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I. 1 July : the customs union between the Six is complete

Celebrations in the Community capitals

The first of July 1968 — the date on which customs barriers between the six Community countries were abolished and the common external tariff was introduced — was marked by a statement issued by the Commission¹ and by various celebrations in the capitals of the six member countries.

At press conferences in the six capitals, Commission members read and commented on the 1 July statement.

In Brussels, M. Jean Rey, President, and M. Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, pointed out that despite difficulties and crises no one had tried to call into question the principle of the first stage laid down in the Treaty of Rome. No one felt that the limited, transitional safeguard measures introduced by France would have any fundamental effect on the realization of the common market.

The completion of the customs union, they said, was a major economic, psychological and political event. The speeding-up of tariff disarmament meant that common policies would have to be developed, particularly with regard to monetary matters, social affairs and transport.

The Belgian members of the Commission also spoke of the Commission's right to call meetings of both sides of industry and said that the Commission was willing to prove its dynamism by seeing to it that the Treaty provisions on majority voting were respected, the "Luxembourg Compromise" not being recognized by it; they said that the drafting of a five-year programme did not mean that some objectives, notably the enlargement of the Community, would not be achieved earlier.

In Bonn, M. Fritz Hellwig, Vice-President, M. Hans von der Groeben and M. Wilhelm Haferkamp, members of the Commission, stressed the importance of 1 July for the future of Europe. The customs union should not lead to the stagnation of European policy. The Community should now set itself precise objectives for achieving economic union.

The French safeguard measures were discussed at length. In this connection the German members of the Commission insisted that the necessary joint measures — that is to say measures within the Community institutions — should be adopted to make it possible for France to overcome its economic difficulties quickly. They were pleased that France had discharged its commitments at European level, in particular those connected with 1 July; they felt that this was more important than the temporary safeguard measures which the French Government had been forced to take by pressure of circumstances.

In Paris, M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President, M. Henri Rochereau and M. Jean-François Deniau, members of the Commission, recalled that the customs union was founded on two pillars: free trade in industrial products and the common agricultural policy. Old national policies would have to be replaced gradually by Community

¹ See Bulletin 7-68.

policies. They said that the first stage in the construction of Europe was inevitably technical in nature and they stressed the importance of moving on now to more general achievements during the new phase which was beginning for the Community.

Referring to the French safeguard measures, they were convinced that a solution could be found which would respect the Treaty rules and at the same time ensure that the Community institutions could extend a helping hand to France.

The French members of the Commission pleaded for political union within the Six; they could be joined by other European countries prepared to accept the same rights and the same obligations. Political union would facilitate a détente and co-operation between East and West.

Referring to the great changes occurring in the modern world, they said that the present economic and social crises in many of our countries showed how far the destinies of the countries of Europe had become interlocked.

In Rome, M. Lionello Levi-Sandri, Vice-President, M. Guido Colonna di Paliano and M. Edoardo Martino, members of the Commission, said that although the customs union was now complete, two even more important objectives still remained: economic union and political union. It was only in a united Europe — a Europe which had ceased to be concerned merely with farm prices and countervailing charges, distortions of competition and the common external tariff, and had become essentially a Europe of the people, a decisive factor for peace and economic and social progress in the world, a Europe in which the age-old traditions of its peoples converged into one main stream, that it would be possible to create the conditions for establishing a more human and a more just society.

The Italian members of the Commission also spoke of the economic and social advantages of a large market of 200 million consumers — perhaps 300 million tomorrow — which, because of its size and increased productivity, could rival other major economic and political groupings.

In The Hague, M. Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President, and M. Emanuel Sassen, member of the Commission, speaking of the completion of the customs union said that the abolition of customs duties on industrial goods between the Six marked a stage on the way to European integration but that it should not be allowed to conceal the present difficulties in this sphere. The completion of the customs union highlighted the urgent need for fresh progress towards economic union. Progress had been relatively slow in recent years. There were still, for example, fiscal disparities between the Member States involving the payment of taxes at the frontiers. As to the future, the merging of the Community treaties should make it possible to set new targets in areas not covered by the present Treaties: common monetary, financial, regional, energy, scientific and development aid policies should be developed.

The Dutch members of the Commission also urged that the idea of a politically united Europe be revived and the Community institutions democratized; the political parties and young people alike should work in this direction.

In Luxembourg, M. Victor Bodson, Luxembourg member of the Commission, stressed three main points: the need to create a political Europe, the urgent need to improve the organization of trade unions at European level and the importance of dialogue with young people in all European countries.

The European Parliament

At the opening meeting of its July session, which coincided with the completion of the customs union between the Six, the European Parliament also discussed this event.

Before M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, read the declaration drafted by the Commission to mark the occasion, M. Alain Poher, President of the Parliament, spoke of its significance. He admitted that 1 July 1968 was essentially a technical event, one stage amongst many in the complex process of integrating Europe which began sixteen years ago. The general public found it hard to understand why this process was so slow and so difficult. He continued:

“There is no doubt that the total abolition of customs duties between the Six will affect the volume of trade, even though the phased reductions introduced over the last ten years have paved the way for a smooth changeover to the new situation.

The customs union is only one of the features of the Economic Community, but, nevertheless, the most fundamental, the pivot on which, in principle, the implementation of various Common Market arrangements turns. To have reached this goal eighteen months ahead of the Treaty timetable is undoubtedly an achievement for the Community and a pledge of further success in the future.

It is often those countries who are not members of the Community who show us by the opinion they hold of the Community that our efforts have not been altogether in vain. May I say once again that the European Economic Community looks better from outside than it does from inside...

The European Parliament for its part will continue to ensure that those responsible lose no time in introducing economic union now that the customs union is complete. The grave difficulties being encountered by your countries one after another oblige us to make haste.

Moreover, the Parliament's task as a political assembly is to draw attention once more today to the fact that the Community structure is inconceivable without a political extension. In the last resort the human aspect must prevail if the initial technical provisions which have been introduced are not to wither.

How can we, together, prevent the technical Europe which we are laboriously building from being a bore to our contemporaries?

How can we, together, find our way back to the path leading to a Europe of the people, which is what the younger generation is waiting for?

I hope, Mr. President, that your Commission may succeed in convincing the Governments at an early date that simple but arresting measures are necessary concerning passports, travel formalities, currency and taxation.

Robert Schuman used to say that Europe would not be built in a day, or without setbacks.

Mr. President, we will have built Europe when all the migrants we meet on our roads today feel at home in the six Community countries.”

The ECSC Consultative Committee

The ECSC Consultative Committee held an extraordinary session in Strasbourg on 1 July to render an Opinion on the safeguard measures to deal with the economic

situation in France and it, too, took the opportunity of referring to this symbolic date marking the abolition of customs barriers between the member countries.

M. Jacques Ferry, President of the Committee, said that the meeting coincided with "a great moment in the history of the European Communities" and declared that the Committee — the precursor of the construction of Europe — could not but greet this great event with particular satisfaction. Despite all the difficulties encountered, Europe was being built and the Treaties were being implemented not only according to schedule but ahead of schedule.

The joint work accomplished by the Committee was a considerable item on the credit side of the balance-sheet, said M. Ferry. Whatever fate lay in store for the members of the Committee, there was no doubt that Europe would continue to benefit from their experience and dedication.

The Economic and Social Committee

As indicated in its declaration of 1 July, the Commission has decided to propose to the Economic and Social Committee that it undertake, in co-operation with the Commission, a full-scale examination of the entire Community situation.

On 26 September President Rey is to deliver a speech to the Committee which will serve as a starting point for its work in this connection.

II. The Community's policy for overcoming the difficulties resulting from the economic situation in France

- A. Speech by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, to the European Parliament
- B. Resolution of the European Parliament
- C. Decisions on iron and steel products
- D. Measures adopted on the basis of EEC Treaty Article 108
- E. List of the principal dates

A

Statement made to the European Parliament by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission (Strasbourg, 3 July 1968)

M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, spoke in the Parliament on 3 July 1968 in connection with two oral questions which both concerned the policy being followed in the Community in order to overcome the difficulties resulting from the economic situation in France; the debate closed with the adoption of a resolution. In his statement, quoted below, M. Rey analysed the French requests and commented on the Commission's reply to the French Government.

"I will start by describing how our Commission reacted to the crisis through which France is passing at the moment and what repercussions this is having on the Treaty of Rome and the functioning of the Community.

There is, I think, no need to describe the French situation, but I will tell the Parliament that on 12 June the French Government sent the Commission a first document in which it announced that the difficulties experienced by the French economy obliged it to invoke the safeguard clauses provided in the Treaty, and asked us for an early reply. The safeguard measures, based on Article 226 of the Treaty, concerned two sectors of the French economy: domestic electrical equipment and laminated board. With regard to aid for exports, the French Government requested us to authorize two urgent measures which it intended to introduce.

This document was dated 12 June. It was supplemented by certain other information given in the course of the day on 14 June, and we replied on 16 June.

We assured the French Government that we understood the difficulties through which it was passing, and that we were prepared to use all the resources of the Treaty to help France recover from a difficult period in its economic history.

We settled our position with regard to the requests made in the light of Article 226 and to aid for exports; we partly satisfied the French Government, as far as we were able to do so immediately, and in addition we began the consultations with Member States stipulated by the Treaty.

That being so, and the development of the situation having led the French Government to reassess the scale of the difficulties with which it would have to contend, a further approach was made on 24 June; this virtually replaced the first document, since all the ground already covered was included.

The document sent to us on 24 June by the French Government has not been published, but its contents are, I think, fairly widely known from the information which that Government has itself released to the press.

The French Government began with a request that the measures it had announced concerning exports should come into force on 1 July: firstly, the extension of the economic risk procedure — which had already appeared in the earlier document and had been received favourably in principle by us — and secondly, transitional measures to offset wage and salary rises temporarily. This was a new point: it concerned a 6% compensatory charge on exports recorded from 1 July to 31 October, the charge being reduced to 3% for exports recorded from 1 October to 31 January.

In this same field, the French Government renewed its request for a reduction of the rediscount rate for export credits.

In Part II of the document, the French Government announced that on 1 July it would introduce a number of quota restriction measures; these would affect motor vehicles, certain textile products and domestic electrical appliances. In a separate part, the French Government announced that on 1 July it would put into force restrictive measures on the iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty and that certain imports would merely be placed under government supervision.

On receipt of this document we examined it thoroughly from three different aspects.

The first was the economic aspect. Were the proposed measures appropriate? Were they necessary, even indispensable, since they entailed restrictions to the normal functioning of the Treaty and, frankly, even twisted it somewhat?

Were the measures normal? How were they to be assessed economically?

The second aspect was a legal one. While Article 109 of the Treaty of Rome has already been applied more than once — and quite recently by the French Government, without opposition on our part, for the temporary re-establishment of exchange control — the application of Article 108, invoked by the French Government, was new; it introduced a technique which needed to be closely examined. Evidently, whatever was done for the French Government would constitute a precedent for any crises which the other Community countries might experience in future.

Thirdly, we examined the case from the political point of view.

Was it acceptable for the government of a Member State in difficulties of which no one doubted the reality and the extent to decide for itself and by itself on the safeguard measures specified by the Treaty? From these three points of view we examined the French document in the course of long discussions and on 28 June gave as complete a reply as possible, I think, at the stage then reached in the procedure.

I believe that acquainting the Parliament with the main points of our conclusions is the best way of replying to the questions put by the three main groups of this House.

The first thing we did — and I would ask you to consider our statement as a whole, which I hope is balanced — was to indicate that we appreciated at its proper value the fact that the French Government had not jeopardized the 1 July deadline.

When the crisis in France during May and June took on really exceptional proportions, the question was asked more than once in the press whether the Government in Paris would be able to maintain the 1 July deadline despite the scale of the problems confronting it.

We therefore welcomed its decision that it would nevertheless respect the deadline. To do so was of course its duty, but in this exceptional case, there were grounds for fearing that the French Government might plead the scale of its problems to call in question the commitments it had undertaken. This did not happen. We felt we should tell the French Government that we greatly appreciate its decision.

As it is far from being the majority of French imports that will be covered by the safeguard measures, of which we shall be speaking, and by the restrictions that will be applied in certain sectors, implementation by the French Government of the 1 July decisions will not render meaningless the agreement given to its partners; on the contrary, France will be doing much to fulfil the commitments by which it undertook to get rid of customs tariffs in the Community, to establish the Common External Tariff and to go ahead with the first reductions negotiated at Geneva in the Kennedy Round.

The second thing we did, on examining and realizing the scale of the measures introduced or announced by the French Government, was to give due credit to the French Government for having tried to limit the safeguard measures made necessary by the French economic and social crisis to what was considered necessary.

The French Government could have introduced more sweeping measures than those which it has announced. Here, a comparison will help us to see things in their true light.

In the document of 12 June to which I have just referred, the French Government asked us to restrict its imports of domestic electrical appliances to the 1966 level. On the other hand, in the document of which I am speaking now, France took as its basis not the 1966 but the 1967 imports, and in addition the French Government envisaged that the quota would be based on the 1967 import level plus a certain percentage, to take into account the economic developments that have occurred since that period.

In other words, this measure could be looked upon rather as a ceiling to French imports than as a reduction in them.

We considered that the French Government had made a real effort to limit the damage, even if this was severe and might perhaps have been made good by other methods, for we were not of course unconscious of the fact that the Paris Government had preferred quotas to equalization charges.

We recognized that the authorities in Paris had made a real and — in the light of what we know about the current situation in France — a courageous effort to restrict the damage and to limit the safeguard measures. And for this reason, too, we considered we should respond to the French Government in a manner which testified to our approval.

I am coming now to the most difficult point in this matter: the unilateral nature of the measures introduced by the French Government.

The French Government did not invoke Article 226 of the Treaty in requesting our decision, in accordance with the Treaty, in a number of sectors where it wished to introduce quotas. It decided on its own initiative that on 1 July quota restrictions would be applied in the various sectors I have mentioned.

This caused us and is still causing us much concern. I am sure that for your Parliament, for the Member States and for the non-member countries who are observing this matter, but more particularly for all our partners within the Community, this decision has raised and is still raising a great problem.

Does the text of the Treaty allow a Member State to decide on its own initiative, even with the moderation which I stress once again, to create distortions in the normal functioning of the Treaty as serious as those at present before us?

This raises the problem of interpretation of Article 109 in the Treaty of Rome, which does in fact allow a Member State, in the event of a serious and sudden crisis in its balance of payments, to take temporary measures in derogation of the Treaty.

In the light of this text, we had to ask ourselves whether the Paris Government, in adopting this attitude, had really kept within the sphere of autonomous action.

This point is of such importance because the Community is a permanent organization, and we must naturally bear in mind that at some unforeseeable date and as a result of unforeseeable political circumstances some other Member State may be confronted in future with a crisis of such violence and suddenness that it will think itself justified in taking protective measures.

The position which we adopt this summer will therefore be of extreme importance in the future, and the Commission, as guardian of the Treaty and responsible for supervising its observance, has had long deliberations on this aspect of the problem.

We concluded as follows in our communication to the Paris Government — and I will explain presently why we used this terminology:

“While fully aware of the scale of the difficulties which the French economy may have to face as the result of recent events, the Commission, as it pointed out to the French Government on 16 June last, seriously doubts whether the safeguard measures announced — if only because of their scale and duration — do not exceed what is strictly indispensable for remedying the sudden difficulties which have occurred.

In any event, we add, such measures can be taken only on a provisional basis and the appropriate Community procedures should be set in motion forthwith."

I think the expression: "seriously doubts" was the most moderate and politically the wisest which we could use.

If we had definitely considered the measures introduced by the French Government as contrary to Article 109 of the Treaty, as we might well have done, it would have been the Commission's duty to summon the French Government to rescind them and, if it failed to comply, to bring it before the Court of Justice in accordance with Article 189 of the Treaty.

This is, of course, still a possibility, as the Commission, after the procedures of which I shall be speaking, remains the guardian of the Treaty. But it did not seem to us that the French should expect no more of us, and of their partners themselves, than an ultimatum; what they needed was help in getting through this difficult period.

We also considered that the best way of dealing with the problem was not to stress the legal aspect, though this still existed, but the political aspect.

Consequently, we said to ourselves that rather than undertake a law-suit which could well take a year to settle, it would probably be wiser to begin by seeking a political solution to the problems before us. And the Treaty provides us with the requisite means.

The means is provided by Article 108 and we therefore decided in the course of our investigation that we should make use of it.

In addition, even if we had doubts on how far the French Government might go, we were in any case quite sure that the measures could be no more than provisional, since the Treaty so stipulates, and that, as we have said, the appropriate Community procedures ought therefore to be set in motion without delay.

That is why we took Article 108 of the Treaty as a basis in circumstances with which I shall deal more fully. This Article, however, concerns only the products covered by the Treaty of Rome, iron and steel products being excluded.

As long as our treaties are separate, the problems will have to be considered by us on the basis of the existing treaties. As a result, safeguard measures in the steel sector can be introduced only in the forms and under the conditions specified by the Treaty of Paris. With regard to the aid measures proposed for exports and the quota arrangements for steel, we therefore added:

"The Commission recalls that both Article 37 and Article 67 of the Treaty of Paris lay down a procedure comprising measures to be decided by the Commission after it has consulted the Council of Ministers and, in the case of Article 67, the Consultative Committee."

Concerning the other measures, we said:

"Before making a final ruling on the decisions taken by the French Government — under the Treaty we still have the right and, I would add, the duty to pronounce on these measures — the Commission considers that it is bound to follow the procedure specified by Article 108. It has already begun to investigate the economic situation in France and has decided to consult the Monetary Committee with a view to recommending mutual aid to the Council.

"The Commission reserves the right, which is spelled out in the Treaty, to follow up this procedure by taking the decisions referred to in Article 108(3) of the Treaty. It has also decided to begin the consultations referred to in Articles 37 and 67 of the Treaty of Paris."

In any event the Commission has decided, in accordance with the Treaties, to request that the Council meet to examine the situation.

This is the political decision which we took, reserving our final legal opinion on the situation confronting us.

We did not of course forget that non-member countries were also concerned by these decisions, in so far as they were directly affected. We added the following:

"Where relations with non-member countries are concerned, the Commission, acting in accordance with Article 108(2) and 116, second paragraph, of the Treaty, stresses the importance of early consultation on the attitude to be adopted in international economic organizations, especially in GATT."

The final paragraphs of our document summarize our ideas and probably those of the Parliament to which I speak.

"The Commission wishes to assure the French Government, as it has already done on 16 June last, of its will to use all the means offered by the Treaties in order to remedy the present difficulties as effectively as possible.

"The French Government will however understand that in the present case, as in any situation that may in future arise within the Community, the Commission will be watching with particular care to see that Community procedures are duly followed, as it is this which provides all the Member States with the ultimate assurance of the normal functioning of the Community."

I personally handed this document to the French Permanent Representative on 28 June, that is, three days before 1 July, when the measures decided by the French Government were to enter into force.

What has been the result of our intervention and of the procedure?

First of all, in the steel sector, the French Government accepted our arguments. No doubt the Paris Government, after it had re-read the Treaty more carefully — and it is understandable that Paris had much trouble in introducing important measures very quickly in an extremely disturbed situation — decided that we were right and that they should conform to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris.

Consequently, on 1 July, the measures first decided and then envisaged by the French Government were not introduced and it is in this situation that the normal Community procedure is going to take place. This procedure requires that the ECSC Consultative Committee should meet to give its opinion on the measures covered by Article 67. By chance, as you know, the Consultative Committee was meeting here in Strasbourg on Monday and at our request it discussed the matter and rendered its opinion. We then requested the Council of Ministers to meet without delay, as we have to have the Council's opinion before making the decision, which used to be a matter for the High Authority and is now a matter for our Commission. The Italian President of the Council did what was necessary; the Council of Ministers is to meet on Friday afternoon in Brussels. It will discuss the

report we shall make to it and will, I imagine, come to a decision. It will then be up to the Commission, once it has the opinions of the Consultative Committee and the Council of Ministers, to reach as quickly as possible the decision which it has to make in accordance with the Treaty of Paris.

Where the Treaty of Rome is concerned, the French Government decided to comply with the procedure of Article 108, which we emphasized in our decision. We therefore called a meeting of the Short-term Economic Policy Committee which has been meeting in Brussels since yesterday. We then asked the Monetary Committee to meet, for you will remember that under the Treaty it has to meet before we can arrange for mutual aid. It will meet in the next few days. There is perhaps still some uncertainty as to the date, but it will be in the next few days. As soon as we have its opinion, we shall be able to submit to the Council specific proposals as to the measures we think we should recommend, in particular measures of mutual aid.

The Council is to meet in Brussels, and as far as I could understand yesterday evening, this will be on 15 or 17 July. It will then be up to us to make, in accordance with Article 108(3), the decisions which under the Treaty must be taken by the Commission.

That is the account which I had to give you of what was requested of us, of how we reacted to these requests, and of the effort we have made, not I think without success, to bring these unilateral measures into the framework of Community procedures — a move which seems to us to be our primary duty. This institutional aspect of the problems even more than the material content of the measures requested has been our primary concern. Naturally, in the opinion which we have to render on the substance of the matter, we will have to say whether we think the measures envisaged or decided concerning quantitative restrictions in the three sectors I have mentioned — motor vehicles, domestic electrical equipment and certain textile products — are justified and hedged with sufficient guarantees, in particular as to their duration and early end, to make us feel that all this is reasonable and therefore acceptable.

What is my conclusion?

First, it is that we may hope in the next few days to arrive at a Community solution to this crisis.

Next, I think that if we do so we shall certainly be bound to justify our solution before the rest of the world. We have agreed with the parliaments not to hold a debate today on the external consequences of the French crisis, and I think that this is wise. We must recover our internal balance before we talk with the rest of the world. Nevertheless the Commission, which was present at the discussions which recently took place in GATT, cannot overlook this aspect.

Thirdly, I believe that by these means we shall have helped the French Government effectively, and this is important. Our partner is passing through an extremely difficult situation; it is naturally the duty of all of us, as we are in one Community, to help France overcome its difficulties.

My final conclusion is the hope that this lesson has shown us how far it is essential for all of us in this Community to strengthen its solidarity.”

