries for which the refund cannot be fixed in advance)	No. L 247,	10.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1573/68 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1072/68 en ce qui concerne le prélèvement pour les viandes bovines congelées présentées sous forme de « quartiers dits compensés » (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1573/68 of 9 October 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1072/68 as regards the levy on frozen beef and veal presented in the form of quarters designated "compensés")	No. L 247,	10.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1574/68 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1101/68 en ce qui concerne la présentation des offres lors de l'adjudication et le début de la période de déstockage du beurre de stock privé (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1574/68 of 9 October 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1101/68 with regard to the submission of tenders and the commencement of the destocking period for butter in private storage)	No. L 247,	10.10.68

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1575/68 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1968, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1575/68 of 9 October 1968 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 247, 10.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1576/68 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1968, relatif à la mise en application en France de mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1576/68 of 9 October 1968 on the implementation of intervention measures in the beef and veal sector in France) No. L 247, 10.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1577/68 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1577/68 of 10 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 248, 11.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1578/68 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1578/68 of 10 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 248, 11.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1579/68 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1579/68 of 10 October 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 248, 11.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1580/68 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1580/68 of 10 October 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 248, 11.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1581/68 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1581/68 of 10 October 1968 modifying the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 248, 11.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1582/68 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1582/68 of 10 October 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 248, 11.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1583/68 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1583/68 of 10 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 248, 11.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1584/68 de la Commission, du 10 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. 1584/68 of 10 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and on beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 248, 11.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1585/68 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1097/68 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1968, relatif aux modalités d'application des mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1585/68 of 10 October 1968 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1097/68 of 27 July 1968 on the implementing procedures for intervention measures in the beef and veal sector) No. L 248, 11.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1586/68 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1968, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1586/68 of 10 October 1968 on a call for tender for butter held in storage by the Dutch intervention agency) No. L 248, 11.10.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1587/68 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1587/68 of 11 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 249, 12.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1588/68 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1588/68 of 11 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 249, 12.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1589/68 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1589/68 of 11 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 249, 12.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1590/68 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1590/68 of 11 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 249, 12.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1591/68 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1591/68 of 11 October 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 249, 12.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1592/68 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1968, complétant, en ce qui concerne la Finlande, le règlement (CEE) n° 1054/68 établissant la liste des organismes émetteurs de certificats destinés à permettre l'admission de certains produits laitiers en provenance des pays tiers dans certaines positions tarifaires (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1592/68 of 11 October 1968 supplementing, with regard to Finland, Regulation (EEC) No. 1054/68 establishing the list of agencies issuing licences to import certain milk products under certain tariff headings from non-member countries)	No. L 249, 12.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1593/68 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1968, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1593/68 of 11 October 1968 on a call for tender for butter held in storage by the German intervention agency)	No. L 249, 12.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1594/68 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1968, relatif à l'extension en république fédérale d'Allemagne des mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1594/68 of 11 October 1968 on the extension of intervention measures in the beef and veal sector in the Federal Republic of Germany)	No. L 250, 14.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1597/68 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1597/68 of 14 October 1968 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 251, 15.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1598/68 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1598/68 of 14 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 251, 15.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1599/68 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1599/68 of 14 October 1968 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 251, 15.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1595/68 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1595/68 of 14 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 251, 15.10.68

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1596/68 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt) (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1596/68 of 14 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 251, 15.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1605/68 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruau et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1605/68 of 15 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 252, 16.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1606/68 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1606/68 of 15 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 252, 16.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1607/68 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1607/68 of 15 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 252, 16.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1608/68 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1608/68 of 15 October 1968, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 252, 16.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1609/68 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1609/68 of 15 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of milk and milk products) No. L 252, 16.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1610/68 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1968, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1610/68 of 15 October 1968 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 252, 16.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1611/68 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1968, portant dispositions particulières concernant le taux le plus bas de la restitution applicable à l'exportation de certains fromages vers les pays tiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1611/68 of 15 October 1968 on special provisions concerning the lowest rate of the refund on exports of certain cheeses to non-member countries) No. L 252, 16.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1600/68 du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, relatif au financement par le Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole des dépenses découlant des mesures particulières prises par la République italienne à l'importation de céréales fourragères (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1600/68 of 15 October 1968 on the financing by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund of expenditure incurred in connection with the special measures taken by Italy in respect of imports of feed grains) No. L 253, 16.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1601/68 du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, rectifiant le texte, en langue néerlandaise, du règlement n° 120/67/CEE, en ce qui concerne l'appellation de certaines céréales et modifiant l'article 23 dudit règlement (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1601/68 of 15 October 1968 correcting the Dutch text of Regulation No. 120/67/CEE as regards the description of certain cereals, and amending Article 23 of the said regulation) No. L 253, 16.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1602/68 du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, portant dispositions complémentaires en matière de financement de la politique agricole commune dans le secteur de certains produits céréaliers et de certains de leurs dérivés (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1602/68 of 15 October 1968 laying down supplementary provisions on the financing of the common agricultural policy with regard to certain cereal products and some of their derivatives) No. L 253, 16.10.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1603/68 du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune du marché du riz, en ce qui concerne le mode de fixation du correctif s'appliquant à la restitution (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1603/68 of 15 October 1968 amending Regulation No. 359/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in rice as regards the method of fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund)	No. L 253,	16.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1604/68 du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, modifiant l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) n° 865/68 en ce qui concerne certains jus de fruits (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1604/68 of 15 October 1968 amending Annex I of Regulation (EEC) No. 865/68 as regards certain fruit juices)	No. L 253,	16.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1613/68 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1613/68 of 16 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 254,	17.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1614/68 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1614/68 of 16 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 254,	17.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1615/68 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1615/68 of 16 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 254,	17.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1616/68 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1616/68 of 16 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 254,	17.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1617/68 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1617/68 of 16 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of molasses)	No. L 254,	17.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1618/68 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1618/68 of 16 October 1968 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state)	No. L 254,	17.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1620/68 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1968, portant modification du règlement (CEE) n° 1104/68 en ce qui concerne la non application des montants compensatoires dans les échanges de certains produits laitiers entre la Belgique et le Luxembourg (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1620/68 of 17 October 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1104/68 with regard to non-application of the compensatory amounts to trade in certain milk products between Belgium and Luxembourg)	No. L 255,	18.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1621/68 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1621/68 of 17 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 255,	18.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1622/68 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1622/68 of 17 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 255,	18.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1623/68 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1623/68 of 17 October 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 255,	18.10.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1624/68 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1624/68 of 17 October 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 255, 18.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1625/68 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1625/68 of 17 October 1968 modifying the levies applicable to rice and broken rice)	No. L 255, 18.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1626/68 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1626/68 of 17 October 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 255, 18.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1627/68 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1627/68 of 17 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 255, 18.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1628/68 de la Commission, du 17 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. 1628/68 of 17 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and on beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 255, 18.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1629/68 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1968, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1629/68 of 17 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 255, 18.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1630/68 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1630/68 of 17 October 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 255, 18.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1631/68 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1631/68 of 17 October 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 255, 18.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1632/68 du Conseil, du 18 octobre 1968, autorisant la Belgique à accorder des aides à la production de lait entier en poudre (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1632/68 of 18 October 1968 authorizing Belgium to grant aid to producers of whole milk powder)	No. L 256, 19.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1633/68 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1633/68 of 18 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 256, 19.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1634/68 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1634/68 of 18 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 256, 19.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1635/68 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1635/68 of 18 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 256, 19.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1636/68 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1636/68 of 18 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 256, 19.10.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1637/68 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1637/68 of 18 October 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 256, 19.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1638/68 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 1 ^{er} novembre 1968 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1638/68 of 18 October 1968 fixing the export refunds in the poultrymeat sector for the period beginning 1 November 1968)	No. L 256, 19.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1639/68 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1 ^{er} novembre 1968 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1639/68 of 18 October 1968 fixing the export refunds in the eggs sector for the period beginning 1 November 1968)	No. L 256, 19.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1640/68 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1968, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1640/68 of 18 October 1968 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 256, 19.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1612/68 du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, relatif à la libre circulation des travailleurs à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1612/68 of 15 October 1968 on the free movement of workers within the Community)	No. L 257, 19.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1619/68 du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, concernant certaines normes de commercialisation applicables aux œufs (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1619/68 of 15 October 1968 on certain marketing standards for eggs)	No. L 258, 21.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1641/68 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1641/68 of 21 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 259, 22.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1642/68 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1642/68 of 21 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 259, 22.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1643/68 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1643/68 of 21 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 259, 22.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1644/68 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1644/68 of 21 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 259, 22.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1645/68 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1968, portant fixation des montants supplémentaires applicables aux volailles abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1645/68 of 21 October 1968 fixing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered poultry)	No. L 259, 22.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1646/68 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1968, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1646/68 of 21 October 1968 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector)	No. L 259, 22.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1647/68 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1968, relatif à l'extension en France des mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1647/68 of 21 October 1968 on the extension of intervention measures in the beef and veal sector in France)	No. L 259, 22.10.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1648/68 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1968, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation applicables au sucre blanc et sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1648/68 of 21 October 1968 modifying the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 259, 22.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1649/68 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 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. 1649/68 of 21 October 1968 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)	No. L 259, 22.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1650/68 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1650/68 of 22 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 261, 23.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1651/68 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1651/68 of 22 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 261, 23.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1652/68 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1652/68 of 22 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 261, 23.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1653/68 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1653/68 of 22 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 261, 23.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1654/68 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1968, portant modification de la liste des entrepôts agréés pour le stockage public 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. 1654/68 of 22 October 1968 amending the list, published in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No. 1403/68, of depots approved for the public storage of skimmed milk powder during the 1968/69 milk year)	No. L 261, 23.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1655/68 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1655/68 of 23 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 262, 24.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1656/68 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1656/68 of 23 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 262, 24.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1657/68 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1657/68 of 23 October 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 262, 24.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1658/68 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1658/68 of 23 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 262, 24.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1659/68 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1659/68 of 23 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of molasses)	No. L 262, 24.10.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1660/68 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1968, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1660/68 of 23 October 1968 on a call for tender for cheese held in storage by the Dutch intervention agency)	No. L 262, 24.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1661/68 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1968, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation applicables au sucre blanc et sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1661/68 of 23 October 1968 modifying the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 262, 24.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1662/68 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1968, modifiant 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. 1662/68 of 23 October 1968 modifying the basic amount of the refund on syrups and other products in the sugar sector exported in the natural state)	No. L 262, 24.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1663/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1663/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 263, 25.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1664/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1664/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 263, 25.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1665/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1665/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 263, 25.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1666/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1666/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 263, 25.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1667/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1667/68 of 24 October 1968 modifying the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 263, 25.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1668/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1668/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 263, 25.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1669/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1669/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 263, 25.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1670/68 de la Commission, du 24 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. 1670/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and on beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 263, 25.10.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1671/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1671/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal)	No. L 263, 25.10.68

