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Supplement

Main points covered in market organization regulations for the single market stage

Guidelines for the EEC Commission's work in the social sector

I. Commission proposals for the single market stage in the cereals, pigmeat and sugar sectors

On 23 December 1966 the Commission submitted to the Council a number of proposals for regulations establishing single markets in the cereals, pigmeat and sugar sectors. For the first two products these regulations will replace those at present in force for the transition period, which will be rescinded on 1 July 1967. (The proposals concerning eggs and poultry will be submitted to the Council shortly.) As the single price for sugar is planned to come into force only on 1 July 1968, the Commission has also submitted a proposal concerning certain preparatory measures for this sector for the marketing year 1967/68.

These proposals concern the common agricultural market organization in its final stage. So far the common market organizations comprise, on the one hand, the system for intra-Community trade and on the other the system applicable to non-member countries. With effect from 1 July 1967 for cereals, pigmeat and eggs and poultry special measures will cease to be necessary as regards intra-Community trade. At the same time the levies on imports from non-member countries will be the same in all member countries, and import licences will be valid not only for the country issuing them but for the whole Community. All these changes imply new basic regulations laying down the procedures for fixing common prices and levies, export refunds, etc. The common prices will be fixed, in conformity with Article 43 of the Treaty, by qualified majority and after reference to the European Parliament. The safeguard clause will apply to the Community as a whole and no longer to any one country, and its administration will be vested in the Commission; the Council will be responsible for the measures to be taken to apply the clause.

These proposals are therefore not only of economic scope but have political and institutional importance in that they define the responsibilities of the Community institutions at the stage of the single European market.

Provisions common to the three sectors

In principle the constituent elements of the existing systems will be maintained. As a consequence the three basic regulations each comprise three parts which concern:

- a) The price system;
- b) The trading system;
- c) General provisions.

To the proposed regulation concerning sugar there is added a title covering the transitional arrangements for a seven-year adaptation period during which there will be a limitation on price and marketing guarantees for domestic production. The new basic regulations also represent a considerable simplification in that all the arrangements so far in force concerning intra-Community trade can be discontinued. Furthermore, improvements to the other provisions have been made in the light of the lessons learned up to the present.

It is laid down that prices will be fixed on the same date for all the products, i.e. before 1 August of each year, and according to the procedure in Article 43(2), i.e. after reference to the European Parliament. This procedure would apply to those prices which have "political" implications and which determine the producer's remuneration. Such are the basic target prices and the basic intervention price for cereals, the target and the intervention prices for refined sugar, the minimum beet price and the basic price for pig carcasses.

Since the new regulations will apply at the single market stage, certain measures which are now taken by the Member States under the common arrangements will consequently be decided on by the Community institutions, i.e. the Council and the Commission. This is the case for the fixing of levies and export refunds and for recourse to the safeguard clause. Other arrangements, common to all the regulations, concern import licences, inwards processing traffic and special arrangements in the event of shortages. There will be no longer any provision for exceptions in the single market regulations.

Cereals

The price system is based, on the one hand, on the present arrangements, in force since 1962 but simplified because of the introduction of the common price, and on the Council's cereal price decisions of December 1964 on the other ⁽¹⁾.

A single, derived intervention price, applicable in all selling centres, will be established for maize as long as the quantities of native corn sold during a normal harvest are below 45 per cent of the Community's internal consumption.

When the support price for durum wheat valid for Palermo is lower than the guaranteed minimum price, aid is granted to marketed production of this wheat. This aid, of a uniform amount for all Community production, is equal for the duration of the marketing year to the difference existing at the beginning of the year between the guaranteed minimum price and the above-mentioned support price.

It is proposed that the marketing year for all cereals should begin on 1 August. The support prices for durum wheat, other wheat, barley and rye will only be valid for the same marketing year until 31 May, the prices valid for the first months of the new marketing year being applied from 1 June.

A single threshold price for the whole Community is fixed for each cereal, the threshold prices being fixed for Rotterdam in respect of the same quality as the basic target price. Like the target and support prices, threshold prices are fixed monthly and ex tax.

At the single market stage, it will no longer be possible for the Member States to grant consumer subsidies for processed cereals.

The Member States impose no restriction on buyers and sellers as regards their choice of dealers, save as otherwise provided for by the rules governing the internal operations of co-operatives and similar groupings.

The Commission has also submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation on transitional measures for the application of the common price. Special measures are

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 2-65. Ch. I.

laid down in order to avoid disturbances at the turn of the 1967/68 marketing year. These concern:

- 1) An inventory and valuation, as at 30 June 1967, of certain cereal stocks, particularly in the Benelux countries and possibly in Italy also;
- 2) Compensation for cereal stocks up to a certain limit in order to neutralize the differences due to price zoning, especially in France;
- 3) Special provisions for calculating the levies on processed products during the month of July 1967.