B

Resolution of the European Parliament

(3 July 1968)

The European Parliament,

Having noted the reply by the Commission of the European Communities to oral question No. 8/68:

1. Considers that it is a fundamental principle of the Community that the member countries should maintain their unity and assist one another in the event of difficulties;
2. Recommends that in the present case everything should be done to preserve the French economy from the serious disturbances that might result from the crisis through which it has just passed, disturbances that in the last resort could not fail to be harmful to everyone; this recommendation is however subject to
 - a) the procedures specified by the Community Treaties being adhered to;
 - b) a thorough examination being made to ensure that the conditions stipulated for the application of special measures are in fact present;
 - c) the various measures being limited to what is essential and remaining in force only as long as necessary;
3. Expects the Commission and Council to insist that the above principles shall be observed;
4. Instructs the parliamentary committees concerned to watch closely the manner in which the special measures are authorized and applied, and to report back in due course;
5. Instructs its President to transmit the present resolution to the Council and the Commission of the European Communities.

C

Decisions on iron and steel products

Meeting of the ECSC Consultative Committee (1 July 1968)

At the request of the Commission of the European Communities, the ECSC Consultative Committee met on 1 July 1968 (121st meeting) in Strasbourg to render its opinion on the measures likely to be taken by the French Government concerning the iron and steel products to which the ECSC Treaty applies.

At this meeting, attended by M. Jean Rey, President, M. Coppé and M. Colonna di Paliano, members of the Commission, the representatives of producers, workers and

consumers stated their points of view, which sometimes differed. The Committee's opinion was then communicated to the Council and the Commission in accordance with the Treaty.

Council consulted (5 July 1968)

On 5 July 1968 the Council met, as requested by the Commission pursuant to Articles 37 and 67 of the Treaty of Paris, to give its opinion on the measures envisaged by the French Government in the steel sector.

This Government had informed the Commission that it was considering certain measures to assist exports and to place quotas on imports, in order that the considerable wage increases recently granted should not erode the French steel industry's ability to compete and that the steel market should be protected against excessive imports from abroad.

In the discussion on this matter, the Council expressed its solidarity with the French Government and emphasized its will to do everything in its power to overcome the current difficulties in the steel sector.

The Council requested that, if the Commission should take a decision along the lines suggested by the French Government, the measures adopted should be temporary and degressive, should be limited to the minimum necessary and should be subject to supervision by the Community.

At the same time, certain objections were raised to the measures which would restrict the free movement of steel products. It was suggested that measures differing from those envisaged by the French Government should be taken in order, wherever possible, to permit liberalization of trade to be maintained both internally and externally.

At the end of the discussion, the Commission took note of the statements from the delegations and of the summary made by the President of the Council.

Commission decisions (6 July 1968)

After the Council had been consulted, the Commission adopted two decisions intended to counteract the exceptional difficulties being experienced by iron and steel enterprises. The French Government was immediately notified of the decisions.

These measures authorized by the Commission are of two kinds:¹

1. Restriction of imports of iron and steel products from other Community countries and from non-member countries from 8 July to 31 December 1968. The monthly "ceilings" fixed by the Commission are 377 000 tons (including 14 100 tons of fine and special steels) from the other Member States and 13 000 tons (including 2 250 tons of fine and special steels) from non-member countries. The break-down of these quantities will have to be made without discrimination and in accordance with the traditional pattern of trade. These measures do not apply to pig-iron,

¹ Official gazette No. L 159, 6 July 1968.

carbureted ferro-manganese or crude steel; temporary imports intended for custom work and tonnages from state-trading countries are not included in the quotas fixed by the Commission. The Commission will check that the French Government acts upon this decision and will keep the situation continuously under review, making a general re-examination not later than 15 October next.

2. Export aids for the iron and steel industry, in three forms: aid calculated on the basis of direct and indirect wages and salaries incorporated in the exported products (rate of 6% for July-October 1968, and 3% for November 1968-January 1969); preferential discount rate for export credits; opportunities for enterprises to subscribe to insurance policies, covering the export markets for capital goods, against the risk of a rise in manufacturing costs.

D

Measures adopted on the basis of EEC Treaty Article 108

Recommendation of the Commission to the French Government (5 July 1968)

In accordance with Article 108(1) of the Treaty of Rome the Commission examined the economic situation in France and the measures adopted in this connection by the French authorities in the last few weeks. In a letter dated 5 July 1968 it informed the French Government of the measures it recommended for adoption. Since in addition it considered that the set of measures adopted or to be adopted by the French Government in accordance with the normal rules of the common market could only influence the situation in the longer term and were not therefore adequate to remedy France's balance-of-payments difficulties, it decided to recommend mutual aid to the Council.

Commission recommendation to the Council (15 July 1968)

The Commission communication submitted to the Council recalls that on 28 June 1968 the Commission had decided to follow the procedures specified by Article 108 of the Treaty of Rome and that after examining the French economic situation and the action which the French Government had taken in accordance with the provisions of Article 104, it had informed the French Government of the measures it recommended for adoption.

In view of the exceptional difficulties confronting the French economy, the Commission, after obtaining the opinions of the Short-term Economic Policy Committee and of the Monetary Committee, decided to recommend mutual aid to the Council.

"Economic developments in France must be a matter of concern for the whole of the Community," the recommendation says. "A prolonged disequilibrium in the French economy might threaten the cohesion of the Community, at a time when the interpenetration of the economies of the Member States is becoming deeper and an important step has just been taken in the creation of economic union and the implementation of the common policies. Solutions to the French problems should

be found in a spirit of solidarity within the Community, with due regard to the rules of the Treaty and through use of the means which it provides."

The solutions advocated by the Commission are as follows:

1. *Growth policy*

In its recommendation of 9 March last, on the short-term economic policy to be followed in 1968, the Council stressed the importance of a balanced growth which would make possible a high degree of utilization of the factors of production, and it indicated the general lines of the policy to be followed to this end.

The difficulties following the events that have occurred in France could compromise the success of this policy. The great expansion of domestic demand in France anticipated in the coming months may cause a serious deficit in the current balance of payments, the more so as the steep rise in production costs has weakened the competitive position of French enterprises. Should such a deficit persist, it would compromise economic expansion and the level of employment in France and might produce strains in the other Community countries. Evidently, then, the achievement of rapid and balanced expansion in France is an important factor in the recovery of the French economy. Sales of goods and services to the Community represent almost half French exports, and a satisfactory increase in these exports constitutes a crucial factor in the re-establishment of a favourable psychological climate and a return to internal and external balance.

According to the preliminary economic budgets for 1969 drafted by the Member States, real gross national product should increase by 4.5% in Germany, 5.5% in Italy, 4% in Belgium and 3.5% in the Netherlands. The Commission feels that these rates could be higher in certain member countries. Given these circumstances, intra-Community trade would increase in value by 14-15% in 1969, and French exports of goods to the Community might then increase by 12-13%. Such a development must be considered as an essential minimum if the French payments situation is to regain equilibrium.

It should therefore be the Council's objective that all the member countries shall aim at achieving a high rate of expansion, without jeopardizing the stability of their economies. This line of action appears particularly desirable in view of the fact that in 1966 and 1967 the development of economic activity in a number of countries left growth below the rate considered desirable in the medium term.

If, because of factors such as the impact on the Community of the restrictive measures already adopted in leading non-member countries, the rate of growth looks like remaining too low, an expansionary policy would be necessary.

2. *Co-operation in the employment field*

The European Social Fund can contribute actively to solving the employment problems which may arise during the next few months in France. The French Government should intensify its effort in the field of readaptation and vocational retraining of workers wholly or partially unemployed, by obtaining from the European Social Fund a contribution to cover half the expenditure on this work. The French Government could also obtain refunds of half the resettlement allowances paid to workers moving their homes to find employment. A similar contribution could be made by the Social Fund for certain expenses to maintain the wage level of workers awaiting full re-employment under conversion schemes.

Where public corporations carry out these operations, they too will be entitled to aid from the Fund.

For workers in the coal and steel industries, even better opportunities are offered by Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty.

The Commission considers that it would be desirable to increase the aid from the European Social Fund to France, in so far as the steps taken by the French Government are within the spheres covered by the Fund's contributions. The Commission considers that it would moreover be desirable to increase the effectiveness of the Fund's activities and possibly to widen their scope on the basis of specific programmes that would fit in with the urgent needs of the French economy as it strove to pick up again. The joint Community action previously taken to solve certain problems that arose in connection with conversion of the sulphur mines in Sicily could usefully be taken as an example. The experience gained could well be used and adapted, in the context of the European Social Fund machinery, to help meet particular requirements of the present French situation.

In conclusion, the possibilities offered by Community arrangements on the free movement of workers in the Community should not be overlooked.

3. Interest rate policy

If the economic growth of the Community is to be rapid, action will have to be taken to stabilize interest rates — a policy already recommended by the Council on 9 March 1968; action on these lines is even more necessary now that for reasons of balance the French authorities are being obliged to practise a more restrictive monetary policy. The resulting divergences in rate may help to bring capital movements between France and other countries back to normal.

4. Financing of investments

To improve France's external finances and facilitate the financing of investments, the other Member States ought to be ready to allow French borrowers to float loans, in local currency and up to reasonable amounts, on their capital markets. In addition the European Investment Bank should be invited to pay special attention to the projects by which France is endeavouring to offset certain regional imbalances in its employment market.

5. Concerted action in international organizations

The Commission considers that it would be particularly desirable in the present circumstances for the Member States to adopt a common attitude when discussing and debating the French situation in international organizations such as OECD, GATT and the International Monetary Fund.

6. Monetary co-operation

With regard to the monetary aspects of mutual aid, the Commission notes that the countries of the Community have already participated in the financing of the drawing on the International Monetary Fund made by France at the beginning of June (for a total of \$423 million) and also that short-term credit lines have been put at the disposal of the Banque de France by the central banks of the other Community countries (for a total of \$600 million).

It should be noted that, like Italy in 1963, France has been forced by a sudden deterioration in its balance of payments to mobilize funds even from outside the Community.

The Commission recalls that as a result of the experience of 1963 member countries made some progress — reflected in a Council decision adopted in 1964 — towards concerting their action in the field of international monetary relations.

In the present circumstances the Commission considers that the existing machinery will have to be supplemented if concrete monetary measures in support of a Member State are to be effectively applied in the Community; it hopes the Monetary Committee will be consulted on the matter at an early date.

The full effects of these recommendations on mutual aid and of the action taken or to be taken by France in accordance with Article 104 of the Treaty of Rome will not be felt for some time.

The Commission therefore reserves the right, in the light of the Council's decisions to examine how far and in what circumstances it might prove necessary to authorize the French authorities to take safeguard measures, in view of the difficulties or threats of difficulties in the balance of payments and the employment problems likely to arise in the next few months.

The Commission recalls that in its recommendation to the French Government it stated that international competition should not be prevented from playing its full part as a stabilizer in the French economy, that measures affecting imports should be as lenient as possible and that any derogations from the general rules in the Treaty made necessary by the exceptional situation of the French economy could be applied only on a strictly limited and temporary basis.

The Commission has also noted that the Monetary Committee considered "that the measures introduced by the French authorities in external trade should be abrogated as soon as possible, i.e. as soon as production and distribution had made a fair start on the road back to normality".

A "Note on the situation, the outlook and economic policy in France after the recent disturbances", annexed to the Recommendation, concludes that the margin for manoeuvre in French economic policy is particularly narrow since two dangers to economic development in 1969 must in any case be avoided. Firstly, if prices and wages started to spiral again, this might cause an inflationary trend with effects on the ability of enterprises to compete and on the external balance which cannot be accepted. Secondly, a deflationary type of situation might result if there were a persistent rise in prices and consequently a gap in the purchasing power of households once this resumed its "normal" rate of progress in 1969, while the propensity to invest of managements might perhaps be low; in such a situation unemployment would reach an unacceptable level and exceptional measures would be inevitable.

Those responsible for French economic policy will therefore have to seek a solution to their current problems in the re-establishment of internal and external economic balance through controlled expansion; the large resources available, both of technical production capacity and of manpower, will facilitate this line of policy.

The principal objective must be to ensure that movements of prices are neither too sharp nor too persistent. To achieve this, foreign competition should be enabled to play its full part and restraint should be exercised in all measures affecting

imports. At all events, any derogation from freedom of trade must be of a strictly temporary and exceptional nature. In addition to the moderating action of foreign competition, there should be very close consultation between the Government and business, in particular with regard to services, in order to prevent excessive distortions in the structure of prices. Lastly, the adaptation of rates charged for public services must be limited as far as possible to goods and services linked with consumption. A price policy of the kind would help to limit wage rises in 1969 to levels which the external balance could tolerate, and would prevent too sharp a reduction in the growth of household purchasing power.

It is obvious that, if a growth rate is to be maintained which will be rapid enough to prevent unemployment from spreading beyond the confines of particular regions and industries, a price policy on these lines, with the appreciable effects it will have on the profit margins of enterprises, is in present circumstances unthinkable except in conjunction with a very active industrial policy. The aim of this industrial policy should be to improve the productivity of the French economy further by accepting that marginal enterprises will disappear, by collecting the requisite financial resources and directing them towards massive investments in high-productivity industries and by adopting strict criteria when granting financial aid from State funds.

The gradual elimination of excess demand by a sustained growth in domestic supply is unlikely to occur at first without a rapid expansion of imports. To avoid too great a deterioration in the current balance of payments, then, a steep rise in French exports is essential; this will not however come about through the operation of spontaneous factors alone. It is necessary for the success of such a policy that specific steps should be taken at Community level.

The wage and social measures already decided and the implementation of the requisite industrial policy will place a heavy burden on the public purse. To avoid an excessive rise in budget expenditure, it will no doubt be necessary to spread over a number of years those outlays which will not be immediately and directly productive. On the receipts side, while the greatest prudence is necessary to prevent any adjustment in taxes which affect production costs, increases in direct taxation of income appear advisable; the Government has moreover already adopted certain measures on these lines for 1968, measures which should bring in some FF 2 500 million of additional revenue.

In any event, the increased financing requirements of the State and of business call for large-scale savings by households to ensure that the financing of investments does not lead to inflation. Real savings should therefore be encouraged by the introduction of further incentives, and the money saved should be transformed into resources for the financing of capital equipment. In this connection, the risk that an excessive increase in credits will reinforce inflationary tendencies calls for the greatest prudence in monetary and credit policy, while the granting of credit for investment should be given priority over credit for consumption.

The Commission's staff considers that if economic policy is shaped on the above lines, the results in 1969 could well be as follows:

- i) The growth of real gross national product in 1969 would exceed 5.5%, a forecast which assumes a growth rate which may not be very rapid, but would at least have to be sustained throughout the year. When allowance is made for the increase in productivity, there would be some slight progress in employment, and unemployment would begin to fall during the year.

ii) Exports would benefit from specific aid measures and a favourable world demand, increasing by almost 10%. Since imports would increase by some 12.5%, the current external deficit would be FF 4 500 million.

iii) Assuming the State acts on the lines indicated above, the budget deficit can hardly be lower than in 1968 (a little over FF 10 million). It would be financed to a great extent out of the savings deposits of households and the issue of public loans.

If the above forecasts for 1969 prove to be well founded, the necessary conditions will be present for achieving harmonious and balanced growth in subsequent years. But to achieve what has been forecast will be difficult; the economic drive to be undertaken will be so great and will make such demands on the economic transactors that its success is hardly conceivable without a very general social consensus. It will in any event require the support of the entire Community.

Council directive granting "mutual assistance" (20 July 1968)

Meeting in Brussels on 20 July 1968, the Council discussed in detail the steps taken by the French Government to restore equilibrium in the French economy.

On a recommendation from the Commission, made after it had consulted the Monetary Committee on 11 July 1968, the Council acting under Article 108(2) of the EEC Treaty, adopted a directive under which France would receive "mutual assistance".

This directive requires the Member States other than France to adopt any measures necessary:

- 1) To achieve a high growth rate without jeopardizing the stability of their economies and, should growth prove too slow, to introduce an expansionary policy;
- 2) To pursue a policy of interest-rate stabilization;
- 3) To allow, as far as possible, French borrowers to float loans on their capital markets.

Secondly, all the Member States are required to take the steps necessary to adopt, within the framework of Community decisions, a common attitude when the situation of France is discussed in international economic organizations such as OECD, GATT and the International Monetary Fund.

Commission decision authorizing France to adopt certain safeguard measures (23 July 1968)

On 23 July the Commission adopted a decision¹ based on EEC Treaty Article 108(3) authorizing France to adopt certain measures concerning exchange control, aid to exports and the restriction of imports of motor vehicles, domestic appliances, textile products and iron and steel products (other than those covered by the ECSC Treaty); the text of this decision and the Common Customs Tariff headings and authorized quantities of imports of the products in question for the periods 1 July-31 October 1968 and 1 July-31 December 1968 have been published in the official gazette of the Communities.

¹ Official gazette No. L 178, 25 July 1968.

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List of the principal dates

- 29 May Exchange control re-established by the French Government, the Commission informed
- 5 June M. Bernard Clappier, Deputy Governor of the Banque de France, gives the Monetary Committee meeting in Luxembourg an account of the measures adopted by France
- 12 June Monetary and financial situation of France among the matters dealt with by the alternates of the Group of Ten meeting in The Hague
- 12 June France seeks the Commission's authorization to adopt a number of safeguard measures (temporary restrictions on imports of domestic electric appliances and laminated board) and to retain certain export aids in force after 1 July
- 12 June A press release from the Commission states that it has "followed with attention and concern the progress of the French crisis. It very much hopes that there will be an early return to normal conditions in the French economy. It is convinced that France will be able, with the aid of the Community institutions, to overcome the current difficulties thanks to its economic dynamism and its strong monetary situation"
- 12 June M. Couve de Murville, the new Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance, stated at a press conference that France would only be able to overcome its difficulties in a spirit of dynamism, expansion and openness towards other countries
- 16 June Meeting in extraordinary session at Val Duchesse, the Commission examined the French requests and communicated its reply to M. Jean-Marc Boegner, French Permanent Representative to the Communities. On the same date, the Commission's Spokesman stated that the Commission assured the French Government of its decision to use all the means offered by the Treaties and of its intention to meet the French requests to the fullest extent compatible with the functioning of the common market
- 19 June The French Prime Minister, M. Pompidou, reported in the press as saying: "There is no question of France shirking the commitments accepted for 1 July, provided, of course, that we can have the immediate and temporary safeguard measures which are essential in certain sectors"
- 20 June Commission further discussed matters raised by the French economic situation
- 24 June M. Boegner handed M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, a fresh document explaining the temporary measures which the French Government intended to adopt to meet the current economic situation
- 26 June A press release published in Paris after a meeting of the French Cabinet announced the measures envisaged and stated that the Government "has decided to apply to the letter the commitments undertaken in the EEC and GATT"

- 28 June The Commission made known its position with regard to the measures announced by the French memorandum in an *aide-mémoire* to the French Permanent Representative to the Communities (for further details see the statement made by M. Rey to the European Parliament on 3 July)
- 1 July The measures decided by France entered into force
- 1 July ECSC Consultative Committee met to consider the French measures in the iron and steel products sector
- 3 July Statement on the French measures made in the European Parliament by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, followed by a debate and the voting of a resolution
- 5 July Decision by the GATT Council, as it noted the French measures, to set up a working party which would examine the measures introduced by France and report back on 19 July
- 5 July Council meeting on measures concerning steel
- 5 July The Commission, acting under EEC Treaty Article 108(1), sent France a recommendation on the economic policy to be followed in the present circumstances
- 6 July The Commission adopted two decisions authorizing France to introduce safeguard measures in the steel sector
- 11 July Meeting of the Monetary Committee
- 15 July "Recommendation" to the Council concerning mutual assistance adopted by the Commission
- 19 July The GATT Council published the report of its Working Party
- 20 July The Council agreed on "mutual assistance" for France after having received the Commission's proposals
- 23 July The Commission adopted the decision authorizing France to introduce, under Article 108(3) of the EEC Treaty, certain safeguard measures.

III. Internal relations

ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE SINGLE MARKET

Free movement of goods

Completion of the customs union (1 July 1968)

Industrial products

1. On 1 July 1968 the customs union between the six Common Market countries was completed for industrial products, 18 months ahead of the time-limit laid down by the Treaty. The completion of the customs union means:

a) The total abolition of customs duties between the Six by the suppression of residual duties, which, at the end of June 1968, were only 15% of those in force in 1958;

b) The implementation of the common customs tariff ("external tariff") by the final approximation of the national tariffs to the common customs tariff and the application to the CCT of 40% of the tariff cuts agreed in the Kennedy Round.

The total removal of customs duties does not mean that all levies and controls at frontiers are abolished. It must be remembered in particular that fiscal charges (turnover taxes, excise duties, and so on) will still be levied after 1 July. Moreover, the frontier posts will have to continue supervising the implementation of various rules and regulations concerning public health, safety, technical standards and so on to which imported goods are subject. The removal of these barriers is a long-term task which the Community intends to pursue during the coming years.

As a general rule the common customs tariff¹ has been established on the basis of the arithmetic mean of the duties of each of the Six in force on 1 January 1957. Taken as a whole, the CCT duties introduced on 1 July 1968 are lower than the French and Italian national tariffs. On the other hand they are roughly comparable with the German tariff and rather higher than the Benelux duties. In relation to the tariffs of the other large industrial countries, the CCT must be considered as providing only light protection. The average rate of duty — allowing for the Kennedy Round reductions — is 11.7%, as against 17.8% for the United States and 18.4% for the United Kingdom.

The alignment of the national tariffs on the basic CCT was achieved on 1 July by a third and final adjustment. The gap between the CCT and the national tariffs had already been narrowed by 30% on 1 January 1961 and by the same margin on 1 July 1963.

Agricultural products

2. The effective introduction of the free movement of goods is a continual, gradual process. The application of the common external tariff does not, generally speaking, have the same decisive significance for agricultural as for industrial products, because

¹ Conditions for applying the CCT are described in greater detail below.

the liberalization of trade in the former depends on the gradual implementation of the common market organization.