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1672/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 922/68 en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'importation pour la mélasse en cas de fixation à l'avance des prélèvements (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1672/68 of 24 October 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 922/68 with regard to the period of validity of import licences for molasses where the levies are fixed in advance) No. L 263, 25.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1673/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1673/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the sluicagate prices and the levies in the poultrymeat sector) No. L 263, 25.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1674/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1674/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the sluicagate prices and the levies in the egg sector) No. L 263, 25.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1675/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, fixant les prix d'écluse et les impositions à l'importation pour l'ovalbumine et la lactalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1675/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the sluicagate prices and charges on imports of ovalbumin and lactalbumin) No. L 263, 25.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1676/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, modifiant la version italienne du règlement (CEE) n° 1573/68 modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1072/68 relatif à la détermination des éléments de calcul du prélèvement pour certaines viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1676/68 of 24 October 1968 amending the Italian text of Regulation (EEC) No. 1573/68 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1072/68 determining the components for calculating the levy on certain categories of frozen beef and veal) No. L 263, 25.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1677/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1677/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the refunds on milk and milk products exported in the natural state) No. L 263, 25.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1678/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1678/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 263, 25.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1679/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1679/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 263, 25.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1680/68 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 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. 1680/68 of 24 October 1968 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 263, 25.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1681/68 de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1681/68 of 25 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 264, 26.10.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1682/68 de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1682/68 of 25 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 264, 26.10.68

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No. L 260, 22.10.68

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No. L 260, 22.10.68

Directive du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées relevant des services personnels (ex classe 85 CITI) :

1. restaurants et débits de boissons (groupe 852 CITI)
2. hôtels meublés et établissements analogues, terrains de camping (groupe 853 CITI)

[Council Directive of 15 October 1968 on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of self-employed activities falling under personal services (ex ISIC major group 85)]

1. restaurants, cafés, taverns and other drinking and eating places (ISIC group 852)
2. hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places (ISIC group 853)]

No. L 260, 22.10.68

Directive du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées relevant des services personnels (ex classe 85 CITI):

1. restaurants et débits de boissons (groupe 852 CITI)
2. hôtels meublés et établissements analogues, terrains de camping (groupe 853 CITI)

[Council Directive of 15 October 1968 on transitional measures in the field of self-employed activities falling under personal services (ex ISIC major group 85)]

1. restaurants, cafés, taverns and other drinking and eating places (ISIC group 852)
2. hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places (ISIC group 853)]

No. L 260, 22.10.68

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No. L 260, 22.10.68

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European Development Fund

- Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations) No. C 99, 4.10.68
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 743 (par consultation publique) de la République centrafricaine (ministère du développement, direction de l'Office de développement de l'élevage) pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 743 by the Central African Republic (Ministry of Development, Animal Husbandry Promotion Office) for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) No. C 99, 4.10.68
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 744 (par consultation publique) de la République centrafricaine (ministère du développement, direction de l'Office de développement de l'élevage) pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 744 by the Central African Republic (Ministry of Development, Animal Husbandry Promotion Office) for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) No. C 99, 4.10.68
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 745 lancé par les Antilles néerlandaises pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 745 by the Netherlands Antilles for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) No. C 99, 4.10.68
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 746 lancé par la république de Haute-Volta pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 746 by Upper Volta for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) No. C 103, 10.10.68
- Appel d'offres n° 747 par consultation publique de la République malgache (centrale d'équipement agricole et de modernisation du paysan- nat CEAMP) pour un programme financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 747 by Madagascar (Central Office for Agricultural Equipment and Modernization of Peasant Holdings — CEAMP) for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) No. C 103, 10.10.68
- Situation de trésorerie du FED arrêtée à la date du 30 juin 1968 (Financial position of the EDF on 30 June 1968) No. C 103, 10.10.68
- Résultats d'appels d'offres n°s 597, 610, 652, 658, 675, 683, 687 et 693 (Results of calls for tender Nos. 597, 610, 652, 658, 675, 683, 687 and 693) No. C 105, 15.10.68
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 748, par consultation publique, de la République malgache (Centrale d'équipement agricole et de modernisation du paysan- nat — CEAMP) pour un programme financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 748 by Madagascar (Central Office for Agricultural Equipment and Modernization of Peasant Holdings — CEAMP) for a programme financed by the EEC - EDF) No. C 107, 18.10.68
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 749, par consultation publique, de la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 749 by Cameroon for a programme partially financed by the EEC - EDF) No. C 110, 24.10.68