Pigmeat

On 15 December 1964, the Council found it desirable to institute Community market support, which should enter into force on 1 July 1967. The proposal on pigmeat takes this idea further. In addition to support measures proper, i.e. purchases by the intervention agencies, and aids for private storage, the Commission proposes measures to regularize production. These measures, which have still to be adopted by the Council, should make direct intervention unnecessary. They may, for example, cover the supply of information to farmers and measures to influence the market for pigs. Such measures are less expensive and get at the root cause of price fluctuations.

The level of prices at which market intervention can take place is determined by the Council by fixing a basic price. This price must not be such as to guarantee a price level that would result in a general over-production of pigmeat. In fixing the basic price, the sluice-gate price and the levy for imports of pigmeat from non-member countries are taken into account. This ensures that imported produce cannot qualify for market support. The support price must be at least 90 % of the basic price.

The Council lays down general rules on the operation and discontinuation of market support. The Commission, by the Management Committee procedure, decides when market support can apply and when it is to be discontinued. It can operate when the market price for pigmeat is at or below the basic price and is tending to remain at this level. In exceptional cases, particularly when veterinary measures have the effect of restricting trade, special measures must be taken, even outside support periods.

From 1 July 1967, levies on imports from non-member countries will be the same for each product throughout the Community. The levy on the basic product, pig carcasses, has two components, the cereals component and the protection component which is equal to 7 % of the average of sluice-gate prices.

Sluice-gate prices will only be fixed for products whose price formation makes this possible. For the others, supplementary amounts will be fixed, using the system of pilot products and derived products. The importation of products for which the fixing of a supplementary amount is not provided for may be made conditional on the presentation of import licences.

Sugar

In conformity with the Council resolution of July 1966 the Commission has submitted to the Council two proposals for regulations on the common organization of markets

in the sugar sector. The first deals solely with the 1967/68 sugar year and provides only for transitional measures; the second is considered as the future basic sugar market regulation which is to come into force from the 1968/69 marketing year.

Proposal on the rules for the single sugar market applicable from 1968/69 onwards

The regulation comprises a price system, a trading system and transitional arrangements to limit price and marketing guarantees.

The system of Community prices includes a target price for refined sugar, intervention prices for refined sugar and raw cane sugar, threshold prices for refined and raw sugar and also for molasses. For beet, minimum prices are fixed in the light of the intervention prices. The threshold price — which is the price at which imports can be admitted — is fixed in the light of the target price allowing for transport costs from the area with the highest surplus to the most distant deficit area in the Community.

During the sugar year market support agencies purchase sugar at the intervention price. Denaturing bonuses can be granted and production refunds are accorded for sugar used in manufacturing certain chemical products.

When sugar is imported, the difference between the threshold price and the cif price is levied. For deferred imports the amount of the levy may be fixed in advance. Export refunds can be granted to offset the difference between the Community price and the world market price.

During the seven years' adaptation period the common price and marketing arrangements laid down by the Council in July 1966. The quantity produced in excess of the quota is the financial responsibility of the producers and may not be marketed within the Community. It is for the Member States to allocate basic quantities which have been fixed by the Council for each of them in the form of individual basic quotas between the factories in each national territory. For these basic quotas the price and marketing guarantees apply fully.

For quantities produced in excess of a guaranteed quantity (105 % of foreseeable consumption) a production contribution is charged on production in excess of the basic quota and up to the maximum quota. This contribution, which is a charge on beet growers and sugar factories, may not exceed a certain amount to be fixed by the Council.

Proposed regulation for the 1967/68 sugar year

This regulation provides for measures concerning prices, trade and the limitation of production. With a view to the transition to the following marketing year there are also certain measures to avoid difficulties in connection with any surplus stocks when the common sugar market organization comes into force in 1968/69.

The level of prices still differs from one Member State to another. However, the Member States may not enlarge the gap which exists between the prices for their 1966/67 sugar year on the one hand and the single price fixed for 1968/69 on the other (21.23 u.a. per 100 kg). During this sugar year the Common Market arrangements apply only to beet and cane sugar.

Intra-Community levies are provided for, and the amount is equal to the difference between the threshold price of the importing Member State and the supply price. Each Member State fixes a threshold price for refined and raw sugar.

Imports of non-denatured sugar are made on the basis of an award following calls for public tender. The contract is awarded to the lowest-price supplier. As regards imports from non-member countries, the supply price to be considered when awarding the contract is equal to the offered price plus 90 % of the difference between that price and the threshold price of the importing Member State.

Refunds on exports may be granted under certain conditions. Each Member State takes the necessary action to limit its production in such a way that the transition from this sugar year to the following one, which will be the first under the single market, may go ahead without any special difficulty. These measures must be applied in accordance with a method of calculation which takes account of three different components.

II. Parliamentary Conference of the EEC and Associated African States and Madagascar

(Abidjan, 10-14 December 1966)

The third meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC and the associated African States and Madagascar (AASM) was held in Abidjan from 10 to 14 December 1966, with M. Lamine Gueye (Senegal) presiding.