The time-tables for applying the CCT to industrial and to agricultural products were not the same and with agricultural products the rhythm varied from sector to sector. Broadly speaking, alignment of national tariffs on the CCT was not speeded up and the time-table laid down in the Treaty was adhered to.

Before 1 July 1968, 47.6% of agricultural production and 49.1% of intra-Community trade had been liberalized. Once the single price systems for sugar, milk products and beef and veal come into force these percentages will be 86.1% and 75.2% respectively.

Two important events affecting the free movement of agricultural products took place on 1 July 1968: a common market organization for plants, flowers, bulbs, etc. was introduced; and a single price system was applied in the sugar sector.

However, even after 1 July 1968, the agricultural markets in the Community still lack some of the characteristics of a domestic market:

- i) For a maximum period of one year, import and export licences will only be valid in the member country issuing them, although any person interested, irrespective of his place of residence in the Community, may apply for them;
- ii) In the case of butter and skim milk powder, the corrective factors applied to the intervention price in Belgium, France, Luxembourg and Germany up to 1 April 1969 will be offset in intra-Community trade and in trade with non-member countries;
- iii) Finally, as with the industrial sector, the harmonization of taxation and of customs and health legislation (particularly veterinary and food regulations) still has to be achieved.

Implementation of the CCT

3. At its meeting on 27/28 June 1968 the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, adopted a regulation which incorporates the various texts making up the CCT¹. This regulation came into force on 1 July.

Thus, the CCT has just been standardized from the formal angle. All tariff arrangements are now covered by regulations whereas previously they were sometimes embodied in decisions and sometimes in regulations. This uniformization also affects the effective date of the texts, for a regulation is directly applicable, whereas a decision must necessarily be transposed into the domestic legislation of each Member State, which takes some time.

The uniform interpretation of these texts entails two sorts of measures at Community level: the drafting and application of explanatory notes to the CCT and the classification of certain goods. The regulation therefore provides for the establishment of a Committee to work out and apply these measures.

In its new form the CCT is made up of two parts: the preliminary provisions and the "table of duties". The latter sets out, with the nomenclature of the goods, the various customs charges applicable from 1 July 1968. There are a number of changes compared with the situation prior to 1 July.

¹ Official gazette No. L 172, 22 July 1968.

a) Changes resulting from the implementation of Kennedy Round decisions; they concern duties consolidated during these negotiations for which reductions are to be applied as from 1 July 1968, and the new sub-headings created as a result of these negotiations which are to be included in the nomenclature from now on.

The agreed phasing of reductions has been speeded up in certain cases: products of interest to developing countries; fresh, chilled or frozen halibut; fish either salted or in brine, ferro-nickel; certain ceramic products (minimum rates of duty); internal combustion engines; piston engines;

b) Changes resulting from the agricultural regulations in force;

c) Other changes of an economic nature (nomenclature and duties): eggs in shell; Indian calfskin and leather; skins of reptiles simply tanned;

d) Technical changes to facilitate the uniform application of the CCT in the six member countries: the nomenclature has been made more accurate, supplementary notes added, the wording of the different versions aligned and so on;

e) Purely editorial changes to improve the general lay-out of the tariff.

Harmonization of customs legislation

4. The introduction of the common customs tariff means that customs legislation in the Six must be harmonized to ensure that all goods entering the Common Market receive identical overall customs treatment irrespective of their point of entry into the customs territory. In the absence of such harmonization products from non-member countries would find their way into the Community through the country where customs treatment was most favourable and would then be free to move throughout the entire Community. The Commission therefore submitted to the Council a series of proposals¹, two of which² — on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods and on the customs valuation of goods — were adopted by the latter at its meeting on 27/28 June 1968.

New measures proposed by the Commission on the occasion of the customs union (1 July 1968)

5. On the occasion of the completion of the customs union on 1 July 1968, the Commission of the European Communities proposed certain customs and tax measures designed to bring home more fully to the peoples of the Member States the reality of the Common Market.

These proposals — which are analysed in detail below³ — are mainly concerned with granting certain customs and tax exemptions to travellers coming from outside the Community and moving around within it, and for certain small consignments.

¹ See secs. 8 and 9 for debates on these proposals in the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

² Official gazette No. L 148, 28 June 1968.

³ See "Taxation policy", sec. 10.

Other customs matters

Tariff quotas (EEC)

6. On 14 June 1968 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, decided to grant certain Member States the following tariff quotas for imports of some types of fish (herrings, sprats) from non-member countries for the period from 16 June 1968 to 14 February 1969;¹

| Member State | Volume | Quotas | Duty |
|--------------|----------|--------|------|
| Germany | 41 300 t | | Free |
| | 33 700 t | | 0.5% |
| BLEU | 1 300 t | | Free |
| | 1 000 t | | 0.5% |
| Netherlands | 3 400 t | | Free |
| | 2 600 t | | 0.5% |

On 17 June 1968 the Commission granted the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union a tariff quota of 50 tons at 10% duty for the period 1 April 1968 to 31 March 1969 for imports of shrimps for canning from non-member countries.²

On 21 June 1968, acting under Article 25(3) and (4) of the Treaty, it further decided to increase from 50 000 to 54 000 hl the tariff quota for certain natural red wines from fresh grapes for blending granted Germany for the period 1 December 1966 to 30 November 1967.

Following certain commitments made to India, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, adopted, at its meeting on 27/28 June 1968, a regulation on the opening, allocation and administration of the Community tariff quotas for silk, silk waste (schappe) and cotton fabrics woven on hand-loom, valid for the second half of 1968.³

Half-yearly tariff measures (ECSC)

7. As has been customary since the introduction of the common market for steel, it will be open to the Member States to import various iron and steel products at reduced or nil rates of duty during the second half of 1968. The products in question are certain rather special types of steel which the Community does not produce, or produces in quantities inadequate to its needs.

These half-yearly tariff measures were unanimously adopted on 30 May 1968 by the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council. They concern the import of 25 000 tons of coils and 18 500 tons of used rails for re-rolling. To make possible the import of these tonnages, the Commission adopted a decision on 25 June 1968⁴ derogating from the High Authority's Recom-

¹ Official gazette No. L 167, 17 July 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 144, 26 June 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 153, 1 July 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 164, 13 July 1968.

mentation of 15 January 1964 inviting the Member States to raise their customs duties to around 9%. These imports at reduced or nil rates of duty are an exception to the peripheral protection of the Community steel market represented by Recommendation 1/64 referred to above.

European Parliament

8. At an extraordinary session on 18 and 19 June 1968 in Luxembourg, the Parliament rendered an Opinion on the Commission's proposals to the Council concerning arrangements for inwards processing traffic, the system of free zones, and proposals for regulations on Community transit and the definition of the customs territory of the Community.

Inwards processing traffic. On the basis of a report submitted by M. Bading (Germany, Socialist) on behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations, the Parliament rendered a favourable Opinion on the proposed directive, subject to certain amendments.

The Parliament noted that the Commission favoured the system now in force in France, Italy and Germany (where processing traffic is subject to authorization, while in Benelux it is completely free). The Parliament felt that competition between national and foreign manufacturers should be on a purely economic basis rather than on the artificial one of authorization systems. The abolition of the authorization system was not however a realistic aim, and the Parliament proposed that a procedure for appeal against the grant or the refusal of an authorization be set up so as to ensure legal protection for those concerned.

The amendments asked for by the Parliament in its resolution concern in particular the extension of the advantages of the inwards processing arrangements to subsidiaries belonging to individuals or corporations established in the Community and the amount of detailed information to be supplied to the Commission by Member States.

Free zones. The rapporteur, M. Bading, stressed the special situation of the old free port of Hamburg. The Parliament adopted an amendment asking that Article 4(1) and (2) of the directive should not be applied to this part of the port for a period of five years. The article in question prohibits the utilization in the free port of goods not cleared through the customs; goods from non-member countries cannot be worked or processed unless the provisions of the proposed directive with regard to inwards processing traffic are observed. In the debate many speakers stressed the danger of distortions of competition if certain parts of the directive were not applied to the port of Hamburg.

Community transit. The Parliament approved the Commission's aims and considered that before the regulation could come into force criteria would have to be adopted for the guarantees required and the customs administrations adapted to the considerable changes that the regulation would entail. The Parliament advocated a longer transitional period to make it possible to put the regulation to the test.

In the course of the debate, which was introduced by a report from M. Illerhaus (Germany, Christian Democrat) presented by M. de Winter (Belgium, Christian Democrat), the Parliament discussed the twin aims being pursued by the Commission: the introduction of a uniform transit system for all international goods transport within the Community and the transfer of customs controls now carried out at the Community's internal frontiers to customs offices situated throughout the length and breadth of the Member States.

Replying to the speakers, M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission, said that there was no reason why the latter should not institutionalize the present unofficial contacts with those concerned so as to facilitate the changeover from the present arrangements to the new regulations.

Customs territory of the Community. The Parliament approved the proposed regulation on the basis of a report presented by M. Kriedemann (Germany, Socialist) on behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations. Discussions on the definition of the customs territory, which was now topical because of the completion of customs union, revealed that the national boundaries of the different member countries did not always correspond with those of the customs territory.

Economic and Social Committee

9. At its 71st meeting on 27 June 1968 the Economic and Social Committee rendered its Opinion on these same proposals.

It approved the Commission's aim with regard to Community transit, namely to simplify the present customs formalities.¹ It felt however that, because of its complexity and the profound changes in commercial practice that it would entail, this regulation could not be brought into force for a year at least.

Furthermore, because of the principle of free choice for the user, the Committee felt that certain transit arrangements flowing from international conventions (TIR - TIF and the Rhine Manifeste) would have to exist side by side with the new arrangements. The principal change it suggested was in connection with the system of guarantees which is to be provided in connection with Community transit. Since the global guarantee would be of limited application, being suited only to those enterprises with large financial resources, it was essential to have arrangements for separate guarantees along practical, simple and effective lines. Lump-sum arrangements for this guarantee would have to be precise.

As far as inwards processing traffic is concerned, the Committee approved the Commission's proposal² subject to certain amendments. It felt that the various committees proposed should be merged into a single one on general customs problems and that the business circles concerned should be associated with the task of applying and interpreting customs law through a consultative committee. The Economic and Social Committee stressed that commercial secrecy should be guaranteed in the communication procedures. As to the old free port of Hamburg, it agreed that traditional processing traffic activities should be maintained.

On the subject of free zones,³ the Committee's Opinion, which favours the Commission's proposal, repeats most of the general remarks contained in its Opinion on the previous proposal.

Finally, the Economic and Social Committee unanimously approved the proposal on the definition of the customs territory of the Community.⁴ It dealt with this proposal as a matter of urgency so that its Opinion could reach the Council before 1 July 1968.

¹ See Bulletin 5-68, Ch. IV, sec. 2.

² See Bulletin 5-68, Ch. IV, sec. 3.

³ See Bulletin 6-68, Ch. III, sec. 1.

⁴ See Bulletin 7-68, Ch. II, sec. 3.

Taxation policy

Measures proposed by the Commission on the occasion of the entry into force of the customs union on 1 July 1968

10. These measures, mainly of a fiscal nature although sometimes closely linked with strictly customs proposals, are, briefly, as follows:

- 1) A proposal to the Council for the exemption of all travellers from non-member countries entering the Community from customs duties on merchandise up to a value of 25 u.a.;
- 2) A proposal to the Council for the exemption of all travellers from taxes on merchandise up to a value of 100 u.a. when crossing the Community's internal frontiers, and up to 25 u.a. when entering the Community from outside;
- 3) A recommendation to the Member States:¹
 - a) To check travellers and their vehicles at internal frontiers only in exceptional cases;
 - b) To remove barriers at customs offices on internal frontiers.

The details of the Commission's proposals on the first point are as follows:

- 1) Imports of merchandise in travellers' personal luggage would be exempted from turnover tax and excise duties, provided the value of the merchandise did not exceed 100 u.a. per person in travel between Member States and 25 u.a. in travel between non-member countries and the Community;
- 2) From 1 July 1968 onwards travellers from non-member countries would no longer be charged duties for goods whose total value does not exceed 25 u.a. Where the total value of goods brought in by a traveller from outside the Community exceeds 25 u.a. but not 80 u.a., in addition to the taxes, only a flat-rate duty of 10% *ad valorem* should be charged.
- 3) To apply to imports in small consignments from non-member countries, a flat-rate customs duty of 10% *ad valorem* when the total value of the consignment does not exceed 60 u.a.

In addition to these exemptions, heavily taxed merchandise such as coffee and tea, alcoholic beverages, perfumes, toilet waters, and tobaccos could be imported free of customs duty, turnover tax and excise up to the following quantities:

- 1) Alcoholic beverages, such as spirits, aperitifs, sparkling wines: 1 litre; or other wines including dessert wines: 2 litres;
- 2) Perfumes and toilet waters: 50 g;
- 3) Coffee: 250 g;
- 4) Tea: 50 g;

¹ Official gazette No. L 167, 17 July 1968.

5) Tobacco goods: travellers with permanent residence outside Europe: up to 400 cigarettes or 200 cigarillos or 120 cigars or 500 g of tobacco. Travellers with permanent residence inside Europe: up to 200 cigarettes or 100 cigarillos or 60 cigars or 250 g of tobacco.

It must be noted that tax exemption does not apply to goods imported in small consignments. Customs exemption does, however, apply to them, except in the case of manufactured tobacco. Products listed in Chapter 24 of the Common Customs Tariff (tobacco) may not benefit from the application of the flat-rate duty.

In any event only non-commercial imports of goods can qualify for tax and customs exemptions or for the flat-rate customs duty. The reliefs therefore apply solely to occasional imports solely of goods for personal use of a traveller or his family, or for gifts. As to persons resident near and frequently crossing frontiers, each Member State will be free to adopt more restrictive regulations. In addition the Member States will prevent tax reliefs being granted (for example through tax-free shops) to travellers who can make use of the tax privileges accorded to tourists.

TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

Financial, monetary and budget policy

Monetary Committee

11. The Monetary Committee held its 107th meeting in Luxembourg on 5 June 1968, under the chairmanship of M. van Lennep. It unanimously re-elected its officers: Jonkheer E. van Lennep, Treasurer-General at the Dutch Ministry of Finance, Chairman; M. B. Clappier, Deputy Governor of the Banque de France, and Dr. O. Emminger, member of the Board of Directors of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Vice-chairmen.

The Committee then held a preliminary exchange of views on the economic and financial situation in France and examined its future programme of work. On 12 June, it held a consultation meeting (its 108th meeting) in The Hague prior to the session of the alternates of the Group of Ten; its 109th meeting on 22 June 1968 was devoted to a discussion of international monetary questions.

In accordance with the procedure adopted at the third plenary session, the Working Party on Transferable Securities' Markets met to examine these markets in Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, the Netherlands and France; these meetings took place on 31 May in Brussels, 12 June in Bonn, 19 June in Amsterdam and 25 June in Paris.

Short-term economic policy

Committee of experts on economic trends

12. On 10 June last the Committee began its quarterly examination of the economic situation and outlook in the Community. The discussion showed that, apart from a few slight differences, the experts' opinions coincided with those already expressed

in the draft report presented by the Commission. This report indicates that economic progress in the Community is likely to gain in strength during the second half of 1968 despite recent industrial tension in France, the effects of which cannot be fully assessed as yet. Gross product in the Community should increase by about 5% in real terms for the full year — the rate forecast in the last quarterly report.

As for 1969, some uncertainty, particularly with regard to future economic developments in France, makes forecasting difficult. However, it would seem that, thanks in particular to a brisk expansion of domestic demand, economic growth in the Community could be of the same order as in 1968.

Social policy

Vocational training

13. In June the Commission continued its work on the alignment of vocational training standards in the metal-working and building industries.

On 11 and 12 June 1968 the panel of experts on metal-working drew up the Community list for skilled machine-tool operators and studied in more detail the qualifying tests to be taken at the end of the training period.

On 24 June 1968 the panel of experts on building completed its examination of the draft Community list for the job of crane operator on building sites. It began a preliminary study of the draft Community list for the job of operator of building-site equipment and endeavoured to determine the skills required for this job.

With regard to the exchanges of young workers which it is organizing, the Commission brought together in Brussels on 17 June 1968 a group of about forty young farmers who had just completed a period of in-service training with an agricultural undertaking in a member country other than their own. Each reported on his period of training with particular reference to living and working conditions and the vocational, cultural and linguistic experience gained.

Employment problems

14. On 19 June the Commission submitted to the Council a report on manpower problems in the Community in 1968. This report shows that in the Community as a whole the slowdown in economic expansion in 1967 has had unfavourable effects on the manpower situation: a considerable reduction in working hours, a particularly marked decrease in the number of wage earners in employment, and greater total or partial unemployment.

This emphasizes the importance of the measures adopted or proposed by the Member States to reinforce and diversify the methods used to combat unemployment and encourage occupational retraining and the geographical mobility of workers.

Readaptation: ECSC

15. In June the Commission took the following measures, in accordance with Article 56, second paragraph, of the ECSC Treaty:

It decided that the appropriation of FF 972 280 authorized by the High Authority on 26 June 1967 for 110 workers at an iron ore enterprise in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle (France) should be increased to FF 1 063 280 (215 367.04 u.a. EMA) because of the further falling-off of activity.

Secondly, the Commission decided to contribute up to DM 150 000 and 52 000 (37 500 and 13 125 u.a.) respectively for the readaptation of 132 and 42 workers affected by the final closure of two coal mines in the Ruhr (Germany).

The Governments of the Member States concerned are contributing the same amount as the Commission to these readaptation expenses.

European Social Fund

16. The Fund Committee met in plenary session on 4 June 1968, when it gave its opinion on the interpretation of the phrase "personnel participating in the exercise of public authority" in Article 1, second paragraph, of Regulation 9. It also examined a memorandum on the settling of applications for aid from the Fund for resettlement operations carried out between 1961 and 1965 which involved migration of workers from one member country to another and which have been pending because of difficulties in examining and verifying the operations.

The Committee also began to study the draft opinion on the reform of the Fund, drawn up by the *ad hoc* working group which it set up at its session of 5 June 1967. Study of this question will continue at the next session, fixed for 9 July.

Free movement of workers

17. The Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers held a further session — the 95th — on 31 May 1968.

It continued its study on the scope of the term "wage earners and assimilated workers" and exchanged views on the meaning of this term from the angle of differing national laws and on the definition it should be given in the proposed revised Regulation No. 3.

Terms of employment

18. The Joint Committee on Harmonization of Terms of Employment (Steel) undertook two new studies, on the shorter working week and on absenteeism in the Community steel industry.

Concerning the former, a working party of the Committee decided to examine developments between 1955 and 1967 with respect to the statutory or contractual working week in the industry, hours actually worked, size of labour force, productivity, production, level of absenteeism, industrial accidents, wage costs and capital expenditure per annum in the different Community countries. On the basis of the material assembled, the working party will go on to see whether more detailed studies should be carried out at steel plants selected by agreement with the employers' and workers' organizations in order to pinpoint the effects of the successive shortenings of the working week.

A second working party set up to investigate the scale and nature of absenteeism in the steel industry agreed that the main aim of this study should be to shed light on the factors underlying absenteeism and on the extent of their respective contributions thereto. The working party decided first of all to draw up an overall statistical tabulation of the different causes of absenteeism and their relative incidence at steel enterprises employing over 1000 workers between 1962 and 1967. Like the other working party, it will then proceed in the light of the facts and figures thus established.

19. A consultation with Government experts from the Member States was held on 18 June in connection with the drafting of a proposed second regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road-haulage sector. The matters in respect of which the Commission is currently planning harmonization were broadly reviewed. French and Luxembourg experts were present but did not take part in the discussion.

A preliminary opinion was obtained from the other experts concerning the fixing of working hours, the prohibition of goods haulage on Sundays and public holidays, and the harmonization of the total number of off-days (annual leave and public holidays). The discussion of other points relating to the second regulation was deferred until such time as the Council should have finalized the first, now before it for examination.

Part-financing of workers' housing from ECSC funds

20. The Commission in June approved the part-financing under the sixth of the ECSC building schemes of

85 dwellings for miners and steelworkers in Germany,

110 dwellings for miners and steelworkers in France, and

120 dwellings for steelworkers in Luxembourg,

by loans of DM.1 392 000, Ffr.596 000 and Lfr.20m. respectively.

Scheme VI was adopted by the High Authority on 22 June 1965 with the unanimous endorsement of the ECSC Council, 20m. units of account being set aside for the purpose from the Special Reserve.

Creation of a joint consultative Committee on deep-sea fishing

21. The proposals of 22 June 1966¹ regarding common policy in the fishing sector include the general principles on which social policy for deep-sea fishing is to be based. It was understood that more detailed proposals would be put forward later on.

As regards social policy in the setting of the basic principles for a common policy in the fishing sector, the Commission decided in June 1968 to set up a joint consultative Committee to advise it on all social problems concerning employers and workers in the fishing industry and their mutual relationships.

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-66, Ch. V, sec. 41, and sec. 48 of this Bulletin.

The Commission discussed these matters with the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, and agreement was reached to set up the joint committee and on its composition.

The Committee will enable the Commission, whenever it thinks fit, to consult employers' and workers' associations on all social problems of concern to them in their mutual relationships. It will consist of 24 members and 24 alternates — 12 of each for the employers and 12 of each for the workers.

Health and safety (Euratom)

22. In July 1967, the Italian Government transmitted to the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the Euratom Treaty, a draft decree concerning definition of the types of radiation-producing devices the use of which may involve workers and the general public in radiation hazards.

In January and April 1968, the Italian Government supplied, at the Commission's request, supplementary information on one of the provisions in this draft text. After examining this information, the Commission expressed its opinion on the draft text in a letter addressed to the competent Italian authorities in June.

23. In addition, three publications were finalized, namely, a report on "Principles and methodology for determining the limit radiological capacity of a hydrobiological system"; an article for the Euratom Review entitled "Radioactive contamination of water — a new approach needed"; and a report on "The results of background radioactivity measurements in the Community countries in 1967 — air, fall-out, water".