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 750, par consultation publique, de la république du Dahomey (Banque dahoméenne de développement — BDD) pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 750 by Dahomey (Dahomey Development Bank — BDD) for a programme partially financed by the EEC - EDF)	No. C 110,	24.10.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 751 lancé par la république du Sénégal pour un programme financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 751 by Senegal for a programme financed by the EEC - EDF)	No. C 112,	28.10.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 752 lancé par la république du Tchad pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 752 by Chad for a scheme financed by the EEC - EDF)	No. C 113,	29.10.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 753 lancé par la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 753 by Cameroon for a scheme financed by the EEC - EDF)	No. C 113,	29.10.68
Résultat d'appel d'offres n° 525 (Result of call for tender No. 525)	No. C 113,	29.10.68

Information

Adjudication du « Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt a. M. » — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de canne vers les pays tiers (Call for tender by the "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker", Frankfurt am Main — Notice of call for tender for the export of raw cane sugar to non-member countries)	No. C 101,	5.10.68
Adjudication de l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture, Bruxelles — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de canne vers les pays tiers (n° 1) [Call for tender by the "Office belge de l'économie et l'agriculture", Brussels — Notice of call for tender for the export of raw cane sugar to non-member countries (No. 1)]	No. C 101,	5.10.68
Adjudication du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de canne vers les pays tiers (n° 1/1968) [Call for tender by the "Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre", Paris — Notice of call for tender for the export of raw cane sugar to non-member countries (No. 1/1968)]	No. C 101,	5.10.68
Adjudication de l'« Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo (AIMA) » — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de canne vers les pays tiers (Call for tender by the "Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo" (AIMA) — Notice of call for tender for the export of raw cane sugar to non-member countries)	No. C 101,	5.10.68
Adjudication du « Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, Den Haag » — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de canne vers les pays tiers (n° 001) [Call for tender by the "Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten", The Hague — Notice of call for tender for the export of raw cane sugar to non-member countries (No. 001)]	No. C 101,	5.10.68
Adjudication du Ministère de l'agriculture, Luxembourg — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de canne vers les pays tiers (n° 1) [Call for tender by the Ministry of Agriculture, Luxembourg — Notice of call for tender for the export of raw cane sugar to non-member countries (No. 1)]	No. C 101,	5.10.68
Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régulation des marchés agricoles pour divers lots de beurre (Notice of call for tender by the "Fonds d'orientation et de régulation des marchés agricoles" for sundry lots of butter)	No. C 102,	8.10.68
Adjudication du 8 octobre 1968, de la « Société interprofessionnelle des oléagineux fluides alimentaires », en vue de la vente d'environ 870 tonnes de graines de tournesol provenant des interventions de la campagne 1967/1968 (Call for tender of 8 October 1968 by the "Société inter-		

professionnelle des oléagineux fluides alimentaires" for the purchase of some 870 tons of sunflower seed available as a result of intervention in the 1967/68 marketing year)	No. C 102,	8.10.68
Avis d'adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (VIB) (Bureau de vente et d'achat de denrées alimentaires), et destiné à la transformation industrielle (Notice of call for tender for Dutch butter from the stocks of the "Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau" (VIB), for industrial processing)	No. C 104,	12.10.68
Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette » (Notice of call for tender for butter from the stocks of the "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette")	No. C 106,	16.10.68
Avis d'adjudication pour des fromages Gouda, Edam et Cheddar néerlandais produits en 1967/1968 provenant des stocks du « Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau » (VIB) [Notice of call for tender for Dutch Gouda, Edam and Cheddar cheeses, manufactured in 1967/68, from the stocks of the "Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau" (VIB)]	No. C 111,	25.10.68

COURT OF JUSTICE

Notices

Election des présidents et composition des Chambres — Affectation d'un avocat général à chacune des Chambres (Election of presidents and composition of the Chambers — Appointment of an advocate-general to each of the Chambers)	No. C 111,	15.10.68
Attribution des affaires introduites par les fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes (Assignment of suits filed by officials of the European Communities)	No. C 111,	15.10.68

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Information

Communiqué [Communique (concerning notices of open competitive examinations)]	No. C 114,	30.10.68
Avis de concours général n° CES/30/68 (Traducteurs-adjoints d'expression néerlandaise) [Notice of open competitive examination No. CES/30/68 (Assistant translators, mother-tongue Dutch)]	No. C 114,	30.10.68
Avis de concours général n° CES/37/68 (Dactylographes d'expression italiennes et dactylographes d'expression allemande) [Notice of open competitive examination No. CES/37/68 (Italian language and German language typists)]	No. C 114,	30.10.68

PUBLISHED IN SUPPLEMENTS TO THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

<i>Débats du Parlement européen (Debates in the European Parliament)</i>		
Compte rendu in extenso des séances des 18 et 19 juin 1968 (Report in extenso of the meetings held on 18 and 19 June 1968)	No. 104,	June 1968
Compte rendu in extenso des séances des 1 ^{er} , 2, 3, 4 et 5 juillet 1968 (Report in extenso of the meetings held on 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 July 1968)	No. 105,	July 1968

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES¹

Social affairs

4003

Trade Union News

Bi-monthly. No. 3-1968 (d, f, i, n, e). Limited distribution

8236

Les problèmes de main-d'œuvre dans la Communauté en 1968

(Manpower problems in the Community in 1968)

1968. 152 pp. (d, f, i, n). 11s.6d.; \$1.40, Bfrs. 70

14701

Evolution des salaires, des conditions de travail et de la sécurité sociale dans les industries de la Communauté du charbon et de l'acier en 1967

(Trends in wages, terms of employment and social security in the Community coal and steel industries, 1967)

1968. 242 pp. (d, f, i, n). Free

Studies — Social Policy Series

8227

No. 19 — Critères à la base de la fixation des salaires et problèmes qui y sont liés pour une politique des salaires et des revenus

(Basic criteria for determining wages and the related problems of an incomes policy)

1968. 98 pp. (d, f, i, n) 13s.0d., \$1.60, Bfrs. 80

Labour Law

14524

Tableaux comparatifs de la situation juridique, tant légale que conventionnelle et de fait, existant dans l'industrie charbonnière de la Communauté et relative à l'emploi des travailleurs manuels

(Comparative tables of the situation as to employment (statutory, contractual and *de facto*) of manual workers in the Community coalmining industry)

1968. 92 pp. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

Agriculture

8191

CEE-Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix

(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices)

Bi-monthly. Nos. 13, 14 and 15 — 1968. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

8192

CEE-Informations. Marchés agricoles. Échanges commerciaux

(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Trade)

Bi-monthly. Nos. 1 and 2, September 1968. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

8006

Deuxième mise à jour de la troisième édition du répertoire des organisations agricoles non gouvernementales groupées dans le cadre de la Communauté économique européenne

(Second replacement to the third edition of the list of non-governmental agricultural organizations associated at Community level)

Subscription (basic work + replacements): 21s.6d., \$1.00, Bfrs. 150

1968. (d, f, i, n)

Studies — Internal Information on Agriculture Series

No. 23 — La production de produits animaux dans des entreprises à grande capacité de la CEE — Nombre et formes dans le secteur de l'engraissement de porcs, de veaux et de jeunes bovins

(No. 23 — Factory farming products in the EEC — Number and types in the pig, calf and young cattle fattening sector)

1968. (f; d: *in preparation*). 148 pp. Limited distribution

¹ 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.