The first speakers were M. De Block, the President of the Councils, and M. Njangwap, Burundi's Minister of Agriculture and Stock-rearing, who is President of the Association Council ⁽¹⁾. The EEC Commission was represented by M. Rochereau, the member with special responsibility for overseas development.

In his opening speech, M. Lamine Gueye, said that the presence of European parliamentarians, whose task was to help Africa come to life politically, economically and socially, seemed to him highly symbolic. M. Poher, President of the European Parliament, expressed satisfaction with the working of the institutions set up by the Yaoundé Convention. He was followed by M. Denise (Ivory Coast), representing President Houphouët-Boigny who was indisposed, and M. Yace, the President of the Ivory Coast's National Assembly; they spoke of the deterioration in the terms of trade and the undesirable fluctuations in world prices for tropical products, and appealed to the Community to see that solutions were found to this increasingly acute problem.

The debates

These questions — the fall in world prices and the deterioration of the terms of trade — were prominent in the Parliamentary Conference's debates, in which the influence was felt of informal talks with M. Hamani Diori, the President of the Republic of Niger and President of the Joint African and Malagasy Organization, aside from the Conference table. His ideas were taken up and developed by the African delegations; they stressed the need to end the relative stagnation of trade between the associated States and the Six and stop the deterioration in world prices for tropical products, and to enable the AASM to adapt themselves to world market prices within a short space of time. The Conference acknowledged that it was vital that Europe should increase its aids substantially. The solutions that were most often put forward for this purpose, as being likely to lead to a recovery in trade, were a reduction of excise duties on certain tropical products, and action to stabilize world prices.

Although the African and the European speakers approached these problems differently, they all tried to be precise and practical and to avoid entrenching themselves in generalizations. They discussed the working of the Association and its various bodies, the development of trade, increasing the productivity of the African states, economic diversification, domestic taxes on consumption, and financial and technical co-operation. On this latter point, all the speakers expressed general satisfaction.

With regard to the general conception and working of the Association, both the European delegates as well as the African underlined its originality; they regarded the Association as embodying an idea that might later be extended to world level.

M. Denise pointed out that its originality was nevertheless perfectly in keeping with the present political context, and that this explained the attraction the Association might have for other African countries. At the same time, several speakers said that the first necessity was to achieve something positive between Europe and Africa, to find regional solutions (MM. Armengaud and Haidara) and only then extend the benefit of such arrangements to a wider area, placing them, as it were, in the world context.

It was pointed out that the Association was a stabilizing factor in the world, both at the political level (M. Poher) and at the economic level (MM. Yace and Haidara).

M. Pedini said that the Association should not, however, become isolationist towards the rest of the world; everything was impelling Europe towards a world policy, and the Community was called upon to assume world-wide responsibilities, both within the context of the Geneva Conference on Trade and Development and in the Kennedy round negotiations on tariffs. At those talks, the Europeans would have to uphold the interests of their partners in Africa and Madagascar.

M. Boubou Hama (Niger) said that Europeans needed to be aware of African realities. For their part, the AASM must get together to see how they could organize themselves within an overall framework that would enable them gradually to develop.

Many speakers expressed anxiety about trade and the prices for tropical products on the world market, both because the volume of exports from the AASM to the EEC had dropped in 1965 and because world prices for certain tropical products had fallen. Several speakers said that this situation meant that Africans were working harder and producing more, only to earn less.

M. Denise wondered whether this trend, if it persisted, might not prove to be incompatible with the spirit of the Association.

M. Haidara (Mali), who was echoed by many others, declared that, in intra-Association trade, account must be taken of the need for markets to be opened progressively, both for imports and exports. Both the European and the African countries must continue their efforts to this end. In particular, the European countries should try to increase their consumption of tropical products and organize publicity campaigns to make African products better known; the producing countries, for their part, should try to improve the quality and presentation of their products.

To all the African speakers and many of the Europeans, the fall in world prices for tropical products seemed likely to have harmful consequences and, in particular, to widen the gap between the industrially developed countries and the rest (MM. Denise, Bersani, Sabatini, Mboua). To overcome the deterioration in commodity prices, M. Mboua and M. Vendroux considered that markets needed to be organized and rationalized. M. Vendroux added that, if commodity prices were fixed at remunerative levels by international agreement, this would effect a certain shift of earning capacity from the rich countries to the poor.

M. Armengaud declared that he was not convinced by the arguments in favour of the liberalization of trade, because that did not of itself resolve difficulties nor open up new markets.

Like M. Terrenoire, he urged that excise duties should be reduced; these were very heavy in certain Community countries, for example Germany, where revenue from this source in one year was higher than that country's contributions to the European Development Fund for five years.

In reply, M. Metzger recalled the efforts that Germany was making to help the associated States, and doubted the practical utility of reducing excise duties, since despite these duties exports of African coffee to the Federal Republic had trebled in a single year.