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

Activity of Joint Nuclear Research Centre

ORGEL Project

- ESSOR bloc

24. Provisional acceptance of the EK2 and EK3 loops and the vacuum unit has been granted. The tests on the automated power and safety devices have been completed. The blank test data cards have been made out and forwarded to the Italian authorities (CNEN) for information purposes. During talks at Ispra, the planning schedule was discussed with the CNEN inspectors, who wish to participate in all tests on this installation.

- ORGEL prototype tender

25. On 20 June 1968, a general information meeting was held at Brussels concerning the ORGEL prototype tender, during which the representatives of the GAA-Interatom-Montecatini consortium reported on the status of the studies. The consortium considers that there is no longer any obstacle of a technical nature to the construction of the prototype. The hypotheses advanced during the draft design study, however, need to be verified. Should the prototype not be constructed, the results of the

development and test programme would still, it is felt, be for the most part utilizable and applicable to other heavy-water pressure-tube reactor variants.

With regard to the aid that should be given by the Community to enable the ORGEL reactor to be launched, the consortium takes the view that its chief aim should be to safeguard the supply of heavy water, organic liquid and uranium carbide in the Community; for the construction of high-power units an industrial development programme on only a fairly modest scale was required.

EUREX Project

26. On 25 June, the eighth meeting was held of the Eurex Joint Committee under the terms of the agreement concluded between Euratom and the Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare (CNEN) for the construction, operation and utilization of the EUREX (Enriched Uranium Extraction) facility for industrial research purposes.

Construction of the facility was completed and on 25 March 1968 the Project Management officially took charge of the plant, which was handed over to it by the main contractors, Bombrini-Parodi-Delfino. Testing and acceptance started on the same date. The first MTR-type high-enriched fuel reprocessing operation should be carried out before the end of 1968.

European Institute for Transuranium Elements, Karlsruhe

27. At the present time, six fuel pins containing mixed uranium and plutonium oxide which were irradiated in the Dounreay fast reactor are being examined in the Institute's hot cells. In three cases, interesting observations have been made as regards the in-pile influence of the oxide fuel material composition.

From a qualitative standpoint, the changes in the fuel material were the same as in the three pins, which was to be expected in view of the irradiation conditions. In addition, quantitative differences between the three pins were observed. There would, however, appear to be no grounds for concluding at this stage that any one of the materials is superior to the rest.

Other pins of exactly the same type are currently being irradiated in the Dounreay reactor up to a burn-up of 7%, and from this it will be possible to study the pattern of these differences as a function of the irradiation time and to evaluate to the full any consequences which they may have.

Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements

28. Several projects carried out in the electronic laboratory have been analyzed and will form the subject of papers to be read at the International Symposium on Nuclear Electronics (Versailles, France, September 1968), namely:

a) a Ge-Li detector which is accurate to within 0.01%, even with high counting rates;

b) digital equipment simplifying the processes of information and instrumentation and cutting down data processing time; this fixed-programme equipment may be advantageously used for frequently recurring calculations, which normally take a great deal of time when performed with a computer.

In the field of metallurgical preparation of samples, several achievements may also be recorded, i.e.:

- the quantitative fabrication (production and casting) of alloys by levitation has been successfully extended to the preparation of several intermetallic compounds on the basis of aluminium alloys;
- a device for ultra-high vacuum levitation evaporation has been patented;
- an electro-erosion machining unit has been taken into service; the first results are encouraging.

Ispra

29. On 14 and 15 May, a meeting was held at Ispra between the representatives of the various Joint Research Centre establishments, the subject being "the determination of nuclear fuel burn-up". The proceedings consisted in the presentation and discussion of the experimental work carried out in the various laboratories.

Dissemination of information

30. During June 1968, the Euratom Centre for Information and Documentation issued 17 scientific or technical reports. The automatic documentation system was called upon to deal with documentary problems sent in by 50 customers, which brings up to 1672 the number of literature searches carried out since the system went into service.

Furthermore, the June statistics show that during May the Commission, its contractors or associates filed four patent applications in one country (one of them in the name of Euratom) and 29 corresponding patent applications in other countries.

Regional policy

New terms for ECSC redevelopment loans

31. In June 1968, the Commission notified the Governments of the special terms on which it will henceforth be granting loans under Article 56,2,a of the ECSC Treaty¹ for the purpose of establishing new and economically sound activities capable of affording re-employment to redundant miners and steelworkers.

The Commission had already informed the Governments of the Member States in May 1968 that the basic rate of interest on redevelopment loans would remain at 7%. The new terms supersede those set forth in the High Authority's letter to the Governments of 29 September 1965, and are designed to keep the lending arrangements properly tailored to the requirements of redevelopment policy and to the movement of the money market since 1965, by offering all possible facilities for the financing of capital projects.

Until further notice, redevelopment loans will be granted on the following basis:

- a) The Commission's assistance must be supplementary in character, and must not (with certain exceptions) cover in any one case more than 30% of the expenditure involved by the project;

¹ Under the Commission's Decisions of 6 December 1967, the Directorate-General of Social Affairs and the Directorate-General of Regional Policy are jointly responsible for matters relating to redevelopment operations within the meaning of Article 56,2,a of the ECSC Treaty.

- b) The loans will be repayable (with certain exceptions) over between 10 and 13 years;
- c) Redemption will be from the fourth year onward;
- d) Wherever possible the loan will be in the national currency of the borrower;
- e) Interest of 4.5% p.a. will be charged for the first five years, the portion of the loan to be serviced at this rate being assessed case by case according to the effect of the capital project concerned on the re-employment of ECSC workers from both the quantitative and the qualitative standpoint, and to its economic and social effects generally;
- f) The interest payable by the entrepreneurs on all or a part of the funds raised by them may, up to a ceiling of 30% of the expenditure involved by the projects and in accordance with the above assessment criteria, be reduced to 4.5% provided the resulting charge upon the Commission is not greater than it would have been in the case of a loan granted by itself on the terms set forth in e) above;
- g) Any loans granted by the Commission for infrastructure projects will bear the basic rate of interest, but may have maturities of more than 13 years.

Industrial redevelopment projects and studies

32. Under Article 56,2,a of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided, with the approval of the Council, to assist the financing of seven industrial redevelopment projects, relating to the production and processing of non-ferrous metals, the manufacture of air-conditioning installations, the manufacture of agglomerated-wood panels and glass frames for horticulture, and motor-tyre making, and to the expansion of a road-haulage firm. The aggregate capital expenditure involved by these projects (which are located in Germany, the Netherlands and France) works out at about 71m. units of account, of which the Community is contributing in all 10.5m.; they will result in the creation of 1 950 jobs, of which 835 will be reserved for former ECSC miners and steelworkers.

In pursuance of a declaration of intent by the High Authority endorsed by the Council of Ministers, the Community is preparing to part-finance the installation of a series of industrial estates in Belgian Limburg. To enable it to embark on the first leg of this ambitious project, a meeting was held on 14 June 1968, attended by representatives of the various Government departments concerned (Economic Affairs, Finance, Cabinet Office) and of the Limburg Economic Development Board to examine the documentation on the subject.

A first plenary meeting of representatives of the Commission, the member Governments concerned, the Scientific Committee and the Working Party was held on 19 June 1968 to discuss the study on the frontier region comprising Liège and Belgian Limburg, Dutch Limburg and the Aachen area, work on which had begun on 1 April 1968. Stress was laid in particular on the need to treat this complex as forming a single whole, and to prepare a development programme for it on this basis. Parts I and II of the study will be submitted to the Commission on 15 September.

Meetings and visits

33. President Rey on 14 June received the President of the autonomous Region of Sardinia, M. Del Rio. Problems arising out of the current difficulties of the Sardinian lead-, zinc- and coalmining industries were discussed with the Directorate-General in charge of such matters.

The problems of the predominantly textile-producing German border district of Bocholt, and more particularly those which it shares with the adjacent Dutch area of Enschede, were discussed at a meeting on 13 June 1968 with representatives of Europa-Union, Bocholt.

At a meeting on 17 June 1968, representatives of the Association Intercommunale pour l'Aménagement du Territoire et de Développement Economique et Social (town and country planning and development association) of eastern and southern Hainault described the difficulties of their region and the steps they would like to see taken to deal with them.

M. Schmidt-Lüders, of the Working Party on Regional Development set up by the Industry Committee of OECD, visited the Directorate-General to discuss possible forms of closer co-operation in the study and documentation field. It was agreed to hold regular exchanges of views, over and above the ordinary scheduled meetings, on the surveying programmes and information and documentation activities planned.

A visit from a member of the staff of Carleton University, Ottawa, was the occasion for a comprehensive review of area development problems and experience in Canada and in the Community. Certain of these were found to present many resemblances in both, in consequence, among other things, of the institutional patterns there. It emerged from the discussions that much importance was attached in Canadian circles to the establishment of closer contact with the Community Institutions, and it was agreed to exchange documentation.

ECSC investment policy and financing activities

Annual investment survey

34. The Commission published the findings of the annual survey on investment in the Community coalmining, iron-ore and iron and steel industries as at 1 January 1968.¹

The annual average rate of capital expenditure in these industries since 1954 works out at 1.25m. dollars. The pattern has, however, changed considerably over the years: investment in the coal and iron-ore sectors has been steadily declining throughout the 1960s, while on the steel side it mounted to a record level in 1963 but has since dropped appreciably. The two extractive industries' share in total ECSC investment is now barely one-quarter, as compared with about half between 1954 and 1959.

¹ Obtainable from the Publications Department of the European Communities.

Capital expenditure in the ECSC industries, 1954-1968

('000 000 u.a.)

| Sector | 1954-59 (annual average) | Actual expenditure | | | | | | | | Estim- ated expen- diture 1968 |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | |
| Coal | 439 | 377 | 384 | 372 | 334 | 299 | 286 | 254 | 246 | 251 |
| Iron ore | 39 | 43 | 52 | 47 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 17 | 16 | 24 |
| Iron and steel | 581 | 775 | 1 123 | 1 230 | 1 480 | 1 318 | 932 | 848 | 750 | 905 |
| Total | 1 059 | 1 195 | 1 559 | 1 649 | 1 842 | 1 638 | 1 243 | 1 119 | 1 012 | 1 180 |

The 1968 survey suggests further substantial contractions in coal and iron-ore production potential. Pig-iron and steel potential on the other hand may be expected to continue to grow fairly fast, though a trifle less so than between 1952 and 1956.

Production and production potential in the ECSC industries

| | Actual production | | | Production potential | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 1952 (^{'000 000} tons) | Cumulative mean annual movement (%) | 1967 (^{'000 000} tons) | 1967 (^{'000 000} tons) | Cumulative mean annual movement (%) | 1971 (^{'000 000} tons) |
| Coal | 237.4 | — 1.7 | 184.3 | 210.5 | — 3.1 | 186.1 |
| Iron ore | 65.3 | + 0.0 | 65.9 | 84.3 | — 0.8 | 81.6 |
| Pig-iron | 34.7 | + 4.4 | 65.9 | 83.2 | + 2.5 | 92.0 |
| Crude steel | 41.8 | + 5.2 | 89.8 | 112.0 | + 2.6 | 124.6 |

As before, the colliery capacity being or to be taken out of service will far outweigh the minor increases in potential resulting from certain productivity investments and pit link-ups. The declarations made by the collieries suggest that there will be a reduction in the coal industry's potential, which in 1971 will be some 25 million tons less than in 1967. Accordingly, the estimated potential for 1971 still amounts to 186m. tons; if further cuts are not made meantime, the rate of capacity utilization is likely to be even lower than in the last few years.

Coking potential will have contracted further by 1971, despite extensions to certain steelworks-owned plants. It is possible nevertheless that, by and large, the Community

coking-plants, both mine-owned and steelworks-owned, will continue for some years to take much the same amounts of indigenous coal as before.

The fuel requirements of the power-stations on the other hand will continue to climb, especially in Germany, where two Acts were passed on 12 August 1965 and 5 September 1966 granting tax reliefs and subsidies to enterprises with the object of ironing out the price disparities per calory between Community coal and the alternative fuels.

1967 was a year of exceptionally marked contraction in the Community iron-ore industry, with capital expenditure smaller than at any time since ECSC's inception, and potential down to around 84m. tons. In view of the special difficulties of the smaller outlying orefields, it is probable that by 1971 the Lorraine and Luxembourg mines will be accounting between them for 82% of the total Community potential.

In the iron and steel industry too, though some increases were recorded in the Netherlands and to a lesser extent in France, capital expenditure overall was lower than in any year since 1960. It was, however, primarily the rolling sector that was affected: crude-steel production potential will continue to expand. The utilization rate must be expected to fall still further in the future, and it will be necessary for the enterprises to concentrate more and more on plant rationalization and modernization.

In some cases, the existing overcapacity in the industry is bound to become still worse unless individual enterprises arrange among themselves to co-ordinate their investment activity or to operate jointly installations which have really too large a capacity to be a practical proposition for a single plant. Several such arrangements, varying widely in form from straightforward medium-term sales agreements to full-scale legal mergers, have recently been instituted with the blessing of the High Authority and its successor the Commission, and other decisions are in preparation to ensure that the increases in capacity almost inevitably involved by the modernization of pig-iron, steelmaking or rolling installations are kept within reasonable bounds.

Rate of ECSC levy to remain unchanged

35. The Commission decided on 25 June 1968 to keep the levy chargeable under the ECSC Treaty on the production of the coal and steel enterprises of the member countries unchanged at 0.30% until the end of the current year. In accordance with the customary practice, the appropriate Committees of the European Parliament were consulted prior to the taking of the decision.

ECSC Financial Report for 1967

36. In 1967, ECSC's fifteenth year, the yield of the levy was 30.66m. units of account, as against 26.78m. in 1966. Two-thirds of the increase was due to the raising of the rate from 0.25% to 0.30% as from 1 July 1967, and one-third to the movement of the steel market.

The breakdown of the yield by sectors and countries has altered considerably since 1953. The share of the coal industry has dwindled from 53% to 22.2% and that of the steel industry increased from 47% to 77.8%, while Germany's share has undergone a certain contraction (from 53.5% to 46.6%) and Italy's a marked expansion (from 6.2% to 15.5%).

Although the money market was on the tight side in 1967, the Community, in order to meet the applications made for its assistance, mounted four borrowing operations. The total amount so raised was 58m. units of account (as against 103m. in 1966), bringing the aggregate borrowings since the start of ECSC's activities in the financial field to 720.5m. u.a. From the proceeds of these four loans, combined with funds left over from previous borrowings and funds of the Community's own, a total of 78.64m. u.a. was relent (as compared with 90.06m. in 1966). As in the past, the bulk of this, 45.35m. u.a. (as compared with 68.10m. in 1966), was loaned to industry; 27.37m. (10m. more than in 1966) went on redevelopment schemes, and 5.84m. (as against 4.77m. in 1966) on the financing of workers' housing.

The aggregate amount lent by ECSC from the outset of its financing activities down to 31 December 1967 (i.e. including the above) works out at 822.26m., broken down as follows:

| | End 1967 | | End 1966 | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | '000 000 u.a. | % | '000 000 u.a. | % |
| Industrial loans | 616.28 | 74.95 | 570.94 | 65.87 |
| Workers' housing | 122.22 | 14.86 | 116.39 | 516.7 |
| Redevelopment | 74.26 | 9.02 | 46.78 | 6.29 |
| Readaptation and miscellaneous | 9.60 | 1.17 | 9.52 | 1.28 |
| | | 100.00 | | 100.00 |

Agricultural policy

Council sessions

37. The Council devoted two sessions to agriculture during the month of June 1968 and discussed, in particular, the two basic regulations on the common organization of the markets in milk and milk products and in beef and veal which it had already examined in May.¹ The regulations were formally adopted by the Council on 27 June and came into force on 28 June; the regulated markets actually became operative on 29 July.

The Council discussed the Community system of supplementary measures for liquid milk. This system is to be adopted before 1 April 1969 and to be applied by 1 January 1970 at the latest. The Council, on a proposal from the Commission, is to adopt transitional provisions which are to be applied, by 1 January 1969 at the latest, to the movement of liquid milk in intra-Community trade. Until such time as the transitional provisions come into force, the Member States may maintain, for this product, the quantitative restrictions and measures having equivalent effect applied at the time of the entry into force of the basic milk products regulation.

¹ See Bulletin 7-68, Chs. I and II, secs. 36 and 38.

Until 31 December 1969, Germany will be allowed to retain the system of collecting and distribution zones for milk, and Italy the measures regulating supplies of liquid milk to certain areas.

Until the provisions concerning production and marketing standards for butter become effective,¹ each Member State will continue to apply the arrangements in force on 30 June 1968, by virtue of Article 2(6) of Regulation No. 13/64/CEE, to butter imported from non-member countries and from other Member States.

At the same meeting, the Council adopted a regulation on the common organization of the markets in certain products listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty.

On the basis of a proposal from the Chair, the Council also continued its examination of the problems posed by the establishment of a Standing Veterinary Committee. By the end of the discussion, the various positions adopted within the Council had been reconciled somewhat and the Committee of Permanent Representatives was instructed to continue its work in the light of the general lines which have now emerged so that a decision may be taken in the near future.

During the month of June the Council also adopted several other implementing regulations, which are mentioned below.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

38. On 28 May 1968, the Council adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 160/67/CEE with regard to the minimum price at which cereals can be sold on the Community market by the intervention agencies.²

On 29 May 1968 the Council adopted a regulation amending the general rules governing the denaturing of wheat and rye for baking.³ The purpose of the new regulation is to make it possible to change the amount of the denaturing premium during the marketing year if there is any danger of market equilibrium being upset.

On 31 May 1968, the Commission adopted Regulation No. (EEC) 677/68 on the conditions for granting the compensatory amounts for durum wheat and barley in stock at the end of the 1967/68 marketing year.⁴ On the same day, it modified the period laid down in Regulation No. 941/67/CEE for the advance fixing of the levies and refunds on cereal-based compound animal feedingstuffs.⁴

Finally, in a decision dated 16 May 1968, the Commission authorized France to introduce special intervention measures for barley.⁵

Beef and veal

39. As indicated above, the regulation on the common organization of the beef and veal market was formally adopted by the Council on 27 June 1968.⁶

¹ See Bulletin 5-68, Ch. I.

² Official gazette No. L 121, 29 May 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 122, 30 May 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 124, 1 June 1968.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 126, 6 June 1968.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 148, 28 June 1968.

At its meeting on 30 May 1968, the Council extended the period of validity of Regulation No. (EEC) 356/68, which provides for waivers in the beef and veal sector, for the period from 1 to 30 June 1968.¹

On 31 May 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation providing for a further extension of Regulation No. 1008/67/CÉE on a special import price for beef and veal, and of its Decisions of 30 June 1967 and 17 January 1968 on special intervention measures in the beef and veal sector.²

On 28 June 1968 the Council adopted two implementing regulations — one laying down general rules for the grant of export refunds and the criteria to be used in fixing the amount of these,³ the other dealing with special arrangements for imports of certain types of frozen meat for processing.³

Pigmeat

40. With the reappearance of swine fever in Italy, the pigmeat market has become very quiet and prices have fallen to an abnormally low level. With a view to remedying this situation the Council decided on 11 June 1968 to authorize Italian intervention agencies to extend their purchasing within the framework of Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 469/68 to pig carcasses classified as category C on the Community scale.⁴

On 18 June 1968, the Council also adopted a regulation laying down general rules for the grant of aid to private stocks in the pigmeat sector.⁵

On 28 June 1968, the Council adopted a regulation fixing the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigmeat, valid for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1968.⁶ The basic price is fixed at 73.50 u.a./100 kg for the period from 1 to 31 July 1968 and at 75.00 u.a./100 kg for the period from 1 August to 31 October 1968.

Milk and milk products

41. At its meeting on 27 June 1968 the Council formally adopted the regulation on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products.⁷

On 30 May 1968, it authorized France to modify the intervention price for butter for the remainder of the 1967/68 marketing year,⁸ which has been extended to 30 June 1968. From 1 June 1968, France will apply an intervention price of 173.50 u.a./100 kg, plus a correction of 2.75 u.a./100 kg.

With a view to promoting the disposal of butter surpluses, the Commission authorized Germany by decisions dated 5 and 25 June 1968⁹ to market a certain quantity of butter, fixed by reference to sales outlets, up to the end of the milk year.

¹ Official gazette No. L 123, 31 May 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 124, 1 June 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 156, 4 July 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 130, 12 June 1968.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 136, 20 June 1968.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 151, 30 June 1968.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. L 148, 28 June 1968.

⁸ *Ibid.* No. L 123, 31 May 1968.

⁹ *Ibid.* No. L 130, 12 June 1968 and No. L 167, 17 July 1968.

The Council adopted the following implementing regulations on 28 June 1968:

- a) A Regulation fixing the target price for milk and intervention prices for butter, skim milk powder and Grana padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses for the 1968/69 milk year;¹
- b) A Regulation determining product groups and laying down special provisions for the calculation of levies;²
- c) A Regulation fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1968/69 milk year;²
- d) A Regulation fixing the aids granted in respect of skim milk and skim milk powder for animal feed, valid for the 1968/69 milk year;²
- e) A Regulation laying down general rules on the granting of export refunds and criteria for fixing the amount of these refunds.³

On 6 June 1968, the Commission adopted Regulation No. (EEC) 699/68⁴ adding two Austrian organizations to the list of those which can issue certificates enabling certain milk products to be admitted on payment of a reduced levy; these two bodies have undertaken to fulfil the necessary conditions for the import of certain cheeses into the Community.

Another regulation (No. 692/68)⁵, adopted by the Commission on 5 June 1966, limits the period of validity of import and export licences as regards the period for which levies and refunds for compound animal feedingstuffs based on milk powder and other milk products can be fixed in advance.

Eggs and poultry

42. The supplementary amounts for eggs in shell imported from certain non-member countries were modified to allow for market trends and the offer prices noted at the frontiers of the member countries. The same applied to liquid egg yolks. There was no change in the poultry sector, however.

