

BULLETIN
OF THE

EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES

ecsc

eec

eaec

NOVEMBER 1968

VOLUME 1

No. 11

SUBSCRIPTION AND SINGLE COPY PRICES

	£	\$	FB	FF	DM	Lit.	Fl.
Annual subscription (Bulletin + Supplement + Index)	2.1.6	5.00	250.-	25.-	20.-	3 120	18.-
Bulletin (incl. Supplement)	0.4.0	0.50	25.-	2.50	2.-	310	1.8
Supplement to Bulletin or Index	0.2.6	0.30	15.-	1.50	1.20	180	1.1

The annual subscription runs from 1 January to 31 December of each year.

Payment to be made only to the agents in the countries listed on p. 3 of the cover.

For air subscription rates, please apply to the agents.

11-1968

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 September 1968.

Contents

	Page
Free movement of workers in the European Community, by M. Lionello Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission	5
I. Correlation between the Community's social policy and its other policies	10
II. International monetary problems and the Community's monetary policy, statements by M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, before the European Parliament	13
III. New German proposals on the development of the Communities	19
IV. Internal activities	21
<i>Establishment and operation of the single market</i>	21
Free movement of goods	21
The economic situation in France	22
Competition policy	22
Approximation of legislation	22
<i>Towards economic union</i>	23
Financial, monetary and budget policy	23
Social policy	24
Policy with regard to nuclear and general research, technology, education and training — Dissemination of information	26
Regional policy	29
Industrial policy	30
Energy policy	30
Agricultural policy	33
Transport policy	36
V. External activities	37
Bilateral relations	37
Relations with international organizations	38
International agreements in the nuclear field	38
General development aid problems	39

VI. The Community and the Associated States	40
Turkey	40
African States and Madagascar and Overseas Countries and Territories	40
Association with the East African States	42
VII. Institutions and organs	43
European Parliament	43
Council	46
Commission	47
Court of Justice	48
The ECSC Consultative Committee	48
The Economic and Social Committee	49
Miscellaneous	52
Publications	55

Supplement

Steel in the Chemical Industry (Fourth Steel Congress, Luxembourg, 9-11 July 1968)

Free movement of workers in the European Community

by *M. Lionello LEVI-SANDRI*
Vice-President of the Commission

Despite the disappointments we have experienced and the uncertainties overshadowing European integration in the near and distant future, we cannot but note and welcome the fact that some considerable progress has been made in the course of the year with the fulfilment ahead of schedule of several major obligations imposed by the Treaties.

The first of July saw the completion of customs union between the six Community countries. The limited concessions made to help France through the serious crisis that has overcome it are no more than exceptions and will lapse at the end of the year. At the beginning of July the common transport policy, on which opposing and irreconcilable viewpoints had been advanced for many years, also made a promising start with a number of important Council enactments. On 29 July the Council had a meeting devoted exclusively to social affairs, when it adopted the regulation, prepared by the European Commission, that lays down in final form the rules on the free movement of workers in paid employment in the Community. Freedom of movement for these workers — like customs union and freedom of movement for industrial and agricultural products — has thus been achieved eighteen months ahead of the deadline set in the Treaty.

The principle of free movement of persons is, together with free movement of industrial and agricultural products, services and capital, one of the fundamental principles of the Treaties of Rome and Paris, which established the EEC and ECSC respectively. On occasion it has been considered that freedom of movement should be regarded mainly from the angle of the need to cope with local structural unemployment in certain Community countries, partic-

ularly in certain parts of Italy. The Community has never considered that such situations could be tackled through the free movement of labour. The Community, and in particular the Commission, has on the contrary always upheld the need, when faced with such situations, for a regional development policy to create jobs where there is surplus manpower. It is for capital to go where there is labour and not *vice versa*. Free movement of persons is, on the other hand, essential not only because of the need (more and more evident in a large unified market where major structural changes are under way) to give labour maximum mobility as regards both work and location, but above all because of the final objective, clearly stated in the Preambles to the Treaties, of European economic integration — that higher political union towards which Europeans are destined to move, whether they like it or not, if they are to play an active and not merely a passive role in politics and history.

From this angle, free movement of persons represents something more important and more exacting than the free movement of a factor of production. It represents rather an incipient form — still embryonic and imperfect — of European citizenship: on the Community plane and as regards the pursuit of man's most important practical activity — work — all the citizens of the Member States are placed on an equal footing and therefore possess the same status.

Free movement of workers implies the abolition of all discrimination based on nationality between the workers of the Member States in respect of employment, pay and working conditions.

The abolition of such discrimination, which was to be found in the laws of the various member countries, has been gradually effected through successive Community regulations — one adopted in 1961, another which came into force in August 1964, and a third which was adopted on 29 July of this year and lays down full and definitive rules on the matter. To these must be added certain specific measures (directives) and numerous other rules and regulations governing one particular aspect of the position of workers moving from one country to another — their situation

as regards social security. Here, Community regulations have co-ordinated the social security systems in the six countries in order to guarantee that where workers move to another country whatever entitlement they already have or are gaining is not lost and that all periods of insurance are taken into account.

The new regulation supplements what had already been achieved by the regulations of 1961 and 1964. The Community provisions which have now been adopted put the final touches to the system of rules and standards outlined by the preceding regulations. In a Community of nearly 90 million employed workers, these provisions give a new and wider meaning to the principle of equality of treatment between the workers of any given country and those from other Member States. The latest regulation places all the workers of the Community on the same footing as regards employment and has abolished what was known as "priority of the home labour market". In other words, in taking up a job, a national no longer has any right to priority over a worker from another member country. The employer is free to take on either of the two, not only if the non-national worker is already in the employer's country but even if he is living in another Community country and has just come to apply for the vacancy concerned. On the other hand, a worker from another Community country must have the same priority over workers from non-member countries as that enjoyed by a national. For this purpose, arrangements have been made and machinery set up for providing contacts between those offering and those seeking jobs and for matching supply and demand; these permit "Community priority" to be applied effectively but not rigidly.

The new regulation has also abolished work permits, which had hitherto been required for non-nationals; a worker from another country needs only a residence permit, issued for a minimum of five years and automatically renewable on expiry.

Equality of treatment with nationals is also the rule in all other aspects of employment. The 1961 and 1964 regulations had already brought about considerable progress in this direction. The

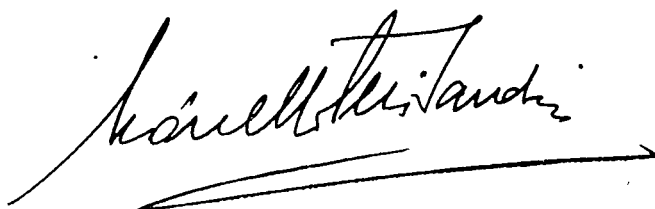
new provisions do away with what discrimination still remains. They recognize, for example, the right of all workers of Community countries to belong to trade unions, the right to be elected to staff representative bodies on the same conditions as nationals, the right to receive the same tax treatment and enjoy the same social benefits where these are linked to an employed activity, the right to bring members of the family and certain other dependants into the host country, the right to obtain housing and acquire property, etc.

The regulation also covers the contingency where the standard of living or employment in specific areas or trades is seriously jeopardized. Until now, when confronted with such situations, the states have reintroduced "priority of the home labour market", which amounts in practice to banning the entry and taking-on of workers from other countries. The new provisions allow Community measures only, mainly in the form of information to ensure that workers do not make for precisely those jobs or areas, thus aggravating the situation. In no case, however, may freedom of movement be suspended without consultation. On the subject of information, I would add that action to provide all concerned with more complete and more accurate information on labour market conditions in the various areas and trades will inevitably take on particular importance, mainly through closer co-operation between the government departments concerned in the different countries. In order to facilitate such co-operation, the tripartite Consultative Committee (government, employers and workers) and the Technical Committee of government representatives will continue to function under the aegis of the European Commission.

These brief points will have given an idea, however sketchy, of the new Community regulation and its importance.

If we compare Community provisions on free movement of workers with those governing the status of foreign labour in other European countries, we find that the Community's rules are ahead of the field in social, political and human terms.

One newspaper, reporting the approval of the new regulation, spoke of a "Europe of the workers" coming into being. We must not exaggerate. Much more needs to be achieved before we can speak of a Europe of the workers. But the complete liberalization of the movement of labour in the European Community constitutes a milestone and an achievement in the process of integration, and its importance must be stressed.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be "Harold Wilson". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a long, horizontal stroke.

I. Correlation between the Community's social policy and its other policies

On 29 February 1968 the Council passed a resolution to the effect that the social policy tasks falling upon the Community and the Member States as a result of various common policies and action to implement the Rome and Paris Treaties should be reviewed to ensure "that the social measures taken or envisaged in certain partial sectors do not conflict with each other".

To this end the Commission drafted for submission to the Council at its meeting of 29 July 1968 an interim report on an examination of "the relationship existing between the Community's social policy and its other policies seen as a whole".¹

The "interim" nature of the report is explained, first by the vast scope of the subject — an exhaustive and detailed balance-sheet would have involved a very bulky document — and by the fact that, at the present time, a number of Community policies which the Commission intends to promote — for example, industrial policy, energy policy, policy on scientific and technical research, and regional policy — have not reached a sufficiently advanced stage to allow of an accurate assessment of their social incidence and implications.

The purpose of this first report, which shows how closely interrelated are the social and economic aspects of various common policies and Community action, is to enable the Council to assess jointly with the Commission "the extent to which provision should be made, in the immediate future or in the longer term, for Community measures or for the alignment of efforts by the different Member States in the social policy field".

The interim report begins by noting that the Commission is clearly aware of the importance of the social aspects of certain common policies or other Community policies already initiated or implemented. It has made every effort, allowing for circumstances and opportunity, to incorporate social policy guidelines at the very heart of these various policies.

The first part of the report deals with the social aspects of the various common policies, such as those for transport, agriculture and fisheries. Without going so far as to reproduce all that the report has to say on these points, let us take two examples: in the field of road transport, the first social harmonization regulation, which deals with the composition of crews, time at the wheel, daily rest hours; in the agricultural policy field, the forecasts of labour trends and the proposed regulations on Community grants for vocational retraining schemes for farmers and specialized training for advisers on social and economic questions. The agreement "on the harmonization of the hours worked by permanent paid agricultural workers employed in farming" reached on 6 June 1968 between the two sides of the agricultural industry at European level should also be mentioned.

The first part of the report also discusses:

- a) the social aspects of the abolition of technical obstacles to trade — with reference to industrial health and safety;

¹ Bulletin 9/10-68, Ch. II, sec. 31.

b) the social aspects of company law — as, for example, the problem of workers' representation within a European-type company; and

c) the social aspects of activities under the ECSC Treaty — readaptation aid, conversion work, subsidized housing; and under the Euratom Treaty — protection against ionizing radiations, for example.

Turning to general economic policy, the interim report briefly outlines the social implications of short-term economic policy — the annual report on labour problems, accelerated training for Italian workers and short-term economic policy recommendations — and then devotes particular attention to the social policy guidelines contained in the first medium-term economic programme and the draft of the second — as did the Ministers of Social Affairs when they drafted the resolution of 29 February 1968.

The report thus refers to the main medium-term orientations with regard to employment and vocational training policy: career guidance and vocational training for young people; vocational training, readaptation and advanced training for adults; organization and running of employment services; immigration policy and the creation of new jobs by the setting up of new industries. Also under the heading of medium-term economic policy, the report deals with the social aspects of incomes policy, regional policy and housing.

Pending the time when it will be in a position to discuss in greater detail the social aspects of the other policies which it proposes to implement at Community level but which are still in their infancy, the Commission, in the third and final part of the report, outlines three batches of problems which it considers will determine the direction of social policy in the years ahead, in view of the structural changes made inevitable by the renovation and the increased dynamism of the Community's economy. These are problems of the decline and reorganization of certain industries, problems of growth industries and of the incidence of innovation and technical progress, and problems of reaching a consensus of management and labour and harmonization of their action.

The Commission considers that "on the social plane, everything should be done to ensure that workers can adapt and take part under the best possible conditions in the process of rejuvenating economic structures — a process which, although undoubtedly advantageous in itself, involves dangers and serious drawbacks which must be alleviated, or better still prevented, as far as possible".

With regard to industries in decline or in course of reorganization, those responsible at various levels — notably the Governments— find themselves faced with the same social problems: readaptation and retraining of workers so as to guarantee steady employment and income, and specific measures to deal with older or incapacitated workers who retire prematurely. The various types of aid and guarantee — wages or extra earnings during attendance at training courses, resettlement grants, early retirement pensions and so on, are already presenting a financing problem which will become even more serious in future as they increase in number. For this reason the Commission considers that the co-ordination of the various sources of finance (public authorities, companies and the Community institutions) merits very urgent and detailed examination, with special reference, at Community level, to the new forms of action open to the European Social Fund and the EAGGF (Guidance Section), and to *ad hoc* Community grants (ECSC readaptation aid, proposed arrangements for Community help in retraining farmers, and so on).

As regards expanding industries, the main problem from the social policy point of view is to ensure an adequate supply of skilled and highly-skilled workers. This implies special efforts in the field of vocational training and guidance for young people, and advanced training, guidance and retraining for adult workers. The Commission even

wonders whether help with the further training of workers in employment could not be provided on a regular footing in order to counter any loss of skills and the threat to employment involved in the way a given branch of industry is shaping. This would cut down *post facto* intervention.

The third subject discussed by the Commission is the consensus of the two sides of industry and the efforts they themselves must make as the parties most immediately concerned with the renovation of the Community's economic structure. The report therefore mentions the inclusion in collective agreements of stronger guarantees to workers against the risks inherent in structural adaptation processes and also argues in favour of increased co-ordination at enterprise level, at the level of the various branches of economic activity, at regional and national inter-industry level and, finally, at Community level.

In its conclusions the Commission stresses that the future discussions in the Council on the basis of this interim report should inject fresh life into social policy at Community level by making it possible to include, even more than in the past, social policy guidelines in the various types of common policy and joint action "while respecting an overall concept of social policy and of general economic policy".

The Commission's report closes with a warning that if an adequate degree of correlation and co-ordination between social policy and other policies — notably economic and financial — cannot be achieved "the resulting image of the Community would be far from satisfactory and would not conform with the social objectives set out in the European Treaties".

II. International monetary problems and the Community's monetary policy

Statements by M. Raymond Barre,
Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities,
before the European Parliament
Strasbourg, 2 October 1968

Replying to a question submitted by the Economic Affairs Committee of the European Parliament, M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, discussed the Commission's views on international monetary problems and the Community's monetary policy.

1. Observing that the international monetary situation was causing less concern than in the first few months of the year and that the circumstances which culminated in the creation of a two-tier gold market in March 1968 were now less critical, M. Barre said that the outlook had improved.

"The United Kingdom and the United States have tightened up their monetary and financial policies in order to restore equilibrium in their *balances of payments*. The aim of the budgetary measures adopted in Britain in the spring is to ensure that devaluation works. It is true that there will be another heavy deficit on Britain's balance of payments this year. The surpluses which are likely to be achieved in 1969 will be smaller than had been expected. Britain's difficulties — due to heavy debts and the need to redeem the short- and medium-term loans it has had to contract — are not over.

"In the United States, Congress voted last June the tax increases requested by the Administration, and this has been a favourable psychological factor. The impact of these measures on domestic demand will not be felt fully until the end of this year and the beginning of 1969. It seems probable that the rate of expansion will tend to slow down in the course of the next few months. As a result inflationary pressures will ease. The US balance of payments has benefited in the last few months from a favourable trend of movements of private capital, due to the repatriation of some \$500 million by American banks, to the effect of controls set up on investment abroad and to heavy buying of American securities by foreigners. It looks very much as if the US payments deficit, reckoned on the liquidity basis, will be in the region of \$1 500 million this year.

"The improved situation of the dollar is the reason why the two-tier *gold market* has functioned smoothly enough. The gap between the official price for gold and the free market price has remained small. For the future the outlook of the two-tier market will depend less on the size of the gap than on the degree of confidence the dollar will have regained.

"In Britain and in the United States the drive to restore payments equilibrium is, then, developing along the right lines. Continued vigilance is required, however, and it does not seem that these countries will be able to afford to relax their restrictive domestic policies in the near future. The key to the re-establishment of international monetary order is economic and monetary discipline self-imposed by Britain and the United States."

Another reason for the improvement in the international monetary climate referred to by M. Barre was the *Basle agreement* on the sterling balances, the principle of which had been decided on in July last and the details of which had recently been completed. "The Basle arrangements dispel the danger of a fresh sterling crisis due to very heavy conversions of sterling balances. They open the way to a gradual and orderly reduction of sterling's role as a reserve currency; but they still offer only a partial solution to the problems raised by the international status of this currency, for the sterling balances held by the private sector are still large and are still liable to fluctuate very widely. The Basle agreement, however, increases the constraints on the British economy: for one thing, the exchange guarantee that the United Kingdom has given the owners of official sterling balances up to the end of 1971 binds that country to the present parity of its currency; secondly, to the extent that there is authorized conversion of sterling balances, the United Kingdom's indebtedness over the period 1973-1978 will increase. This is another reason why Britain must do all it can to obtain a substantial and lasting payments surplus. Lastly, it will be noted that the Basle agreement expresses in dollars the exchange guarantee given to holders of sterling balances and therefore indirectly places on the US dollar greater responsibility as far as the satisfactory working of the international monetary system is concerned. The need for the United States to restore its payments situation is therefore even stronger.