No. 27 — Régime fiscal des exploitations agricoles et imposition de l'exploitant agricole dans les pays de la CEE

(No. 27 — Taxation of farms and farmers in the EEC countries)
1968. (f; d: *in preparation*). 419 pp. Limited distribution

No. 32 — Volume et degré de l'emploi dans la pêche maritime
(No. 32 — Volume and degree of employment in sea fisheries)
1968. (f; d: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

Le Fonds Européen d'Orientation et de Garantie Agricole — Section orientation
(The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guidance Section)
1968. Maps. (d, f, i, n). Free

Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy
No. 11-1968. (d, f, i, n, e). Limited distribution

8191

CEE-Information. Marchés agricoles. Prix
(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices)
Bi-monthly. No. 16-1968. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

8192

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

Economic and Financial Affairs

4002

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community
Monthly. Nos. 8/9 and 10-1968. Three bilingual editions: f/i, d/n, e/f
Per issue: 5s.0d., \$0.60, Bfrs. 30
Annual subscription: £2.10s.0d., \$6.00, Bfrs. 300

2001

The Economic Situation in the Community
Quarterly. No. 3-1968. (d, f, i, n, e)
Per issue: £1.1s.0d., \$2.50, Bfrs. 125
Annual subscription: £3.6s.6d., \$8.00, Bfrs. 400

Energy

8245

La conjoncture énergétique dans la Communauté. Situation 1967 — Perspectives 1968
(Report on the Community's energy situation end 1967; outlook for 1968)
1968. 120 pp. (d, f, i, n). 16s.6d., \$2.00, Bfrs. 100

Studies — Energy Series

4253

No. 1 — Tendances énergétiques mondiales
(No. 1 — World energy trends)
1968. 153 pp. (d, f, i, n). £1.5s.0d., \$3.00, Bfrs. 150

External relations

Le Marché commun et la Grèce à travers les textes. 1959/1967
(The Common Market and Greece as seen in the texts. 1959/1967)
1968. 47 pp. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

Nuclear policy

4001

Survey of the nuclear policy of the European Communities
(Supplement to Bulletin Nos. 9/10-1968 of the European Communities)
1968. 64 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). 2s.6d., \$0.30, Bfrs. 15

Regional policy

4252

Collection — Development and Redevelopment Programme
Etude sur la structure sociale et économique de la Région Sieg-Lahn-Dill
(The social and economic structure of the Sieg-Lahn-Dill region)
1968. 160 pp. + 15 maps. (d, f). £2.1s.6d., \$5.00, Bfrs. 250

Iron and Steel

14752

Recherche sur les entreprises sidérurgiques nouvelles
Les salariés d'Usinor-Dunkerque. Attitudes, perspectives et relations du travail. Tomes I et II
(Research on new iron and steel enterprises
Wage-earners at Usinor-Dunkerque. Attitudes, prospects and labour relations) Vols. I and II
Vol. I: 265 pp., Vol. II: 650 pp. (f). Limited distribution

Statistics

Statistique agricole (Agricultural statistics)

Nos. 6 and 7-1968. (d, f)

Per issue: 12s.6d., \$1.50, Bfrs. 75

Annual subscription: £3.15s.0d., \$9.00, Bfrs. 450

General Statistical Bulletin

Monthly. No. 9-1968. (d, f, i, n, e)

Per issue: 8s.0d., \$1.00, Bfrs. 50

Annual subscription: £5.8s.0d., \$11.00, Bfrs. 550

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle

(Foreign trade: Monthly statistics)

Monthly. No. 8/9-1968. (d, f)

Per issue: 8s.0d., \$1.00, Bfrs. 50

Annual subscription: £4.3s.0d., \$10.00, Bfrs. 500

Etudes et enquêtes statistiques — Supplément 1968.

Les coûts de la main-d'œuvre dans les industries de la Communauté — Résultats préliminaires — 1966

(Statistical studies and surveys — Supplement 1968.

Labour costs in the Community industries — Provisional figures, 1966)

1968. 45 pp. (d, f, i, n)

Etudes et enquêtes statistiques

(Statistical studies and surveys)

6 issues per year. No. 3-1968. (d, f, i, n)

Per issue: 16s.6d., \$2.00, Bfrs. 100

Annual subscription: £3.6s.6d., \$8.00, Bfrs. 400

Overseas Associates: Statistical Memento — 1968

1968. 199 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). 8s.0d., \$1.00, Bfrs. 50

Overseas Associates: Foreign Trade

Republic of Congo (Brazzaville). Yearbook 1959-1966

1968. 153 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). 16s.6d., \$2.00, Bfrs. 100

General Statistical Bulletin

Monthly. No. 10-1968. (d, f, i, n, e)

Per issue: 8s.0d., \$1.00, Bfrs. 50

Annual subscription: £5.8s.0d., \$11.00, Bfrs. 550

Statistique agricole

(Agricultural statistics)

No. 8-1968. (d, f)

Per issue: 12s.6d., \$1.50, Bfrs. 75

Annual subscription: £3.15s.0d., \$9.00, Bfrs. 450

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle

(Foreign trade: Monthly statistics)

Monthly. No. 10-1968. (d, f)

Per issue: 8s.0d., \$1.00, Bfrs. 50

Annual subscription: £4.3s.0d., \$10.00, Bfrs. 500

Etudes et enquêtes statistiques

(Statistical studies and surveys)

6 issues per year. Nos. 4 and 5-1968. (d, f, i, n)

Per issue: 16s.6d., \$2.00, Bfrs. 100

Annual subscription: £3.6s.6d., \$8.00, Bfrs. 400

Terminology — Documentation

Articles sélectionnés

(Selected articles)

Bi-monthly. Nos. 17 and 18-1968. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions

(List of recent additions)

Monthly. Nos. 8 and 9-1968. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

Relevé bibliographique mensuel

(Monthly report on publications of the European Communities)

Monthly. No. 9-1968. (d, f). Free

8237

Terminological Material — Customs Tariff of the European Communities

Vol. I: Corpus

(Extract from the EUROTERM Dictionary)

1968. (d, f, i, n, e) £8.6s.6d., \$20.00, Bfrs. 1 000 (price for: Corpus, Vol. I + Vol. II and index)

Documentos de Comunidad Europea

No. 8 — De la Union Aduanera a la Union Economica

(Documents of the European Community)

No. 8 — From customs union to economic union)

1968. 24 pp. (Spanish). Free

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions

(List of recent additions)