Sugar

43. On 30 May 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation laying down certain transitional measures for the sugar sector.⁶

On 30 May 1968 the Council adopted regulations amending Article 6 and Annexes A and B of Regulation No. 217/67/CEE⁷ and adapting certain provisions of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE to the measures involved in the common organization of the market in sugar.⁷ On 18 June 1968, it adopted three further regulations dealing with:

- i) General rules for carrying forward part of one year's production to the following sugar year: this is to be covered by an agreement within the industry;⁸

¹ Official gazette No. L 156, 4 July 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 151, 30 June 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 155, 3 July 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 127, 7 June 1968.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 126, 6 June 1968.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 123, 31 May 1968.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. L 124, 1 June 1968.

⁸ *Ibid.* No. L 137, 21 June 1968.

ii) The financing of intervention on the home market in the sugar sector during the 1967/68 marketing year.¹ Under this regulation the following will be eligible for reimbursement from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund:

- a) Denaturing premiums paid by the Member States for sugar rendered unfit for human consumption;
 - b) Refunds paid by the Member States to producers of sugar used in the manufacture of certain chemical products.
- iii) General rules for the compensation of storage costs.¹

At the same time the Council adopted implementing regulations making it possible to bring the single market for sugar into force from 1 July 1968. These are regulations on:

- a) the general rules applicable to the refund to producers of sugar used in the chemical industry;²
- b) the general rules relating to the granting of export refunds for sugar;²
- c) the intervention prices for unrefined beet sugar for the 1968/69 marketing year;²
- d) the general rules relating to the denaturing of sugar for use in animal feed;²
- e) the measures required to offset the difference between national sugar prices and the prices in force from 1 July 1968;²
- f) the advance fixing of levies in the sugar sector.²

Finally, on 24 June 1968, the Commission adopted implementing procedures for the compensation arrangements for storage costs in the sugar sector.³

Fruit and vegetables

44. On 31 May 1968 the Commission fixed reference prices for tomatoes⁴ and peaches,⁴ and on 18 June 1968 the Council adopted regulations laying down basic and buying-in prices for peaches, lemons and tomatoes.⁵

On 28 June 1968, the Council adopted a regulation on the common organization of the market in processed products based on fruit and vegetables.⁶ This regulation provides basically for the liberalization of intra-Community trade in these products, with or without added sugar, originating in the Member States. As to trade arrangements with non-member countries; the regulation provides for the application of the common customs tariff and for a levy on the added sugar contained in these products. The definitive arrangements applicable to imports from non-member countries will be determined before 31 December 1968 and put into effect from 1 July 1969.

Oils and fats

45. On 28 June 1968 the Council adopted a series of regulations on oils and fats (oilseeds):

- i) A Regulation fixing target prices and basic intervention prices for colza, rape and sunflower seed for the 1968/69 marketing year;

¹ Official gazette No. L 137, 21 June 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 143, 25 June 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 142, 25 June 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 124, 1 June 1968.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 136, 20 June 1968.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 153, 1 July 1968.

- ii) A Regulation fixing, for the 1968/69 marketing year, the principal intervention centres for oilseeds and the derived intervention prices for these centres;
- iii) A Regulation amending the regulation on aid;¹
- iv) A Regulation extending the period of validity of the regulation on export refunds in respect of colza, rape and sunflower seed;¹
- v) A Regulation fixing, for the 1968/69 marketing year, the monthly increases in the target and intervention prices;²
- vi) A Regulation amending Regulation No. (EEC) 876/67 introducing additional aid for colza and rapeseed processed in Italy;¹
- vii) A Regulation extending to 7 July 1968 the period of validity of the regulation on aid.¹

Modifications to certain common market organizations

46. The Council, on a proposal of the Commission, amended several regulations on the common organization of the markets in cereals, pigmeat, eggs and rice,³ so as to adapt them to the new nomenclature of the common customs tariff.

Certain Annex II products

47. As indicated above, the Council adopted a regulation on the common organization of the market in certain products listed in Annex II to the Treaty.⁴ This regulation makes possible the establishment from 1 July 1968 of a single market for these products, for which a liberal system is unlikely to have an unfavourable effect on Community production.

The arrangements established by this regulation provide as regards relations with non-member countries that the common customs tariff shall apply from 1 July 1968 without prejudice to the provisions of various Association Agreements. From that date the imposition of any charge having an effect equivalent to a customs duty and the application of any quantitative restriction or measure having equivalent effect are as a rule forbidden.

As far as intra-Community trade is concerned, there is a prohibition on the levying of any customs duty or charge having equivalent effect, any quantitative restriction or measure having equivalent effect and also on recourse to Article 44 of the Treaty (minimum price system).

Articles 92, 93 and 94 (aid) of the Treaty will apply to production of and trade in these products.

Commission proposals for a common fisheries policy

48. On 6 June 1968, the Commission submitted two proposals to the Council for regulations on the introduction of a common structure policy for fisheries and the

¹ Official gazette No. L 152, 1 July 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 153, 1 July 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 151, 30 June 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 151, 30 June 1968; see also European Parliament debate below.

common organization of the market in fishery products, and another proposed regulation suspending the CCT duties applicable to certain fish (tunny, herring, salted cod).

These proposals, which will be analysed in detail in the next Bulletin, were put forward as a result of the Commission's "Report on the situation in the fishing industry and basic principles for a common policy"¹ submitted to the Council on 25 November 1966.

The unit of account in agriculture

49. At its meeting on 30 May 1968, the Council adopted a regulation dealing with conditions for changing the value of the unit of account used in connection with the common agricultural policy.²

This policy involves amongst other things the fixing of single prices for various agricultural products and many amounts to be uniformly applied throughout the Community. Since there is no Community currency, the need to maintain the uniformity of these amounts means that recourse must be had to an instrument — the unit of account — capable of fulfilling one of the functions of a currency for the entire Community.

The provisions in force up to now were adopted by the Council in 1962.³ At that time the common market organizations were in their infancy and were much less rigid than they are today, particularly in the matter of prices. These were then still being fixed by the six Governments within price-brackets which were wide enough and so designed as to give the Governments considerable latitude. This changed completely once single prices for each product became a feature of the organization of the common market in agriculture.

With this changed situation it became essential to introduce some flexibility into the rigid, automatic adjustment provided for in 1962; this is the main purpose of the new regulation.

The flexibility required can best be examined by taking three hypothetical examples:

a) The first assumes a simultaneous and uniform change in the parity of all EEC currencies (this could happen if, for instance, there was a change in the price of gold). The new regulation provides that in such a case the gold value of the unit of account would automatically increase or decrease in proportion to the change in parity.

b) The second example assumes that the parities of all EEC currencies change simultaneously but not uniformly. In such a case, the value of the unit of account would be increased or decreased to follow the change in parity and in proportion to the change in the parity of the currency least affected. This change in value of the unit of account would be automatic unless the Council decided otherwise.

c) The third example covers any other circumstances under which the parity of one or more of the Common Market currencies could change. Under such circumstances, the Council would have to decide whether or not the value of the unit of account should also be changed.

¹ See Bulletin 9-10/1966, Ch. V, sec. 41.

² Official gazette No. L 188, 1 August 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. 106, 30 October 1962.

The regulation provides that certain farm prices fixed within the framework of the common agricultural policy shall be adjusted to the new conditions created by a possible change in the value of the unit of account. The new regulation also makes the accounting unit technique less automatic. A Member State which has changed the parity of its currency — particularly if this change is an isolated one — may now take transitional measures to cushion the effects of the automatic readjustment of prices in its national currency. Such measures may not, however, hinder the free movement of farm products or the operation of the single price system; nor should they affect obligations flowing from the Treaty or under acts pursuant thereto. The regulation provides for a Community procedure which would enable the Council to keep abreast of developments.

Approximation of legislation on seeds and seedlings

50. The Commission has submitted a series of new proposals for directives on seeds and seedlings to the Council.

One of these deals with the marketing of seeds of oil-bearing and fibrous plants; it is proposed to restrict marketing to officially certified varieties of seed which can circulate freely within the Community. In the case of certain varieties, the marketing of seed which is guaranteed varietally pure would also be allowed for the time being.

Another directive on a common catalogue of varieties of seeds and seedlings should fill the gap left by the Council directives of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet, herbage and cereal seed and seed potatoes, which allowed the Member States to retain restrictive lists of varieties for a transitional period. The proposed directive provides for the compilation of national catalogues for the various varieties in all Member States on the basis of criteria, admission conditions and procedures harmonized in advance. A variety approved in at least two Member States will be automatically entered in the common catalogue. Once this has been done, there will no longer be any restriction on the marketing of seeds of this variety within the Community.

A proposed directive on the marketing of vegetable seed provides, as do the directives on seedlings, for "basic seed" and "certified seed" categories and also for "standard seed", whose varietal purity is guaranteed but which is only subject to post-control tests. The directive provides for the compilation of a common catalogue of varieties for the different vegetables, which will represent an amalgamation of the six national catalogues.

Four other proposed directives amend the directives on the marketing of beet, herbage and cereal seed and seed potatoes, which need to be brought up to date in the light of the latest scientific advances.

Finally, the Commission has submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive on the marketing in the Community of material for the asexual multiplication of vine stock produced in non-member countries. On 9 April 1968 the Council adopted a Directive on the marketing of material of this kind grown within the Community; it provided that the Council would adopt, on a proposal of the Commission and by 31 December 1969 at the latest, provisions to cover material imported from non-member countries. The new proposed directive provides for the introduction of measures similar to those already approved by the Council in its directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet, herbage and cereal seed.

Information service on farm accounts in the EEC

51. On 20 June 1968, the Commission adopted two regulations,¹ one dealing with the questionnaire for the information service on farm accounts and the other with the collection, checking and transmission of accounting data collected with a view to surveying farm incomes.²

European Parliament

52. The European Parliament held an extraordinary session in Luxembourg on 18 and 19 June 1968 and rendered an Opinion on a number of proposed regulations on the implementation of the common agricultural policy which have been analysed above.

Milk and milk products. Using a report presented by M. Brouwer (Netherlands, Christian Democrat) as a basis for discussion, the Parliament adopted a resolution recalling that in February and March it had rendered an Opinion on the proposed regulation fixing the target price for milk, intervention prices for butter, skim milk powder and Grana padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses for the 1968/69 marketing year, and that the Council had taken a decision on these problems at a meeting on 29 May 1968. The Parliament considered that no useful purpose would be served by making another pronouncement but nevertheless it deeply regretted that the Council's decision had not made it possible to create a genuine common market for milk and milk products and that the Council had failed to produce a more complete Community solution under existing conditions. The resolution regards the proposal as nothing more than a transitional regulation which should be subjected to re-examination in view of the fresh proposals on agricultural policy in general which the Commission intends to submit next autumn.

Before this resolution was put to the vote there was a debate in which the Christian Democrat, Socialist and Liberal groups criticized the procedure which had been followed by the Council. M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the Commission had taken the responsibility of moving away from its original proposals in an attempt to pave the way for the adoption of a compromise solution acceptable to all.

Financing the common sugar policy. Following the report presented by M. Rossi (France, Liberal), the Parliament rendered a favourable Opinion on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation regarding certain additional provisions on the financing of the common agricultural policy in the sugar sector in the light of the effective implementation of the single market for sugar on 1 July. The Parliament also rendered two favourable Opinions on proposals for regulations on the threshold price for sugar and the treatment of saccharose intended for human consumption.

Pigmeat. The discussion centred on a proposal for a Council regulation fixing the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs valid for the period 1 July to 31 October 1968. The European Parliament was not in agreement with the conclusions of the report presented by M. Richarts (Germany, Christian Democrat) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture. It approved several amendments and urged that the basic price be fixed at 77 u.a./100 kg for the period in question to

¹ See official gazette No. L 140, 22 June 1968.

² See Bulletin 7-68, Ch. II, sec. 46.

allow for increased production costs. The Commission had proposed a basic price of 73.5 u.a./100 kg for the month of July and 75 u.a./100 kg for the next three months. The Socialist group opposed these amendments, as did M. Mansholt. He drew attention to the danger of measures which were liable to jeopardize the Community's price policy and the principle of the global fixing of prices for a year. The Parliament finally passed a resolution amending the Commission's proposals in respect of the period August-October 1968 at least.

Processed products based on fruit and vegetables. After debating the report presented by M. Mauk (Germany, Liberal) on the proposed regulation on the common organization of the market in these products, the European Parliament approved the text drafted by the Commission in its entirety. This is designed to replace the transitional arrangements now in force by broader ones. The Parliament — the Socialist group abstaining — did, however, stress the difficulties which imports of these products at particularly low prices could create for Community producers and in the resolution winding up the debate urged that a number of amendments be incorporated in the text of the proposal.

Certain Annex II products. In a debate based on the report presented by M. Lefebvre (Belgium, Liberal), the Parliament approved, in principle, a proposed regulation drafted by the Commission on the common organization of the markets in certain products listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty (agricultural products and textile fibres mainly). This proposal provides for the abolition of customs duties and quantitative restrictions, and the application of the common customs tariff from 1 July 1968. It also provides for special safeguard measures where the import price of these products is 85% of the normal price or lower. In the resolution adopted by the Parliament some reservations are expressed about the procedures for implementing this regulation, which has since been adopted by the Council.¹

Economic and Social Committee

53. At its plenary session held on 25, 26 and 27 June 1968, the Economic and Social Committee rendered a unanimously favourable Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on health problems in intra-Community trade in certain cuts of fresh meat. The Committee urged, however, that the text be immediately incorporated in the Council's directive of 26 June 1964 dealing with similar questions.

Transport policy

Consultation procedure

54. Using the procedure of prior examination and consultation on laws and regulations planned by Member States in the field of transport, introduced by the Council's Decision of 21 March 1962, the Commission rendered its Opinion on the following two cases:

Scrapping of inland waterway vessels in the Netherlands

55. In its first Opinion, dated 19 January 1968, on a memorandum from the Dutch Government on measures to reorganize inland water transport², the Commission stated

¹ See sec. 47 above.

² See Bulletin 3-68, Ch. V, sec. 62.

that it would await further details, reserving the right to examine the proposed measures to see whether or not they were compatible with the Common Market.

In a further Opinion, dated 20 June 1968, on the Dutch Government's draft on the scrapping of inland waterway vessels, the Commission points out that the proposal cannot be put into effect until the Commission has had an opportunity of commenting on it in accordance with Article 93 of the EEC Treaty. The Commission already considers that any scrapping of inland waterway vessels organized by the national authorities should be carried out in accordance with common principles and criteria; it therefore feels in the circumstances that the Dutch Government should postpone the adoption of the draft regulation concerned until such time as these principles and criteria have been determined.

The Commission also urges the Dutch Government to remove from the draft regulation any measure to promote the growth of its inland waterways fleet by the payment of aids and to grant subsidies only to enterprises prepared to close down or to refrain from reinvesting, for a given period, in inland cargo vessels.

Changes in the rules governing access to road traffic in Germany

56. In a second Opinion rendered on 21 June 1968¹ the Commission notes that the aim of this draft regulation is to meet the needs of constantly increasing road traffic and that it accords with the general guidelines of the common transport policy.

The provisions of the draft regulation do not appear likely to hinder transport between Germany and the other Member States. Transport could, however, be hindered when the new world Convention on Road Traffic, to which the Federal Republic of Germany and the other Member States intend to accede, comes into force.

The Commission therefore considers that if Germany, in the absence of Community rules, were to avail itself of the option provided in this world Convention, any measures it might contemplate applying to vehicles from the other Member States should be given prior examination at Community level.

The Commission has informed the other Member States of these two Opinions.

Technical harmonization

57. A meeting of metrology experts to discuss Community rules on the installation of a mechanical monitoring device in road vehicles (a recording tachometer) was held in Brussels on 4 and 5 June 1968.

The proposed Community regulations are based on Article 16 of the draft Council regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport, which provides for the utilization of a mechanical apparatus to record different work periods. The meeting discussed the essential technical requirements which this apparatus would have to fulfil.

¹ Official gazette No. L 167, 17 July 1968.

Economic and Social Committee

58. At its 71st session (25, 26 and 27 June 1968) the Economic and Social Committee rendered a favourable Opinion on a proposal for a Council regulation on access to the market in goods transport by inland waterway. It did however suggest a number of amendments to the text referred to it. The aim of the proposal is to introduce rules which would help to prevent the build-up of excess inland waterways fleet capacity. With this in view, the Committee suggested that the inland waterways network be divided into six different "basins" and that a control committee be set up for each of these to keep the market trends under review. The Commission's proposal had only made provision for a single "Equalization Committee" at Community level.

IV. External activities

GATT

59. The working party on border tax adjustments met for the second time on 18-20 June 1968 to examine the GATT rules applicable in this matter. The discussions were based on a Secretariat memorandum giving the historical background to these rules in the light of discussions preparatory to the signing of the Havana Charter and during the review session of 1954-55.

The Community's representatives made it clear that nothing more was involved at this stage than a preliminary examination which did not include an interpretation of the provisions concerned. At its next meeting, planned for July, the working party will begin an examination of the practices of Contracting Parties in this field.

60. The working party set up on 27 March 1968 by the GATT Council to examine, from the angle of the General Agreement, the agreement on trade expansion and economic co-operation signed on 23 December 1967 by India, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia met from 6 to 12 June 1968. The Community's representatives said that the experiment begun by these three countries could have interesting repercussions on the trade and economic development policies of the developing countries. The working party found that the spirit of the agreement was in line with the aims of the GATT, and adopted a draft decision for submission to the Council authorizing the three participating countries to implement the agreement, the practical application of which would be watched with interest by the Contracting Parties.

Bilateral relations

Lebanon

61. The Agreement on Trade and Technical Co-operation signed on 21 May 1965 in Brussels between Lebanon on the one hand and the European Economic Community and its Member States on the other came into force officially on 1 July 1968.

The necessary internal procedures for approval having been completed both in Lebanon and in the six member countries, the Council of the European Communities was able to adopt a decision concluding this Agreement at its meeting on 17 and 18 June 1968.¹

The Agreement makes provision for the reciprocal application of the most-favoured-nation clause with regard to tariffs. It further stipulates that the Member States shall co-ordinate any action they take, or intend to take, in the field of technical co-operation with Lebanon.

At institutional level there will be a joint committee to ensure that the commercial clauses of the Agreement are implemented satisfactorily and to study the development of trade between the Community and Lebanon. This committee will be empowered

¹ Official gazette No. L 146, 27 June 1968.

to suggest to the competent authorities ways and means of increasing trade. A joint working party on technical co-operation will also be set up to supervise the implementation of plans adopted in this field.

A Protocol containing a list of exceptions to which the most-favoured-nation clause will not apply, a Protocol on exports of oranges and a Declaration of Intent on credit insurance form integral parts of the Agreement.

It should be noted that the technical co-operation provisions have already been applied, in advance, on the basis of a joint declaration adopted when the Agreement was signed on 21 May 1965.

Israel

62. At its meeting on 27/28 June 1968, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, adopted a regulation extending for a year tariff suspension measures which were due to expire on 30 June 1968.

Morocco and Tunisia

63. The Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Council Working Party continued their study of partial association agreements with Tunisia and Morocco with a view to the adoption by the Council of a new negotiating mandate before the summer vacation.

Switzerland

64. In accordance with its mandate from the Council, the Commission opened negotiations with Switzerland on 27 June 1968 with a view to substituting a Community agreement for the three agreements on processing traffic in certain textile products at present in force between Germany, France and Italy on the one hand and Switzerland on the other.

Japan

65. A consultation meeting between commercial policy experts was called by the Commission on 17 June 1968 to examine Italy's intentions in the forthcoming trade negotiations with Japan. A similar meeting was held on 13 May 1968 to discuss the new trade agreement between France and Japan.

Relations with international organizations

United Nations Sugar Conference

66. The Community and the Member States took part in the United Nations Conference on Sugar, their viewpoints being expressed by a joint spokesman.

The conference, which opened in Geneva on 17 April 1968, completed the first stage of its deliberations on 1 June and is to reconvene on 23 September. In the meantime, M. R. Prebisch, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, will hold consultations with a number of countries with a view to drafting proposals on the points left in abeyance, so that an agreement, which has failed to materialize up to now, may be concluded.

During the first stage of the Conference, the main point at issue was the "exporting rights" to be allocated to exporting countries. The fixing of quotas for each of these gave rise to disputes and controversies as to the method of calculation used, which worked either to the advantage or the disadvantage of certain countries or groups of countries. Apart altogether from its reservations with regard to the formula used in allocating quotas, the Community felt that the tonnage assigned to it was completely unacceptable. Mainly for this reason, it could not make any commitments which would endanger its sugar policy. Six major exporting countries (Cuba, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Australia and Formosa) put forward counter-proposals but were unable to reach any final agreement amongst themselves. It is worth noting that the stand taken by the Community at the Conference had been agreed beforehand within the Community institutions.

It was largely because of the clash of views on the allocation of "exporting rights" and the absence of any formal commitment on the part of the importing countries that the Conference was adjourned. The aim of the "exploratory" talks contemplated by M. Prebisch is to find a working basis acceptable to all and calculated to lead to a multilateral solution.

Development aid

Food aid to developing countries

67. At its meeting on 17 and 18 June 1968, the Council decided to apply provisionally, pending their final acceptance, the conventions dealing with food aid to developing countries subscribed to by the Community at the end of the Kennedy Round. It has therefore applied the relevant provisions of the two conventions (Articles 39 and IX).

At the same time, it decided to ask the Executive Secretaries of the International Wheat Council and of the Food Aid Committee to put back the deadline for the deposit of the final instruments of acceptance of the conventions in question to 31 December 1968.

V. The Community and the Associated States

Greece

68. The Association Council has decided to extend until 30 June 1968 the provisional arrangements applicable to trade in certain agricultural products, notably fruit and vegetables. These arrangements, which anticipate the harmonization of agricultural policies in the Community and in Greece, guarantee intra-Community treatment to the latter.

The Council of the European Communities, by adopting Regulation No. (EEC) 760/68,¹ decided to extend the arrangements for Community imports of certain Greek goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products, until such time as common agreement is reached on a new system or until 30 June 1969 at the latest.

Turkey

Visit by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission

69. M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, accompanied by M. Noël, Secretary-General, visited Turkey from 1 to 8 June 1968 at the invitation of the Turkish Government.

M. Rey was received by the President of the Republic and had talks with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

At the end of his visit President Rey sent to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs the telegrams whose wording is given in the "Miscellaneous" section of the present Bulletin.