"Interdependence between the currencies of the leading industrial countries is so great today that there was the danger that the events affecting the *French economy* last May and June might have had serious repercussions on the international monetary system. This did not happen because of the French Government's economic and monetary policy and because of international monetary co-operation. Exchange control introduced at a critical moment was abolished in early September. The French Government showed its determination to defend the parity of the franc. The strategy of expansion reflected in the draft budget for 1969 and in the law to aid investment is based on sound technical factors. If the upward movement of prices is contained and if pay increases in 1969 are on a normal scale, it is reasonable to hope that by the end of next year the French economy will have moved back into a situation of improved equilibrium.

"Numerous difficulties remain, of course; in particular it must be expected that expansion will entail a modest payments deficit. Nevertheless, despite losses since June totalling \$2 500 million, France's gold and foreign exchange reserves still amount to \$4 000 million and France has large short-term credits which have been placed at its disposal by several central banks. Now — in the early autumn — some degree of optimism seems justified.

"This rapid sketch of the international monetary situation cannot be concluded without a reference to the *deutsche mark*, which some are inclined to think is dangerously over-healthy. At the end of August there was a spate of international speculation following rumours concerning a revaluation. It is true that Germany has been running a very large trade surplus for two years. Recent developments and action taken by the German monetary authorities suggest, however, that Germany's overall balance of payments will roughly balance out in 1968. With German industry operating at capacity, further expansion in 1969 should encourage a faster expansion of Germany's imports and should curb its exports. As the Bundesbank has rightly pointed out, Germany would face the possibility of revaluation only if and when the need to maintain economic equilibrium compelled the authorities to adopt measures to curb domestic demand and to raise interest rates, which would slow down imports of goods and services and exports of capital. There is nothing to suggest that this is the position, nor that a policy of balanced expansion in Germany cannot succeed. Let us

add that one man's loss is not necessarily another man's gain and that the deficit countries hoping to benefit from a revaluation of the *deutsche mark* might well be sadly disappointed, for a revaluation would not dispense them from having to make efforts to re-establish the equilibrium of their own balances of payments.

2. "There is at present a lull in the troubles besetting the *international monetary system* but this does not mean that there are no squalls ahead. The concern felt as to its future is not entirely dispelled, but at least one can look ahead with greater peace of mind. The atmosphere of monetary 'war of religion' in which discussions were being held last spring has fortunately disappeared. The viewpoints put forward, too frequently the subject of distortion or caricature, can therefore be examined today with the objectivity necessary for correct evaluation of the problems and correct assessment of the solutions to be applied.

"According to one viewpoint, reform of the international monetary system should entail an end to the role of the reserve currencies, a return to *gold as the basis of international settlements*, and an increase in the official price of gold in order to provide the world economy with the additional liquidity necessary for its growth.

"This approach does not merit the charge of obscurantism that has often been levied against it, for there is general agreement on the need to put an end to the abuses which have arisen in the last few years under the auspices of the gold exchange standard. Hardly anyone denies that gold plays and will continue to play an important role in international monetary relations; this, moreover, is the spirit of the Bretton Woods agreements. What arouses most opposition is the proposal to raise the price of gold, for if such a measure is to be effective and to cut short any speculation it must be on a large scale: the official price would have to be doubled at least. It is feared that an enormous inflationary potential would thus be created. The world's monetary reserves would shoot up by 60%. The flow of gold out of private hoards onto the market would aggravate inflationary pressures. Even if it were possible to 'freeze' for a time official capital gains arising from revaluation, many doubt whether the danger of inflation could be overcome. It is also pointed out that doubling the price of gold is likely to hamper any reorganization of the international monetary system, for the United States could as a result of this measure relax its efforts to restore payments equilibrium; holders of assets in dollars, reassured as to the convertibility of their holdings, would be encouraged to keep them and to add to them. Lastly, some believe that raising the official price of gold would not solve the problem of the unsatisfactory distribution of international liquidity, unless capital gains were redistributed, which would be no easy undertaking.

"These are the reasons why the monetary authorities of most countries in the world do not look favourably upon an increase in the official price of gold. Furthermore they feel reluctant to make gold the sole source of additional liquidity for the international monetary system since the growth of monetized gold depends on erratic factors such as the production of the metal in the western world, the sales of the producer countries, the needs of industry, speculation and private hoarding. Hence the authorities favour the creation in the framework of the International Monetary Fund of new facilities ('*special drawing rights*') to cope with the international economy's liquidity needs. Following the Stockholm agreement of March 1968, the plan for creating SDR's is in the process of being submitted for ratification by the member countries of the International Monetary Fund.

"For the unbiased observer, SDR's are neither the false coin and makeshift expedient that their enemies claim, nor the brilliant monetary innovation which, according to certain supporters, marks the birth of paper gold and the discovery of a cure for all the ills of the international monetary system. As it is not yet known

when the scheme will be implemented nor what quantity of facilities in the form of SDR's will be created, there is room for much speculation on the subject. Taking as a point of departure the text of the agreement and the spirit in which implementation of the scheme has been planned both before and after Stockholm, some important remarks can be made. Firstly, the drawing rights are not meant to supersede gold, but to supplement it in monetary reserves, for demonetization of gold will not be achieved tomorrow. Gold is universally accepted and has an intrinsic value; it enables nations in the present state of the world to preserve the possibility of an independent policy; it remains their 'fighting fund'. That is why all attempts to eliminate gold from the international monetary system or to influence gold transactions have scarcely any prospect of success. Secondly, the conditions for implementing an SDR scheme suggest that the SDR's will not be deflected from their purpose, which is to cover the long-term international liquidity needs of the world system of payments. The right, recognized in Stockholm, of countries participating in the system to abstain would allow them, if need be, to dissociate themselves from any deviation from this system. There is no doubt that any allocation of SDR's before the US payments deficit is considerably reduced on a sound and lasting basis would ruin the confidence that there might be in this new facility. Lastly, implementation of the SDR scheme should put an end to the persistent tendency for official assets in dollars to increase, which is the cause of distrust of this currency and lies at the root of the international monetary crisis.

"These are the two viewpoints put forward on the future of the international monetary system. Each has its logic. Circumstances will decide between them. If the United States and the United Kingdom do not succeed in creating the conditions for a better equilibrium of their balances of payments, a fresh monetary crisis of far-reaching effects could sweep away the international monetary system. The United States might then be driven to suspend convertibility of the dollar into gold.

"But in this case it would be doubtful whether the other countries would agree to being absorbed into a dollar area. The disturbances that would then arise in international commercial, monetary and financial relations would be such as to lead quite rapidly to an increase in the official price of gold. If, on the other hand, the efforts being made by the United States and Britain and supported by close international monetary co-operation bear fruit, there are good reasons for thinking that there may emerge from the recent years of crisis a more harmonious and stable international monetary system than that which we have known in the last few years. In the end the outcome will depend on the will, wisdom and co-operation of the national and international monetary authorities who are responsible for administering the system of payments."

3. Turning to monetary relations in the Community, the Vice-President of the Commission discussed the short- and long-term objectives of the Community's monetary policy.

"Before a European monetary union can exist, before a European currency can be accepted both inside and outside the Community, before there can be a common policy on reserves, there must first of all be a European monetary authority, and therefore a European political authority, professing common objectives and implementing policies designed to achieve these objectives on both the domestic and international planes. We have not reached that point yet. The monetary sphere is, and will remain, intimately bound up with the sovereignty of states and for the moment the states do not seem disposed to give up the prerogatives they enjoy in that respect. That is the reason why monetary matters are treated with great discretion in the Treaty of Rome. It is also the reason why — within the Community — they are the subject of special procedures.

"A European monetary union and a *European currency* entail, moreover, strict co-ordination of the short-term economic policies, and of the monetary and budget policies of the Member States of the Community, together with complete freedom of capital movements between the member countries. In short, a true economic union must be in operation. Now, while the Community has built up a customs union, it has hardly started moving towards economic union. A European monetary union can be nothing other than the crowning achievement of such an economic union. For the present and the near future, however, progress must be made in the field of monetary relations between the member countries of the Community. Our main objective must be to achieve better co-ordination of the economic and monetary policies of the Member States.

"The case for such co-ordination, both at national and international levels, is overwhelming. In the seventh report on its activities, published in 1965, the Monetary Committee pointed out that *de facto* monetary integration was steadily gaining ground in the Community. Implementation of the common agricultural policy, free movement of goods arising from completion of the customs union, closer and closer links between the member countries as regards overall demand, costs and prices, make it more difficult every day for the authorities of the Member States to act independently in isolation. Furthermore if the trends of the member countries' economies proved to be too divergent and if their economic policies were not mutually compatible, changes in the exchange rates in the European Economic Community could become necessary to allow the Common Market itself to continue functioning properly, whatever the difficulties that these changes might bring about. As the Monetary Committee stressed in 1965, 'co-ordination of the policies pursued in the member countries must be intensified so that economic and financial developments in each of the Community countries will stem from joint decisions rather than be the fortuitous result of unco-ordinated decisions or chance events in the Community'.

"At international level the EEC countries have in recent years begun to concert regularly their policies on the occasion of discussions on the international monetary system. Our countries can now, if they combine their votes, play a leading role in the work of the International Monetary Fund and in the working of the SDR scheme whenever an 85% majority is required for any decisions. The Commission had noted with satisfaction that the Community countries had played a decisive part in international monetary discussions in recent years and that they had been able to insist on provisions enabling the Community to play a specifically European role in the international monetary system. It has been disappointed that the unanimity of the Community countries has not been maintained over the last few months. It continues to hope that the member countries will in future be able to work together towards the establishment of a durable monetary system. Lack of cohesion among them would in any case mean that they might one day have to accept unilateral decisions — and the implications of this, given the present pattern of economic and political power, are inescapable.

"The framework within which the co-ordination of the economic and monetary policies of the Member States can be achieved does exist: it consists of the Monetary Committee, the Committee of Governors of Central Banks in the EEC, and the Council of the Community. Through these bodies the necessary measures can be prepared carefully and adopted.

"Last February the Commission informed the Finance Ministers of the Community of its views in this field, and the President of the Council, M. Werner, has made some interesting suggestions. At their last meeting in Rotterdam the Finance Ministers of the Community instructed the Monetary Committee to pursue its work, in liaison with

the Committee of Governors of Central Banks, on strengthening monetary co-operation between the Member States. The Commission proposes to press forward, using Community channels, towards the following policy objectives:

"1. In the field of economic and financial policy it advocates:

- a)* An improvement in methods of co-ordinating short-term economic policies and more extensive prior consultation among the Member States;
- b)* An improvement in methods of 'confronting' national medium-term projections and a study of their compatibility;
- c)* A higher degree of mobility of capital in the European Economic Community;

"2. In the field of monetary policy proper, the Commission would like to see:

- a)* More extensive prior consultation on alignment and harmonization of the monetary policies of the Member States;
- b)* A study of the conditions in which the daily fluctuations at present permitted between the exchange rates of the Member States' currencies could be eliminated so as to encourage in particular the development of financial relations in the Community;
- c)* Adjustment of the procedures for mutual assistance laid down in the Treaty of Rome, taking into account changes and developments on the monetary plane in the Member States and in international relations since 1957."

In conclusion, M. Barre said that the Commission's aim and its sole concern were to see the Community adopt practical, useful and realistic measures to help the Community's economy to function smoothly while strengthening the economic, financial and monetary solidarity of the member countries. The Commission hoped that the political will of the six States would not fail here, for ultimately it was on this that the Community's development in the economic and monetary fields depended.

III. New German proposals on the development of the Communities

(Information memorandum)

“German views on interim solutions regarding the relations between the European Communities and the Member States on the one hand and the European States which have applied for membership on the other”¹

“In the present situation there is a need for decisive measures to develop the European Communities further. In Germany’s opinion this applies in particular to three correlated fields:

- 1) The enlargement of the Communities,
- 2) The internal development of the Communities,
- 3) The merger of the Treaties.

Where enlargement is concerned, our ideas are along the following lines: as long as the applications for membership cannot be accepted there is a case for taking interim measures designed to intensify relations with the States that have applied for membership and facilitate and prepare eventual membership. Here, we have three types of measures in mind; measures in the field of commercial policy, measures in the field of technological co-operation and measures regarding general contacts.

1. There should be a *trade* arrangement which facilitates visible trade between the Communities and the States seeking membership and consequently initiates the process of adjustment of trade and industry to the new circumstances.

The agreement on this arrangement should be concluded from the angle and in the expectation of eventual membership and not be a substitute for membership.

The content of the arrangement should be in line with Article XXIV of GATT. In a first stage, agreements would have to be concluded on across-the-board tariff cuts which will lead to substantial progress on the road to the elimination of obstacles to trade; where farm products are concerned, the various countries would grant each other corresponding reciprocal advantages.

2. In the *technological* field, the work which has been put in hand in the Community should be used as a means of establishing links with the applicant States, in particular with Great Britain. Basing itself on the Council Decision of 31 October 1967, the so-called Maréchal Group should bring its work to a successful conclusion without delay. In its report to the Council it should set out in detail the possibilities for a participation of the applicant States. The Council would have to decide on any measures to be taken subsequently. This should be followed up by a conference of Ministers of the Six and the applicant States, with the Commission participating.

¹ These ideas were set out by M. Willy Brandt, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the 47th meeting of the Council on 27 September 1968 and led to an exchange of views between the Ministers. See “Council” chapter of this Bulletin.

3. There should be *permanent contacts* with the applicant countries so that the elimination of obstacles to trade goes hand in hand with action to facilitate subsequent membership. This applies for one thing to the Commission and to the Permanent Representatives.

Furthermore, as soon as sufficient agreement has been reached among the Six on the questions referred to, a conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Member States and the States seeking membership should be called to draw up guidelines for subsequent action. The Commission of the European Communities should take part in this conference.

We are also thinking in terms of setting up working parties to deal with the problems arising in the future membership negotiations and with the questions which already emerge before this stage as regards co-operation with the countries seeking membership, in particular Great Britain. So that the interests and views of the applicant countries are interpreted correctly, experts from these countries should be called in."

IV. Internal activities

ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE SINGLE MARKET

Free movement of goods

Customs matters

Harmonization of customs legislation

1. The regulation defining the Community customs territory was adopted by the Council on 27 September 1968,¹ on the basis of proposals made by the Commission in May 1968.² Out of twelve proposals for regulations, directives or decisions referred to the Council by the Commission in the matter of customs harmonization, five have been adopted. They concern: origin of goods, valuation of goods for customs purposes, the common customs tariff and temporary storage, and the definition of the Community customs territory.

The Commission's other seven proposals concern: Community transit, deferred payment of customs duties, bonded warehouses, inwards processing traffic, free zones, exemptions from customs duty for travellers and small consignments, and exemptions from turnover tax and excise duty for travellers.

Tariff quotas

2. On 12 September 1968 the Council adopted a regulation³ increasing by 10 000 tons the duty-free Community tariff quota of ferro-silico-manganese,⁴ which is consequently raised to 50 000 tons, and, by the same amount, the reserve quota, which thus goes up to 16 000 tons.

Germany has informed the Council of the European Communities that its tariff quota for bananas has been increased to 596 000 tons for 1968 on the basis of Article VI of the Protocol concerning imports of bananas from the Associated African States and Madagascar, annexed to the Treaty of Rome.

Implementation of the CCT

3. By a Commission decision published in the official gazette of the Communities,⁵ the three Benelux countries have been authorized to postpone until 30 June 1969 the raising of their customs duties to the CCT level for certain manufactured tobaccos⁶ imported from non-member countries; the reason is the effect this measure would have on the price of imported tobacco and on the budget receipts of the three countries concerned.

¹ Official gazette No. L 238, 28 September 1968.

² Bulletin 7-68, Ch. II, sec. 3.

³ Official gazette No. L 226, 14 September 1968.

⁴ CCT heading 73.02 D.

⁵ Official gazette No. L 221, 7 September 1968.

⁶ Tariff sub-headings 24.02 A, B, C and D.

The economic situation in France

4. The Commission has closely followed the implementation of the special temporary measures that France was authorized to take in order to cope with the consequences of the events of May and June.

As regards import limitations, the first instalment of quotas has been fully allocated and the second is in process of allocation. The Commission has not failed to make pertinent suggestions to the French authorities on the solution of specific problems connected with the administration of these quotas.

The Commission has the position of the French economy under constant review and will make a reassessment of the general situation by 15 October 1968 at the latest. But it is already possible to see that the incidence of the measures taken has varied according to sector, mainly because of certain seasonal aspects. It is also noted that the industries to which the measures apply are beginning to make good the production losses suffered.

A number of these measures, for example those concerning car imports, where the period of application was to be four months, will be rescinded relatively soon. It must be recalled, furthermore, that exchange controls were abolished on 4 September 1968.¹

For lack of available statistics about the period in question, it is still relatively difficult to assess the exact incidence on France's external trade of the measures, in the form of various types of aid, to promote exports. It seems, however, that the level of French exports is tending to return to normal, as the Commission had expected in taking its decision in July, in particular when it stipulated that such aids should be depressive.