Speech by M. Rochereau

M. Rochereau began by supporting the view already expressed by M. Sissoko (Mali), saying that the first six months of 1966 showed a more favourable trend in trade; nevertheless uncertainty persisted, particularly over the fluctuations of world prices. Studies were being undertaken by the Commission to see what should be done to promote trade (market surveys, trade forecasts with a view to future action of interest to several States, such as fairs and exhibitions, and studies on industrial diversification).

Turning to the question of excise duties, the Commission's representative pointed out that these were a substantial source of revenue for the Member States, so that their abolition would pose serious problems; he said that any agreement between the Six to reduce them would have to be made in respect of all similar products, and that it was, moreover, difficult to tell precisely what effect reducing these duties would have on the consumption of tropical products. In answer to criticisms addressed to the Member States that impose these duties, M. Rochereau recalled the disinterested financial assistance given by the Member States through the EDF.

Resolution

In a unanimous resolution, the Parliamentary Conference noted that, where the institutions were concerned, the Association established by the Yaoundé Convention was functioning well. It expressed the parliamentarians' satisfaction at the progress achieved in co-ordinating the associated States' policies more effectively with that of the EEC. Emphasizing that the dialogue between the institutions must be maintained, it called for the introduction of the procedure of written questions, and hoped that the President of the Council would be able to present to the Conference or the Joint Committee a report on its discussions.

The resolution also approved the operation of development aid and financial co-operation in the framework of the Association.

With regard to trade and prices, the most important subject raised by the African delegations and the one that caused most concern, the resolution expressed anxiety at the fall in exports of tropical products to the EEC in 1965, but hoped that the improvement made in 1966 would be maintained.

The resolution stressed the need for a joint effort to work out and give effect to solutions by which trade within the Association might be increased and obstacles to the sale of African products on EEC markets eliminated. It asked the Six to study ways of reducing certain internal consumer taxes in order to promote the sale of African products.

The resolution called for "resolute action" in the framework of the Association, and subsequently at the world level, to resolve the "crucial problem of the rationalization of prices, on which the necessary stabilization of world commodity prices depends".

With regard to external relations, the parliamentarians hoped that the 24 European and African countries of the Association would be able to adopt a co-ordinated position at the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

While approving the general lines of financial and technical co-operation laid down by the Council, the resolution advocated wider means for the EEC Commission to administer the Fund and more ready recourse to the European Investment Bank.

The Conference expressed satisfaction with the size of the scholarship programme, and asked that more be done in regard to training supervisory and administrative staff.

In conclusion, the resolution pointed to the harmful consequences that might follow if the members of the Association did not co-ordinate their position in the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

Extracts from the speech by M. Njangwap, President of the Association Council

"... We should note, in the first place, that a change took place in the flow of trade between the AASM and the EEC Member States in 1965, some of the latter importing less and others more, as is shown by the statistics annexed to the General Report. The fact that certain Member States increased their imports from Associated States with which they generally did not have special relations in the past, gives reason to hope that the associated States will gain access to new markets, a development which we would certainly welcome.

Secondly, although there are no precise statistics in this field, the small advance in the value of overall exports from the Associated States to the EEC Member States during the period under review may also be due to a stagnation or decline in the output of certain products in some of the Associated States. Moreover, we must not underestimate the influence that may have been exerted by diversification of the Associated States' exports to other African countries or to outside countries.

Lastly — and this is perhaps a more serious aspect, and one could discuss at length whether it is short-term or structural — we must reorganize that the fall in the prices of certain tropical products on the world market is not unconnected with this semi-stagnation. As you know, this problem, which is causing grave anxiety to the Associated States, is being examined in other international gatherings. In this field, our possibilities of action, which are not insignificant, stem from the explicit provisions of Protocol No. 4 to the Convention, which requires that the EEC Member States and the Associated States discuss together their mutual interests in the international sphere. On this matter there has been no break in their co-operation at any time during the period under review."

Extracts from the speech by M. De Block, President of the Councils

"The statistics show some changes in the Associated States' flows of trade. We have examples of this in the case of tropical woods and cocoa, exports of which are rising to all the Member States as well to non-member countries. The fact that tropical woods enjoy no preference in the Community is sufficient proof that preference is only one of the factors that determine trade flows.

On the same theme, I should also like to emphasize — because I think this is important — that these adjustments by African exporters to conditions on the European markets that they wish to enter, in order to increase and diversify their trade flows, will also make them more competitive on the world market and thus give them a chance to widen their outlets. These are no idle words, for here, too, a fruitful attempt has been started, as is shown by the increase in the AASM's exports to non-member countries, which has already been mentioned by the President of the Association Council.

In addition, this attempt to change the level of exports should, in my opinion, be accompanied by a similar effort in Africa itself, at the production level, to improve quality and keep prices down. I would point out that the latter will not necessarily mean lower prices for the producer; there are other direct or indirect elements in these prices that could be influenced. I am thinking, for example, in very different fields, of improvements in transport and productivity.

The Community, for its part, is ready to support, through its financial and technical co-operation and under the terms of the Yaoundé Convention, any efforts that the AASM may be willing to make for this purpose."