Tariff quotas

70. On 24 June 1968² the Council of the European Communities, considering the obligations flowing from Article 3 of the provisional protocol to the Ankara Agreement, adopted, on a Commission proposal, two decisions on the opening and allocation of Community tariff quotas for dried fruit and textiles originating in and imported from Turkey. These quotas are valid for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1968.

The Community tariff quotas opened in favour of Turkey under the first of these decisions are for 6 615 tons of dried figs, 13 500 tons of dried grapes and 6 585 tons of hazelnuts. To these amounts must be added the quantities of the national quotas opened by the Member States for the first six months of 1968³ not used before 30 June 1968.

¹ Official gazette No. L 139, 22 June 1968.

² Official gazette No. L 144, 26 June 1968.

³ The national quotas opened by the Member States in favour of Turkey totalled 12 295 tons of dried figs, 25 070 tons of dried grapes and 12 115 of hazelnuts.

The Community tariff quotas opened for Turkey under the second decision are for 90 tons of cotton fabrics, 15 tons of wearing apparel and 15 tons of household linen, curtains, etc. The customs duties applicable are equal to half the CCT duties.

Lastly, Council Regulation No. (EEC) 775 of 24 June 1968¹ extends until 31 December 1968 the validity of the regulation of 29 February 1968 laying down the implementing details of the preferential arrangements for Community imports of certain citrus fruit from Turkey.

African States and Madagascar and Overseas Countries and Territories

European Development Fund

Financing decisions

71. On 19 June 1968, following endorsement by the EDF Committee, the Commission of the European Communities took nine new financing decisions, involving aid from the second European Development Fund to a total of 33 697 000 units of account² — 27 297 000 u.a. in grants and 6 400 000 u.a. in loans on special terms.

i) Hydraulic and land improvement scheme in the Niger valley, Mali: 1 929 380 000 Mali Frs. or about 3 908 000 u.a. The scheme is to improve 17 700 ha of rice-growing land.

ii) Chemin départemental No. 15 (Lamentin-Marigot), Martinique: FF 12 million, or about 2 431 000 u.a. The purpose of the scheme is to provide an asphalted road between the two towns, mainly by laying an almost entirely new stretch of 20.8 km in a mountainous area.

iii) Construction of second stretch of the trans-Cameroon railway (Belabo to Ngaoundere): Frs. CFA 4 937 million, or about 20 million u.a., of which 5 million in the form of a loan on special terms. The scheme will be jointly financed by French and US aid and by the Cameroon Government and the EDF. A 327-km railway line with modern equipment will be built between Belabo and Ngaoundere.

iv) Purchase of rolling stock and workshop equipment for the Cameroon Railway Board; 1 400 000 u.a., or Frs. CFA 345 million, in the form of a loan on special terms.

v) Scholarship programme for 1968/69: 4 600 000 u.a. Under the programme 1 600 scholarships will be awarded to nationals of the overseas countries associated with the EEC. In addition, 300 scholarships will be provided from the Commission's ordinary budget.

vi) In-service training programme for 1968/69: 54 000 u.a. The funds committed for 1968/69 will allow 20 officials from the associated countries to be given five months' in-service training with the Commission.

vii) Programme of seminars for 1968/69: 150 000 u.a. 30 seminars totalling 1 200 participants will be held.

¹ Official gazette No. L 144, 26 June 1968.

² 1 u.a. = 1 US \$.

viii) Feasibility study on the setting-up of a joint export organization for the associated African States: 100 000 u.a. The study will be carried out in two stages: the first in Africa, where a survey will be put in hand of the prospects for expanding sales in the Community and the various sales promotion measures which could be taken by a joint organization, the other in Europe, where a study will be made of the structure of the organization, its legal status, its duties and the location of the joint sales promotion office or offices.

ix) Fourth annual instalment of Mali's production aid programme: 520 470 000 Mali Frs., or about 1 054 000 u.a. This instalment covers measures to improve patterns of production of cotton, groundnuts and rice.

x) In addition, the Commission has decided, after endorsement by the EDF Committee, to grant a short-term advance of 8 709 628 u.a. (Frs. CFA 2 149 997 801) to Senegal's Groundnut Stabilization Fund. It is to help the Stabilization Fund to cope with the financial difficulties resulting from the decline in world market prices of groundnuts which began in 1966 and worsened in 1967-68.

With these new decisions, the total commitments of the second European Development Fund to date amount to approximately 552 457 000 u.a. for 263 financing decisions.

Inauguration of projects financed by the EDF

72. In response to an invitation from the Gabon Government, M. Hendus, Director-General for Development Aid, accompanied by M. Chapperon, Chief Executive Assistant, represented M. Rochereau, member of the Commission, who was unable to attend, at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the port of Owendo on 24 June 1968. The Head of State, M. A.B. Bongo, and the Ambassadors of the six member countries of the European Communities were also present. The future port of Owendo has been financed to the tune of 14 594 000 u.a. from the second European Development Fund, the Gabon Government contributing a further 4 million u.a. This should give Gabon port installations with an annual capacity of 462 000 tons making it possible for 504 deep sea vessels to call. Commercial freight will have an important part to play in the development of the Gabon economy.

On the same day President Bongo officially opened the Technical Lycée at Libreville which will bear his name. A sum of 1 550 000 u.a. was provided from the first EDF to finance extensions to the lycée.

Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

73. Four seminars were organized during the month of June in Turin, Como, Berlin and Brussels for 153 students, six of whom came from countries not associated with the Community. A meeting was also held with representatives of the African associates in Brussels on 17 June for an exchange of views on the training and seminar programmes.

Commission officials visited Upper Volta, Senegal, Burundi, Rwanda, Madagascar, Somalia, the French Territory of the Afars and Issas, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) and the Central African Republic to discuss with the appropriate agencies in these countries problems of the implementation of various training programmes. They also visited teaching establishments and training centres attended by Community scholarship holders.

VI. Institutions and organs

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

In Luxembourg on 18 and 19 June 1968, the European Parliament held an extraordinary session devoted mainly to discussing a certain number of regulations and directives to come into force on 1 July, the date when the customs union between the six countries of the Community takes effect.

Opening the session, the President, M. Alain Poher, paid tribute to the memory of M. Lamine-Gueye, President of the National Assembly of Senegal and Vice-President of the Parliamentary Conference of the Community - AASM Association.

The Parliament gave its Opinion on a series of regulations dealing with three different fields:

- 1) Agricultural problems (the price of milk and milk products; common policy in the sugar sector; exceptional fixing of threshold prices for sugar; the treatment of saccharose for human consumption; the price for pigmeat; processed products with a fruit or vegetable basis; the market organization for certain products listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty; amendment to the regulation on the cereals market organization; certain supplementary provisions in the rice and cereals regulations) (see Ch. III, sec. 52)
- 2) Customs harmonization (inwards processing traffic, free zones, transit within the Community, definition of the Community customs territory) (see Ch. III, sec. 8)
- 3) Preferential systems applicable to certain products originating in the AASM and the OCT.

In the course of the discussion of the draft regulations and directives — an account of which is given in the chapters of the Bulletin directly concerned with these problems — several questions were raised which at times went beyond the scope of these discussions.

In this way, the methods of work and procedures used by the Council and the Commission in their relations with the European Parliament came in for criticism. The Members of the Parliament complained of the inadequate time they were allowed to examine drafts submitted. M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission, regretted this state of affairs, but stressed the need to respect certain time-limits and dates. The political groups further expressed their dissatisfaction with the Council's attitude, which, in their opinion, was not sufficiently Community-orientated.

Examination of the proposal for a regulation on the financing of common policy in the sugar sector gave rise to a debate of a political and institutional nature. The Parliament considered that this proposal provided for internal resources, the determination and use of which would be subject to valid parliamentary control, which was not the case. In the motion put to the vote at the end of the discussion, the Parliament therefore called for a substantial strengthening of its powers, notably in budgetary matters, so as to ensure democratic control of Community resources.

Several speakers from different political groups considered it inopportune to raise such an important question of principle during the discussion of a relatively minor technical problem. M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, took a similar stand, considering that the two questions should not be linked.

THE COUNCIL

37th session (17 and 18 June 1968)

On 17 and 18 June 1968 at Luxembourg the Council held a session devoted mainly to agriculture (see Ch. III, secs. 37 and ff.). In particular it reached a general agreement on most of the problems raised by the final drafting of the regulations on the organization of the market in milk and milk products and in beef and veal.

A number of implementing regulations to enable the single market for sugar to enter into force from 1 July 1968, and others concerning various agricultural problems were adopted, and discussion was initiated on the establishment of a standing veterinary committee.

The Council also decided to suspend totally or partially the common customs tariff duty for certain equipment used in the manufacture of aircraft or ships.

It decided on the provisional implementation of the conventions relating to food aid (at the same time requesting extension of the time-limit for lodging the final instruments of acceptance of these conventions) (see Ch. IV, sec. 67). The decision concluding the agreement negotiated by the Community and the Member States with the Lebanon was also formally adopted (see Ch. IV, sec. 61).

Finally the Council gave its approval, as required by the ECSC Treaty, for the granting by the Commission of seven loans, totalling 10 430 056 u.a., to German, French and Dutch companies, for technical research.

38th session (27 and 28 June 1968)

At this session, also held in Luxembourg, the Council adopted a number of regulations (in particular on agriculture and customs harmonization) in preparation for the entry into force of the customs union between the six Member States of the Community on 1 July 1968.

With regard to agriculture (see Ch. III, secs. 39 and 41) it definitively adopted the regulations on milk and milk products and beef and veal, including a number of implementing regulations.

Several other agricultural regulations were also adopted: basic price for pigmeat for the period July to October 1968; adaptation of several basic common market organization regulations to the new nomenclature of the common customs tariff; organization of the markets in processed fruit and vegetable products; implementing regulations concerning oilseeds; organization of markets for the products listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty.

With regard to customs the Council adopted the regulations or decision concerning the implementation of the common customs tariff (CCT) (see Ch. III, sec. 3), the harmonization of customs legislation (origin, customs value of goods), temporary suspension of CCT duties, and alignment with the CCT of duties applicable to certain products.

Three regulations dealing with relations between the Community and the AASM and relating to agricultural products from these States were also adopted by the Council, which further decided to suspend certain CCT duties as between the Community and Israel.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Legal decisions

Case 29/67 De Wendel et Cie, S.A. v. Commission of the European Communities

In its ruling of 11 June 1968, the Court of Justice rejected as partially inadmissible and partially unfounded the suit filed by the De Wendel company on 1 August 1967 and gave its findings on certain problems concerning the ban on price discrimination and publicity of price schedules for steel (ECSC Treaty, Article 60).

The plaintiff had granted certain French and German customers, among whom were four motor-vehicle manufacturers, discounts on the prices published in its schedules for steel. The High Authority considered that the discounts allowed on the basis of the "economic situation" or the "market situation" ran counter to ECSC Treaty Article 60 because they had been granted only to certain buyers. Moreover, with regard to discounts based on "fidelity" or "quantity", the High Authority found that they infringed the rules concerning publicity of prices and conditions of sale, because they had not been published. It therefore fined De Wendel FF 160 000.

The plaintiff filed the suit in question against this decision, arguing that the transactions cited in the case embodied a number of the features of a transaction with unusual characteristics within the meaning of Article 2(1), first clause, of decision No. 30/53 (text amended by decision No. 1/54).

In its ruling the Court defined the concept of "transaction with unusual characteristics", which is different from those of "transactions of special characteristics" and "normal transactions". By the terms of this definition, transactions of the first category are restricted to those which, because of certain features, are unlike, and cannot be compared with, any other transactions concluded by the seller over a specified period.

In this instance, none of the disputed transactions conforms to the "unusual transactions" criteria. The Court concluded that all the transactions in question came within the scope of the Treaty provisions concerning the ban on discrimination and publicity of price-lists, by virtue of which the seller is bound to publish in his price-lists the basic prices and any later modification which may be made to them and applied to normal and special transactions.

THE ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 120th meeting in Luxembourg on 14 June 1968 with M. Jacques Ferry in the chair. M. Barre, Vice-President, and M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission, were present.

M. Barre gave the Committee an account of the general economic situation both in the Community — where production early in 1968 shaped better than had been expected at the end of 1967 — and at international level. M. Colonna di Paliano reviewed the Commission's activity in the course of the last three months and presented the Community's forward programmes for coal and steel during the third quarter of 1968. The reports were followed by a debate.

The Committee also examined the Commission's proposals for a general research programme in the coal sector. It endorsed the programme, which covers seven different projects for a total cost of 3 200 000 u.a. (53% to be borne by the Community).

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 71st plenary session in Brussels from 25 to 27 June 1968.

It re-elected its officers for the business years 1968-1970. M. Berns (Luxembourg, general interests group) was unanimously elected President — in place of M. Major — M. Brenner (Germany, workers' group) and M. de Précigout (France, employers' group) Vice-Presidents.

The retiring President, M. Major, assessed the results obtained in the two previous years, during which he had applied himself to the task of making the Committee into a genuine meeting place for representatives of employers' and workers' organizations. He expressed satisfaction at the existence of a permanent dialogue with the Commission and hoped for a strengthening of existing links.

The Committee adopted the following seven Opinions:

1. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive concerning the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to the system of inwards processing traffic (see Ch.III, sec. 8)

This Opinion was adopted unanimously.

2. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on transit traffic within the Community (see Ch. III, sec. 8)

This Opinion was adopted unanimously with one abstention.

3. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive concerning the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to the system of free zones (see Ch. III, sec. 8)

This Opinion was adopted by 69 votes to 2 with one abstention.

4. Opinion on the general programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade, resulting from disparities between national laws

This Opinion was approved unanimously.

5. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation relating to access to the inland waterways goods transport market (see Ch. III, point 58)

This Opinion was adopted by 68 votes to one with 3 abstentions.

6. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive relating to health problems in intra-Community trade in certain cut fresh meats (see Ch. III, sec. 53)

This Opinion was adopted unanimously.

7. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation concerning the definition of the customs territory of the Community (see Ch. III, sec. 8)

This Opinion was approved without debate.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Rationalization of the Commission's department

Under the Treaty setting up a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, signed in Brussels on 8 April 1965 by the Member States, the Commission was given a mandate to take all necessary steps to carry out the rationalization of its departments within a reasonable time, not exceeding one year.

In February 1968 the Council adopted the Budget fixing the establishment of the single Commission, and Regulation 259/68 fixing the Statute of Service for officials of the European Communities and the arrangements for other staff.

As soon as the above Budget and Regulation were approved, the Commission was able to initiate the implementing phase of the work of reorganizing its departments, begun in July 1967.

The various stages of this reorganization may be summarized as follows:

- i) Defining of responsibilities of the Commission members
- ii) Establishment of the administrative structure of the Commission's departments
- iii) Appointment of Directors-General, Assistant Directors-General and Directors
- iv) Implementation of temporary statutory provisions on resignation subject to compensation
- v) Constitution of a central and local personnel committees, and establishment of the Joint Committee (Commission paritaire)
- vi) Appointment of Heads of Division
- vii) Decisions on final termination of service for all categories of officials
- viii) Assignment of officials in categories A 4 — A 8 and B of the operational budget
- ix) Assignment of officials in categories C and D of the operational budget
- x) Submission of the report of the joint working party studying problems of transfers of departments and staff from Brussels to Luxembourg and vice versa
- xi) Establishment of a contact committee and a joint committee to study disputes concerning assignment brought up by certain officials, and delegation of powers to the Director-General for Personnel and Administration to settle them, in co-operation with the Directors-General concerned, in the best interests of the service and with due consideration of the grounds adduced by the plaintiffs.

The implementation of the measures on resignation subject to compensation specified in Regulation 259/68 resulted in the filing of 525 applications, 242 of which were accepted by the Commission.

The Commission also had to decide on 11 measures of final termination of service concerning officials in categories A 1 to A 3.

From the beginning of March to the end of June 1968, the Commission and its departments had to decide on several thousand assignments — a considerable task in view of the nature of the matters to be settled, with due regard for the interests of the service and of staff.

Arising from these assignments no more than about one hundred applications for transfer were lodged with the Directorate-General for Personnel and Administration for examination by the above-mentioned *ad hoc* Joint Committee.

Transfer operations between Brussels and Luxembourg began on 1 July.

In view of the Commission's obligations and the complexity and scale of the problems to be solved, it may be considered that the operations of reorganizing and establishing the various departments have been a success.

VII. The European Investment Bank

Loan to Turkey

In application of the Outline Contract and the rider thereto signed with the Republic of Turkey, reserving until 31 December 1968 an overall amount of 15 million units of account for the financing of private industrial projects submitted by the Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası (Turkish Industrial Development Bank), the European Investment Bank has decided to allot the equivalent of 0.95 million units of account to the construction of a cement works at Büyük Çekmece, on the Sea of Marmora, 25 miles west of Istanbul.

The fixed investments in the project are estimated at £T 80 million (10 million units of account). The annual production capacity will be 435 000 tons of cement, by dry process.

To meet the country's growing requirements, the Turkish Government has written into its second five-year plan (1968-1972) an increase in cement production from 4.4 million tons in 1967 to 9.9 million tons in 1972, i.e. from 135 kg to 250 kg per head of population. The project is therefore a contribution towards achievement of the targets in the plan.

The European Investment Bank is carrying through this operation as part of its Special Section for the account of the Member States, under the powers conferred upon it with a view to application of the Financial Protocol appended to the Agreement of Association between the European Economic Community and Turkey.

Bond issue in Germany

The European Investment Bank will issue bonds, for a total value of 100 million Deutsche Mark (25 million units of account) on the German capital market; these have been underwritten by a consortium of German banks headed by the Deutsche Bank AG and the Dresdner Bank AG.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 1/2% per annum and will be offered to the public at 99% from 6 June 1968 onwards. The 10-year bonds are not redeemable before maturity.

The bonds, of a nominal amount of DM 500, DM 1 000 and DM 5 000 each, are redeemable at par at the end of the term of the loan. Application will be made for quotation on the Frankfurt, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich Stock Exchanges.

The proceeds from this issue will be used by the Bank for its general lending operations. It is the Bank's third public bond issue in Germany.

Miscellaneous

Visit of M. Jean Rey to Turkey

After his official visit to Turkey at the beginning of June,¹ M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, sent the following telegrams:

a) to H.E. S. Demirel, Prime Minister:

On leaving your beautiful country, I wish to thank you for the splendid welcome you gave us, in the best tradition of the hospitality for which your country is known. The visit was a complete success. Madame Rey and the members of the Commission delegation who accompanied me are at one with me in thanking you most heartily.

After talking with you and with the representatives of the various authorities I was able to meet, and seeing at first hand the remarkable equipment, development and modernization efforts the Turkish people are making, I am quite sure that your country, without losing its own precious traits, will one day be one of the most dynamic elements of the European Community.

Please convey our respects and thanks to Madame Demirel and our pleasure and gratitude to all those who helped to make the visit so pleasant, interesting and useful.

b) to H.E. I.S. Caglayangil, Foreign Minister:

I cannot leave Turkish soil to return to Brussels without telling you how much all our delegation appreciated your country's wonderful hospitality and the valuable talks and contacts we were able to have both with the highest national authorities and with local personalities.

I feel no doubt that, given the remarkable energy, goodwill and determination shown by the Turkish people, our association will develop fully to its ultimate goal.

M. Jean Rey, Doctor *honoris causa* of the University of Oxford

M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, received the degree of Doctor *honoris causa* of the University of Oxford on 26 June 1968.

During his stay in Britain, M. Rey was received by the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, and by a number of other political leaders.

M. Barre in the United States

Between 4 and 12 June 1968 M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities with special responsibility for economic and financial affairs, visited several United States cities, including Washington, Boston and New York.

¹ See also Ch. V, sec. 69.

During his official visit to Washington on 4, 5 and 6 June, M. Barre met Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Fowler, and members of the Administration. He also had talks with the authorities of the Federal Reserve Board, the IMF and with a number of American economists.

After a visit to Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on 7 June, M. Barre was in New York on 10, 11 and 12 June when he contacted banking, economic and financial circles.

Exchange of telegrams between President Johnson and M. Jean Rey

On 1 July 1968 President Johnson sent M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, the following telegram:

"The achievement of your customs union today represents the realization of a ten-year-old dream. This event will go down in history as a landmark on the road to European unity. This movement towards unity answers the profound aspirations of the nations of Europe. It strengthens the partnership between America and Europe. It is in the fullest sense devoted to the cause of world peace and prosperity."

President Rey replied by the following message to President Johnson:

"I have been very moved by your message of 1 July and thank you most sincerely for it.

The achievement of the European customs union is indeed a great event for us; I am very grateful to you for having associated yourself with it.

I fully share your view that this stage will strengthen the partnership between the United States and our Community for the greater good of world progress and peace."

Reception by the Commission of Latin American personalities

The Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), M. Carlos Quintana, paid an official visit to the Commission on 21 June. He was accompanied by the Chilean Ambassador to the Communities, M. Alfonso Santa Cruz, former Assistant Executive Secretary of ECLA.

M. Quintana was received by the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, and by M. Eduardo Martino, the Commission member with special responsibility for external affairs. The talks concerned closer co-operation between ECLA and the Commission and aid to the developing countries.

The Secretary-General of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (Permanent Secretariat), M. Carlos Manuel Castillo, also paid an official visit to the Commission on 28 June.

Discussions concerned the possibility of closer co-operation between this organization and the Commission.

A delegation from the European Centre of Publicly-owned Undertakings received by the Commission

On 5 June Professor Lionello Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, received in Brussels a delegation from the European Centre of Publicly-owned Undertakings led by its President, M. C. Rogissart, its Secretary-General, M. H. Gironella, and the President of the Social Committee of the Centre, M. G. Glisenti.

The social situation in the Community and the Community's social policy were examined. The development of co-operation between the Centre and the Commission was also discussed.