Competition policy

State aids

5. The Commission has decided not to formulate any objections to the implementation of the sixth *German programme of aids to shipbuilding*, which, like the preceding one, is aimed at promoting exports of ships to non-member countries.

Nor is it opposed to the implementation of the aid measures that the *German Government plans to help its paper-pulp industry*. These provide for government guarantees to facilitate the financing of investment by firms and non-repayable subsidies for such investment where the purpose is the production of paper-pulp offered on the market.

Approximation of legislation

Signing of the Convention on judicial competence and execution of judgments

6. On 27 September 1968 the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council signed the Convention on judicial competence and execution of judgments in civil and commercial matters.²

¹ Bulletin 9/10-68, Ch. II, sec. 3.

² Bulletin 7-68, Ch. II, sec. 8.

This Convention constitutes the result of several years' work by a Committee of government experts and representatives of the Commission's departments presided over by Professor Bülow, formerly State Secretary in the German Ministry of Justice. It represents considerable progress at international level in the matter of legal relations; by establishing judicial competence and providing for wide reciprocal recognition of rulings of civil and commercial courts it will enable judgments in the six States to be executed without obstacle.

The Convention is based on Article 220 of the EEC Treaty, which calls for simplification of the formalities to which the recognition and execution of judgments by the courts of one Member State are subject in another Member State. The considerable increase in trade and the growing interpenetration of the economies in the Community have had a multiplying effect on legal relations. This situation has made it necessary to adopt special solutions to lay down how suits should be distributed among the domestic courts responsible for resolving disputes where property or ownership of assets is involved.

That is why the Convention defines the international competence of the courts. In principle no civil action may be brought against any natural or legal person, whatever the nationality, except in the courts of the contracting State in which such a party is domiciled. A claim filed for hearing before the courts of another contracting State is admissible only if the Convention expressly allows it. The Convention specifies the conditions under which a claim can or must be filed for hearing before the courts of a contracting State other than that in which the defendant is domiciled. It is also particularly important, from the economic angle, that the parties should be able, when there is no exclusive judicial competence, to award competence to the jurisdiction of their choosing; this is possible, however, only with the mutual consent of both parties.

The importance of the new Convention also lies in the fact that it guarantees the execution in the other contracting States — according to a simplified and accelerated procedure — of decisions rendered by the courts of a Member State. The progress made is due, furthermore, to the fact that, by comparison with bilateral agreements concluded in the past, the number of reasons for which execution can be refused has been considerably reduced.

The Convention will be ratified by the contracting States. It will take effect on the first day of the third month following deposit of the instrument of ratification by the last signatory State to carry out this formality.

TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

Financial, monetary and budget policy

Monetary Committee

7. The Monetary Committee held its 111th meeting on 4 September 1968, with M. van Lennep in the chair. The meeting was taken up with preparations for the Finance Ministers' Conference, scheduled for 9 and 10 September 1968 in Rotterdam. The Committee discussed certain international monetary problems and increased co-ordination of the monetary policies of the EEC countries, as well as the economic situation and measures recently adopted by certain member countries.

Working Party on Transferable Securities Markets

8. The Working Party met in Brussels on 16 September 1968, with M. De Voghel in the chair. It examined in detail the draft report on procedures and instruments designed to ensure equilibrium on the bond markets of the EEC countries, and finalized its programme of work.

Panel of Experts on Economic Budgets

9. The Panel of Experts on Economic Budgets met on 20 September 1968. It examined the main changes to be made in the hypotheses on which the preliminary economy budgets for 1969 are based. Having discussed the probable world economic trend between now and the end of 1968, and in 1969, the national experts briefly outlined economic developments in their own countries.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

10. In the context of the work being done by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee on implementation of the first programme, the Commission began to prepare the memorandum which it had undertaken to submit to the Committee during November.

Study Group on Medium-term Economic Forecasts

11. The sub-group on projections of the Study Group on Medium-term Economic Forecasts met on 9 September 1968. The main point of discussion was the alternative provisional projections for 1973-1975, which should make it possible to start talks with the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee. The experts began their analysis of the different national projections and priorities, concentrating on their internal consistency and on the compatibility of the priorities at Community level (for example, with the expected trend of prices, balance-of-payments concepts, etc.).

**

12. At its plenary session on 25 and 26 September 1968, the *Economic and Social Committee* rendered a favourable opinion by a large majority, without asking for any major amendment, on the main lines of the second Medium-term Economic Policy Programme.¹

Social policy

Vocational training

13. The panel of experts which has been given the task of aligning training standards for occupations in the metal industry met in Brussels on 19 September 1968. It laid down the practical tests to be taken by skilled machine-tool operators (grinders) at the end of their training.

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

A number of young workers have just finished a four-month in-service training period in Community countries pursuant to the EEC Treaty's provisions on exchanges of young workers. A meeting of these young people was held in Brussels on 16 September 1968 under the auspices of the Commission. Representatives of the Union of Master-craftsmen of the EEC and of the International Confederation of the Hairdressing Trade took part in the discussions. It was decided to examine a new programme for the exchange of young workers for 1969.

The Board of Governors of the Paul Finet Foundation — set up by the former High Authority of the ECSC in memory of its former President — met in Luxembourg on 10 September 1968; it allocated 82 scholarships to the children of workers in the coal and steel industry who died as the result of an industrial accident or occupational disease. The Board also discussed the possibility of organizing a meeting in Luxembourg with those responsible for the iron and steel industry in the Community.

European Social Fund

14. On 30 September 1968 the Commission decided to grant 13 044 781 u.a. from the European Social Fund to finance retraining and resettlement schemes for 24 119 workers in all the Community countries except Luxembourg.¹

The bulk of this aid (13 044 049 u.a.) is for the retraining of 24 109 workers. Of these 11 396 live in the Federal Republic of Germany, 8 908 in Italy, 1 924 in France, 1 028 in Belgium and 853 in the Netherlands. The Federal Republic of Germany gets the lion's share — more than 7 360 000 u.a., or more than half the aid from the European Social Fund under this heading for the entire Community. Expenditure on resettlement schemes is only about 732 u.a., for 10 workers, 8 of them living in the Netherlands.

Readaptation

15. On 25 September 1968 the Commission approved requests by the Dutch Government for the application of Article 56, second paragraph, of the ECSC Treaty to workers in the iron and steel industry. Financial assistance from the Commission will, however, be limited to the payment of a lump sum to workers who are either aged 40 or over on the date of discharge, with not less than five years' continuous service, or who (irrespective of age) are rated as "physically handicapped".

A Dutch regulation already existed concerning the application of Article 56, second paragraph, of the ECSC Treaty to workers in the coal industry. The draft agreement on readaptation of workers in the iron and steel industry therefore draws heavily on this precedent. Its provisions are virtually identical with those in force for mines as regards removal and installation expenses, separation allowances, allowances to cover expenditure incurred in seeking employment, travel expenses and vocational training expenses. In other respects, it differs from the earlier regulation to allow for the special characteristics of the Dutch iron and steel industry.

Working conditions

16. Representatives of employers' and workers' organizations met on 9 and 10 September 1968 for consultations on the drafting of Community measures to harmonize social provisions in inland waterway transport.

¹ Official gazette No. L278, 15 November 1968.

The Joint Committee on Social Problems in Agriculture held its 13th meeting in Brussels on 12 and 13 September 1968. It heard statements on the Commission's future work in the fields of vocational training and industrial health and safety. Two working parties were formed to examine these matters.

Industrial medicine, health and safety

17. On 10 September 1968 the Commission decided to organize a meeting on basic research into pneumoconiosis. This symposium will be attended by scientists who will give an account of the results of their researches.

The committee of government experts on dust control met in Luxembourg on 12 September 1968 to examine the research projects presented as part of the second research programme on air pollution in the iron and steel industry. This meeting brings to an end the series of internal consultations with scientific circles, employers' and workers' associations, and government departments as a preliminary to examination of the problem by the Commission. The total number of projects involved is now 25.

Health protection (Euratom)

18. A report on "The development of background radioactivity between 1962 and 1966 and its consequences for radioactive contamination of the food chain" has been carried out under a study contract, and is to be published by the Commission.

On 23 September the Commission rendered its opinion under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty on the plan, submitted to it by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, for dumping radio-active waste from the Kernkraftwerk Lingen power plant.

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

Preparation of a multi-annual programme

Opinion of the Scientific and Technical Committee (Euratom) on Euratom's future activities

19. The Scientific and Technical Committee set up under the Euratom Treaty met in Brussels on 18 and 19 September 1968. The meeting, called by the Commission for the purpose of associating the STC with its deliberations from the earliest stages of the preparation of a research and training programme to cover several years, enabled the Committee to review the general objectives and to assist the Commission in setting priorities.

The Committee pronounced in favour of intensified pursuit by the Community of long-term research and public service activities with no short-term industrial application. It was likewise unanimous in its view that the extensive research still needed in the nuclear field should rule out, at all events in the years immediately ahead, any reorganization, even partial, of the Joint Research Centre.

On some of the proposed activities the Committee commented as follows:

Fast-neutron reactors — Continuation and extension of the work undertaken by the Community in this field were of fundamental importance and should be given absolute priority. The Committee recommended that an endeavour be made to knit the various European efforts together as closely as possible, particularly on the basis of:

— joint exploitation of the research facilities at Cadarache and Karlsruhe, under contracts of association signed by Euratom with national centres, in its previous five-year programme;

— the association of the Community in the construction and operation of the two 300 MWe (approx.) sodium-cooled prototypes decided upon by France on the one hand and by Germany and the Benelux countries on the other; under Euratom's sponsorship, the groups responsible for the two construction projects ought to form themselves into Joint Enterprises within the meaning of the Treaty, and establish very close technical relations amongst themselves;

— the design, construction and operation of a single prototype in the 1 000 MWe range, within a Joint Enterprise open to all the Community countries;

— the design and construction, with the Community participating, of a fast-flux materials-testing reactor, designed to meet the Community's real needs, for developing future fuels.

Heavy-water reactors — On the whole, the Committee declared itself satisfied with the Community-scale rationalization effort proposed by the Commission. It felt that the proposed formulas should make it easier to associate the industrial sectors with the various projects, thus closing an important gap.

The Committee considers, moreover, that the future of these types of reactor in Europe hinges on whether the Member States equip themselves in good time with an independent heavy-water production capability; studies for this purpose, in a Community context, should be begun as soon as possible.

SORA source reactor — Some members of the Committee feel that this project (fast-neutron pulsed-source reactor for research on condensed-state physics), although intrinsically interesting, ought to yield place to more urgent schemes. Furthermore, it appears that the necessary funds would be hard to find, in view of the commitments already entered into by the Member States concerning other facilities with similar claims to financial appropriations. Other members, however, regard this as a specifically Community-type project, which Ispra is amply competent to handle. The question of its development should be postponed for discussion at some future date.

Biology and Health and Safety — The Committee warmly approved the proposed programme, and instructed a small group of experts to examine it in detail before its next meeting.

The Committee decided to meet again shortly in Brussels to consider the other projects on the programme and to give the Commission its formal opinion as required in the case of scientific programmes by Article 7 of the Euratom Treaty.

Activities of the Joint Research Centre

Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements

20. The LINAC linear accelerator has operated five days a week at a very high rate and without incident. The measurements of uranium-233 total and fission cross-sections have been completed and evaluation of the experimental data has begun.

In another task, involving *radioactive isotopes*, the CBNM had to improve the precision of the radioactivity measurements which relate to nuclear energy. The Central Bureau determined the cobalt-58 and caesium-137 decay schemes afresh, this time with greater precision. The cobalt-58 data are of importance for fast-neutron flux measurements. Caesium-137, and also cobalt-60 studied earlier, are radionuclides used very frequently to determine the neutron dose during irradiations in research and in industry. Lastly, as regards *the preparation and definition of samples*, the first manipulations of five grammes of americium-244 furnished indications concerning radiation protection problems.

A start was made with the study on the preparation of very-high-purity boron-10. The first method employed enabled the impurities (excepting C and Si) to be reduced from over 1.3% to less than 0.27%.

Research contracts on radioactive waste processing and disposal

21. During the period 1965-1967, the Kuhlmann company of France had carried out researches, under a Euratom contract, on *the processing of low-activity effluents* from decontamination of linen and equipment. According to the final report, which will be published shortly on completion of an enquiry carried out at a number of research centres and nuclear power stations in the Community, Kuhlmann sought easier methods of processing this waste through study of the photochemical destruction of sequestering agents and the use of new anti-foam products. Another contract, with the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières, revealed the importance as regards *choosing radioactive tracers for use in hydrogeology* of the physical and chemical characteristics of both the site and the water, and determined the best tracers in terms of the characteristics of the environment.

Technological publicity concerning power reactors

22. The participation programme and the Commission's decisions on the obligations of Joint Enterprises provide the means of obtaining, and making available to all legitimately interested parties, a great deal of information about the construction, commissioning and operation of seven Community nuclear power plants. The status of the work and, in the case of certain reactors, the operating experience at 30 September 1968 were as follows:

The *Latina* power station (graphite-gas reactor, 200 MWe, went into service in 1963) is operating regularly, apart from some trouble with the fuel charging facility.

The *Garigliano* power plant (BWR reactor, 150 MWe, went into service in 1964) had to be shut down at the beginning of August as its first core was spent; the second core has since been changed.

The *Chooz* power plant (PWR reactor, 260 MWe, went into service in 1967) is still shut down as a result of the incidents that occurred last January. The construction consortium, the operator and the safety authorities (Euratom and CEA) held a meeting on 12 and 13 September 1968 to discuss the repairs and modifications needed to start up the reactor again.

The *Gundremmingen* power plant (BWR reactor, 237 MWe, went into service in 1966) has had to be shut down again owing to a new incident, which has this time caused damage to the third and fourth stages of the low-pressure section of the turbine. The latter is at present being dismantled.

The *Lingen* power plant (BWR reactor, 240 MWe) was connected up to the grid on 5 July 1968 and is at present operating normally. The constructor officially handed over the plant to the operator at the end of September 1968.

The *Obrigheim* power plant (PWR reactor, 283 MWe) went critical on 22 September 1968, after a long series of tests and measurements (notably concerning vibrations) carried out in the light of the lessons learnt from the incidents at the Chooz plant.

The *Dodewaard* power plant (BWR reactor, 50 MWe) is now undergoing tests with a view to being placed on line.

Technical and economic studies on the use of nuclear power for desalination purposes

23. The second of the two studies launched by the Euratom Commission in 1966 to examine the feasibility of and the economic case for using nuclear power for desalination has now been completed.

Whereas the first survey — already published — was concerned with the water requirements of the northern region of the European Community (Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany) the second covered the southern part (Italy, France) and focussed on nuclear techniques that use heavy water as the moderator. The report submitted by the contractors (Montecatini Edison and the Italiana Weir & ITAM company) has recently been adopted.

From these two surveys the conclusion emerges that, in the present state of technical development, the use of nuclear power could only be an economic proposition in mixed electrical and desalinated water plants, which would have to have a capacity of at least 50 000 and preferably 100 000 m³/day. In other words, such installations would only be warranted, towards 1980, in areas of major industrial expansion.

Education, training, basic research

24. The following were the numbers of scientific and technical trainees, post-graduate and qualified trainees — in the Joint Research Centre establishments and under contracts of association — at the end of September 1968 (already working, admitted, or in process of admission): 80 student trainees (including 43 from universities), 49 post-graduate trainees and 16 qualified trainees.

Regional policy

Investment projects

25. An industrial investment scheme for a mining area of Belgium has been referred to the Council for approval under Article 56, 2a of the ECSC Treaty. The Council began its examination of the scheme on 17 September 1968.

Studies

By virtue of Article 46(4) of the ECSC Treaty, a study into ways of creating new jobs and encouraging industrial diversification in the Val d'Aosta began in 1967 at Italy's request. On 25 September 1968 the executive committee responsible for

this work met for the first time to take note of two preliminary reports prepared by research institutes in Turin.

As readers are no doubt aware, the Commission is co-operating with the Italian authorities at the Government's request in the preparation of a study to facilitate the creation of a number of tourist centres in Calabria. The group which is guiding and supervising this study met in Rome on 24 September 1968 and examined the situation in various areas in the region which might be considered for selection as tourist centres. M. Cajati, Minister for the Mezzogiorno, attended the meeting.

Specialized institutes will be given the task of working out development schemes for a number of areas which seem particularly suited to full-scale tourist activities.

In view of the problems facing Italian iron and zinc mines, the Commission has suggested to the authorities that it should examine ways and means of facilitating conversion and development operations in the Sulcis Iglesiente area of Sardinia.

A working party has already been formed and, at a meeting on 27 September 1968, it made a preliminary examination of all the problems facing the Sulcis Iglesiente basin, notably as a result of the decline in various mining activities, and looked into the matter of finding substitute industries. From this angle it examined the present position with regard to various industrial projects which have been approved, new schemes which could create industrial employment rapidly, and the possibility of joint action by the Italian authorities and the Community to speed up and multiply new industrial projects in this part of Sardinia.

Industrial policy

Programme with forecasts for steel for the final quarter of 1968

26. As is customary, the Commission, on 17 September last, submitted to the ECSC Consultative Committee meeting in Luxembourg¹ its programme with forecasts for steel. This contains forecasts of probable steel production, trade and consumption in the six Community countries. According to the programme, which has been published in the official gazette,² steel consumption should reach equilibrium at around 25.5 million tons of crude steel; this corresponds to an average capacity utilization of 86%. It seems unlikely that the French import quotas will have any appreciable effect on the anticipated trends.