III. Tariff preferences for semi-finished and finished products from the developing countries

On 23 November 1966, the Commission sent the Council a note on the possibility of the industrialized countries granting tariff preferences for semi-finished and finished products to all the developing countries, the object being that the Council should adopt a Community position on the subject.

The problem

The eighth "general principle" of recommendation A.II. of the first United Nations Conference on world trade and development, declares that new tariff and non-tariff preferences should be granted to all the developing countries without at the same time being granted to the developed countries. Although the wording of the eighth "general principle" does not limit it to semi-finished and finished products, it is in practice only relevant to these products.

The aim of the developing countries is to obtain completely duty-free entry to the markets of all the developed countries, temporarily and without reciprocity, within the framework of generalized and non-discriminatory tariff preferences. Among the industrialized countries, there are very wide differences of opinion on whether or not to admit the principle of preferences. The EEC Member States, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Austria and Japan approve this principle, but an important group of countries, including the United States, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, are opposed to it.

It should, however, be noted that, in official circles in the United States, the original American attitude is tending to become less rigid. Secondly, the countries that are in favour of the principle of introducing new preferences differ considerably on the question of methods. The United Kingdom favours a general, non-discriminatory approach; the EEC Member States, all of which supported this principle at the GATT ministerial meeting in 1963, disagree on how it should be applied.

The Community should now clarify its support for the principle of new preferences by agreeing on the method by which they could be granted. This is now all the more necessary because the work in progress at UNCTAD, GATT and OECD is sufficiently far advanced to call for an official statement of the Community's attitude.

Arrangements for these preferences

In its note, the Commission proposes that arrangements for these preferences should be on the following lines:

- 1) *Waiving the most-favoured-nation clause.* Before preferences are introduced, as broad an agreement as possible must be reached to waive the principle of equality of treatment in tariff matters.
- 2) *The limits of these preferences.* Appropriate ways must be found of limiting the number of preferences granted for the developing countries' products that compete directly with domestic products. This might be done in the following ways:

a) By reducing customs duties, (or granting exemption) for a specific period, by tariff lines, for manufactured and semi-finished articles from the developing countries, with the general proviso that a safeguard clause could be invoked in the event of the market being disturbed or threatened with disturbances.

b) By granting tariff quotas at reduced or nil duties.

Each of these systems has its advantages and drawbacks. For this reason it will not be possible to use either of them exclusively, in order to solve the problem of preferences, but a solution will have to be found that combines the two.

Preferential treatment should be granted for a period of about ten years. The marginal preference ought to be large enough to give a real boost to the developing countries' exports of products that are not yet competitive.

3) *The countries granting preferences.* It would undoubtedly be best if all the industrialized countries took concerted action, even if not necessarily in the same form or by the same means. It is important for the EEC to see that any position adopted as regard the granting of preferences to the developing countries safeguards the special interests of the associated African States and Madagascar and does not lead to a fundamental change of policy towards them (Treaty of Rome) unless there is a definite assurance that the present regional arrangements can be effectively replaced by world arrangements.

4) *Beneficiary countries.* Though there is general agreement that all the developing countries should be able to benefit from this form of assistance, opinions are divided as to objective criteria for the definition of "developing countries". It therefore appears essential that the parties concerned should first of all agree on the list of beneficiary countries.

5) *Consultations with the developing countries and utilization of preferences.* For political and psychological reasons depending mainly on the limited economic effect of preferences, it would not be advisable to grant preferences without first consulting the developing countries. The developing countries should therefore be shown the lists of products for which preferential tariffs may possibly be introduced — worked out by each country or group of industrialized countries — so that they can express their opinion.

For tactical reasons, the developing countries will certainly prefer to act in concert to uphold their interests and their views. Consultations with groups of developing countries would certainly encourage regional co-operation between them. There is, however, no reason why consultations should not also be held with all the developing countries together or with a delegation representing them.

Conclusions

On the considerations set out in its note, the Commission proposes that the Community should clearly reaffirm its support for the principle of tariff preferences being granted for semi-finished and finished products from the developing countries.

Furthermore, the Commission holds that an automatic system of preferences, applicable to all products, is scarcely conceivable and would be impossible for the Community to operate. The Commission thinks that appropriate solutions should be worked out product by product.