Monthly. No. 10-1968. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

Articles sélectionnés

(Selected articles)

Bi-monthly. Nos. 19, 20 and 21-1968. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

Relevé bibliographique mensuel

(Monthly report on publications of the European Communities)

Monthly. No. 10-1968. (d, f). Free

Documentos de Comunidad Europea

No. 9 — La Comunidad europea y las inversiones plurinacionales

(Documents of the European Community)

No. 9 — The European Community and multi-national investment)

1968. 15 pp. (Spanish). Free

Information Bulletins

Publications by offices in capital cities

London: European Community

Monthly. No. 10, October 1968 (e). Free

Washington: European Community

Monthly. No. 116, September 1968 (e). Free

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft

Monthly. No. 10, October 1968 (d)

Per issue: DM 0.50. Annual subscription: DM 5

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap

Monthly. No. 107, October 1968 (n). Free

Paris: Communauté européenne

Monthly. No. 123, October 1968 (f)

Per issue: FF 1. Annual subscription: FF 10

Rome: Comunità europea

Monthly. No. 10, October 1968 (i). Free

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea

Monthly. No. 40, October 1968. Free

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

8245* — Report on the Community's Energy Situation in 1967; outlook for 1968

(La conjoncture énergétique dans la Communauté — Situation 1967 — Perspectives 1968)

1968. 120 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch)
Price: 16s.6d., \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

The purpose of this report is to analyse the energy situation in the Community during 1967 and to indicate, on the basis of this analysis, general trends for 1968.

The report discusses the trend of demand and supply conditions for coal, petroleum, electricity and gas. The statistical annexes include energy balance-sheets for the different Community countries.

8236* Manpower problems in the Community in 1968

(Les problèmes de main-d'œuvre dans la Communauté en 1968)

1968. 152 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch)
Price: 11s.6d., \$1.40, Bfrs. 70

This is the ninth report in the Commission's series on the subject.

Like the preceding ones, this report assesses the general trends in the Community's labour market during the past year and sets out developments by countries, branches, and regions. In addition, it deals with the outlook for the next few months and gives certain estimates of manpower resources and requirements. Lastly, the report suggests ways of contributing to the optimum use of manpower and consequently to economic advance and social progress.

Repercussions of technological development on productivity, wages, working hours and employment

Case study

(Les répercussions de l'évolution technique sur la productivité, les salaires, la durée du travail et l'emploi)

(Etudes de cas)

14400 — Volume I: Summary report

(Volume I : Rapport de synthèse)

1968. 68 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch). Limited distribution

14009 — Volume II: Six studies in the Iron and Steel industries

(Volume II : Six études de cas réalisées dans des entreprises sidérurgiques) de la Communauté)

1967. 184 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch). Limited distribution

The Commission has published two volumes containing the results of case studies carried out in the Community iron and steel industry to examine the social repercussions of technical development in recent years.

Volume I summarizes the principal results of the twelve case studies carried out in ECSC iron and steel concerns, and Volume II contains six studies regarded as providing the most valuable information.

This work constitutes the third and final part of the study previously undertaken by the Joint Committee on Harmonization of Terms of Employment in the iron and steel industry concerning the repercussions of technical development on productivity, wages and salaries, working hours and employment.¹

Its object is to illustrate by examples the social consequences of technical development and the methods used to remedy some of them. It should be of particular interest to industrial organizations and enterprises confronted with similar problems to those examined.

8227 — Studies — Social Policy Series

No. 19 — Basic criteria for determining wages and the related problems of an incomes policy

(Critères à la base de la fixation des salaires et problèmes qui y sont liés pour une politique des salaires et des revenus)

1968. 98 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch)
Price: 13s.0d., \$1.60, Bfrs. 80

In view of the great interest currently being shown in incomes policy in the most varied quarters, the Commission charged a group of five independent experts to draft a report on wage negotiations in the Member States of the Community, with special reference to the criteria used in fixing wage rates, and to criticize the methods used where necessary.

Their survey of the various types of wage formation in the different member countries produced the study which has now been published by the Commission. Chapter I gives a summary of past and present systems employed in determining wages in the member countries. The second chapter uses statistical tables and graphs to show how the most important economic and social factors needed for assessing the incomes situation have developed.

A third chapter and the conclusions of the study reflect the outcome of the experts' deliberations on the problems now arising in connection with wage negotiations and the fixing of wage rates, with particular reference to the broader context of the European Community.

This study makes a valuable contribution to current debate in the several countries on the direction to be given to incomes policy and in particular to international co-operation in this field.

14021 — Developments in collective bargaining in the Community industries — (1953-1963)

(L'évolution de la négociation collective dans les industries de la CECA 1953-1963)

1967. 263 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch). Limited distribution

This study has been carried out by Professor Gino Giugni, at the request of the former ECSC High Authority. It is in fact a combined summary of six unpublished country reports, by Dr. Markmann (Germany), Professor Lagasse (Belgium), Professor Sellier (France), Professor Giugni (Italy), M. A. Weis (Luxembourg) and Dr. Pels (Netherlands).

The author attempts to define for each Community country the area of manoeuvre left to the two sides of industry, between the law and the purely managerial field, for concluding collective agreements in the coal and steel countries. He also tries to bring out current disparities between the countries, while indicating changes that occurred between 1953 and 1963.

¹ The other two parts were :

— a list of legal and contractual provisions applicable in the iron and steel industry concerning the positive and negative effects of technical progress (cat. no. 12460. 1965. 12 pp. (f, d, i, n). Limited distribution.)

— a general study analysing and comparing statistical data (cat. no. 13127. 1967. 26 pp. + graphs (f, d, i, n). Limited distribution.)

ANNEX

**Directory of the Commission
of the European Communities**

**BRUSSELS - LUXEMBOURG
DECEMBER 1968**

*The information contained in this Directory is intended only
as a guide for the reader and may be changed*

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Karlheinz REICHERT
Christoph SASSE
Walter SCHAFER

Vice-President

Raymond BARRE

Chief Executive Assistant
Principal Adviser
Adviser
Assistant

Jean-Claude PAYE
Jean DEGIMBE
Michel HEDREUL-TANOUARN
Pierre MONTASTRUC

Member

Albert COPPE

Chief Executive Assistant
Executive Assistant
Assistant

Daniel CARDON de LICHTBUER
Paul LEMOINE
Jean-Claude EECKHOUT

Member	Hans von der GROEBEN
Chief Executive Assistant	<i>Manfred CASPARI</i>
Executive Assistant	<i>Ivo SCHWARTZ</i>
Adviser	<i>Franz FROSCHMAIER</i>
Assistant	Peter Wilhelm SCHLÜTER
Member	Emanuel M.J.A. SASSEN
Chief Executive Assistant	<i>Josephus LOEFF</i>
Executive Assistant	<i>Adriaan SPREY</i>
Assistants	Laurus de JONGE
	Hermann van der LOOS
Member	Henri ROCHEREAU
Chief Executive Assistant	<i>Jean CHAPPERON</i>
Executive Assistant	<i>Henri VARENNE</i>
Adviser	<i>Jean-Claude MULLER</i>
Assistant	Jean-Michel FILORI
Member	Guido COLONNA di PALIANO
Chief Executive Assistant	...
Executive Assistant	<i>Antonio VAGLIASINDI</i>
Assistants	Luciano ANGELINO
	Gianfranco ROCCA
	Ludovico FORMENTINI
Member	Victor BODSON
Chief Executive Assistant	<i>Henri ENTRINGER</i>
Executive Assistant	<i>John PETERS</i>
Adviser	<i>Robert GREGOIRE</i>
Assistant	Jean-Pierre SIMON
Member	Edoardo MARTINO
Chief Executive Assistant	<i>Paolo ANTICI</i>
Executive Assistant	<i>Gaetano LITTA MODIGNANI</i>
Assistant	Gian Paolo PAPA
Member	Wilhelm HAFERKAMP
Chief Executive Assistant	<i>Willy SCHLIEDER</i>
Executive Assistant	<i>Manfred LAHNSTEIN</i>
Assistants	Ulrich WEINSTOCK
	Dieter KÖNIG
Member	Jean-François DENIAU
Chief Executive Assistant (Adviser)	<i>Claude TRABÜC</i>
Executive Assistant	<i>Pierre MALVE</i>
Adviser	<i>Pierre DUCHATEAU</i>
Assistant	Jean-Pierre LENG

**SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MEMBERS
OF THE COMMISSION**

President	Jean REY	Secretariat Legal Service Spokeman's Group Security Office
Vice-President	Sicco L. MANSHOLT	Agriculture
Vice-President	Lionello LEVI-SANDRI	Social Affairs Personnel
Vice-President	Fritz HELLWIG	General Research and Technology Dissemination of Information Joint Research Centre
Vice-President	Raymond BARRE	Economic and Financial Affairs Statistical Office
Member	Albert COPPE	Information Credit and Investments Budgets Administration
Member	Hans von der GROEBEN	Internal Market and Approximation of Legislation Regional Policy
Member	Emanuel M.J.A. SASSEN	Competition
Member	Henri ROCHEREAU	Development Aid
Member	Guido COLONNA di PALIANO	Industrial Affairs
Member	Victor BODSON	Transport
Member	Edoardo MARTINO	External Relations

Member

Wilhelm HAFERKAMP

Energy
Supply Agency
Safeguards and Controls

Member

Jean-François DENIAU

External Trade
Financial Control

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION

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Secretary-General Emile NOEL

Deputy Secretary-General ...

Director *Walter VERHEYDEN*

Administrative Unit

Head

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Registrar's Office | Frans DE KOSTER |
| 2. Secretariat of group meetings and meetings of Chief Executive Assistants | Gaetano DONÀ |
| 3. Internal co-ordination and official relations with Member States | Jacobus STEMPELS |
| 4. Relations with the Council (I) | Henri ETIENNE |
| 5. Relations with the Council (II) | Umberto STEFANI |
| 6. Liaison with the European Parliament | Jean-Joseph SCHWED |
| 7. General Report and other periodical reports | Rodolphe GACHOT |

Secretariat of the ECSC Consultative Committee

...

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LEGAL SERVICE

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Assistant to Director-General Peter GILSDORF

Legal Advisers

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Louis DE LA FONTAINE

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Heinrich MATTHIES

Gérard OLIVIER

Giancarlo OLMI

Emile REUTER

Italo TELCHINI

Jochen THIESING

Gerhard BEBR

René BERAUD

Claus EHLERMANN

Jan GIJSSELS

Pierre LAMOUREUX

Paul LELEUX

Georges LE TALLEC

Cesare MAESTRIPIERI

Giuseppe MARCHESINI

Antonio MARCHINI CAMIA

Guy SAUTTER

Marc SOHIER

Armando TOLEDANO

Leendert VAN DER BURG

Bastian VAN DER ESCH

Erich ZIMMERMANN

Friedrich-Wilhelm
ALBRECHT

Jean BEUVE-MERY

Robert FISCHER

Joseph GRIESMAR

Henri MANZANARES

Bernard PAULIN

Maurice PRELLE

Antoine VAN GOETHEM

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Deputy Spokesman Paul COLLOWALD

Assistant to Spokesman Manuel SANTARELLI

Group Members

Paul BÄHR

Robert COX

Stephen FREIDBERG

Rudolf SIMONS COHEN

Ernst WALLRAPP

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Director-General Raymond DUMAS

Adviser on mathematical methods Guy BERTAUD

Assistant to Director-General Egide HENTGEN

Administrative Unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

GENERAL STATISTICS AND ASSOCIATED STATES

Vittorio PARETTI

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. National accounts | Jean PETRE |
| 2. Financial accounts, monetary statistics, balance of payments | Piero ERBA |
| 3. Input-output tables | Hugo KRIJNSE LOCKER |
| 4. Regional accounts | Jean REYNIER |
| 5. Economic statistics, processing of information | Marcel MESNAGE |
| 6. Associated States | Raymond SALVAT |

DIRECTORATE B

ENERGY

Camille LEGRAND

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels | Kees ZIJLSTRA |
| 2. Electrical energy and nuclear industry | Jean DARRAGON |

DIRECTORATE C

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

1. Internal Trade
2. External Trade
3. Transport

Silvio RONCHETTI

Wilhelm SCHWARZ

Rolf SANNWALD

Helmuth REUM

DIRECTORATE D

INDUSTRY AND HANDICRAFTS

1. Iron and steel and allied industries
2. Metal processing, chemicals, industrial structure, handicrafts
3. Consumer goods industries, indices, industrial nomenclatures

Fritz GROTIUS

Jacques CHARRAYRE

Victor SCHETGEN

Mattheus BURGER

DIRECTORATE E

SOCIAL STATISTICS

1. Wages
2. Standard of living, employment
3. Social security, industrial injuries

Pierre GAVANIER

...

Wil van der WEERDEN

Joseph NOLS

DIRECTORATE F

AGRICULTURE

1. Prices, agricultural accounts, methods
2. Products, balance-sheets
3. Farm statistics, agricultural structure

Stephanus LOUWES

...

Günther THIEDE

Helmut SCHUMACHER

I - DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS

23-27, avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Bruxelles 4

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Director-General Helmut SIGRIST

Assistant to Director-General Eckehard LOERKE

Administrative Unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

*GENERAL AFFAIRS, EXTERNAL
RELATIONS IN THE SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR FIELDS*

Walter PAULY

1. General affairs and relations with international organizations
— protocol
2. Bilateral relations in the scientific, technical and nuclear fields

Carl CHRISTAKI de GERMAIN
Alfonso delli PAOLI, Adviser
Joseph KASEL

Michel AMORY
Gérard Louis de MILLY, Adviser

DIRECTORATE B

*EXTERNAL RELATIONS WITH
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, MEMBERSHIP,
ASSOCIATION, PREFERENTIAL
AGREEMENTS*

...