Energy policy

Report on the energy position in the Community

27. The Commission has prepared a study on "The present situation on the Community's energy market" which takes stock of energy resources in the six Member States.

¹ See "ECSC Consultative Committee" in this Bulletin.

² Official gazette No. C 97, 27 September 1968.

A first step on the road to a common energy policy was the Protocol of Agreement relating to energy problems adopted on 21 April 1964¹ (based on the 1957 one) expressing the willingness of the six Governments to tackle the problem of defining a common energy policy, the main lines of which were laid down in the Protocol. A document entitled "Further Reflections on the Long-term Energy Outlook for the European Community"² endeavoured to anticipate trends between 1966 and 1970. The Commission is now attempting to give the most concrete possible definition of the guidelines of a common energy policy and the legal and economic machinery necessary for its implementation. The conclusions of this study can be summed up as follows:

The trend of demand — influenced by general economic trends, internal energy consumption increased at an annual rate of 4.6% between 1960 and 1967, rising from 461 million tce³ in 1960 to 636 million tce in 1967. The structure of the sector has changed considerably: there has been a marked decline in coal, the growth of petrol and natural gas consumption has accelerated and then there has been the gradual emergence of nuclear energy. These big changes are giving rise to complex problems for each of these sectors.

Coal — internal demand on the Community market slumped from 245 million tce in 1960 to 202 million tce in 1967. Consumption is concentrated in a limited number of sectors: the iron and steel industry, power stations and the household sector. Efforts made by enterprises to rationalize and concentrate have caused an appreciable increase in the average productivity of the collieries. This trend raises the problem of the place of coal in the Community, taking into account both the need to safeguard security of supplies (an overall policy in this connection could justify the maintenance of certain collieries) and the need to bear in mind certain social and regional considerations which demand a gradual cut-back in coal production.

Petroleum — with consumption running at 300 million tons a year, petroleum is already meeting more than 50 % of the Community's energy requirements. Consumption increased by approximately 15 % per annum over the last fifteen years but this rate of increase is expected to flag between now and 1970. There is no need to worry about resources; the world's exploitable reserves of petroleum were estimated at 54 000 million tons at the beginning of 1967. These resources are admittedly very unevenly distributed (60 % in the Near East, 20% in the Western hemisphere, 9% in Eastern Europe and 8% in Africa). The Community itself produces only 5% of its petroleum requirements and therefore depends virtually entirely on the outside world for its supplies. This fact is the root of its concern to obtain a satisfactory degree of security, with due regard for economic factors. The Six account for more than one-third of world petroleum imports. Their imports are valued at \$4 500 to 5 000 million, or 15% of the Community's total imports.

Natural gas — this will have to cope with a growing share of energy requirements. The Community's own resources, now standing at 2 400 000 million cubic metres (2 000 000 million cubic metres of this in the Netherlands) and the favourable outlook for the discovery of further resources on the continental shelf in Italy and in the North Sea mean that the prospects for natural gas utilization are very promising. Production, which amounted to 26 800 million cubic metres in 1967, should reach 35 300 million cubic metres in 1968.

¹ Official gazette No. 69, 30 April 1964.

² ECSC Bulletin, Luxembourg, April 1966, No. 61.

³ Tons coal equivalent.

Nuclear energy — its situation in the Community is still uncertain. At the present time, 17 nuclear reactors, representing a net installed capacity of 2 300 MWe, are in operation and produced 6 700 million kWh in 1967, in other words 1.5% of total electric power output. Between now and 1980 installed nuclear generating capacity is expected to increase to 40 000 MWe. If this is to be achieved, research and technological development efforts must be pursued, particularly in the sphere of fast breeders.

Electric power — the trend of demand — electricity consumption virtually doubles every ten years — is due to the satisfaction of new requirements from the household sector and collective needs coupled with the substitution of electricity for other forms of energy at the final consumer stage. In 1967, 97.3% of available power was supplied by stations in the member countries. Conventional thermal power stations accounted for three-quarters of production, hydroelectric stations for a little more than one-fifth, the balance being produced by nuclear and geothermal stations. The use of more powerful production units should make it possible to reduce installation costs.

Support for Community coking coal

First report by the Commission on results obtained

28. The application of support arrangements for Community coking coal and coke, introduced by the ECSC High Authority in February 1967¹ to facilitate the marketing of these coals,² is dealt with in a first report by the Commission to the Council. The purpose of the report is to assess the effects of the special arrangements with an eye to their possible extension.

These special arrangements — the first Community measures of this kind to be introduced under the ECSC Treaty — comprise aid from the Member States for a limited period and a special multilateral compensation scheme making it possible to share the burdens thus borne by the Governments. Three of the four coal-producing countries — Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany and France — availed themselves of the possibilities opened up by the High Authority's decision. Subsidies amounted to 77 million u.a. (for some 47 million tons), of which 58 million u.a. (and 34 million tons) were for Germany. Multilateral compensation affected intra-Community deliveries estimated at 21.1 million u.a. (for a total of 13.2 million tons).

It would appear that in the first year of the scheme's operation the subsidies paid improved marketing possibilities for coking coal and that conditions and costs of supplies of this coal to the iron and steel industry were stabilized. For this reason the Commission considers it desirable that the scheme be extended and has decided to set in train the procedure required by the ECSC Treaty.

Commission decision to seek the extension of support arrangements for Community coking coal

29. As a first step in this direction the Commission, acting under Article 95, 1 of the ECSC Treaty, decided on 11 September 1968 to consult the ECSC Consultative Committee and to ask for the approval of the Council of the Communities for the

¹ Official gazette No. 36, 28 February 1967 (Decision No. 1-67, 21 February 1967).

² First General Report on the Activities of the Communities 1967, secs. 170 to 172.

extension until 31 December 1970 of Decision 1-67, which is due to expire at the end of this year. These requests for approval would be accompanied by the report discussed above, a memorandum to the Council and to the Committee, and a draft decision.

The Commission justifies its request for an extension on the grounds that the economic factors which had initially prompted the grant of subsidies to coking coal have not changed appreciably since the decision was taken and urges that this system should remain in force until the end of 1970, in other words until expiry of the Community system for intervention by the Member States to help the coal industry,¹ which has also been extended to the end of 1970.²

Programme with forecasts for coal for the final quarter of 1968

30. On 30 August 1968 the Commission approved the programme with forecasts for coal for the final quarter of 1968. This has been published in the official gazette³ and — like the programme for steel — was discussed by the Consultative Committee at its meeting in Luxembourg on 17 September.⁴

According to this document, the change noted in 1967 (the end of a long stock-building phase) was confirmed in 1968; the forecasts indicate that this trend should continue. The combination of several factors is tending to encourage fuel consumption in general and to alleviate the drop in demand for coal.

Agricultural policy

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

31. In a regulation dated 6 September 1968 the Commission laid down certain temporary procedures for the denaturing of wheat other than durum and rye for bread-making.⁵ The aim is to allow the Member States to continue using the denaturing methods valid prior to 1 August 1968 where the utilization of the method now prescribed proves impossible because of temporary difficulties in obtaining supplies of the specified colouring matter. A Commission decision dated 5 September 1968 authorized France to put up for sale 200 000 tons of wheat other than durum which had been taken on charge under special intervention measures.⁶

Beef and veal

32. A Commission decision dated 4 September 1968⁶ on the introduction of intervention measures for the German beef and veal sector fixed buying-in prices for cattle in three intervention centres (Husum, Bremen and Hamburg).

¹ Official gazette No. 31, 25 February 1965.

² *Ibid.* No. 261, 28 October 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. C 97, 27 September 1968.

⁴ See "ECSC Consultative Committee" in this Bulletin.

⁵ Official gazette No. L 221, 7 September 1968.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 230, 19 September 1968.

Milk and milk products

33. At its meeting on 23-24 September 1968 the Council discussed the problems raised by certain disturbances on the milk products market, with particular reference to cheese. At the end of the debate, it invited the Commission to study this problem in greater detail and to put forward appropriate proposals in the near future, if necessary.

On 10 September 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation naming the depots approved for the public stocking of skim milk powder for the 1968/69 milk year.¹ In addition, some basic Commission regulations which came into force on 29 July 1968 were brought up to date by regulations on amendments to various regulations on milk and milk products,² surety to be provided in connection with export licences for certain milk products,³ and aid to skim milk powder for denaturing or processing on the territory of another Member State.⁴

Various measures were adopted to promote the marketing of surplus butter stocks held in the Community:

i) A regulation of 30 August 1968 provides for the sale to the processing industries at reduced prices of butter from public stocks.⁵ This regulation is designed to encourage such sales by enabling processing industries to obtain supplies of Community butter on terms similar to those applying to processing traffic in butter imported from non-member countries. This authorization was initially limited to 30 September 1968 but was extended to 30 November 1968 by a further regulation dated 30 September 1968.⁶

ii) A decision dated 5 September 1968,⁷ amending a decision dated 26 July 1968 which authorized the Netherlands to sell butter from public stocks at reduced prices for processing into concentrated butter and extending this authorization to cover butter manufactured after 1 April 1968.

The sale by tender of butter held in stock by the intervention agencies was dealt with in two sets of Commission decisions: the first cover conditions for putting the butter up for tender, the second make the fixing of minimum prices applicable to each call for tender.

The following measures were taken concerning call for tender:

i) A Commission decision dated 2 September 1968 concerning the sale by tender by the German intervention agency of butter from public stocks.⁸ This decision initially covered 10 000 tons of butter which had been in stock for six months, and was amended by a further decision dated 19 September 1968;⁸

ii) A regulation dated 5 September 1968 concerning the sale by tender by the Dutch intervention agency of 300 tons of butter from public stocks;²

¹ Official gazette No. L 223, 11 September 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 221, 7 September 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 224, 12 September 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 226, 14 September 1968.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 217, 3 September 1968.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 240, 1 October 1968.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. L 230, 17 September 1968.

⁸ *Ibid.* No. L 231, 20 September 1968.

iii) A Commission decision dated 6 September 1968 concerning a call for tender by the French intervention agency for the disposal of 500 tons of butter held in cold stores.¹

As regards the prices applicable, a Commission decision dated 2 September 1968² fixed minimum butter prices for the sale by tender of 2 080 tons of butter by the French intervention agency; two further decisions dated 30 September 1968³ fixed minimum prices for French and Dutch calls for tender.

Lastly, Gouda cheese from public stocks was sold by tender by the Dutch intervention agency; this sale was the subject of a regulation dated 6 September 1968⁴ and a decision dated 30 September 1968.⁵

Sugar

34. On 13 September 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation⁶ defining the concept of "sugar-producing enterprise" as a single economic organization, with a legal identity of its own, running one or more sugar factories on its own responsibility. Moreover, on 20 September 1968, the Commission laid down procedures for a tender for the export of raw cane sugar.⁷

Eggs and poultry

35. The improved situation on the Community market in eggs in shell and, above all, the fact that offers from non-member countries at prices lower than the sluice-gate price are now fewer, has led the Commission to reduce the supplementary amount.⁸ This measure at present affects imports from two specific countries (Rumania and the People's Republic of China) and not non-member countries as a whole.

On the poultry market, and the market in slaughtered chickens in particular, there has been a marked recovery in prices over the past few months. Assuming that this trend would continue, the Commission decided to abolish the supplementary amount applied to slaughtered chickens.

Oils and fats

36. On 24 September 1968, the Council adopted provisions allowing intervention agencies to sign stocking contracts for Community olive oil with a view to regulating the situation in the current market year.⁹ The regulation specifies the minimum quantity for which the intervention agency can sign a contract, the duration of these contracts and the amount of the premium to be paid to holders of oil; this is to be fixed at a level high enough to encourage them to sign stocking contracts. The Commission adopted two regulations⁹ on 23 September 1968 with a view to guaranteeing the uniform application in the Member States of refund, intervention and aid arrangements for oilseeds. Their purpose is to lay down, for the entire Community, a single method of taking laboratory samples and breaking these down into samples for analysis; it also deals with methods of determining the oil and moisture content of the seeds and the amount of impurities present.

¹ Official gazette No. L 222, 10 September 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 223, 11 September 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 241, 2 October 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 221, 7 September 1968.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 226, 14 September 1968.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 232, 21 September 1968.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. L 219, 5 September 1968.

⁸ *Ibid.* No. L 234, 25 September 1968.

⁹ *Ibid.* No. L 239, 28 September 1968.

37. At a meeting held on 26 September 1968, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an Opinion on the Commission's proposals regarding the treatment of saccharose for human consumption. It approved the proposals subject to certain amendments, notably that they be extended to white sugar imported from non-member countries.¹

Transport policy

Special internal tariff measures applicable to rail transport

38. Acting under the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has authorized special tariff measures in two specific instances. The relevant decisions have been published.²

The first of these grants authorization, valid until 14 February 1969, to the tariff agreement between SNCF (French State Railways) and the iron and steel company "Usinor" for the transport by rail of crude steel in ingots and semi-finished steel products in full trains from the company's plants in Lorraine to Dunkirk. This decision is in fact an addition to the 1964 tariff agreement between SNCF (French State Railways) and the Société Lorraine-Escaut, the amendments having been made to allow for the merger of the two companies and to limit the agreement to existing traffic only.

The second decision authorizes, until 31 December 1971, the special tariff measures proposed by SNCF (French State Railways) for the transport of iron ore from Lorraine to Belgium. This involves a reduction of FF 0.50 per ton. This is a new measure, introduced in the interest of the transport enterprise, bearing in mind the difficulties of marketing Lorraine ore.

39. Still in the transport field, at its plenary session on 25 and 26 September 1968 the Economic and Social Committee rendered an Opinion on a proposal for a regulation on the standardization of railway accounts. Its Opinion conforms, on the whole, with the Commission's views.³

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

² Official gazette No. L 230, 19 September 1968.

³ See Bulletin 4-68, Ch. III, sec. 43, and "Economic and Social Committee" in this Bulletin.

V. External activities

Bilateral relations

United Kingdom

40. The Trade Relations Committee of the ECSC/UK Council of Association met in Brussels on 12 September 1968 to examine current problems concerning trade in iron and steel products between the Community and the United Kingdom, with special reference to the effects of the quota measures introduced in France.

Sweden

41. The ECSC/Sweden liaison committee held its six-monthly meeting in Brussels on 26 September 1968. It discussed various aspects of the development of the cast iron and steel markets and in particular import and export trends for iron and steel products and raw materials, problems of the structure of the industry, and investments. Particular attention was paid to research questions and it was agreed to explore the possibility of extending the practical co-operation already existing in this field. The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled to take place in Sweden in the spring of 1969.

Algeria

42. Under the agreement reached in the Council on 30 July 1968 on arrangements applicable to Algerian wines imported into the Community, the German Government, on 16 September 1968, implemented the Commission decision of 12 August 1968¹ authorizing it to postpone the increase in customs duties applicable to certain categories of Algerian wine.

Morocco

43. At its meeting on 27 September 1968, the Council supplemented the instructions given the Commission on 30 July 1968² to negotiate partial agreements with Morocco (and with Tunisia). These additional instructions concern the list of concessions the Community asks of Morocco within the framework of these negotiations.

Missions of non-member countries

44. On 18 September 1968 the President of the Council, M. Giuseppe Medici, and the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, separately received H.E. Ambassador Dato Philip Kuock Hock Khee, Head of the Malaysian Mission to the European

¹ Bulletin 9/10-68, Ch. III, sec. 79.

² *Ibid.* Ch. III, sec. 78.

Communities and H.E. Ambassador Milos Opresnik, Head of the Yugoslav Mission, for the submission of their letters of credence.

On 19 September 1968 the Commission gave its *agrément* to the appointment of M. Riaz Piracha as Head of the Mission of Pakistan to the European Communities.

Relations with international organizations

UNCTAD Trade and Development Board

45. The Board held its 7th meeting in Geneva from 2 to 24 September 1968. The main business was the question of how the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the working methods of its organs could be improved.

The Board adopted a unanimous decision, which, while conforming to the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly establishing UNCTAD, provides for improvements with regard to the frequency and duration of meetings of the different UNCTAD bodies. It also elected the members of its four committees and adopted a time-table for meetings in 1969 and 1970. The Community was represented at this meeting by an observer.

Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe

46. The Assembly held the second part of its 20th ordinary session in Strasbourg from 23 to 27 September 1968. Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (Labour, United Kingdom) took the chair. A joint meeting of the Consultative Assembly and the European Parliament followed on 27 and 28 September. It was attended by M. Hellwig, Vice-President, and M. Martino, member of the Commission.¹

International agreements in the nuclear field

International Atomic Energy Agency

47. An observer from the Community attended the 12th meeting of the IAEA general conference held in Vienna from 24 to 30 September 1968. The meeting was largely devoted to a discussion of how the possible entry into force of the non-proliferation treaty would affect the activities of this organization (security control, technical assistance and nuclear testing for peaceful purposes).

United States/Euratom

48. The President of the US Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Glenn T. Seaborg, visited the Commission on 19 September 1968. This visit, which formed part of the

¹ See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

regular contacts between the two Commissions, made it possible to review the various aspects of the collaboration in the peaceful uses of atomic energy which has grown up between the Community and the United States since 1958.