IV. Internal activities

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

Customs matters

Tariff quotas

1. On 29 November 1966 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission, acting under Protocol No. XV to the List G agreement, granted the following tariff quotas to Member States for the period 1 January-31 December 1967:

Member State	Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity (m.t.)	Duty
Netherlands	79.01 A	Unwrought zinc	10 000	nil
Germany	ex 79.01 A	Unwrought zinc, unalloyed	50 000	nil

On 1 December 1966 ⁽²⁾, the Commission, acting under Protocol No. XI to the List G agreement, granted the following tariff quotas to Member States for the period 1 January-31 December 1967:

Member State	Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity (m.t.)	Duty
Germany	73.02 D	Ferro-silico-manganese	21 390	nil
Netherlands	73.02 D	Ferro-silico-manganese	110	nil
Netherlands	73.02 C	Ferro-silicon	3 270	nil
B.L.E.U.	73.02 C	Ferro-silicon	9 330	nil
Italy	ex 73.02 E I	Ferro-chromium containing not more than 0.10 % by weight of carbon and more than 30 % but not more than 90 % of chromium (over-refined ferro-chromium)	1 940	nil
B.L.E.U.	ex 73.02 E I	Ferro-chromium containing not more than 0.10 % by weight of carbon and more than 30 % but not more than 90 % of chromium (over-refined ferro-chromium)	400	nil
Netherlands	ex 73.02 E I	Ferro-chromium containing not more than 0.10 % by weight of carbon and more than 30 % but not more than 90 % of chromium (over-refined ferro-chromium)	60	nil

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 1, 6 January 1967.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 4, 12 January 1967.

On 5 December 1966 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission, acting under Article 25(3 and 4) of the Treaty, increased the tariff quota granted to Italy for tunny, fresh, chilled or frozen, for canning (CCT heading ex 03.01 B 1 b) from 40 000 to 45 000 metric tons, for the period 1 January-31 December 1967. The duty on this additional quota is 0.5 %.

On 13 December 1966 ⁽²⁾, the Commission, acting under Article 25(3 and 4) of the Treaty, increased the tariff quota granted to the Federal Republic of Germany for cod, coalfish (pollack), haddock and Norwegian rosefish, fresh, chilled or frozen (CCT heading ex 03.01 B I c) from 6 700 to 9 000 metric tons, for the period 1 January-31 December 1967.

On 19 December 1966 ⁽³⁾, the Commission, acting under Protocol No. XV annexed to the List G agreement, granted the following tariff quotas to Member States for imports from non-member countries:

Member State	Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity (m.t.)	Duty	Period
Netherlands	78.01 A	Unwrought lead	18 000	nil	1.1.1967- 30.6.1967
Germany	78.01 A	Unwrought lead	60 000	nil	1967
Belgium	78.01 A	Unwrought lead	10 000 of wich 4 000 of work lead containing at least 0.03 % by by weight of silver, for refining	nil	1967

On 21 December 1966 ⁽⁴⁾, the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted the following tariff quotas to Member States for the period 1 January-31 December 1967:

Member State	Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity (m.t.)	Duty
B.L.E.U.	ex 03.01 B I c	Pilchards of the sardina ocellata variety, fresh, chilled or frozen	300	6 %
Netherlands	ex 03.01 B I c	Pilchards of the sardina ocellata variety, fresh, chilled or frozen	700	6 %

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 234, 21 December 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 237, 23 December 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 11, 20 January 1967.

⁽⁴⁾ Ibid., No. 12, 21 January 1967.

⁽⁵⁾ Ibid., No. 246, 31 December 1966.

On 22 December 1966 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota of 6 000 metric tons for 1967, at a duty of 9.4 %, for imports of prunes from non-member countries (CCT heading 08.12 C).

On 22 December 1966 ⁽²⁾, the Council, acting under Article 25(1) of the Treaty, granted the following tariff quotas to Member States for 1967, for imports from non-member countries:

Member State	Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity (m.t.)	Duty
Germany	48.01 A	Newsprint	535 000	nil
France	48.01 A	Newsprint	107 000	nil

On 22 December 1966 ⁽²⁾, the Council, acting under Article 25(1 and 4) of the Treaty, increased the following tariff quotas for 1967:

- i) Tariff quota granted to the Netherlands for hydrogenized, polymerized and dimerized rosin (CCT heading ex 38.08 C), from 2 700 to 3 750 metric tons;
- ii) Tariff quota granted to the Federal Republic of Germany for newsprint (CCT heading 48.01 A), from 525 000 to 550 000 metric tons;
- iii) Tariff quota granted to France for newsprint (CCT heading 48.01 A), from 76 000 to 115 000 metric tons;
- iv) Tariff quota granted to the Netherlands for iron or steel powders (CCT heading 73.05 A), from 1 500 to 1 750 metric tons.

Suspension of CCT duties: duty-free entry for aeroplane equipment etc.

2. At its session of 21 and 22 December 1966, the Council adopted four decisions ⁽²⁾ suspending the CCT duties on certain aircraft and aviation equipment, together with a decision instituting a Community tariff quota, at nil duty, for imports of tyres for certain types of aircraft.

These decisions:

- i) Extend for a further period the provisions of Protocol No. XVII to the Treaty of Rome dated 2 March 1960 and concerning the products in List G;
- ii) Permit the duty-free entry of equipment for the maintenance and repair of aircraft of over 15 tons, on the basis of Article 28 of the Treaty, as the Commission had proposed.

These decisions remove the need to apply the procedure provided for in Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, which had been initiated against certain Member States in respect of duty-free imports of goods for the equipment, maintenance and repair of aircraft of over 15 tons.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 12, 21 January 1967.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No 246, 31 December 1966.