1. Europe I - United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Norway
2. Europe II - Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Iceland, EFTA
3. Europe III and Mediterranean - Spain, Portugal, Maghreb, Israel, etc.
4. Implementation of association agreements with countries of the Mediterranean basin - Greece, Turkey

Francesco FRESI

Paolo CECCHINI

Jean PETIT-LAURENT

Heinz ANDRESEN

DIRECTORATE C

GENERAL POLICY TOWARDS DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES, BILATERAL RELATIONS AND
ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

Mattia di MARTINO

1. UNCTAD and other United Nations economic
organizations, Asia (except Japan, Hong Kong
and state-trading Asian countries)

Götz SCHOFFER

2. Latin America, Near and Middle East, Africa

Philipp MASSERER

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Director-General Ugo MOSCA

Assistant to Director-General Orazio CASADEI

Secretary of the Monetary Committee Roland de KERGORLAY

Administrative Unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

NATIONAL ECONOMIES AND ECONOMIC TRENDS

Bernhard MOLITOR

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. The Community | Paul van den BEMPT |
| 2. France | Mlle Hildegard AHRENS |
| 3. Germany | Dirk BREEDVELD |
| 4. Italy | Lothar FLOSS |
| 5. Benelux | Francesco PORRE |
| 6. Methods of analysis and business surveys | Jean-Claude MOREL |

DIRECTORATE B

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Michel ALBERT

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Preparation of medium-term economic policy programmes | Hermann BURGARD |
| 2. Execution of programmes and structural policies | Roland TAVITIAN |
| 3. Analyses and medium-term quantitative forecasts by countries | ... |
| 4. Community projections, syntheses and methods | Manfred WEGNER |

DIRECTORATE C

MONETARY MATTERS

Frédéric BOYER de la GIRODAY

1. Current monetary matters

Herman WORTMANN

2. Financial institutions and capital markets

Giampietro MORELLI

DIRECTORATE D

BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

Gérard WISSELS

1. Analysis and comparison of budgets

Peter MÖCKEL

2. Budgetary policy and programming of public
finances

Xavier LANNES

III - DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INDUSTRY

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Director-General Robert TOULEMON

Principal Adviser *Fernand BRAUN*

Assistant to Director-General Michel HIRIGOYEN COURCY, Adviser

Administrative Unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND POLICY

Jean FLORY

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Research and instruments of industrial policy | José NICOLAI |
| 2. Industrial policy in the nuclear and advanced technology fields (enterprises and investments) | Michel CARPENTIER |
| 3. Small and medium enterprises, crafts and trade | Mme Emma KLEINE |
| 4. Industrial problems and customs techniques in trade with non-member countries | Dietrich MALTZAHN |

DIRECTORATE B

STEEL

Johannes PETRICK

Technical Adviser

Léon MOURET

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. General objectives | Michel PANNIER |
| 2. Production, supply and raw materials | ... |
| 3. Market rules, control reports | ...
Bernhard VORSPEL
Adviser |
| 4. Market analysis and forward programmes | <i>Hans KUTSCHER</i>
Principal Adviser |
| 5. Technical research and industrial innovation | Jean SEBILLE |

DIRECTORATE C

SECTORS AND INDUSTRIAL USES

Stefano PONZANO

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Metals, electrical and mechanical engineering | Hendrik YDO |
| 2. Chemicals, rubber, food and drink | Gerhard SUST |
| 3. Textiles, paper and pulp, miscellaneous | Etienne GAUTIER |
| 4. Industrial promotion in the nuclear and advanced technology fields | Andries ADRIAANSE |
| 5. EURISOTOP Office | Georg PRÖBSTL |

DIRECTORATE D

CUSTOMS

Klaus PINGEL

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Administration of the Common Customs Tariff | Raymond JANSSENS |
| 2. Customs legislation | Claude JACQUEMART |
| 3. Economic aspects of tariff problems | Aurelio CINGOLANI |
| 4. Customs value, tariff comparisons, charges with effect equivalent to customs duties | ... |

DIRECTORATE E

MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Pierre SCHLÖSSER

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Technical obstacles | Costantino FRIZ |
| 2. Standardization | Fernand SPIECE |
| 3. Measures with effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions, frontier formalities | ... |
| 4. Processed agricultural products | Michel MACRON |

IV - DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR COMPETITION

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Director-General Ernst ALBRECHT
Assistant to Director-General Klaus Otto NASS

Administrative Unit	Head
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DIRECTORATE A

GENERAL COMPETITION POLICY *Hermann SCHUMACHER*

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Competition policy and general affairs | Henrick WITLOX |
| 2. Rules and matters of principle | Paul M. SCHMITT |
| 3. Economic matters | ... |
| 4. Questions affecting the consumer | ... |

DIRECTORATE B

*CARTELS, DOMINANT POSITIONS,
PRIVATE DISCRIMINATION (EXCEPT
IN THE ENERGY AND STEEL SECTORS)* *René JAUME*

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Chemical products | Roland MUSSARD |
| 2. Metal and electrical engineering products | Helmut SCHEUFELE |
| 3. Textiles, building materials, agricultural and food products | ... |
| 4. Services, trade, paper, precision instruments | Gerrit LINSSEN |
| 5. Plastics, miscellaneous products, dumping | Jean DUBOIS |

DIRECTORATE C

*CARTELS, MERGERS,
PRIVATE DISCRIMINATION
(ENERGY AND STEEL)*

1. Energy

2. Steel

Jean VERGES

Wolf von der HEIDE

Erich SCHMITZ

DIRECTORATE D

*AIDS, PUBLIC DISCRIMINATION
AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES,
STATE MONOPOLIES*

1. General problems

2. General aid systems

3. Individual cases

4. State monopolies and public enterprises

Pierre MATHIJSSEN

Jean Louis CADIEUX

Jean JAEGER

Günther ETZENBACH

...

DIRECTORATE E

INSPECTION

1. Inspection - EEC, except Energy

2. Inspection - Energy and Steel

Aldo CARISI

Jacques VANDAMME

...

Helmuth BOHLEN

Adviser

Robert LEPAPE

Adviser

Alfons STEINWAND

Adviser

3. Studies and documentation

Fernand VAN PRAET

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Tel. 292 41

Director-General François VINCK
Assistant to Director-General Jean DANIS

Administrative Unit

Head

Attached to the Director-General

Reports, analyses and social aspects of Community policies

Leo CRYNS

BRUSSELS

DIRECTORATE A

MANPOWER

Heinz HENZE

1. Employment

Fernand BESSE

2. Free movement

Jean GELDENS

3. Vocational guidance and training

Karl-Heinz MASSOTH

DIRECTORATE B

RE-EMPLOYMENT AND READAPTATION

Georges MICHEL

1. European Social Fund

Ugo MUNZI

2. Readaptation and reorganization

Paulus de BOER

3. Social aspects of conversion and regional policy

Ezio TOFFANIN

DIRECTORATE C

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Jacques-Jean RIBAS

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. General problems of social security | Jean HASSE |
| 2. Housing, social services and family policy | Horst ZÖLLNER |
| 3. Social security of migrant workers and Secretariat of the Administrative Committee | Marcel SCHNEIDER |

DIRECTORATE D

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Jacobus van DIERENDONCK

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Working conditions and labour law | Carlo RAMACCIOTTI |
| 2. Wages and incomes | ... |
| 3. Industrial relations, industrial sociology | Hermann OLLENHAUER |

LUXEMBOURG

DIRECTORATE E

HEALTH PROTECTION

Pierre RECHT
Adviser *hors classe*

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Environmental health and surveillance of radio-activity | Jan SMEETS |
| 2. Radioactive waste and prevention and safety measures in nuclear installations | Ernst HAMPE |
| 3. Basic safety standards, studies and regulations | Hans ERISKAT |

DIRECTORATE F

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND MEDICINE

Matteo CONVENEVOLE

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Industrial medicine and hygiene | Umberto VIDALI |
| 2. Industrial safety | Günther ARNING |
| 3. Safety matters in the coal and steel sectors | Pierre LEMOINE |
| 4. The Mines Safety and Health Commission | Jules LECLERCQ |

VI - DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE

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Telex 22 037

Agricom Bruxelles

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Deputy Directors-General Berend HERINGA

Hans-Broder KROHN

Assistants to Director-General Heinz BRUNS

Michel-Jean JACQUOT

Administrative Unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE

Helmut von VERSCHUER

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Agricultural affairs concerning relations with non-member countries | Horst MARMULLA |
| 2. Agricultural affairs concerning membership and association agreements | Alberto EMMA |
| 3. International organizations, agreements concerning agriculture | Livio MARINUCCI |
| 4. Relations with non-governmental organizations | ... |

Administrative units attached to Deputy Director-General HERINGA

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Harmonization of laws and regulations in the veterinary and animal health fields | Heinrich STEIGER ¹ |
| 2. Harmonization of laws and regulations in the crops and food products field | Rudolf GRAEBER |

¹ Responsible for co-ordinating the work of Administrative Units 1 and 2.