United Kingdom/Euratom

49. The British Government has proposed that the 1959 United Kingdom/Euratom Agreement for Co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy due to expire on 3 February 1969 be extended for a further ten-year period. This question is being examined by the Community's institutions at present.

General development aid problems

Implementation of the Food Aid Convention

50. At its meeting on 27 September 1968, the Council of the European Communities reached agreement in principle on the "contribution scale" for the food aid commitments entered into by the EEC and the Member States. Examination of various other outstanding problems is continuing, so that the Council may take a final decision at one of its forthcoming meetings. Readers will remember that the Community undertook during the Kennedy Round negotiations to provide developing countries with 1 035 000 tons of cereals under the heading of aid every year from 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971.¹

¹ First Annual Report on the Activities of the Communities 1967 — sec. 513.

VI. The Community and the Associated States

Turkey

Meeting of the Joint Parliamentary Committee

51. The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee held its sixth session at Istanbul from 21 to 24 September 1968 under the joint chairmanship of M. Fethi Tevetoglu, head of the delegation of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, and M. Emile De Winter, head of the European Parliament's delegation. The following were present at the meetings: M. Kunalp, representing the President-in-office of the EEC-Turkey Association Council and the Turkish Government, M Malfatti, President of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, and M. Martino, member of the Commission of the European Communities.

The Parliamentary Committee approved the third annual report on the Association Council's activities and noted with satisfaction that in the Association's first three years the objectives laid down in the Ankara Agreement had been well achieved and that the necessary conditions for further progress were present.

At the end of the debate, which dealt with all matters currently under study, in particular the preparatory work for the negotiations, which may begin in December 1968, on the changeover to the transitional stage of the Association, the Parliamentary Committee adopted two recommendations: the first calls on the Association Council to draw up an additional protocol for the transitional stage corresponding to Turkey's special economic and social needs; the second recommends the Council to take care that the reciprocal and balanced obligations of the transitional stage are adapted to the general development of the Turkish economy, which must not be jeopardized by too sudden a confrontation with the economies of the member countries of the Communities.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee's next session is to be held in Paris in April 1969.

African States and Madagascar and Overseas Countries and Territories

European Development Fund

Financing decisions

52. In accordance with the provisions of Annex IV to the Yaoundé Convention concerning resources from the first EDF which have not been used for previous commitments, and in view of the amounts available in the reserve accounts, the Commission has decided:

a) To finance a social project in Mali costing 52 million Mali francs, or some 105 000 units of account. This project concerns water supply in the town of Sikasso and supplements a project financed by the first EDF in 1963;

b) To finance, with money available from the first EDF, a social project in Upper Volta: extension of the water supply system in Ouagadougou at a cost of Frs. CFA 180 million, or some 729 000 u.a.

Meetings and visits

53. On 18 September M. Abdou Diouf, Senegalese Minister of Planning and Industry, accompanied by senior officials from his country, was received by M. Hendus, Director-General for development aid. A working meeting was held to discuss investment projects already approved by the Commission and to examine projects that Senegal has submitted for financing under the second EDF.

On 18 September a World Bank delegation stopped off in Brussels on the way to Chad in order to discuss with the EDF Directorate water problems in pastoral areas and to exchange experience in this field. The following day another delegation from the Bank had discussions with the EDF Directorate on livestock breeding in west African countries.

The Public Works Minister of the Central African Republic, M. M'Bongo, was received on 19 September by M. Rochereau, member of the Commission and President of the Development Aid Group. Discussions centred on an important river infrastructure project which has been submitted to the EDF.

On 23 September a Somali delegation led by the Prime Minister, M. Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, accompanied by M. Ali Omar Scego, Minister of Agriculture, and senior Somali officials, had talks with M. Rochereau and with the EDF Directorate.

On 25 September 1968 a contract for a loan on special terms of 3.5 million Surinam guilders (some 1.85 million u.a.) was signed in the presence of M. Rochereau, representatives of the European Investment Bank and M. Pengel, the Prime Minister of Surinam. The loan, on which the Commission had taken a decision on 12 January 1968, is for the construction of harbour sheds in Paramaribo. This is the first time a loan on special terms has been granted from the EDF to one of the overseas countries and territories associated with the EEC.

The Rwanda Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Sanzimana, accompanied by a large delegation, had discussions with the EDF Directorate on 26 September 1968.

AASM representatives to the European Communities

54. H.E. M. Seydou Traore, Mali Ambassador to the EEC, was received in audience, for presentation of his credentials, by the Presidents of the Council and Commission of the European Communities on 26 September 1968. The Council has given its consent to the nomination of H.E. Ambassador Jean Davin as head of the *Gabon* Mission to the EAEC.

Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

55. In September 1968 four seminars were arranged, one in Harscamp (Netherlands), one in Brussels and two in The Hague, and were attended by 180 students and trainees from the Associated African States and Madagascar. From 12 to 20 September two officials went to Madagascar to hold three seminars there (one in Tananarive for Malagasy officials and supervisory staff, and two in Antsirabé for Malagasy rural supervisors) and to meet former Commission trainees from Madagascar. A further twelve African trainees have begun a five-month period on the Commission's staff.

Also in connection with training, a Commission official took part in the meetings arranged by the International Association for economic development and technical aid in Paris on 17 and 18 September. The subject of the meetings was the implementation of a policy on the training and improvement of African supervisory staff. From 22 to 26 September a seminar, in which a Commission official took part, was held in Berlin for Community scholarship holders studying in Germany. On 27 September the Commission was represented at the annual meeting on development aid held under the aegis of the Development Assistance Committee (OECD) in Paris.

Association with the East African States

56. At its session of 27 September 1968 the Council decided to refer to the European Parliament the text of the Association Agreement signed at Arusha on 26 July 1968,¹ together with the four annexed Protocols and Final Act. It will also forward to the Parliament, for its information, the internal procedural agreement on measures to be taken and procedures to be followed in implementing the Arusha Agreement, which establishes an Association between the Community on the one hand and Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya on the other.

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-68, Ch. IV, sec. 109.

VII. Institutions and organs

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Fifteenth Joint Meeting of the members of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and the members of the European Parliament

(Strasbourg, 27 and 28 September 1968)

The members of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and those of the European Parliament held their fifteenth joint meeting under the successive chairmanship of Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (Labour, United Kingdom), President of the Consultative Assembly, and M. Alain Poher (Christian Democrat, France), President of the European Parliament. The Commission of the European Communities was represented by M. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibilities for general research and technology, and by M. Martino, member of the Commission with special responsibilities for external relations.

The exchange of views was mainly confined to two subjects: "Political conditions for the full development and broadening of the Communities" and "Problems and prospects for scientific research and technical development as factors in the development of the political unity of Europe".

The debate on the first theme was introduced by an exposé by M. Dröscher (Socialist, Germany), who also presented a report on the activities of the European Parliament from 1 May 1967 to 30 April 1968.

Expressing himself in a personal capacity M. Dröscher puts forward the view in his exposé that the Community, having reached a milestone in its development, finds itself deeply involved in a political crisis. This crisis is a result of two factors: first, because Europe is made up of separate states it is incapable of shaping its own destiny and assuming its political responsibilities in the world; second, there are limits to American commitment in Europe. Europe now has to face the problem of organizing its security more and more by its own resources.

Furthermore, the Member States of the Community are placed in a contradictory situation: customs union and agricultural union require of the Community increased capacity for action, such as would narrow the independent fields of action open to the Member States, but the latter, because there is no Community authority capable of acting on their behalf in all spheres, are reluctant to surrender further powers and are eager to regain those they have already given up. This contradiction explains why a Community authority of this kind has not come into being and why the Community is encountering ever greater difficulties.

Another aspect of the dilemma is revealed by the Community's failure to reach a common stand on Britain's application for membership. The Community countries have not been able to agree on this matter because their political differences have not been settled. Consequently, there is concern today about the political purpose for which the Community was really established. Since the political objective of integration is now challenged, an economic Community no longer seems to be one of the priority aims of the European States.

In conclusion, M. Dröscher urged that a "political common market" must be created. Abolition of frontiers could have a similar effect on exchanges of political opinion as the abolition of trade barriers: it could summon up and release fresh energy, but this time on the political plane.

M. Lücker (Germany), speaking for the Christian Democrats in the Assembly and the Parliament, said that the problem facing Europe was that its central authorities (the European Economic Community and its institutions) needed greater political responsibility and a stronger institutional structure.

M. van Offelen (Belgium), for the Liberals in the two houses, suggested that scientific and technical co-operation might help to create the right atmosphere for further dialogue between the Six and the other European countries. He also wondered whether there should not be consultation on foreign policy as well.

M. Triboulet (France), for the UDE group in the European Parliament, felt that M. Dröscher's exposé merited attention. He agreed that a uniform policy would be possible only when all concerned were in full agreement on the points at issue.

M. Metzger (Germany), for the Socialists in the European Parliament, declared that in order to make progress along the path now blocked the Governments of the Member States would have to take an initiative in fields lying outside the Treaty of Rome, but this did not mean that there was any desire to break away from the European Economic Community.

Various British MPs, members of the Consultative Assembly, spoke during the debate. Mr. Chapman (Labour), for example, said that it was an error to think that Britain wanted everything or nothing. Britain would be prepared to accept stage-by-stage negotiation over a period of years provided that it had the guarantee of final entry at the end of the whole process of harmonization. Mr. Silkin (Labour) pointed out that the best way of constructing Europe was to build on the basis of what already existed — to create a united Western Europe.

M. Federspiel (Denmark), a former President of the Consultative Assembly, was of the opinion that the Governments should look beyond their frontiers and consider joint defence arrangements for Western Europe and the social and economic requirements involved.

M. Martino, member of the Commission of the European Communities, said that he shared the concern expressed by various speakers about Europe's failure to face up to its political responsibilities in the world in the light of the grave events which closely affect us all.

He agreed with M. Dröscher that the obstacles already overcome were small in comparison with those to be tackled before European unity became a fact.

M. Martino recalled that in its public statement of 1 July 1968 the Commission had said that Europe was not only a matter of customs tariffs but must also be a Europe of the peoples, of the workers, of youth — of man himself. In creating such a Europe, all — or nearly all — remained to be done.

In the same statement, M. Martino continued, the Commission had expressed its intention of speeding up and multiplying its proposals to the Council so that the Communities might make decisive progress in working out economic, monetary, fiscal, social and other policies.

But the Commission was fully aware that Europe must have institutions that would enable it to become a politically organized continent — not only economic but also political institutions, so that it would be able to act in new fields and become what the historic declaration of 9 May 1950 called the European Federation.

The second topic of the joint meeting, "Problems and prospects for scientific research and technical development as factors in the development of the political unity of Europe", was introduced by Mr. Maxwell, presenting the report which he had drafted on behalf of the Consultative Assembly.

In his report, Mr. Maxwell said that in the present system of scientific and technological co-operation in Europe, there were 25 different organizations being paid for by between 3 and 32 governments. In order to supervise industry successfully, the technological organizations should have a clear and evident competence. Furthermore, the European Government should establish an industrial policy, for modern science and technology by their very nature required large-scale planning.

One possible way of improving the present system would be, according to Mr. Maxwell, to bring all existing organizations under the umbrella of a Council which could maintain a really effective control over the whole range of activities. However, some sovereignty would have to be surrendered if the difficulties were to be overcome.

Mr. Maxwell said that stock would first have to be taken of the existing programmes and the financial resources allotted to them. Secondly, the present system should be made transparent as far as decision-making, budgeting and programming procedures were concerned. Finally, a procedure should be devised which provided for the planning and implementation of a European scientific policy and obliged each organization to adhere to it.

M. Blumenfeld (Germany), speaking for the Christian Democrats in the Assembly and the Parliament, endorsed Mr. Maxwell's suggestion to set up a European council of science. The conclusion to be drawn from M. Dröscher's exposé was that, in order to find a way out of the present situation, there should be a conference of heads of government of Member States of the Community and of the states that had applied for membership. This conference could examine the current problems in the field of technology, armaments, security and defence.

M. Beauguitte (Independent Republican, France) was against the setting up of a new council. M. Flämig (Socialist, Germany) suggested that there should be a committee of government experts, in which all countries concerned could co-operate, to lay down the guidelines for a policy of joint technological programmes and for a joint industrial policy for Europe.

M. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, pointed out that the Commission was largely in agreement with the conclusions in Mr. Maxwell's report. On 15 May 1968 the Commission had submitted to the Council a similar analysis, though in somewhat different form, of experience to date in the matter of co-operation.

In order to meet the proper requirements of industry, politics and, last but not least, the scientist in the field of research and technology, a form of organization should be found which would safeguard scientific freedom, would permit the business world to think in terms of economic results on both the European common market and the world market and — in the way it would be administered and supervised — would safeguard the public interest, which would involve international co-operation, and not at European level only. M. Hellwig agreed with the rapporteur that results would have to be analysed and compared before we could know how the various existing forms of organization had worked up to the present time. He endorsed the view that decisions

would have to be reached by majority votes, which meant some surrender of sovereignty.

M. Hellwig emphasized the significance of closer co-operation between government and industry and quoted the example of the United States, where two thirds of the funds provided for research and development come from public monies and two thirds of the projects financed are carried out by industry. Finally, M. Hellwig spoke against the idea of a new technological community; he felt that, given the will, some suitable form of co-operation between the three Communities and non-member countries could already be put into effect.

COUNCIL

The Council of the European Communities held two sessions in September.

46th session — Agriculture (23 and 24 September 1968)

Under the chairmanship of M. Giacomo Sedati, the Italian Minister of Agriculture, the Council dealt with the following important questions.

- 1) Disturbances on the milk and milk products market, with particular reference to cheese
- 2) An agreement in principle on certain marketing standards applicable to eggs (this was the subject of a Commission proposal of 22 March 1967)
- 3) An examination of the Community programmes for the "Guidance" Section of the EAGGF. The deadline for the submission to the Commission of schemes eligible for financing in 1969 was extended.¹

47th session (27 September 1968)

This session, like the preceding one, was held in Brussels, with M. Giuseppe Medici, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and then M. Franco Maria Malfatti, Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the chair.

The main item on the agenda was an exchange of views on the applications for membership from the Governments of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, and the letter from the Swedish Government. The Federal German Minister for Foreign Affairs commented on a memorandum which his Government had recently circulated to the other Member States. In the light of these remarks and the various documents previously submitted² the Council had a fresh exchange of views on problems in this field.

As no agreement could be reached on the latest German proposals as a whole, it was agreed to place the matter on the agenda for the Council's next session.

¹ For details of these points see the Chapter on "Agricultural policy".

² See Bulletins 11-68, Ch. I, 3-68, Ch. II and 5-68, Ch. II.

The Council recorded its agreement in principle on the allocation of food aid commitments undertaken by the EEC and the Member States in the Kennedy Round negotiations in 1967.¹ It also completed the terms of reference given to the Commission on 30 June 1968 for further negotiations with Morocco.²

In the field of customs legislation the Council adopted the regulation on the definition of the customs territory of the Community.

Finally, as regards technological and economic research, the Council gave its approval, as requested by the Commission by virtue of Article 55 (2 c) of the ECSC Treaty, to the financing of seven schemes concerning the coal industry (Germany, Belgium, France).

COMMISSION

Budget matters

Acting in pursuance of Article 20 of the Treaty of 8 April 1965 setting up a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, the Commission, on 20 September 1968, submitted the preliminary draft budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1969 for examination by the Council.

In accordance with this article of the merger Treaty, the preliminary draft budget replaces, as in the previous year, the administrative budget of the European Coal and Steel Community, the preliminary draft budget of the European Economic Community and the preliminary draft working budget of the European Atomic Energy Community.

As a result of the difficulties encountered in the preparation of the estimates of the expenditure of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund for 1969, the Commission was unable to include at this stage the credits requirements of this Fund; these will be set out in a separate document which will be submitted to the Council as soon as the Fund Committee has formulated its opinion on them.³

Total allocations for the functioning of the Institutions of the three Communities in 1969 amount to 150 640 899 u.a. This amount includes:

117 195 262 u.a. to cover administrative expenses (9.28% more than in 1968) and

33 445 637 u.a. to cover the expenses of the European Social Fund (+ 36.22%).

The breakdown by Community Institution is as follows:

European Parliament: 8 570 460 u.a. (+ 3.9%)

Council: 9 843 162 u.a. (+5.8%)

Commission:

a) Administrative expenses 96 878 460 u.a. (+ 10.36%)

b) European Social Fund 33 445 637 u.a. (+ 36.22%)

Court of Justice: 1 903 180 u.a. (—0.6%)

¹ See Ch. V, sec. 50.

² See Ch. V, sec. 43.

³ On 11 October 1968 the Fund Committee submitted its opinion, details of which will be given in the next issue of the Bulletin.

A study of the preliminary draft budget shows that where the Commission is concerned the incidence of the rationalization of its departments and the resultant resignations subject to compensation account for 8.34% of the increase. In all other fields together it has proved possible to limit the increase in planned expenditure to 1 775 176 u.a. or 2.02% — and this despite the effort the Commission intends to make in future in the particular fields of industrial policy, energy policy, regional policy and the promotion of research and technology and despite the higher number of new personnel asked for. Here, account must, however, be taken of the fact that an expenditure item of 1 904 300 u.a. (earmarked for the campaign against foot and mouth disease in Turkey and the campaign against African swine fever) can no longer be covered in 1969.