This leaves open the question of supplies for shipbuilding and for the construction of aircraft of unspecified weight or for repair and maintenance of aircraft of under 15 tons.

Reduction of CCT duties on parts of nuclear reactors

3. At its session of 21 and 22 December 1966, the Council decided ⁽¹⁾ to maintain until 31 December 1967 the reduction in the CCT duty on certain parts on components of nuclear reactors (CCT heading 84.59 B II a), as far as non-irradiated natural uranium fuel elements are concerned.

Amendments to the common customs tariff

4. At its session of 21 and 22 December 1966, the Council adopted a decision ⁽²⁾ making certain amendments to the common customs tariff with effect from 1 January 1967.

Meetings of the Customs Committee

5. The Customs Committee met on 6 December 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Colonna di Paliano. This committee, composed of heads of national customs departments, periodically reviews the progress made by the Commission in aligning customs legislation.

M. Colonna di Paliano stressed the need to complete the essential work to reduce frontier controls as much as possible, and to ensure uniform application of the common customs tariff by 1 July 1968.

Examination of the German delegation's proposal on bonded warehouse was continued. Substantial progress was made, particularly in settling the date applicable for customs valuation.

The French proposal to facilitate movement of goods in transit within the Community by keeping delays at frontiers to a minimum has been embodied in a draft regulation prepared by the Commission; this will be discussed on 27 January 1967.

Countervailing charges

Imports into Germany and France of flowers grown in the Netherlands

6. On 2 December 1966 ⁽³⁾, the Commission authorized the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing charge on imports of tulips, narcissi and hyacinths (flowers, buds and bulbs) from the Netherlands, until 31 October 1967. In the grounds for its decision, the Commission said that these charges would restore normal conditions of competition.

On the same date the Commission authorized France to impose a countervailing charge on the same products ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 241, 28 December 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 246, 31 December 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 237, No. 23 December 1966.

Application of Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE to the French overseas departments

7. On 2 December 1966, the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a Council decision on the application of Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 to the French overseas departments; this regulation institutes a trading system for certain goods manufactured from agricultural products ⁽¹⁾.

Customs legislation

Easing of trade formalities between EEC Member States

8. On 6 December 1966, the EEC Commission put before the Council of Ministers a draft decision intended to ease the formalities required by Member States in their mutual trade.

The Commission had found that the system of licences automatically required for liberalized products was a hindrance to intra-Community trade because it caused delay and extra costs for firms and was even in some cases a camouflaged means of imposing restrictions.

The Commission also noted that the Member States could obtain the same results as those achieved by the licence through other formalities, such as the compulsory technical visa or the production of an authorization or similar document, which had the same restrictive effect on intra-Community trade.

The Commission therefore considered that, in order to remove these obstacles, action should be undertaken with regard not only to the automatic licence requirement but also to all similar formalities, whether prior or concomitant, which still have to be observed on import or export of goods no longer subject to quantitative restrictions between the Member States.

The proposal is for a general prohibition, with effect from 1 April 1967, on making import or export subject to compliance with certain formalities. However, in the present stage of development of the Common Market, the rule must be modified by a few exceptions, which will disappear as the aims of the Treaty are achieved.

The proposed decision is in pursuance of Article 235 of the Treaty.

COMPETITION

Application of the rules of competition: cartels and dominant positions

19th conference of cartel experts

9. The 19th conference of experts on cartels in the EEC Member States was held in Brussels on 30 November and 1 December 1966, under the chairmanship of M. Verloren van Themaat, Director-General.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Commission's Memorandum on industrial concentration in the Common Market, and in particular to consider how far Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty were applicable to mergers.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 12-66, Ch. III, sec. 1.

Approximation of turnover tax legislation

10. At its meeting of 20 December 1966, the Council examined the Commission's proposals for the first and second Council directives on the approximation of the legislation of Member States concerning turnover taxes. The Council discussed the broad lines of fiscal harmonization, and agreed to resume this discussion at a forthcoming meeting. It instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue the work on the first and second directives for the harmonization of turnover taxes. The Committee will present a memorandum on the work that should be done to harmonize excise duties and taxes affecting capital movements.

In addition, the Council discussed questions connected with drawback on exports and countervailing charges on imports in relation to turnover taxes.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Council directive in the real estate sector

11. On 6 December 1966 the Council adopted a directive to introduce freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in:

1. Dealings in real estate (ISIC Group 640);
2. Certain business services (ISIC Group 839) ⁽¹⁾.

The proposal on which this directive is based was submitted by the Commission on 24 July 1964.

In the real estate sector the liberalization affects all dealings of persons or companies who derive income from the purchase, sale, lease or management of real estate whether developed or undeveloped, in particular industrial, commercial or residential premises, or from rights pertaining to these types of property or from activity as expert or intermediary in dealings relating to such properties or rights.

