

- 1966** **1966 January 29.** Foreign ministers agree to resume full Community activity.
May 11. Council agrees that on July 1, 1968, all tariffs on trade between member states shall be removed and that the common external tariff shall come into effect, thus completing the Community's customs union. It agrees also to complete common farm policy by same date.
July 24. Common prices for beef, milk, sugar, rice, oilseeds and olive oil agreed on by Council, making possible free trade in agricultural products by July 1, 1968.
- 1967** **1967 February 8-9.** Council of Ministers accepts first five-year economic program and agrees to introduce a value-added turnover tax system in all six member countries.
May 10-11. Britain, Ireland and Denmark formally apply for EC membership.
May 15. Kennedy Round ends in agreement to cut industrial tariffs by an average of 35 to 40 per cent.
July 1. Merger of Community's executive institutions. Achievement of free trade for grains, oilseeds and products such as pork, eggs and poultry, whose production costs depend on grain prices.
July 28. Single market introduced for dairy and beef.
November 27. De Gaulle, in a news conference, objects to EC membership for Britain.
December 19. Council reaches deadlock on Britain and other membership applications.
- 1968** **1968 July 1.** Customs union completed 18 months early. Remaining

industrial tariffs between the Six abolished. Common external tariff operated around Common Market. Community makes first Kennedy Round tariff cuts.
July 18-19. Six adopt basic common transportation-policy regulations.
July 20. Community applies Article 108 (mutual aid) of the Rome Treaty for the first time. Community authorizes France to impose some quotas to overcome balance-of-payments difficulties.
July 26. Signing of association agreement with Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania in Arusha, Tanzania.
July 29. Six decide to remove last remaining restrictions on free movement of workers and the last national discriminations between member states' workers in employment, pay and other conditions.
December 9. Six adopt common foreign-trade policy for most imports.

1969 **1969 February 12.** Commission urges the Six to co-ordinate economic and monetary policies more closely and advocates creation of a joint mutual-aid system to help member countries in balance-of-payments difficulties.
March 25. Six adopt program to harmonize legislation on technical standards for industrial goods and food.
May 31. Yaoundé Convention expires.
July 16. Commission proposal for financing Community activities from own resources by 1974 and for increasing the European Parliament's budgetary powers.
July 17. Six agree to principle of short-term mutual monetary-aid system and decide to hold prior consultations on proposed major short-term economic policy measures.

July 29. Second Yaoundé Convention signed.
September 1. Community agreements with Morocco and Tunisia in effect.
September 24. Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania renew association agreement with EEC.
December 1-2. Summit meeting in The Hague; agreement to complete, enlarge and strengthen the Community.
December 6. Six agree to reorganize Euratom.
December 19-22. Marathon Council session agrees on permanent arrangements for financing common farm policy, providing the Community with its own resources from 1978, and strengthening the European Parliament's budgetary powers.
December 31. Community's 12-year transition period ends.

1970 **1970 January 1.** Common foreign-trade policy comes into operation.
January 26. Six agree on steps to define medium-term economic policies jointly and to create short-term mutual-aid system.
February 9. Community central banks activate \$2-billion short-term mutual monetary-aid system.
June 9. Six set 1980 as target-date for monetary and economic union.
June 30. Membership negotiations open in Luxembourg between the Six and Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway.
July 1. Commission reduced from 14 to nine members; Franco-Maria Malfatti succeeds Jean Rey as President.
July 27. Six agree to increase European Social Fund's powers to retrain and resettle workers.