It should, lastly, be mentioned that this year, in an introductory statement to its administrative budget, the Commission has set out the programme of activities it intends to extend or undertake in 1969, thus making it easier for the Council and its preparatory committees and the European Parliament to study the requests therein contained.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

New suits have been filed by Community personnel against Commission decisions of August and September 1968 on staffing questions (Cases Nos. 20, 21 and 22/68).

THE ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The 122nd session of the ECSC Consultative Committee was held in Luxembourg on 17 September 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Jacques Ferry. M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, and M. Colonna di Paliano and M. Haferkamp, members of the Commission, were present.

The Committee had received a request for consultation from the Commission and discussed the prolongation of High Authority Decision 1/67, of 21 February 1967, concerning aid for coking coal and coke for the Community's iron and steel industry. In the discussions representatives of each group — producers, workers, consumers — stressed the advantages, indeed the necessity, of such a prolongation for a period of two years. It was even requested that this measure be extended to cover other consumer sectors. Quantified information was also asked for so that the Committee might be better informed of changes in the fob prices of American coal and of the economic factors influencing the coking industry, with due regard to changes brought about by competition from natural gas.

M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, made it clear that the latter had no intention of suggesting any amendments to Decision 1/67 nor of taking any comparable decisions in other sectors and M. Ferry remarked that the Committee was unanimously in favour of prolonging Decision 1/67; at the same time he expressed his regret that a common energy policy had not yet been laid down.

M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, gave an account of the latter's activities regarding coal and steel during the three previous months. After hearing this statement, several workers' representatives, especially M. Thomassen, M. Cortot,

M. Balesse, M. Vandepierre and M. Michels, expressed their grave concern as to the application of ECSC Treaty Article 56 concerning re-adaptation measures. They feared that the Commission Decision of 30 May 1968, which imposes limitations on the granting of lump-sum allowances, may have serious social consequences. The workers' representatives requested an exchange of views on the Commission's interpretation of Article 56.

In addition, M. Pierre Van der Rest (steel producers' group) noted the Commission's statement that the French Government had respected the quotas decided upon as one of the measures taken to assist the iron and steel industry. The speaker considered, however, that certain trade flows had been disturbed and mentioned that the industry was at present studying the situation. If the situation was found abnormal the Commission would be informed.

M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission, presented the "programme with forecasts" for steel for the fourth quarter of 1968.¹ He pointed out that the state of the steel market could be considered favourable (the foreseeable average rate of utilization of production capacity is 86%). None the less M. Colonna di Paliano insisted that great care should be exercised so that, in the event of exports falling off, production could be adapted to a lower level if the need was felt to do so.

M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, presented the "programme with forecasts" for coal for the fourth quarter of 1968.¹ The programme provides for a cut-back in production of about 7.5 % and a stock reduction of 3 million tons. With regard to employment, it is forecast that the number of underground workers will have been reduced by some 32 000 by the end of the year. Replying to several questions regarding imports from East bloc countries, M. Haferkamp recalled that these were carried out on a contractual basis, and that the Commission was not competent to prevent properly concluded contracts from being fulfilled. It would, however, be possible to re-examine these problems when the question of formulating a common commercial policy was raised.

The exchange of views on the merger of European Treaties, which the agenda called for, was postponed to a later session of the Consultative Committee.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 72nd plenary session in Brussels on 25 and 26 September 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, general activities section).

After M. Berns' opening address on the Committee's programme, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, spoke on how the Commission regarded the consultation it had requested of the Committee, in pursuance of the provisions of the Treaties of Rome, on the Community's situation considered as a whole. Finally, three Opinions were adopted on Commission proposals in three fields.

In his opening address M. Berns, Chairman of the Committee, described the latter's programme in broad outline — fifteen new Opinions had been requested — and defined his views on the nature of the tasks assigned to the Committee. He said

¹ See Ch. IV, secs 26 and 30 of this Bulletin.

that "these tasks must tend towards responsibilities directly and concretely involving the Committee in the major choices which the Community must make". As regards the present general situation, M. Berns expressed his faith in the Community spirit.

M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, then presented the Commission's views on the "far-reaching examination of the Community situation considered as a whole". In a statement on 1 July 1968, the Commission had pointed out that it wished to undertake this examination jointly with the Committee in the autumn.

The object and nature of this consultation — which should not involve technical details — were explained more specifically by the President of the Commission, who cleared up several further points in response to questions from various speakers. As M. Rey reminded his listeners, the European Community completed an important stage in its development on 1 July this year, and it was necessary to reflect on the general situation as they started on the next stage of the Economic Union.

Since the Commission had no desire to undertake in isolation a study which would lay down lines of action for the next five years, it wished to call upon "the chief economic, social and intellectual forces of Europe so that they could take a greater part in building the continent of Europe".

It was therefore natural, as M. Rey pointed out, to turn first of all to the Economic and Social Committee and to obtain its Opinion before going ahead with the three symposia planned for the spring (both sides of industry, agricultural organizations, youth organizations).

When he welcomed the President of the Commission, M. Berns, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, stressed his colleagues' interest and pleasure at the move made by the Commission and said the Committee would endeavour to take the fullest possible account, when internal problems of procedure came up for discussion, of the Commission's desire to receive its opinion by the end of January 1969.

Finally, the Committee adopted the following three Opinions:

1. Opinion on the "*Draft second medium-term economic policy programme*": Rapporteur, M. Kramer (Germany, employers' section). This Opinion was adopted by 52 votes to 3 with 25 abstentions.

The Committee generally approved the broad outlines of the second programme and hoped that it would not be fundamentally amended. It was particularly favourable to the guide lines set out in the chapters on policy for the structural adaptation of firms and structural policy for individual industries, agricultural policy, scientific and technological policy and savings and investment policy.

On the other hand the Committee showed less enthusiasm for the chapter on incomes policy (the concrete measures for implementing this policy "are still imprecise or incomplete"). Generally speaking the members of the ESC considered that the second programme "does not appear to recognize clearly the principle of 'freedom of decision at all levels of society' nor entirely to respect this principle". In its Opinion, the Committee made it clear that its agreement on the overall programme "is conditional on the practical implementation of the various measures". In this connection it stressed the need to ensure that national programmes conform to Community guidelines and that the gap between practical results achieved and objectives envisaged is narrowed. Finally, the Committee expressed its attachment to the procedure of preliminary discussions with representatives of the professions.

2. Opinion on the proposed Council Regulation on joint rules for the *standardization of railway accounts*: Rapporteur, M. Van Campen (Netherlands, employers' section). This Opinion was approved by 44 votes to 12 with 5 abstentions.

The Committee thus gave a favourable Opinion on the procedure proposed by the Commission to offset financially any advantages or disadvantages resulting from a railway enterprise's particular relations with the State.

But the Committee made it especially clear that it considered it "of particular importance that the Member States should, as soon as possible, take all necessary action to eliminate abnormal situations which still exist as a legacy from the past and will continue to exist after the entry into force of the proposed Regulation".

3. Opinion on the proposed Council Regulation on the treatment of *saccharose intended for human consumption*: Rapporteur, M. Visocchi (Italy, agricultural producers' section). This Opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Committee approved the Commission's proposals, which are mainly intended to limit the amount of sulphurous anhydride in white sugar and to forbid bluing. It requested that the proposals should also apply to imports of white sugar from non-member countries.

The Committee decided to hold its next session on 29, 30 and 31 October 1968.

Miscellaneous

Visit by M. Jean Rey to Paris

On 19 September 1968 M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, visited Paris where he met M. Michel Debré, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. There was no precise agenda for the talks, which centred on the main problems affecting Community activities and the measures taken to deal with the economic situation in France.

M. Mansholt on "The outlook for Europe"

In a speech to the Annual Congress of the Dutch European Movement in Rotterdam on 21 September 1968, M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, said that a political community did not necessarily have to be confined to those countries already working towards economic integration. He warned in particular against the adoption of fictive solutions.

Referring to recent events, he said that Europe should cease to practise an exclusively bilateral policy towards the East bloc countries. What Europe needed — he said in substance — was a common foreign policy platform; it was then and then only that we would have a basis for negotiation with the eastern countries. Only if we had shown that, as a democratically organized community, we could take our stand on a supranational plane in a manner precluding the hegemony of any one power could a process of democratization and some degree of liberalization come about in the East.

Recent events should spur us on to attain what we have been working for since 1948: a united Europe at the service of world peace.

Political unity did not flow automatically from economic integration. Would it then be going too far to assume that a political community need not be tied or restricted to those who have already achieved economic integration? The search for a way out of the present impasse should not lead us to fictive solutions or compromises that deny the principles of a supranational Community, said Vice-President Mansholt, who concluded that "it would be no denial of these principles if we looked for a way of uniting in a political community all those democratic countries now prepared for this".

Address by M. Lionello Levi Sandri to the XVIth IFCTU Congress

Speaking at the XVIth World Congress of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU) in Luxembourg on 1 October 1968, M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, said:

"We are deeply convinced that the work we have undertaken — the construction of a united, free, democratic and socially advanced Europe — cannot be achieved without the support and constructive contribution of the workers.

Co-operation with the trade union organizations, consequently, must make itself felt not only in the sphere proper to social policy but also in every aspect of the construction of the Community, in which all European citizens must be able to participate. On 1 July of this year, on the occasion of the completion of the customs union, and at the outset of a new era in which economic union is to be achieved and common policies worked out and implemented, the Commission announced its intention of arranging a meeting with both sides of industry in the Community in order to undertake with them a general survey of the European situation, to open a dialogue on precise short- and medium-term action programmes and to discuss the contribution that the workers through their groupings can make to our venture.

The Europe that we wish to construct and that we are in the process of building by the gradual economic integration of the countries that today form the European Communities, is not intended to be an inward-looking body, a rich man's club, deaf to the requirements of the rest of the world. It is true, unfortunately, that blind national egoism, which still makes itself felt and sometimes seems to be acquiring renewed vigour, has so far prevented a wider Europe from emerging and has impeded the entry into the European Communities of countries to which the people of Europe largely owe the freedom in which they live. But reality cannot fail to vanquish the vain dreams of a now distant past, unless we wish to condemn the people of Europe to be forever the playthings of the superpowers which today dominate world politics."

M. Martino visits Turkey

M. Martino, the member of the Commission of the European Communities with special responsibility for external relations, visited Turkey from 16 to 20 September 1968 at the invitation of the Turkish Government.

During the talks which he had with the Turkish authorities, notably with M. Caglayangil, Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Cihat Bilgehan, Minister for Finance, and with the Under-Secretary of State for External Trade, particular attention was paid to the problems associated with the changeover from the preparatory to the transitional phase of the Association Agreement between Turkey and the Community.

Following his visit, M. Martino took part in the proceedings of the 7th Meeting of the joint EEC-Turkey Association Committee in Istanbul.

M. Rochereau attends the international seminar on developing countries

An international seminar was held in Turin from 23 to 25 September 1968 by CEDIMON (European Centre for the industrial development and opening up of overseas countries) under the chairmanship of M. Hamani Diori, President of the Republic of Niger and President-in-office of the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization (OCAM). More than 200 people attended this seminar, the main theme of which was the possibility of improving industrial co-operation between Europe and the developing countries. The Commission of the European Communities was represented by M. Henri Rochereau, the member with special responsibility for development aid problems.

Economics Ministers of the German Länder visit the Commission

Economics Ministers and senators from the Länder of the Federal Republic of Germany visited the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels from 23-25 September 1968. The purpose of the visit, which was preceded by an introductory talk by Ambassador Sachs, Germany's Permanent Representative to the Communities, was to bring the visitors up to date with latest developments in the Communities and to provide the opportunity for a thorough discussion of current economic and transport policy problems.

President Rey reviewed topical problems and M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, dealt with energy policy questions. Following a speech of welcome by Vice-President Hellwig, M. Bodson, member of the Commission, reported on the present transport policy situation, and further proposals for integration. M. van der Groeben, member of the Commission, dealt with regional policy problems in the Community and heard the visitors' views on this subject.

The Bavarian Minister, Herr Schedl, who acted as spokesman for the group, urged the need for further harmonization of conditions of competition. The possibilities of co-operation between enterprises and of industrial integration were examined in detailed discussions.

M. Hamani Diori, President-in-office of the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization (OCAM) visits Europe

M. Hamani Diori, President of the Republic of Niger, made a goodwill tour of Europe between 19 September and 11 October 1968 in his capacity as President-in-office of the Afro-Malagasy Organization. He visited the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Italy, France, the Netherlands and Belgium in that order. The purpose of his visit was to draw the attention of the Governments of the six countries and of the Commission of the European Communities to certain problems connected with the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention.

Leaders of European newsprint manufacturers' organizations received by the Commission

M. Guido Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission of the European Communities with special responsibility for industrial affairs, received leaders of European trade organizations of newsprint manufacturers and of newspaper publishers in Brussels on 26 September 1968.

The two delegations were led by Dr. Georg Haindl and M. Tommaso Astarita respectively. Discussion centred on the industry's short- and medium-term prospects and the Community newsprint market.

PUBLICATIONS

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

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

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- Question écrite n° 24/68 de M. Pedini à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Evolution des échanges CEE - EAMA 1967 — Réponse complémentaire (No. 24/68 by M. Pedini to the Commission: Trend of EEC - AASM trade 1967 — Additional reply) No. C 86, 5.9.68
- Question écrite n° 105/68 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Communication de la Commission au Conseil sur la poursuite des activités dans le domaine de la coopération technologique (No. 105/68 by M. Oele to the Commission: Commission memorandum to the Council on technological co-operation activities) No. C 86, 5.9.68
- Question écrite n° 106/68 de M. Müller à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Danger que pourrait présenter pour la santé l'utilisation de substances édulcorantes à base de cyclamate (No. 106/68 by M. Müller to the Commission: Health risk from the use of cyclamate-based sweeteners) No. C 86, 5.9.68
- Question écrite n° 120/68 de M. Bading à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Destruction de milliers de tonnes d'oranges (No. 120/68 by M. Bading to the Commission: Destruction of thousands of tons of oranges) No. C 86, 5.9.68
- Question écrite n° 121/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exportation de viande de porc de la république fédérale d'Allemagne en Pologne et réexportation de viande de bœuf en conserve (No. 121/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Export of pigmeat from Germany to Poland and re-export of preserved beef) No. C 86, 5.9.68
- Question écrite n° 122/68 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Position des fonctionnaires des Communautés dans les administrations nationales (No. 122/68 by M. Berkhouwer to the Commission: Position of Community officials in national civil services) No. C 86, 5.9.68
- Question écrite n° 127/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réexportation des Pays-Bas vers la république fédérale d'Allemagne des vins vinés (No. 127/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Re-export from the Netherlands to Germany of fortified wines) No. C 86, 5.9.68
- Question écrite n° 133/68 de M. Pedini à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Les relations avec l'Amérique latine (No. 133/68 by M. Pedini to the Commission: Relations with Latin America) No. C 86, 5.9.68
- Question écrite n° 134/68 de M. Pedini à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Ressources et disponibilités en méthane dans la Communauté (No. 134/68 by M. Pedini to the Commission: Methane resources and supplies in the Community) No. C 86, 5.9.68

Question écrite n° 136/68 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Taxes compensatoires sur les spiritueux (No. 136/68 by M. Richarts to the Commission: Countervailing charges on spirits)	No. C 86,	5.9.68
Question écrite n° 142/68 de M. Riedel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations de vin en Allemagne (No. 142/68 by M. Riedel to the Commission: Wine imports into Germany)	No. C 86,	5.9.68
Question écrite n° 143/68 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord sur la fourniture d'uranium sud-africain à la France (No. 143/68 by M. Berkhouwer to the Commission: Agreement on the supply of South African uranium to France)	No. C 86,	5.9.68
Question écrite n° 340/67 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Approbation parlementaire de la décision du 25 juillet 1967 des représentants des États membres — Réponse complémentaire (No. 340/67 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Parliamentary approval of the decision of the Representatives of the Member States on 25 July 1967 — Additional reply)	No. C 96,	25.9.68

Preliminary acts — Information

Bourses de recherche « Robert Schuman » (Robert Schuman Research Scholarships)	No. C 98,	28.9.68
--	-----------	---------