PUBLICATIONS

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

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

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- Question écrite n° 348/67 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Institutionnalisation de consultations sur les problèmes intéressant les fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes (No. 348/67 by M. Oele to the Commission: Institutionalization of consultations on matters concerning the officials of the European Communities) No. C 56, 7.6.68
- Question écrite n° 23/68 de M. Pedini à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Participation de la Banque européenne d'investissement au financement des crédits à l'exportation (No. 23/68 by M. Pedini to the Commission: Participation of the European Investment Bank in the financing of export credits) No. C 56, 7.6.68
- Question écrite n° 25/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Les récents accords internationaux concernant le marché de l'or et leurs conséquences pour les Communautés européennes (No. 25/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Recent international agreements on the gold market and their consequences for the European Communities) No. C 56, 7.6.68
- Question écrite n° 32/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Etalement des vacances dans les pays des Communautés européennes (No. 32/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Staggering of holidays in the countries of the European Communities) No. C 56, 7.6.68
- Question écrite n° 34/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Contribution du F.E.O.G.A. à la réparation des dommages causés en Italie par les inondations de l'automne de 1966 (No. 34/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Contribution from the EAGGF to the repair of damage caused in Italy by the floods of Autumn 1966) No. C 56, 7.6.68
- Question écrite n° 38/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (No. 38/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Common organization of the market in sugar) No. C 56, 7.6.68
- Question écrite n° 39/68 de M. Estève à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Procédure de mise en adjudication de travaux d'intérêt public dans les six pays de la Communauté (No. 39/68 by M. Estève to the Commission: Procedure for awarding public works contracts in the six Community countries) No. C 56, 7.6.68
- Question écrite n° 43/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Remise de lettres de créance (No. 43/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Presentation of letters of credence) No. C 56, 7.6.68

- Question écrite n° 27/68 de M. Deringer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Redevances appliquées par la France aux opérations faisant l'objet d'une déclaration en douane (No. 27/68 by M. Deringer to the Commission: Charges levied by France on transactions requiring a customs declaration) No. C 60, 15.6.68
- Question écrite n° 33/68 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Subventions à l'exportation à l'industrie française de la chaussure (No. 33/68 by M. Oele to the Commission: Export subsidies for the French footwear industry) No. C 60, 15.6.68
- Question écrite n° 42/68 de M. Illerhaus à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique des transports et politique régionale (No. 42/68 by M. Illerhaus to the Commission: Transport policy and regional policy) No. C 60, 15.6.68
- Question écrite n° 45/68 de M. Troclet à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Activité du groupe spécial de travail chargé de l'application de l'article 119 du traité de la CEE (No. 45/68 by M. Troclet to the Commission: Activity of the Special Working Party to inquire into the Application of Article 119 of the EEC Treaty) No. C 60, 15.6.68
- Question écrite n° 46/68 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Utilisation de la poudre de lait entier comme aide alimentaire (No. 46/68 by M. Richarts to the Commission: Use of whole milk powder as food aid) No. C 60, 15.6.68
- Question écrite n° 70/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droit de statistique appliqué par l'Italie à l'importation de marchandises (No. 70/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Statistical duty applied by Italy on imports of goods) No. C 60, 15.6.68
- Question écrite n° 321/67 de M. Dittrich au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réglementation communautaire des spécialités pharmaceutiques (No. 321/67 by M. Dittrich to the Council: Community regulations on branded pharmaceuticals) No. C 61, 17.6.68
- Question écrite n° 346/67 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exportations néerlandaises de vin vers la république fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 346/67 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Dutch exports of wine to Germany) No. C 61, 17.6.68
- Question écrite n° 9/68 de M. Armengaud au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décision n° 67/491/CEE, du 25 juillet 1967, des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres prévoyant des dispositions spéciales applicables aux produits oléagineux originaires des E.A.M.A. et P.T.O.M. (No. 9/68 by M. Armengaud to the Council: Decision No. 67/491/CEE of 25 July 1967 by the Representatives of the Member State Governments making special arrangements for vegetable oil products originating in the AASM and OCT) No. C 61, 17.6.68
- Question écrite n° 13/68 de M. Dröscher à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Législations nationales en matière vinicole (No. 13/68 by M. Dröscher to the Commission: National legislation on wine production) No. C 61, 17.6.68
- Question écrite n° 21/68 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Organigramme des services de la Commission des Communautés européennes (No. 21/68 by Mlle Lulling to the Commission: Staff establishment of the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 61, 17.6.68
- Question écrite n° 26/68 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Les récents accords internationaux concernant le marché de l'or et leurs conséquences pour les Communautés européennes (No. 26/68 by M. Vredeling to the Council: Recent international agreements on the gold market and their consequences for the European Communities) No. C 61, 17.6.68

Question écrite n° 35/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droits d'accise sur le vin, l'alcool et les spiritueux (No. 35/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Excise duties on wines and spirits) No. C 61, 17.6.68

Question écrite n° 49/68 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Bureau d'information à Luxembourg (No. 49/68 by M. Berkhouwer to the Commission: Community information office in Luxembourg) No. C 61, 17.6.68

Preliminary acts — Information

Renvoi aux avis, émis par le Parlement européen durant sa session de mai 1968, sur des propositions de la Commission au Conseil (Recapitulatory list of opinions rendered by the European Parliament, during its session of May 1968, on Commission proposals to the Council) No. C 60, 15.6.68

Information

Bourses de recherche « Robert Schuman » (Robert Schuman Research Scholarships) No. C 61, 17.6.68

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement (CEE) n° 666/68 du Conseil, du 30 juin 1968, modifiant l'article 6 et les annexes A et B du règlement n° 217/67/CEE (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 666/68 of 30 June 1968 amending Article 6 and Annexes A and B of Regulation No. 217/67/CEE) No. L 124, 1.6.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 667/68 du Conseil, du 30 mai 1968, adaptant certaines dispositions du règlement n° 160/66/CEE aux mesures d'organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 667/68 of 30 May 1968 adapting certain provisions of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE to the measures for a common organization of the market in sugar) No. L 124, 1.6.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 668/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 668/68 of 31 May 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 124, 1.6.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 669/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 669/68 of 31 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 124, 1.6.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 670/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 670/68 of 31 May 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 124, 1.6.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 671/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 671/68 of 31 May 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 124, 1.6.68

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| Règlement (CEE) n° 672/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 672/68 of 31 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 673/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 673/68 of 31 May 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 674/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 674/68 of 31 May 1968 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 675/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 675/68 of 31 May 1968 fixing the amount of the refund on oilseeds) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 676/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 676/68 of 31 May 1968 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 677/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, relatif aux conditions d'octroi des montants compensatoires pour le blé dur et l'orge en stock à la fin de la campagne 1967/1968 (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 677/68 of 31 May 1968 on the conditions for granting compensatory amounts for durum wheat and barley in stock at the end of the 1967/1968 marketing year) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 678/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, fixant les prix de référence valables pour les tomates (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 678/68 of 31 May 1968 fixing the reference prices for tomatoes) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 679/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, fixant les prix de référence pour les pêches (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 679/68 of 31 May 1968 fixing the reference prices for peaches) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 680/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, modifiant la période prévue par le règlement n° 941/67/CEE pour la préfixation du prélèvement et de la restitution applicables aux aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 680/68 of 31 May 1968 amending the period specified by Regulation No. (EEC) 941/67 for advance fixing of the levies and refunds on compound animal feedingstuffs based on cereals) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 681/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, portant nouvelle prorogation du règlement n° 1008/67/CEE relatif au prix spécial à l'importation et des décisions, du 30 juin 1967 et 17 janvier 1968, relatives aux mesures spéciales d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 681/68 of 31 May 1968 again extending Regulation No. 1008/67/CEE on the special import prices and the decisions of 30 June 1967 and 17 January 1968 on special intervention measures in the beef and veal sector) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 682/68 de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et le riz décortiqué exportés sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 682/68 of 31 May 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and husked rice exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |

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| Règlement (CEE) n° 683/68 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz, y compris les aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 683/68 of 30 May 1968 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice, including compound animal feedingstuffs) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 684/68 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour les produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz, y compris les aliments composés (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 684/68 of 30 May 1968 fixing the refunds on products processed from cereals and rice, including compound animal feedingstuffs) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Règlement (Euratom) n° 685/68 du Conseil, du 30 mai 1968, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés aux Pays-Bas (Council Regulation No. (Euratom) 685/68 of 30 May 1968 modifying the conditions applicable to the pay and social security of staff of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre working in the Netherlands) | No. L 125, | 5.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 686/68 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 686/68 of 4 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 125, | 5.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 687/68 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 687/68 of 4 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 125, | 5.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 688/68 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 688/68 of 4 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 125, | 5.6.68 |
| Décision n° 663/68/CECA de la Commission, du 29 mai 1968, portant modification de la recommandation n° 1-64 de la Haute Autorité, du 15 janvier 1964, aux gouvernements des Etats membres relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (Commission Decision No. (ECSC) 663/68 of 29 May 1968 amending High Authority Recommendation No. 1-64 of 15 January 1964 to the Governments of the Member States concerning the raising of Community frontier protection on iron and steel products) | No. L 125, | 5.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 689/68 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 689/68 of 5 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 126, | 6.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 690/68 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 690/68 of 5 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 126, | 6.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 691/68 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 691/68 of 5 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 126, | 6.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 692/68 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 41/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement et de la restitution pour les aliments composés à base de produits laitiers et le lait en poudre destinés à l'alimentation du bétail (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 692/68 of 5 June 1968 | | |

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| amending Regulation No. (EEC) 41/67 with respect to advance fixing of the levy and refund on compound animal feedingstuffs based on milk products and milk powder) | No. L 126, | 6.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 693/68 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 693/68 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 127, | 7.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 694/68 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 694/68 of 6 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 127, | 7.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 695/68 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 695/68 of 6 June 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 127, | 7.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 696/68 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 696/68 of 6 June 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 127, | 7.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 697/68 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 697/68 of 6 June 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) | No. L 127, | 7.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 698/68 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 698/68 of 6 June 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) | No. L 127, | 7.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 699/68 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1968, complétant, en ce qui concerne l'Autriche, le règlement n° 887/67/CEE établissant la liste des organismes émetteurs de certificats destinés à permettre l'admission de certains produits laitiers dans certaines positions tarifaires (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 699/68 of 6 June 1968 supplementing, for Austria, Regulation No. (EEC) 887/67 establishing the list of agencies issuing import licences for certain milk products of certain tariff headings) | No. L 127, | 7.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 700/68 de la Commission, du 7 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 700/68 of 7 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 128, | 8.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 701/68 de la Commission, du 7 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 701/68 of 7 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 128, | 8.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 702/68 de la Commission, du 7 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 702/68 of 7 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 128, | 8.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 703/68 de la Commission, du 7 juin 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 703/68 of 7 June 1968 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds) | No. L 128, | 8.6.68 |

- Règlement (CEE) n° 704/68 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 704/68 of 10 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 129, 11.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 705/68 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 705/68 of 10 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 129, 11.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 706/68 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 706/68 of 10 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 129, 11.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 707/68 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1968, fixant la restitution pour les œufs en coquille exportés sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 707/68 of 22 May 1968 fixing the refund on eggs in shell exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 129, 11.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 708/68 du Conseil, du 11 juin 1968, définissant des mesures d'intervention particulières dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 708/68 of 11 June 1968 defining special intervention measures in the pigmeat sector) No. L 130, 12.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 709/68 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 709/68 of 11 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 130, 12.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 710/68 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 710/68 of 11 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 130, 12.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 711/68 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 711/68 of 11 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 130, 12.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 712/68 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 712/68 of 11 June 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 130, 12.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 713/68 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 713/68 of 12 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 131, 13.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 714/68 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 714/68 of 12 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 131, 13.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 715/68 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 715/68 of 12 June 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 131, 13.6.68

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| Règlement (CEE) n° 716/68 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 716/68 of 12 June 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L131, 13.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 717/68 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 717/68 of 12 June 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) | No. L 131, 13.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 718/68 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 718/68 of 12 June 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) | No. L 131, 13.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 719/68 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1968, modifiant le règlement n° (CEE) 710/68 en ce qui concerne les primes fixées pour le malt torréfié de froment (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 719/68 of 12 June 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 710/68 with respect to the premiums fixed for roasted wheat malt) | No. L 131, 13.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 720/68 de la Commission, du 13 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 720/68 of 13 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 132, 14.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 721/68 de la Commission, du 13 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 721/68 of 13 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 132, 14.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 722/68 de la Commission, du 13 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 722/68 of 13 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 132, 14.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 723/68 de la Commission, du 13 juin 1968, fixant pour chaque Etat membre la différence de prix du sucre blanc applicable pour le calcul du prélèvement et de la restitution dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 723/68 of 13 June 1968 fixing for each Member State the price difference for white sugar applicable in calculating the levy and the refund on products processed from fruit and vegetables) | No. L 132, 14.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 724/68 de la Commission, du 13 juin 1968, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 724/68 of 13 June 1968 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell) | No. L 132, 14.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 725/68 de la Commission, du 14 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 725/68 of 14 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 133, 15.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 726/68 de la Commission, du 14 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 726/68 of 14 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 133, 15.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 727/68 de la Commission, du 14 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 727/68 of 14 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 133, 15.6.68 |

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| Règlement (CEE) n° 728/68 de la Commission, du 14 juin 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 728/68 of 14 June 1968 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds) | No. L 133, 15.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 729/68 de la Commission, du 14 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 729/68 of 14 June, 1968 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) | No. L 133, 15.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 730/68 de la Commission, du 14 juin 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 730/68 of 14 June 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) | No. L 133, 15.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 731/68 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 731/68 of 17 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 134, 18.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 732/68 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 732/68 of 17 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 134, 18.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 733/68 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 733/68 of 17 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 134, 18.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 734/68 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1968, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits d'œufs (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 734/68 of 17 June 1968 fixing the supplementary amounts for egg products) | No. L 134, 18.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 736/68 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 736/68 of 18 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 135, 19.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 737/68 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 737/68 of 18 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 135, 19.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 738/68 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 738/68 of 18 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 135, 19.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 739/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, fixant les règles générales pour l'octroi d'aides au stockage privé dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 739/68 of 18 June 1968 laying down the general rules for granting aid towards the holding of private stocks of pigmeat) | No. L 136, 20.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 740/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les pêches (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 740/68 of 18 June 1968 fixing the basic price and buying-in price for peaches) | No. L 136, 20.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 741/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les citrons (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 741/68 of 18 June 1968 fixing the basic price and buying-in price for lemons) | No. L 136, 20.6.68 |

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| Règlement (CEE) n° 742/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les tomates (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 742/68 of 18 June 1968 fixing the basic price and buying-in price for tomatoes) | No. L 136, 20.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 743/68 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 743/68 of 19 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 136, 20.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 744/68 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 744/68 of 19 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 136, 20.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 745/68 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 745/68 of 19 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 136, 20.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 748/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, relatif aux règles générales pour le report d'une partie de la production de sucre à la campagne sucrière suivante (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 748/68 of 18 June 1968 on the general rules for carrying forward part of the output of sugar to the following sugar year) | No. L 137, 21.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 749/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention sur le marché intérieur dans le secteur du sucre pendant la campagne 1967/68 (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 749/68 of 18 June 1968 on the financing of intervention on the home sugar market during the 1967/1968 marketing year) | No. L 137, 21.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 750/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, établissant les règles générales de compensation des frais de stockage dans le secteur du sucre (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 750/68 of 18 June 1968 laying down general rules for compensation for sugar storage costs) | No. L 137, 21.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 751/68 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 751/68 of 20 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 137, 21.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 752/68 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 752/68 of 20 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 137, 21.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 753/68 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 753/68 of 20 June 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 137, 21.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 754/68 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 754/68 of 20 June 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 137, 21.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 755/68 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 755/68 of 20 June 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) | No. L 137, 21.6.68 |

- Règlement (CEE) n° 756/68 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 756/68 of 20 June 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 137, 21.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 735/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, modifiant certaines dispositions des règlements n°s 83/67/CEE et 372/67/CEE (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 735/68 of 18 June 1968 amending certain provisions of Regulations Nos. (EEC) 83/67 and (EEC) 372/67) No. L 138, 21.6.68
- Règlement (Euratom) n° 758/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés en république fédérale d'Allemagne (Council Regulation No. (Euratom) 758/68 of 18 June 1968 modifying the conditions applicable to the pay and social security of staff of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre working in Germany) No. L 139, 22.6.68
- Règlement (Euratom) n° 759/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés aux Pays-Bas (Council Regulation No. (Euratom) 759/68 of 18 June 1968 modifying the conditions applicable to the pay and social security of staff of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre working in the Netherlands) No. L 139, 22.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) 760/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, portant nouvelle prorogation de la durée de validité des règlements n° 214/67/CEE et n° 407/67/CEE (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 760/68 of 18 June 1968 further prolonging the term of validity of Regulations Nos. (EEC) 214/67 and (EEC) 407/67) No. L 139, 22.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 761/68 de la Commission, du 21 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 761/68 of 21 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 139, 22.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 762/68 de la Commission, du 21 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 762/68 of 21 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 139, 22.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 763/68 de la Commission, du 21 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 763/68 of 21 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 139, 22.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 764/68 de la Commission, du 21 juin 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 764/68 of 21 June 1968 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds) No. L 139, 22.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 746/68 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1968, modifiant et complétant le règlement n° 118/66/CEE relatif à la fiche d'exploitation du réseau d'information comptable agricole (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 746/68 of 20 June 1968 amending and supplementing Regulation No. (EEC) 118/66 on the questionnaire for the agricultural accounting information network) No. 140, 22.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 747/68 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1968, portant modification du règlement n° 184/66/CEE relatif à la collecte, la vérification et la transmission des données comptables recueillies en vue de la constatation des revenus dans les exploitations agricoles (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 747/68 of 20 June 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 184/66 concerning the collection, checking and communication of accounting data obtained for the purpose of ascertaining farm incomes) No. L 140, 22.6.68

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| Règlement (CEE) n° 757/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 358/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la quantité de Cheddar faisant l'objet de mesures nationales d'intervention en France qui peut être exportée vers les autres Etats membres (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 757/68 of 18 June 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 358/67 as regards the quantity of Cheddar cheese which has been the subject of national intervention measures in France and which may be exported to the other Member States) | No. L 141, 24.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 771/68 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 771/68 of 24 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 142, 25.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 772/68 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 772/68 of 24 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 142, 25.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 773/68 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 773/68 of 24 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 142, 25.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 774/68 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1968, établissant les modalités d'application du système de compensation des frais de stockage dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 774/68 of 24 June 1968 laying down the implementing procedures for the system of compensation for sugar storage costs) | No. L 142, 25.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 765/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, établissant les règles générales applicables à la restitution à la production pour le sucre utilisé dans l'industrie chimique (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 765/68 of 18 June 1968 laying down general rules for the refund to producers in respect of sugar used in the chemical industry) | No. L 143, 25.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 766/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, établissant les règles générales concernant l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation de sucre (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 766/68 of 18 June 1968 laying down general rules for granting export refunds for sugar) | No. L 143, 25.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 767/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, fixant les prix d'intervention pour le sucre de betterave brut pour la campagne sucrière 1968/1969 (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 767/68 of 18 June 1968 fixing the intervention prices for unrefined beet sugar for the 1968/1969 marketing year) | No. L 143, 25.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 768/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, établissant les règles générales relatives à la dénaturation du sucre en vue de l'alimentation animale (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 768/68 of 18 June 1968 laying down general rules relating to the denaturing of sugar for use in animal feeds) | No. L 143, 25.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 769/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, arrêtant les mesures nécessaires pour compenser la différence entre les prix nationaux du sucre et les prix valables à partir du 1 ^{er} juillet 1968 (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 769/68 of 18 June 1968 laying down the measures required to compensate the difference between the national prices for sugar and the prices in force as from 1 July 1968) | No. L 143, 25.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 770/68 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, relatif à la fixation à l'avance des prélèvements dans le secteur du sucre (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 770/68 of 18 June 1968 on the advance fixing of levies in the sugar sector) | No. L 143, 25.6.68 |

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| Règlement (CEE) n° 775/68 du Conseil, du 24 juin 1968, prorogeant la durée de validité du règlement (CEE) n° 253/68 fixant les modalités d'application du régime d'importation pour les agrumes originaires et en provenance de Turquie (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 775/68 of 24 June 1968 extending the term of validity of Regulation No. (EEC) 253/68 laying down the procedures for implementing the arrangements applicable to imports of citrus fruits from Turkey) | No. L 144, 26.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 776/68 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 776/68 of 25 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 144, 26.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 777/68 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 777/68 of 25 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 144, 26.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 778/68 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 778/68 of 25 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 144, 26.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 779/68 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 779/68 of 26 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 145, 27.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 780/68 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 780/68 of 26 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 145, 27.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 781/68 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 781/68 of 26 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 145, 27.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 782/68 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1968, établissant les modalités d'application en ce qui concerne l'achat de sucre par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 782/68 of 26 June 1968 laying down the implementing procedures for the purchase of sugar by the intervention agencies) | No. L 145, 27.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 783/68 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1968, relatif à la communication de la redevance applicable aux sucres se trouvant en stock le 1 ^{er} juillet 1968 (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 783/68 of 26 June 1968 on communication of the charge levied on sugar in stock on 1 July 1968) | No. L 145, 27.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 784/68 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1968, fixant les modalités de calcul des prix C.A.F. du sucre blanc et du sucre brut (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 784/68 of 26 June 1968 fixing the procedure for calculating cif prices of white sugar and raw sugar) | No. L 145, 27.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 785/68 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1968, fixant la qualité type et les modalités de calcul du prix C.A.F. de la mélasse (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 785/68 of 26 June 1968 fixing the standard quality and the procedure for calculating the cif price of molasses) | No. L 145, 27.6.68 |