DIRECTORATE B

*ORGANIZATION OF MARKETS
IN CROP PRODUCTS*

Antonio USAI

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Cereals and derived products | Raymond LEONDURAND |
| 2. Sugar | Dieter GRUPE |
| 3. Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruit, fats and textile plants | Giampiero SCHIRATTI |
| 4. Matters relating to the various products | Maurice BARTHELEMY |

DIRECTORATE C

*ORGANIZATION OF MARKETS
IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS*

Guy AMIET

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Cattle and meat | Mario MATERAZZI |
| 2. Milk products | Siegfried KORTH |
| 3. Poultry products | Ludovicus van AGTMAAL |

DIRECTORATE D

*ORGANIZATION OF MARKETS
IN SPECIALIZED CROPS,
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY*

Adolfo PIZZUTI

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Fruit and vegetables and processed products | Cornelis DRIESPRONG |
| 2. Wine, spirits and derived products | Pierre BERTIN |
| 3. Fishery products | Raymond SIMONET |
| 4. Forests and forestry products | Xavier LE CHATELIER |
| 5. Tobacco, hops, potatoes and other specialized crops | ... |

DIRECTORATE E

*AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AND STRUCTURE*

Raymond CRAPS

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Co-ordination of national structure policies and
Community measures | Georges RENCKI |
| 2. Conditions of competition in agriculture | Adrien RIES |
| 3. Measures concerning the sociological structure
of the agricultural population, land tenure | Giuseppe SCUPPA |
| 4. Reports and general economic questions | Hans WÄCHTER |
| 5. Balance-sheets, studies, information | François STROOBANTS |
| 6. Analysis of the social situation in agricultural
enterprises | Claude BAILLET |

DIRECTORATE F

*EUROPEAN GUIDANCE
AND GUARANTEE FUND*

Hendrik ZIJLMANS

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. EAGGF : Guarantee | François MULLER |
| 2. EAGGF : Guidance | Gualberto SCARAMELLA |

VII - DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR TRANSPORT

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Director-General Paola RHO

Assistant to Director-General Nicola BELLINI

Administrative Unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY AND ACCESS TO THE MARKET

Günter KRAUSS

1. Programme and objectives - Relations with other Community institutions and with international organizations
2. Consultation and infringements - Legislation
3. Economic studies - General sea and air transport matters
4. Access to the market

Jacques DOUSSET

Martinus HEINSIUS

Enrico VITTORELLI

Francesco VENTRELLA

DIRECTORATE B

TRANSPORT RATES AND CONDITIONS

Ivan DEBOIS

1. General rates policy
2. Application of the special provisions of the EEC Treaty
3. Application of the special provisions of the ECSC Treaty

Heinrich SCHULZE

Jacques d'ELBREIL

Veit SCHMITT

Transport rates office

Wilhelm KOCH

DIRECTORATE C

*HARMONIZATION - CO-ORDINATION
AND FINANCING OF INFRASTRUCTURES ...*

1. Harmonization of provisions affecting competition in transport Joseph LEMMENS
2. Co-ordination of infrastructure investment - Technical harmonization Mario de AGAZIO
3. Infrastructure financing arrangements - Transport costs Robert GOERGEN

VIII - DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT AID

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Director-General Heinrich HENDUS

Assistant to Director-General Dieter ROGALLA

Administrative Unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

GENERAL AFFAIRS AND EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

Johannes WESTHOFF

1. General, legal and institutional matters
2. General and specific education programmes
3. International organizations, in-service training,
seminars

Gerhard SCHIFFLER
Edouard de la PARRA
Aymery de BRIEY

DIRECTORATE B

DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND STUDIES

Jean DURIEUX

1. Development policy
2. Development studies

Maurice SCHAEFFER
Dieter FRISCH

DIRECTORATE C

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Jacques FERRANDI

Adviser

Helmut PHILIPP

1. Programmes
2. Technical operations
3. Financial operations

Erich WIRSING
Gaetano SORGE
André AUCLERT

DIRECTORATE D

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Giovanni UGO

1. Trade liberalization and promotion

Michel CELLERIER

2. Products, organization of markets, aids to
production

Giuseppe PORCASI

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Director-General Jozef VAN GRONSVELD
Assistant to Director-General Anton SCHOEMAKER
Deputy Director-General in Luxembourg Charles REICHLING
Assistant to Deputy Director-General Lucien MAY

Administrative Unit

Head

BRUSSELS

Attached to the Director-General

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Medical service | ... |
| 2. Organization | Elias VERPLOEG |
| 3. Statute and preliminary investigation of disputes
(functionally attached to Directorates A and B) | Enrico ANGELINI |

DIRECTORATE A

STAFFING, RECRUITING AND CAREERS

Karl MOOS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Establishment and grading | Enzo VERDERAME |
| 2. Recruiting and careers | Yves DESBOIS |
| 3. Training and in-service training | Edgar WINKLER |

DIRECTORATE B

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Lando TINELLI

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Individual rights | Julien DE GROOTE |
| 2. Salaries and allowances | Cornelis SNOEREN |
| 3. Duty travel, sickness fund and pensions | Heinrich BLENKERS |
| 4. Social welfare and privileges | Robert BOSMANS |

DIRECTORATE C

ADMINISTRATION

	<i>Daniel STRASSER</i> Max LACROIX Adviser
1. Buildings, equipment, works services	Jean MAUDET
2. Procurement, insurance, aid to the Research Centre	Albert WEGNER
3. Libraries, documentation, mail, archives	Paul BUCHET
4. Translation, reproduction	Jacques PIGNOT
5. Interpreters, conference service	Mme Renée VAN HOOFF
6. Management of operational funds	Raffaele TIROZZI

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1. Personnel	Jacques HAMMES
2. Administration	Siegfried GAHLER
3. Data processing (other services)	André DEBROUX

PUBLICATIONS DIRECTORATE

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	<i>Canzio ALMINI</i>
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2. Translation	Rudolf THOMIK
3. Sales and administrative services	...

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Assistant to Director-General Karl-Heinz HÖLLER

Administrative Unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

INFORMATION AND INFORMATION MEDIA

Louis JANZ

1. Information for the Commission

Constantin GOUDIMA

2. Radio, television and cinema

Rudolf DUMONT du VOITEL

3. Fairs and exhibitions

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