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement (CEE) n° 1350/68 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1350/68 of 2 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 217,	3.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1351/68 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1351/68 of 2 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 217,	3.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1352/68 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1352/68 of 2 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 217,	3.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1353/68 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1353/68 of 2 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 217,	3.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1354/68 de la Commission, du 30 août 1968, relatif à la vente à prix réduit de beurre de stock public à des industries transformatrices (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1354/68 of 30 August 1968 on the sale at reduced price of butter from public stocks to the processing industries)	No. L 217,	3.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1355/68 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1355/68 of 3 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 218,	4.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1356/68 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1356/68 of 3 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 218,	4.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1357/68 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1357/68 of 3 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 218,	4.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1358/68 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1358/68 of 3 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 218,	4.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1360/68 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1360/68 of 4 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 219,	5.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1361/68 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1361/68 of 4 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 219,	5.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1362/68 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1362/68 of 4 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 219,	5.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1363/68 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1363/68 of 4 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 219,	5.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1364/68 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1364/68 of 4 September 1968, fixing the levies on imports of molasses)	No. L 219,	5.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1365/68 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1968, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1365/68 of 4 September 1968 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)	No. L 219,	5.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1366/68 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1968, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1366/68 of 4 September 1968 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products)	No. L 219,	5.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1367/68 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1968, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1367/68 of 4 September 1968 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell)	No. L 219,	5.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1368/68 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1968, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1368/68 of 4 September 1968 fixing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered poultry)	No. L 219,	5.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1369/68 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1968, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1369/68 of 4 September 1968 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultry-meat sector)	No. L 219,	5.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1370/68 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 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. 1370/68 of 4 September 1968 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)	No. L 219,	5.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1371/68 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) modifying the levies on products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 219,	5.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1372/68 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1372/68 of 5 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 220,	6.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1373/68 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1373/68 of 5 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 220,	6.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1374/68 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1374/68 of 5 September 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 220,	6.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1375/68 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1375/68 of 5 September 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 220,	6.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1376/68 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1376/68 of 5 September 1968 modifying the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 220,	6.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1377/68 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1377/68 of 5 September 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 220,	6.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1378/68 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1378/68 of 5 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 220,	6.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1379/68 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1379/68 of 5 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 220,	6.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1380/68 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 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. 1380/68 of 5 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and on beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 220,	6.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1381/68 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1101/68 relatif aux modalités d'application des interventions sur le marché du beurre et de la crème de lait pendant la campagne laitière 1968/1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1381/68 of 5 September 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1101/68 on the implementing procedures for intervention in the butter and cream market during the 1968/1969 milk year)	No. L 220,	6.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1382/68 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1382/68 of 6 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1383/68 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1383/68 of 6 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1384/68 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1384/68 of 6 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1385/68 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1385/68 of 6 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1386/68 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1386/68 of 6 September 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1387/68 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1968, relatif à une adjudication pour la vente de fromage de stock public par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1387/68 of 6 September 1968 on a call for offers for the sale of cheese from public stocks by the Netherlands intervention agency)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1388/68 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock public par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1388/68 of 5 September 1968 on a call for offers for the marketing of butter from public stocks by the Netherlands intervention agency)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1389/68 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1968, modifiant divers règlements relatifs au lait et aux produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1389/68 of 6 September 1968 amending sundry regulations on milk and milk products)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1390/68 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1368/68 fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les volailles abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1390/68 of 6 September 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1368/68 fixing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered poultry)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1391/68 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1391/68 of 6 September 1968 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1392/68 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1968, relatif à certaines modalités temporaires de la dénaturation du blé tendre et du seigle panifiable (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1392/68 of 6 September 1968 on certain temporary measures for denaturing wheat (other than durum) and bread rye)	No. L 221,	7.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1393/68 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1393/68 of 9 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 222, 10.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1394/68 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1394/68 of 9 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 222, 10.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1395/68 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1395/68 of 9 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 222, 10.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1396/68 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1396/68 of 9 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 222, 10.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1397/68 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 474/67/CEE relatif à la préfixation de la restitution à l'exportation de riz et de brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1397/68 of 6 September 1968 amending Regulation No. 474/67/CEE on the advance fixing of export refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 222, 10.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1398/68 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1968, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1398/68 of 9 September 1968 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 222, 10.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1399/68 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1399/68 of 10 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 223, 11.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1400/68 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1400/68 of 10 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 223, 11.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1401/68 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1401/68 of 10 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 223, 11.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1402/68 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1402/68 of 10 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 223, 11.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1403/68 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1968, portant désignation des entrepôts agréés pour le stockage public du lait en poudre pendant la campagne laitière 1968/1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1403/68 of 10 September 1968 designating the warehouses approved for the public stocking of milk powder during the 1968/1969 milk year)	No. L 223, 11.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1404/68 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux, et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1404/68 of 11 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 224, 12.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1405/68 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1405/68 of 11 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 224, 12.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1406/68 de la Commission, du 11 Septembre 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1406/68 of 11 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 224, 12.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1407/68 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1407/68 of 11 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 224, 12.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1408/68 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1408/68 of 11 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of molasses)	No. L 224, 12.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1409/68 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1100/68 en ce qui concerne la caution à constituer pour le certificat d'exportation de certains produits laitiers et à l'exclusion de certains fromages du bénéfice de la fixation à l'avance de la restitution à l'exportation (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1409/68 of 11 September 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1100/68 in respect of the surety for the export licence for certain milk products and excluding certain cheeses from the benefit of the advance fixing of the export refund)	No. L 224, 12.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1410/68 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1968, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1410/68 of 11 September 1968 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products)	No. L 224, 12.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1411/68 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1411/68 of 11 September 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 224, 12.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1412/68 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1412/68 of 11 September 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 224, 12.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1413/68 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1413/68 of 12 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 225, 13.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1414/68 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1414/68 of 12 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 225, 13.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1415/68 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1415/68 of 12 September 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 225, 13.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1416/68 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1416/68 of 12 September 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 225, 13.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1417/68 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1417/68 of 12 September 1968 modifying the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 225, 13.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1418/68 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1418/68 of 12 September 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 225, 13.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1419/68 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1419/68 of 12 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 225, 13.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1420/68 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 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. 1420/68 of 12 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and on beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 225, 13.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1421/68 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1968, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1421/68 of 12 September 1968 modifying the refunds on exports of oilseeds)	No. L 225, 13.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1422/68 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1422/68 of 12 September 1968 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 225, 13.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1423/68 du Conseil, du 12 septembre 1968, portant augmentation du volume et de la réserve du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-silico-manganèse de la position 73.02 D du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1423/68 of 12 September 1968 increasing the volume and the reserve of the Community tariff quota for ferro-silico-manganese from CCT heading 73.02 D)	No. L 226, 14.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1424/68 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1424/68 of 13 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 226, 14.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1425/68 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1425/68 of 13 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 226, 14.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1426/68 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1426/68 of 13 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 226, 14.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1427/68 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1427/68 of 13 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 226, 14.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1428/68 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1428/68 of 13 September 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 226, 14.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1429/68 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1429/68 of 13 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 226, 14.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1430/68 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1430/68 of 13 September 1968 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products)	No. L 226, 14.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1431/68 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1968, complétant le règlement n° 1043/67/CEE par la définition de la notion d'entreprise produisant du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1431/68 of 13 September 1968 supplementing Regulation No. 1043/67/CEE by the definition of the concept of enterprise producing sugar)	No. L 226, 14.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1432/68 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1106/68 en ce qui concerne l'octroi de l'aide pour le lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la dénaturation ou transformation sur le territoire d'un autre Etat membre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1432/68 of 13 September 1968 amending Regulation No. 1106/68 in respect of the grant of aid for skim milk powder for denaturing or processing on the territory of another Member State)	No. L 226, 14.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1433/68 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1433/68 of 16 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 227, 17.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1434/68 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1434/68 of 16 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 227, 17.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1435/68 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1435/68 of 16 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 227, 17.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1436/68 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1436/68 of 16 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 227, 17.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1437/68 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1968, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1437/68 of 16 September 1968 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products)	No. L 227, 17.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1438/68 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1438/68 of 17 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 228, 18.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1439/68 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1439/68 of 17 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 228, 18.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1440/68 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1440/68 of 17 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 228, 18.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1441/68 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1441/68 of 17 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 228, 18.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1442/68 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1215/68 en ce qui concerne les restitutions applicables dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 23 septembre 1968 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1442/68 of 17 September 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1215/68 in respect of the refunds applicable in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 23 September 1968)	No. L 228, 18.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1443/68 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1443/68 of 17 September 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 228, 18.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1444/68 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1444/68 of 18 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 229, 19.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1445/68 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1445/68 of 18 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 229, 19.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1446/68 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1446/68 of 18 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 229, 19.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1447/68 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1447/68 of 18 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 229, 19.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1448/68 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1448/68 of 18 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of molasses)	No. L 229, 19.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1449/68 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1968, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1449/68 of 18 September 1968 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)	No. L 229, 19.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1450/68 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1450/68 of 19 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 231, 20.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1451/68 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1451/68 of 19 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and on malt)	No. L 231, 20.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1452/68 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1452/68 of 19 September 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 231, 20.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1453/68 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1453/68 of 19 September 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 231, 20.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1454/68 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1454/68 of 19 September 1968 modifying the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 231, 20.0.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1455/68 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1455/68 of 19 September 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 231, 20.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1456/68 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1456/68 of 19 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 231, 20.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1457/68 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 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. 1457/68 of 19 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and on beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 231, 20.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1458/68 de la Commission, du 20 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1458/68 of 20 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 232, 21.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1459/68 de la Commission du 20 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1459/68 of 20 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 232, 21.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1460/68 de la Commission, du 20 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1460/68 of 20 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 232, 21.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1461/68 de la Commission, du 20 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1461/68 of 20 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 232, 21.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1462/68 de la Commission, du 20 septembre 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1462/68 of 20 September 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 232, 21.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1463/68 de la Commission, du 20 septembre 1968, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1463/68 of 20 September 1968 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products)	No. L 232, 21.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1464/68 de la Commission, du 20 septembre 1968, concernant une adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de canne (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1464/68 of 20 September 1968 concerning a call for offers for the export of raw cane sugar)	No. L 232, 21.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1465/68 de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1465/68 of 23 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 233, 24.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1466/68 de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1466/68 of 23 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 233, 24.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1467/68 de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1467/68 of 23 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 233, 24.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1468/68 de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1468/68 of 23 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 233, 24.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1471/68 du Conseil, du 24 septembre 1968, relatif aux contrats de stockage pour l'huile d'olive (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1471/68 of 24 September 1968 on stocking contracts for olive oil)	No. L 234, 25.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1472/68 de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1472/68 of 24 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 234, 25.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1473/68 de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1473/68 of 24 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 234, 25.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1474/68 de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1474/68 of 24 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 234, 25.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1475/68 de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1475/68 of 24 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 234, 25.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1477/68 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1477/68 of 25 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 235, 26.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1478/68 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1478/68 of 25 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 235, 26.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1479/68 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1479/68 of 25 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 235, 26.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1480/68 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1480/68 of 25 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 235, 26.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1481/68 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1481/68 of 25 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of molasses)	No. L 235, 26.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1482/68 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1968, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour la mélasse en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1482/68 of 25 September 1968 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses in the natural state)	No. L 235, 26.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1483/68 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1968, fixant le montant de base de la restitution à l'exportation en l'état pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1483/68 of 25 September 1968 fixing the basic amount of the refund on exports in the natural state of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)	No. L 235, 26.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1484/68 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1484/68 of 25 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal)	No. L 235, 26.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1485/68 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1485/68 of 26 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 236, 27.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1486/68 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1486/68 of 26 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 236, 27.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1487/68 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1487/68 of 26 September 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 236, 27.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1488/68 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1488/68 of 26 September 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 236, 27.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1489/68 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables aux riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1489/68 of 26 September 1968 modifying the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 236, 27.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1490/68 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1490/68 of 26 September 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 236, 27.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1491/68 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1491/68 of 26 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 236, 27.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1492/68 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 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. 1492/68 of 26 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 236, 27.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1493/68 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1968, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1493/68 of 26 September 1968 fixing the supplementary amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector)	No. L 236, 27.9.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 1494/68 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1968, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1 ^{er} octobre 1968 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1494/68 of 26 September 1968 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 October 1968)	No. L 236, 27.9.68

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1495/68 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1495/68 of 26 September 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 236, 27.9.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1476/68 de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1968, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles applicables pendant le quatrième trimestre de l'année 1968, à l'importation dans les Etats membres des marchandises relevant du règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1476/68 of 24 September 1968 determining the amounts of the variable components applicable during the fourth quarter of 1968 to imports into the Member States of goods to which Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE applies) No. L 237, 27.9.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1496/68 du Conseil, du 27 septembre 1968, relatif à la définition du territoire douanier de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1496/68 of 27 September 1968 defining the customs territory of the Community) No. L 238, 29.9.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1497/68 du Conseil, du 27 septembre 1968, prorogeant la durée de validité du règlement (CEE) n° 666/68 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1497/68 of 27 September 1968 extending the term of validity of Regulation (EEC) No. 666/68) No. L 238, 29.9.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1498/68 du Conseil, du 27 septembre 1968, prorogeant la durée de validité du règlement (CEE) n° 1114/68 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1498/68 of 27 September 1968 extending the term of validity of Regulation (EEC) No. 1114/68) No. L 238, 29.9.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1499/68 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1499/68 of 25 September 1968 fixing the refunds on certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 238, 29.9.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1500/68 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1500/68 of 27 September 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 238, 29.9.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1501/68 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1501/68 of 27 September 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 238, 29.9.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1502/68 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1502/68 of 27 September 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 238, 29.9.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1503/68 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1503/68 of 27 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 238, 29.9.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1504/68 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1504/68 of 27 September 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 238, 29.9.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1505/68 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1505/68 of 27 September 1968 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 238, 29.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1506/68 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 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. 1506/68 of 27 September 1968 fixing the basic import levy on syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 238, 29.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1507/68 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1507/68 of 27 September 1968 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 238, 29.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1469/68 de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1968, modifiant les règlements n° 282/67/CEE, 284/67/CEE et (CEE) 911/68 relatifs aux graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1469/68 of 23 September 1968 amending Regulations Nos. 282/67/CEE, 284/67/CEE and (EEC) 911/68 on oilseeds) No. L 239, 28.9.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 1470/68 de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1968, relatif à la prise et réduction des échantillons ainsi qu'à la détermination de la teneur en huile, en impuretés et en humidité des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1470/68 of 23 September 1968 on the taking and reduction of samples and on the determination of the oil, impurities and humidity content of oilseeds) No. L 239, 28.9.68

THE COUNCIL

Information

Avis de concours général n° 44/Conseil (un administrateur) [Notice of open competitive examination No. 44/Council (an administrator)] No. C 85, 2.9.68

Avis de concours général n° 45/Conseil [un assistant adjoint (infirmière)] [Notice of open competitive examination No. 45/Council (a deputy assistant-nurse)] No. C 85, 2.9.68

THE COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

Décision de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1968, concernant une adjudication pour la vente de beurre de stock public par l'organisme d'intervention allemand. (Commission Decision of 2 September 1968 on a call for offers for the sale of butter from public stocks by the German intervention agency) No. L 217, 3.9.68

Décision n° 1359/68/CECA de la Commission, du 19 juin 1968, relative à l'adhésion de la société « Hüttenwerk Oberhausen AG » au Comptoir « Walzstahlkontor West GmbH » (Commission Decision (ECSC) No. 1359/68 of 19 June 1968 on the adhesion of Hüttenwerk Oberhausen AG to the joint sales agency Walzstahlkontor West GmbH) No. L 218, 4.9.68

Décision de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1968, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à différer le relèvement des droits de leur tarif douanier vers ceux du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne les tabacs fabriqués des sous-positions tarifaires 24.02 A, B, C et D (Commission Decision of 24 July 1968 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to defer the raising of their customs tariff duties to the Common Customs Tariff level for manufactured tobacco from sub-headings 24.02 A, B, C and D) No. L 221, 7.9.68

Décision de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1968, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à vendre à prix réduit à l'armée allemande du beurre de stock public (Commission Decision of 26 July 1968 authorizing Germany to sell butter from public stocks at reduced price to the German army)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Décision de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1968, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public aux fins de transformation en beurre concentré (Commission Decision of 26 July 1968 authorizing Germany to sell butter from public stocks at reduced price for processing into concentrated butter)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Décision de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1968, arrêtant les mesures transitoires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour la Belgique (Commission Decision of 26 July 1968 adopting transitional measures in the milk and milk products sector for Belgium)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Décision de la Commission, du 2 août 1968, modifiant la décision de la Commission arrêtant les mesures transitoires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour la Belgique (Commission Decision of 2 August 1968 amending the Commission decision adopting transitional measures in the milk and milk products sector for Belgium)	No. L 221,	7.9.68
Décision de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1968, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock public par l'organisme français d'intervention (Commission Decision of 6 September 1968 on a notice of call for offers for marketing butter from public stocks by the French intervention agency)	No. L 222,	10.9.68
Décision de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1968, relative à la fixation des prix minima du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1244/68 (Commission Decision of 2 September 1968 on the fixing of minimum butter prices for the call for offers specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1244/68)	No. L 223,	11.9.68
Décision de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1968, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyée à la République italienne pour les thons frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserve de poisson (position 03.01 B I b) 1) (Commission Decision of 31 July 1968 increasing the volume of the tariff quota granted to Italy for fresh, chilled or frozen tunny for the fish canning industry — heading 03.01 B I b) 1)	No. L 230,	19.9.68
Décision de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, autorisant la France à remettre en vente du blé tendre pris en charge dans le cadre des mesures particulières d'intervention (Commission Decision of 5 September 1968 authorizing France to place on sale again wheat other than durum bought in under special intervention measures)	No. L 230,	19.9.68
Décision de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, portant modification de la décision du 26 juillet 1968, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public aux fins de transformation en beurre concentré (Commission Decision of 5 September 1968 amending the decision of 26 July 1968 authorizing the Netherlands to sell butter from public stocks at reduced price for processing into concentrated butter)	No. L 230,	19.9.68
Décision de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1968, relative à la mise en application en république fédérale d'Allemagne des mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 4 September 1968 on the implementation in Germany of intervention measures in the beef and veal sector)	No. L 230,	19.9.68
Décision de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1968, relative à l'autorisation d'une mesure tarifaire intérieure spéciale applicable aux transports ferroviaires d'acier brut en lingots et de demi-produits sidérurgiques en provenance des usines lorraines de la société Usinor, à destination de Dunkerque (Commission Decision of 31 July 1968 on the authorization of a special domestic tariff measure applicable to rail transport of crude steel in ingots and of steel semi-products from Usinor's Lorraine plants to Dunkirk)	No. L 230,	19.9.68