- Règlement (CEE) n° 786/68 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1968, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les tomates par le règlement (CEE) n° 742/68 du Conseil (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 786/68 of 25 June 1968 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the buying-in price specified for tomatoes by Council Regulation No. (EEC) 742/68) No. L 145, 27.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 787/68 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1968, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat pour les pêches par le règlement (CEE) n° 740/68 du Conseil (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 787/68 of 25 June 1968 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the buying-in price specified for peaches by Council Regulation No. (EEC) 740/68) No. L 145, 27.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 788/68 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1968, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les citrons par le règlement (CEE) n° 741/68 du Conseil (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 788/68 of 25 June 1968 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the buying-in price specified for lemons in Council Regulation No. (EEC) 741/68) No. L 145, 27.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 789/68 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1968, relatif aux conditions d'octroi d'une indemnité compensatrice pour le maïs en stock dans les zones de production excédentaire à la fin de la campagne 1967/1968 (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 789/68 of 26 June 1968 on the conditions of granting compensation for maize in storage in surplus production areas at the end of the 1967/1968 marketing year) No. L 145, 27.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 790/68 de la Commission, du 21 juin 1968, fixant la restitution pour les œufs en coquille exportés sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 790/68 of 21 June 1968 fixing the refund on eggs in shell exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 147, 28.6.68
- Décision n° 791/68/CECA de la Commission, du 26 juin 1968, relative à la perception jusqu'au 31 décembre 1968 des prélèvements prévus aux articles 49 et 50 du traité instituant la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier (Commission Decision No. (ECSC) 791/68 of 26 June on the charging until 31 December 1968 of the levies specified in Articles 49 and 50 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community) No. L 147, 28.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 792/68 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 792/68 of 27 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 147, 28.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 793/68 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 793/68 of 27 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 147, 28.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 794/68 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 794/68 of 27 June 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 147, 28.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 795/68 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 795/68 of 27 June 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 147, 28.6.68

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| Règlement (CEE) n° 796/68 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 796/68 of 27 June 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) | No. L 147, 28.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 797/68 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 797/68 of 27 June 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) | No. L 147, 28.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 798/68 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 798/68 of 27 June 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) | No. L 147, 28.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 802/68 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1968, relatif à la définition commune de la notion d'origine des marchandises (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 802/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods) | No. L 148, 28.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 803/68 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1968, relatif à la valeur en douane des marchandises (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 803/68 of 27 June 1968 on the customs valuation of goods) | No. L 148, 28.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 804/68 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1968, portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 804/68 of 27 June 1968 setting up a common organization of the market in milk and milk products) | No. L 148, 28.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 805/68 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1968, portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 805/68 of 27 June 1968 setting up a common organization of the market in beef and veal) | No. L 148, 28.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 799/68 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1968, dérogeant, à titre temporaire et pour certaines marchandises, aux dispositions du règlement n° 160/66/CEE relatives au mode de calcul des montants des éléments mobiles (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 799/68 of 27 June 1968 derogating temporarily in respect of certain goods from the provisions of Regulation No. (EEC) 160/66 on the method of calculating the amounts of the variable components) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 800/68 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1968, relatif au régime applicable aux produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz originaires des Etats africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 800/68 of 27 June 1968 on the arrangements for products processed from cereals and rice originating in the AASM and the OCT) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 801/68 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1968, portant nouvelle prorogation de l'application de l'article 2 et de l'article 3 sous b) du règlement n° 127/67/CEE (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 801/68 of 27 June 1968 further prolonging the application of Article 2 and Article 3(b) of Regulation No. (EEC) 127/67) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 806/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 806/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 807/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 807/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |

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| Règlement (CEE) n° 808/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 808/68 of 28 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 809/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 809/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 810/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 810/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 811/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 811/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 813/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation de produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz, y compris les aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 813/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice, including compound animal feedingstuffs) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 814/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour les produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz, y compris les aliments composés (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 814/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the refunds on products processed from cereals and rice, including compound animal feedingstuffs) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 815/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 815/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 816/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 816/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 817/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 817/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 818/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 818/68 of 28 June 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 819/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 819/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 820/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 820/68 of 28 June 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) | No. L 149, 29.6.68 |

- Règlement (CEE) n° 821/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, relatif à la définition, applicable pour l'octroi de la restitution à l'exportation, des grains mondés et des grains perlés de céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 821/68 of 28 June 1968 on the definition of husked and pearled cereal grains applicable for granting the export refund) No. L 149, 29.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 822/68 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1968, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles applicables pendant le troisième trimestre de l'année 1968 à l'importation dans les Etats membres des marchandises auxquelles s'applique le règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 822/68 of 29 June 1968 fixing the amounts of the variable components applicable during the third quarter of 1968 to imports into the Member States of goods subject to Council Regulation No. (EEC) 160/66) No. L 150, 29.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 812/68 du Conseil, du 28 juin 1968, portant suspension partielle et temporaire de certains droits du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 812/68 of 28 June 1968 temporarily reducing certain Common Customs Tariff duties) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 823/68 du Conseil, du 28 juin 1968, déterminant les groupes de produits et les dispositions spéciales relatives au calcul des prélèvements dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 823/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the product groups and laying down the special provisions for the calculation of levies on milk and milk products) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 824/68 du Conseil, du 28 juin 1968, fixant les prix de seuil pour certains produits laitiers pour la campagne laitière 1968/1969 (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 824/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1968/1969 milk year) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 825/68 du Conseil, du 28 juin 1968, fixant les aides accordées pour le lait écrémé et le lait écrémé en poudre destinés à l'alimentation des animaux, valables pour la campagne laitière 1968/1969 (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 825/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the aids granted for the 1968/1969 milk year in respect of skim milk and skim milk powder intended for cattle feed) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 826/68 du Conseil, du 28 juin 1968, fixant le prix de base et la qualité type du porc abattu, valables pour la période du 1^{er} juillet au 31 octobre 1968 (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 826/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs from 1 July to 31 October 1968) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 827/68 du Conseil, du 28 juin 1968, portant organisation commune des marchés pour certains produits énumérés à l'annexe II du traité (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 827/68 of 28 June 1968 setting up common organizations of the market for certain products listed in Annex II to the Treaty) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 828/68 du Conseil, du 28 juin 1968, modifiant à nouveau le règlement (CEE) n° 355/68 en ce qui concerne la prolongation de la campagne laitière 1967/1968 (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 828/68 of 28 June 1968 again amending Regulation No. (EEC) 355/68 by extending the 1967/1968 milk year) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 829/68 du Conseil, du 28 juin 1968, prorogeant à nouveau le règlement (CEE) n° 356/68 prévoyant des mesures dérogatoires dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 829/68 of 28 June 1968 again extending Regulation No. (EEC) 356/68 providing for derogations in the beef and veal sector) No. L 151, 30.6.68

- Règlement (CEE) n° 830/68 du Conseil, du 28 juin 1968, portant modification des règlements n°s 120/67/CEE, 121/67/CEE, 122/67/CEE et 359/67/CEE, portant organisation commune des marchés dans les secteurs des céréales, de la viande de porc, des œufs et du riz (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 830/68 of 28 June 1968 amending Regulations Nos. (EEC) 120/67, (EEC) 121/67, (EEC) 122/67 and (EEC) 359/67 on the common organizations of the market in cereals, pigmeat, eggs and rice) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 831/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 831/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the refund to producers of olive oil used in the manufacture of fish and vegetable preserves) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 832/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, fixant la restitution pour le sucre blanc exporté sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du Traité (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 832/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the refund on white sugar exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 833/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, établissant les modalités d'application concernant la dénaturation du sucre en vue de l'alimentation animale (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 833/68 of 28 June 1968 laying down the implementing procedures for the denaturing of sugar for use in animal feeds) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 834/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, fixant pour la campagne sucrière 1968/1969 le montant du remboursement et le montant de la cotisation pour la compensation des frais de stockage dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 834/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing for the 1968/1969 sugar year the amount of the refund and the amount of the contribution for compensating storage costs in the sugar sector) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 835/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, établissant les modalités d'application concernant la restitution à la production pour le sucre utilisé dans l'industrie chimique (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 835/68 of 28 June 1968 laying down the implementing procedures for the refund to producers of sugar used in the chemical industry) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 836/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, relatif aux certificats d'importation et d'exportation pour le sucre, les betteraves à sucre et la mélasse (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 836/68 of 28 June 1968 on import and export licences for sugar, sugar beet and molasses) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 837/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, relatif aux modalités d'application du prélèvement dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 837/68 of 28 June 1968 on the procedures for implementing the levy in the sugar sector) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 838/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, fixant les restitutions à la production pour le sucre blanc utilisé dans l'industrie chimique (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 838/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the refunds to producers of white sugar used in the chemical industry) No. L 151, 30.6.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 839/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, concernant les modalités d'application pour les restitutions lors de l'exportation de sucre (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 839/68 of 28 June 1968 on the procedures for implementing the refunds on exports of sugar) No. L 151, 30.6.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 840/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, fixant les primes de dénaturation du sucre en vue de l'alimentation animale (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 840/68 of 28 June 1968 fixing the denaturing premiums for sugar for use in animal feeds)

No. L 151, 30.6.68

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Missions de pays tiers (Grèce) (Missions of non-member countries — Greece)

No. C 54, 4.6.68

Représentations d'Etats d'outre-mer associés (Gabon) (Delegations of associated overseas states — Gabon)

No. C 57, 11.6.68

Missions de pays tiers (Ouganda) (Missions of non-member countries — Uganda)

No. C 57, 11.6.68

THE COUNCIL

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Décision du Conseil, du 30 mai 1968, portant conclusion des accords négociés, au titre de l'article XXIV, paragraphe 6, du GATT, avec les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Royaume-Uni concernant certains types de tabacs fabriqués et certains produits pétroliers (Council Decision of 30 May 1968 concluding the agreements negotiated under Article XXIV, paragraph 6, of GATT with the United States of America and the United Kingdom on certain types of manufactured tobacco and certain petroleum products)

No. L 131, 13.6.68

Décision du Conseil, du 30 mai 1968, portant conclusion de l'accord négocié, au titre de l'article XXVIII du GATT, avec les Etats-Unis d'Amérique concernant les concessions accordées à la Communauté économique européenne à la suite de la réforme du tarif douanier américain (Council Decision of 30 May 1968 concluding the agreement negotiated under Article XXVIII of GATT with the United States of America on the concessions granted to the European Economic Community subsequent to the reform of the American customs tariff)

No. L 131, 13.6.68

Décision du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, portant suspension du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable au copolymère d'acrylate d'éthyle et d'éther chloro-éthylvinyle, présenté sous forme de blocs, de la position ex 39.02 C XIV a) du tarif douanier commun [Council Decision of 18 June 1968 temporarily reducing the Common Customs Tariff duty applicable to ethyl acrylate and chloroethylvinyl ether copolymers in the form of blocks, ex Common Customs Tariff heading 39.02 C XIV (a)]

No. L 137, 21.6.68

Décision du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, prorogeant la suspension totale des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à certains matériels utilisés pour l'équipement des avions (Council Decision of 18 June 1968 prolonging the suspension of the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain equipment used in fitting out aircraft)

No. L 141, 24.6.68

Décision du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable aux amines, de constitution chimique non définie, de la position ex 38.19 Q IV, et aux résines époxydes, sous forme liquide ou pâteuse ou en poudres, de la position ex 39.01 C IV, destinées à la construction d'avions (Council Decision of 18 June 1968 suspending the Common Customs Tariff duty on amines of undefined chemical composition, ex heading 38.19 Q IV, and to epoxy resins in liquid or paste form or powdered, ex heading 39.01 C IV, intended for use in the manufacture of aircraft)

No. L 141, 24.6.68

Décision du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, portant suspension totale ou partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à certains produits destinés à être incorporés dans la construction d'avions ou à être utilisés à des fins d'entretien ou de réparation sur des avions ou des hélicoptères d'un poids à vide de 2 000 kg exclus à 15 000 kg inclus (Council Decision of 18 June 1968 suspending or temporarily reducing the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain products intended for use in the manufacture of aircraft or in the maintenance or repair of aircraft or helicopters of a tare weight of over 2 000 kg but not exceeding 15 000 kg)

No. L 141, 24.6.68

Décision du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, portant suspension totale des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux produits destinés à être incorporés dans des bateaux pour la navigation maritime ou destinés à l'armement ou à l'équipement de ces bateaux (Council Decision of 18 June 1968 suspending the Common Customs Tariff duties on products intended for incorporation in sea-going vessels or for the fitting-out of such vessels)

No. L 141, 24.6.68

Décision du Conseil, du 24 juin 1968, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion des contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains fruits, originaires et en provenance de Turquie (Council Decision of 24 June 1968 opening, apportioning, and laying down the method of managing Community tariff quotas for certain fruits from Turkey)

No. L 144, 26.6.68

68/265/CEE :
Décision du Conseil, du 24 juin 1968, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains produits textiles, originaires et en provenance de Turquie (Council Decision of 24 June 1968 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of managing Community tariff quotas for certain textile products from Turkey)

No. L 144, 26.6.68

Décision du Conseil, du 18 juin 1968, portant conclusion de l'accord sur les échanges commerciaux et la coopération technique entre la CEE et les Etats membres, d'une part, et la République libanaise, d'autre part (Council Decision of 18 June 1968 concluding the Agreement on trade and technical co-operation between the EEC and the Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of the Lebanon, of the other part)

No. L 146, 27.6.68

Décision du Conseil, du 27 juin 1968, portant ouverture et répartition d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire (premier semestre de l'année 1968) à droit nul à l'importation de certains types de pneumatiques destinés à être utilisés, à des fins d'entretien, sur des avions (Council Decision of 27 June 1968 opening and apportioning a Community tariff quota (first half of 1968) at zero duty for imports of certain types of tyres intended for use, for maintenance purposes, on aircraft)

No. L 151, 30.6.68

Décision du Conseil, du 27 juin 1968, portant suspension totale des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à certains types de pneumatiques destinés à être utilisés, à des fins d'entretien, sur des avions (Council Decision of 27 June 1968 suspending the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain types of tyres intended for use, for maintenance purposes, on aircraft)

No. L 151, 30.6.68

Decision of the Representatives of the Member States' Governments

Décision, du 28 juin 1968, des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres de la CEE, réunis au sein du Conseil, portant alignement accéléré vers les droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à certains produits (Decision of 28 June 1968 by the Representatives of the EEC Member State Governments, meeting in the Council, to accelerate alignment of the duties applicable to certain products on the duties of the Common Customs Tariff)

No. L 151, 30.6.68

Information

- Avis conformes n^{os} 4/68, 5/68, 6/68, 7/68, 8/68, 9/68, 10/68, 11/68 et 12/68 donnés par le Conseil lors de sa 36^e session (article 55, paragraphe 2, sous c) du traité CECA) [Confirmatory opinions Nos. 4/68, 5/68, 6/68, 7/68, 8/68, 9/68, 10/68, 11/68 and 12/68 rendered by the Council at its 36th session (ECSC Treaty Article 55(2c))] No. C 54, 4.6.68
- Remplacement d'un membre suppléant du Comité du Fonds social européen (Replacement of an alternate member of the European Social Fund Committee) No. C 57, 11.6.68
- Avis conformes n^{os} 13/68, 14/68, 15/68, 16/68, 17/68, 18/68 et 19/68 donnés par le Conseil lors de sa 37^e session (article 56, paragraphe 2, sous a) du traité CECA) [Confirmatory opinions Nos. 13/68, 14/68, 15/68, 16/68, 17/68, 18/68 and 19/68 rendered by the Council at its 37th session (ECSC Treaty Article 56 (2a))] No. C 62, 24.6.68

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- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif à la valeur en douane des marchandises (Consultation and opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council Regulation on the customs valuation of goods) No. C 58, 13.6.68
- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives aux contrôles douaniers à exercer sur les marchandises arrivant dans le territoire douanier de la Communauté et au régime du dépôt provisoire de ces marchandises (Consultation and opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Directive concerning harmonization of the legislation, regulations and administrative rules relating to the customs treatment of goods arriving in the Community customs territory and to the procedure for temporary storage of such goods) No. C 58, 13.6.68
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- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition de règlement du Conseil portant dispositions complémentaires en matière d'organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole (Consultation and opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation containing additional provisions for the common organization of the wine market) No. C 58, 13.6.68
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- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet de différentes propositions de règlement du Conseil concernant les programmes communautaires pour la section Orientation du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole (Consultation and opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on various proposed Council regulations concerning the Community programmes for the EAGGF Guidance Section) No. C 64, 27-6-68

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| Décision de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, autorisant la République française à percevoir une taxe à l'importation des produits relevant du secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Decision of 31 May 1968 authorizing France to charge an import duty on certain pigmeat products) | No. L 124, | 1.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 16 mai 1968, autorisant la France à appliquer des mesures particulières d'intervention dans le secteur de l'orge (Commission Decision of 16 May 1968 authorizing France to take special intervention measures concerning barley) | No. L 126, | 6.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 28 mai 1968, fixant les montants maxima des restitutions pour certains produits laitiers exportés vers les pays tiers, sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du Traité (Commission Decision of 28 May 1968 fixing the maximum amounts of the refunds on certain milk products exported to non-member countries in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) | No. L 127, | 7.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 30 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 30 May 1968 fixing the prices used in calculating the levy on imports of beef and veal from non-member countries) | No. L 128, | 8.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 31 May 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in milk and milk products) | No. L 128, | 8.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 31 May 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in milk and milk products) | No. L 128, | 8.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 30 mai 1968, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution valable pour les exportations de bovins vivants vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 30 May 1968 fixing the maximum amount of the refund on exports of live cattle to non-member countries) | No. L 129, | 11.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, portant fixation du premier élément de l'élément mobile du prélèvement applicable aux aliments composés à base de produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 31 May 1968 fixing the first part of the variable component of the levy on compound feedingstuffs based on milk products) | No. 129, | 11.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, portant fixation du montant des restitutions à accorder pour les quantités de céréales contenues dans les aliments composés à base de produits laitiers exportés vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 31 May 1968 fixing the amount of the refunds on quantities of cereals contained in compound feedingstuffs based on milk products and exported to non-member countries) | No. L 129, | 11.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution pour le sucre blanc exporté vers les pays tiers sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du Traité (Commission Decision of 31 May 1968 fixing the maximum amounts of the refunds on white sugar exported to non-member countries in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) | No. L 129, | 11.6.68 |

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| Décision de la Commission, du 31 mai 1968, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution à l'exportation du sucre vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 31 May 1968 fixing the maximum amounts of the refunds on exports of sugar to non-member countries) | No. L 129, | 11.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 5 juin 1968, modifiant la décision de la Commission, du 25 avril 1968, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public (Commission Decision of 5 June 1968 amending the Commission Decision of 25 April 1968 authorizing Germany to sell butter from public stocks at reduced price) | No. L 130, | 12.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 5 juin 1968, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne, en vertu de l'article 115, alinéa 1, du Traité, à appliquer des mesures de protection lors de l'importation de vins industriels, originaires de la Grèce (Commission Decision of 5 June 1968 authorizing Germany, in pursuance of Treaty Article 115(1), to apply protection measures to imports of industrial wines originating from Greece) | No. L 130, | 12.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 7 juin 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 7 June 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in milk and milk products) | No. L 130, | 12-6-68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 7 juin 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 7 June 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in milk and milk products) | No. L 130, | 12.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 7 juin 1968, relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif paritaire pour les problèmes sociaux dans la pêche maritime (Commission Decision of 7 June 1968 setting up a Joint Advisory Committee on Social Problems in the Sea Fishing Industry) | No. L 132, | 14.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 7 juin 1968, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 7 June 1968 fixing the prices to be used in calculating the levy on imports of beef and veal from non-member countries) | No. L 132, | 14.6.68 |
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| Décision de la Commission, du 14 juin 1968, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 14 June 1968 fixing the prices to be used in calculating the levy on imports of beef and veal from non-member countries) | No. L 134, | 18.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 14 juin 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 14 June 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in milk and milk products) | No. L 135, | 19.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 14 juin 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 14 June 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in milk and milk products) | No. L 135, | 19.6.68 |
| Décision de la Commission, du 17 juin 1968, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg pour les crevettes de l'espèce « Pandalus Platyceros Japonicus » (position tarifaire ex 16.05) (Commission Decision of 17 June | | |

1968 granting Belgium and Luxembourg a tariff quota for prawns of the *Pandalus platyceros japonicus* species (ex tariff heading 16.05)] No. L 144, 26.6.68

Décision de la Commission, du 21 juin 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 21 June 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in milk and milk products) No. L 147, 28.6.68

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Proposition d'une directive du Conseil relative à des problèmes sanitaires en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires de certaines viandes fraîches découpées (Proposal for a Council Directive on health problems associated with intra-Community trade in certain cuts of fresh meat) No. C 59, 14.6.68

Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil relatif au régime applicable aux produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes, originaires des Etats africains et malgache associés et des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Proposal for a Council Regulation on arrangements for processed fruit and vegetable products originating in the AASM and OCT) No. C 59, 14.6.68

Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil portant dispositions complémentaires concernant le financement de la politique agricole commune dans le secteur du sucre (Proposal for a Council Regulation containing additional provisions for financing the common agricultural policy in the sugar sector) No. C 59, 14.6.68

Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil relatif à la fixation dérogatoire des prix de seuil pour le sucre pour la période du 1^{er} juillet 1968 au 31 mai 1969 (Proposal for a Council Regulation on the derogatory fixing of the threshold prices for sugar from 1 July 1968 to 31 May 1969) No. C 59, 14.6.68

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européennes, introduit le 5 mai 1968 (Case 10-68: Suits filed on 5 May 1968 by the companies Società "Eridania" Zuccherifici nazionali, of Genoa; Società "Italiana" per l'industria degli zuccheri, of Genoa; Distilleria di Cavarzere, of Padua; Società Romana zucchero, of Genoa; Zuccherificio del Volano, of Genoa; and the Associazione nazionale fra gli industriali dello zucchero, dell'alcool e del lievito, of Genoa, against the Commission of the European Communities)

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Modifications intervenues dans la composition des organes du CES depuis leur publication au JO n° 123, du 23 juin 1967 (Changes in the membership of Economic and Social Committee specialized sections since publication in official gazette No. 123, 23 June 1967)

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Avis de concours n° CES/31/68 (agents/ouvriers qualifiés) (Notice of open competitive examination No. CES/31/68 — Skilled staff/skilled workers)

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(The European Community today — closing speech by Professor Lionello Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, at the Tenth Course of the Centro Informazioni e Studi sulle Comunità europee per le Venezia. Venice, 9 June 1968) 1968. 12 pp. (d, f, i, n). Free

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