Décision de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1968, relative à l'autorisation d'une mesure tarifaire spéciale applicable aux transports ferroviaires de minerai de fer lorrain à destination de la Belgique (Commission Decision of 31 July 1968 on the authorization of a special tariff measure applicable to rail transport of Lorraine iron ore bound for Belgium) No. L 230, 19.9.68

Décision de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1968, portant modification du délai pour la présentation des offres dans le cadre de l'adjudication pour la vente de beurre de stock public par l'organisme d'intervention allemand prévue dans la décision de la Commission du 2 septembre 1968 (Commission Decision of 19 September 1968 modifying the period for submission of offers in connection with the call for tenders for the sale of butter from public stocks by the German intervention agencies specified in the Commission Decision of 2 September 1968) No. L 231, 20.9.68

Décision de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1968, relative à l'octroi en république fédérale d'Allemagne d'aides nationales au babeurre et au babeurre en poudre (Commission Decision of 5 September 1968 on the granting in Germany of national aid for butter-milk and butter-milk powder) No. L 235, 26.9.68

Recommendations and opinions

Liste des avis formulés sur les programmes d'investissements (Art. 54 du traité CECA) (List of Opinions rendered on investment programmes - ECSC Treaty, Article 54) No. C 96, 25.9.68

Recommandation de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1968, aux Etats membres relative à l'assainissement structurel du marché des transports de marchandises par voie navigable (Commission Recommendation of 31 July 1968 to the Member States on the structural improvement of the inland waterway goods transport market) No. L 218, 4.9.68

Avis de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1968, adressé au gouvernement du grand-duché de Luxembourg au sujet d'un projet de loi approuvant la modification de l'article 29 du cahier des charges de la Société nationale des chemins de fer luxembourgeois et d'un projet de règlement grand-ducal concernant la conclusion d'accords tarifaires particuliers par la Société nationale des chemins de fer luxembourgeois (Commission Opinion of 18 July 1968 addressed to the Luxembourg Government on a bill approving the amendment of Article 29 of the conditions of operation of the Luxembourg national railways and a draft Grand Ducal Regulation concerning the conclusion of special tariff agreements by the Luxembourg national railways) No. L 218, 4.9.68

Commission proposals to the Council

Politique commune de la pêche :

— proposition de règlement du Conseil portant établissement d'une politique commune des structures dans le secteur de la pêche

— proposition de règlement du Conseil portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits de la pêche

— proposition de règlement du Conseil portant suspension des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à certains poissons des positions 03.01 et 03.02

(Common fisheries policy:

a) Proposal for a Council regulation establishing a common structure for the fishing industry

b) Proposal for a Council regulation establishing a common organization of the market in fishery products

c) Proposal for a Council regulation suspending the CCT duties applicable to certain fish of headings 03.01 and 03.02)

No. C 91, 13.9.68

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives au matériel électrique destiné à être employé dans certaines limites de tension (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits) No. L 91, 13.9.68

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives au verre de cristal (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to cut glass) No. C 91, 13.9.68

Propositions de directives du Conseil :

1. concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes oléagineuses et à fibres
2. concernant le catalogue commun des variétés des espèces de plantes agricoles
3. concernant la commercialisation des semences de légumes
4. modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de céréales
5. modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de betteraves
6. modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des plants de pommes de terre
7. modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes fourragères

(Proposals for Council directives:

1. On the marketing of oil and fibre plant seeds
2. On the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plants
3. On the marketing of vegetable seed
4. Amending the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of cereal seed
5. Amending the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet seed
6. Amending the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of seed potatoes
7. Amending the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of forage seed)

No. C 91, 13.9.68

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives au jaugeage des citernes de bateaux (Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning dimensions of ships' tanks) No. C 91, 13.9.68

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives au mesurage de la masse à l'hectolitre des céréales (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning the measuring of the mass per hectolitre of cereals) No. C 91, 13.9.68

Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil relatif à l'accès au marché des transports de marchandises par voie navigable (Proposal for a Council regulation on access to the market in the transport of goods by inland waterway) No. C 95, 21.9.68

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil portant modification de la directive n° 64/427/CEE du Conseil, du 7 juillet 1964, concernant les modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées de transformation relevant des classes 23-40 CITI (industrie et artisanat) (Proposal for a Council directive amending Council Directive No. 64/427/CEE of 7 July 1964 on transitional measures in the field of self-employed manufacturing activities in ISIC classes 23-40 — industry and crafts)	No. C 95, 21.9.68
Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil portant établissement des annexes du règlement du Conseil relatif à l'application des régimes de sécurité sociale aux travailleurs salariés et à leurs familles qui se déplacent à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Proposal for a Council regulation establishing annexes to the Council Regulation on the application of social security schemes to paid workers and their families moving within the Community)	No. C 95, 21.9.68
Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil déterminant les catégories des fonctionnaires et agents des Communautés européennes auxquels s'appliquent les dispositions des articles 12, 13 paragraphe 2 et 14 du protocole sur les privilèges et immunités des Communautés (Proposal for a Council regulation determining the classes of officials and other employees of the European Communities to whom the provisions of Articles 12, 13, second paragraph, and 14 of the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the Communities apply)	No. C 95, 21.9.68
Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil relatif à l'instauration d'une comptabilité uniforme et permanente des dépenses relatives aux infrastructures servant aux transports par chemin de fer, par route et par voie navigable (Proposal for a Council regulation on the institution of a standard permanent accounting scheme for rail, road and inland water transport infrastructure costs)	No. C 95, 21.9.68
Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil concernant l'introduction de conditions d'accès à la profession de transporteur de voyageurs par route dans le domaine des transports nationaux et internationaux (Proposal for a Council regulation on the introduction of conditions of access to the occupation of road passenger carrier in national and international transport)	No. C 95, 21.9.68
Proposition d'une première directive du Conseil relative à l'aménagement des systèmes nationaux de taxes sur les véhicules utilitaires (Proposal for a first Council directive on the adjustment of national systems of commercial vehicle taxation)	No. C 95, 21.9.68

Memoranda

Communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes aux associations d'entreprises relevant de la CECA (article 48 du traité CECA) (Memorandum from the Commission of the European Communities to associations of ECSC enterprises — ECSC Treaty Article 48)	No. C 93, 18.9.68
---	-------------------

European Development Fund

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations)	No. C 85, 2.9.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 733 de la république fédérale du Cameroun relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint, qui sera lancé ultérieurement, pour la construction du deuxième tronçon du chemin de fer transcamerounais (Call for tender No. 733 by Cameroon concerning the initial selection of firms for a restricted call for tender for the construction of the second stretch of the trans-Cameroon railway to be issued later)	No. C 85, 2.9.68

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 734 lancé par la république du Congo-Brazzaville pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 734 by Congo-Brazzaville for a project financed by the EEC - EDF)	No. C 86,	5.9.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 735 (par consultation publique) lancé par la république du Burundi pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 735 by Burundi for a project financed by the EEC - EDF)	No. C 88,	9.9.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 736 lancé par la République centrafricaine pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 736 by Central African Republic for a project financed by the EEC - EDF)	No. C 88,	9.9.68
Résultats d'appels d'offres (nos 530, 620, 624, 666 et 676) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 530, 620, 624, 666 and 676)	No. C 88,	9.9.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 737 lancé par la République centrafricaine pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 737 by Central African Republic for a project financed by the EEC - EDF)	No. C 90,	12.9.68
Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 700 (Corrigendum to call for tender No. 700)	No. C 93,	18.9.68
Résultat de l'appel d'offres n° 649 (Result of call for tender No. 649)	No. C 93,	18.9.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 738 lancé par la république du Niger pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 738 by Niger for a project financed by the EEC - EDF)	No. C 94,	20.9.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 739 lancé par le Suriname pour un projet financé par la CEE par un prêt spécial, accordé sur les ressources du FED (Call for tender No. 739 by Surinam for a project financed by the EEC by a special loan from EDF resources)	No. C 96,	25.9.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 740 lancé par la république du Mali pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 740 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC - EDF)	No. C 96,	25.9.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 741 lancé par le Suriname pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 741 by Surinam for a project financed by the EEC - EDF)	No. C 98,	28.9.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 742 lancé par la république du Sénégal pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender No. 742 by Senegal for a project financed by the EEC - EDF)	No. C 98,	28.9.68

Information

Avis d'adjudication de la Société EVST-Fette pour divers lots de beurre (Notice of call for tender by EVST-Fette for sundry lots of butter)	No. C 87,	7.8.68
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 Netherlands butter from VIB stocks intended for industrial processing)	No. C 89,	10.9.68
Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles pour divers lots de beurre (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for sundry lots of butter)	No. C 89,	10.9.68
Avis d'adjudication pour du fromage Gouda néerlandais produit en 1967/1968 provenant des stocks du "Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau" (VIB) (Call for tender for Dutch Gouda cheese produced in 1967/1968 from VIB stocks)	No. C 90,	12.9.68
Avis de concours pour secrétaires sténodactylographes (COM/3/C (langue italienne) (Notice of competitive examination for Italian-language secretaries with shorthand/typing (COM/3/C)	No. C 92,	16.9.68

Avis de concours pour secrétaires sténodactylographes COM/4/C (langue néerlandaise) (Notice of competitive examination for Dutch-language secretaries with shorthand/typing COM/4/C)	No. C 92, 16.9.68
Avis de concours pour dactylographes COM/7/C (langue italienne) (Notice of competitive examination for Italian-language typists COM/7/C)	No. C 92, 16.9.68
Avis de concours pour dactylographes COM/8/C (langue néerlandaise) (Notice of competitive examination for Dutch-language typists COM/8/C)	No. C 92, 16.9.68
Modification de l'avis d'adjudication de l'EVST-Fette du 7 septembre 1968 pour divers lots de beurre (Amendment to the call for offer of EVST-Fette of 7 September 1968 for sundry lots of butter)	No. C 94, 20.9.68
Programmes prévisionnels pour le quatrième trimestre de 1968 (article 46 du traité CECA) :	
I. Programme prévisionnel " sidérurgie "	
II. Programme prévisionnel " charbon "	
(Forward programmes for the fourth quarter of 1968 (ECSC Treaty Article 46):	
I. Forward programme for iron and steel	
II. Forward programme for coal)	No. C 97, 27.9.68

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Affaire 20-68: Recours introduit le 30 août 1968 par M ^e Giulio Pasetti Bombardella contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 20-68: Suit filed on 30 August 1968 by avv. Giulio Pasetti Bombardella against the Commission of the European Communities)	No. C 96, 25.9.68
Affaire 21-68: Recours introduit le 7 septembre 1968 par M. André H.A.C.M. Huybrechts contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 21-68: Suit filed on 7 September 1968 by M. André H.A.C.M. Huybrechts against the Commission of the European Communities)	No. C 96, 25.9.68
Affaire 22-68: Recours introduit le 17 septembre 1968 par M. Pierre Oschinsky contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 22-68: Suit filed on 17 September 1968 by M. Pierre Oschinsky against the Commission of the European Communities)	No. C 96, 25.9.68

Recent publications of the European Communities

Social affairs

8222

La libre circulation de la main-d'œuvre et les marchés du travail dans la CEE — 1968.
(Free movement of labour and the labour markets in the EEC — 1968)
1968. 102 pp. + 105 pp. statistical annexes. (d, f, i, n). 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.

Agriculture

8192

CEE-Informations. Marchés agricoles. Exchanges commerciaux
(EEC-Information. Agricultural markets. Trade)
Bi-monthly. August 1968. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Development aid

8160

Fonds européen de développement. 2° FED. Situation trimestrielle des projets en exécution.
Date de mise à jour : 30 juin 1968
(European Development Fund. 2nd EDF. Quarterly list of projects in hand at 30 June 1968)
(f). Limited distribution

External relations

8230

Corps diplomatique accrédité auprès des Communautés européennes
(Diplomatic missions accredited to the European Communities)
Corrigendum n° 3 — August 1968. (f)

Statistics

Statistique agricole (Agricultural statistics)

No. 5-1968. (d/f)
Per issue: 12s.6d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75
Annual subscription: £3.15.0; \$9.00; Bfrs. 450

Sidérurgie (Iron and Steel)

Bi-monthly. No. 4-1968. (d/f/i/n)
Per issue: 12s.6d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75
Annual subscription: £3.2.0; \$7.50; Bfrs. 375

Associés d'outre-mer : Commerce extérieur (Overseas Associates: Foreign Trade)

Monthly. No. 7-1968. (d/f)
Per issue: 12s.6d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75
Annual subscription: £5.16.6; \$14.00; Bfrs. 700

Energy statistics

Quarterly. No. 3-1968. (d/f/i/n/e)
Per issue: 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100
Annual subscription: £3.15.0; \$9.00; Bfrs. 450

General statistical bulletin

Monthly. No 7/8-1968. (d/f/i/n/e)
Per issue: 8s.0d.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50
Annual subscription: £5.8.0; \$11.00; Bfrs. 550

Commerce extérieur: Statistique mensuelle (Foreign Trade: Monthly statistics)

Monthly. No. 7-1968. (d/f)
Per issue: 8s.0d.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50
Annual subscription: £4.3.0; \$10.00; Bfrs. 500

Selected figures: The Common Market ten years old: tables 1958-1967
1968. 106 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). 8s.0d.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

Agriculture

European documentation — Agriculture series

No. 1 — The population of Community Europe — 4 pp. + annex

Basic data on Community agriculture — 4 pp.

The 1 July 1968 deadline — 4 pp.

Cereals in the Common Market — 4 pp. + annex

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

Documentation

European Studies — Teachers' Series

No 1 — The European Community: historical background — 4 pp. + annexes

The population of the European Community — 4 pp. + annexes

The Institutions: how the Community works — 4 pp. + annexes

The European Community and world trade — 4 pp.

Select bibliography — 2 pp.

1968. (d, i, n: Limited distribution) (f: FF 2) (e: 10s.)

Articles sélectionnés (Selected articles)

Bi-monthly. Nos. 15 and 16-1968. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions

Monthly. No. 7.1968. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Information Bulletins

Publications by offices in capital cities

London: European Community

Monthly. No. 9, September (e). Free

Washington: European Community

Monthly. No. 115, August, No. 116, September (e). Free

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft

Monthly. No. 9, September (d)

Per issue: DM 0.50; Annual subscription: DM 5

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap

Monthly. No. 106, September (n). Free

Paris: Communauté européenne

Monthly. No. 123, October (f)

Per issue: FF 1; Annual subscription: FF 10

Rome: Comunità europea

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

also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea

Monthly. No. 40, October. Free

SALES OFFICES

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

H.M. Stationery Office
P.O. Box 569
London S.E. 1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

European Community Information Service
808 Farragut Building
900-17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20006

BELGIUM

Moniteur Belge – Belgisch Staatsblad
40, rue de Louvain – Leuvenseweg 40
Bruxelles 1 – Brussel 1
C.C.P. 5080

Agency:
Librairie européenne – Europese Boekhandel
244, rue de la Loi – Wetstraat 244
Bruxelles 4 – Brussel 4

GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

*Central Sales Office for Publications
of the European Communities*
9, rue Goethe
Luxembourg
C.C.P. 19190

FRANCE

*Service de vente en France des publications
des Communautés européennes*
26, rue Desaix
75 Paris 15^e
C.C.P. 2396

GERMANY (FR)

Verlag Bundesanzeiger
5000 Köln 1 – Postfach
Telex: Anzeiger Bonn 08 882595
Postscheckkonto 834 00 Köln

ITALY

Libreria dello Stato
Piazza G. Verdi 10
Roma
C.C.P. 1/2640

Agencies:
Roma – Via del Tritone 61/A e 61/B
Roma – Via XX Settembre
(Palazzo Ministero delle Finanze)
Milano – Galleria Vittorio Emanuele 3
Napoli – Via Chiaia 5
Firenze – Via Cavour 46/r

NETHERLANDS

Staatsdrukkerij- en uitgeverijbedrijf
Christoffel Plantijnstraat
Den Haag
Giro 425300

IRELAND

Stationery Office
Beggars Bush
Dublin 4

SWITZERLAND

Librairie Payot
6, rue Grenus
1211 Genève
C.C.P. 12236 Genève

SWEDEN

Librairie C. E. Fritze
2, Fredsgatan
Stockholm 16
Post Giro 193. Bank Giro 73/4015

SPAIN

Libreria Mundi-Prensa
Castello, 37
Madrid 1
Bancos de Bilbao, Hispano-Americano
Central y Español de Crédito

OTHER COUNTRIES

*Central Sales Office for Publications
of the European Communities*
Centre européen
Luxembourg
C.C.P.: Luxembourg 19190