Numerous activities in the business services sector are liberalized. These fall into such categories as: private employment agencies; inquiry agencies and security services; advertising agencies and services; the organization of private commercial events (industrial and trade fairs, exhibitions, etc.); services ancillary to office work, including the hiring-out of mechanical or electronic office equipment; translation services; business consultancy services; literary and artistic professions; valuers (except insurance assessors), etc.

The directive abolishes all provisions stipulating that the persons concerned shall possess the nationality of the country in which it is desired to carry on the activity or that they must hold a professional card, foreign trader's identity card or the like.

Furthermore, the beneficiaries may join professional organizations on the same terms and with the same rights and duties as nationals.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 10, 19 January 1967.

The Member States to which the directive is addressed have six months from the date of notification in which to take measures for its application.

However, certain activities remain excluded from the liberalization. These are land surveying, press activities, customs agents, economic, financial, commercial and statistical advisers, and credit and debt-collecting services.

The Council will issue special directives for these activities in due course.

Freedom of establishment in agriculture; eligibility for aid

12. On 23 December 1966 the EEC Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a directive to introduce a further degree of freedom of establishment in agriculture. This will implement a provision of the General Programme adopted by the Council on 18 December 1961, which lays down that by the beginning of 1968 farmers who are nationals of other Member States and already established in a Member State "shall be entitled to receive any type of aid subject to the same conditions as the nationals of the State concerned". The proposal concerns all aids — in cash or, where appropriate, in kind — irrespective of their form and the public or semi-public body which distributes them. Nevertheless, the benefits of welfare or social security systems do not fall within its scope but will be dealt with by other measures. The restrictions to be removed stem laws, regulations and administrative practices in the Member States. Before adopting the proposed directive, the Council will refer it to the European Parliament and the Community's Economic and Social Committee.

The proposal represents a new set of measures for the introduction of freedom of establishment in agriculture following directives 63/261 and 63/262 (concerning respectively freedom of establishment for former agricultural workers in the host country and freedom of establishment on derelict or uncultivated farm lands), the proposed directives on farm leases and the right of farmers already established to move to another farm, and the proposed directives on the access of such farmers to credit and their right to joint agricultural co-operatives.

General freedom of establishment in agriculture, i.e. the right to set up in any Member State, will not be granted until the end of the transition period — normally in 1970.

Freedom to provide services in agriculture was already introduced by Council directive 65/1 of 14 December 1964.

Freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in forestry are covered in a proposed directive at present before the Council.

Free movement of workers

13. The Technical Committee on the free movement of workers met on 15 December 1966 in Brussels. It studied the trend of Member States' calls on non-national manpower during the first nine months of 1966 and priority in employment granted to Community workers. It noted that calls on foreign manpower by the deficit countries of the Community declined by 76 500, or 14 %, in relation to the same

period of 1965. This decline and the proportion of it represented by Community manpower vary for the different countries as follows:

Country	Non-national manpower	EEC manpower
Belgium	— 8 100 (— 34 %)	+ 23 (+ 0.3 %)
Germany	— 54 000 (— 14 %)	— 27 000 (— 15.0 %)
France ⁽¹⁾	— 15 000 (— 15 %)	— 4 000 (— 26.0 %)
Luxembourg	— 1 900 (— 25 %)	— 1 300 (— 22.9 ½)
Netherlands	+ 2 500 (+ 11 %)	— 484 (— 9.0 %)

⁽¹⁾ Situation for the first eight months.

This survey also brings out the fact that the proportion of calls on Community manpower in relation to total non-national manpower rose from 74 to 84 % in Luxembourg, from 32 to 48 % in Belgium, and was static at 45 % in Germany, whereas it fell from 13 to 11 % in France and from 17 to 14 % in the Netherlands.

The Committee also reviewed the situation of Community workers as regards redundancy and assistance from employment offices. It was found that equal treatment with nationals as laid down under Community arrangements was being correctly observed.

14. From 6 to 9 December 1966 an information meeting for officials of employment services was held at Duisburg (Germany). A discussion was held on the free movement of workers within the Community, and those participating had an opportunity of getting to know the organization and working of employment offices in Germany and of visiting some of them.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Short-term economic policy

15. At its session of 20 December 1966 the Council studied the short-term economic situation in the Community and drew certain conclusions from it. On the basis of a proposal from the Commission it adopted a recommendation to the Member States concerning the main lines of short-term economic policy for 1967 ⁽¹⁾.

The main points of this recommendation are as follows:

The stress is laid primarily on the need to combat the general trend for prices and unit costs to rise in the Community. However, the recommendation takes account of differences in the economic situations of the member countries.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 241, 28 December 1966.

Thus, in France and Italy, where the upward movement is less pronounced than in the rest of the Community, the essential point is to prevent domestic demand from advancing too strongly. In Germany economic policy should be aimed at optimum growth and stability.

To attain these objectives, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg are urged to reduce appreciably in 1967 the cash deficit of all public administrations. As regards the Netherlands, the cash deficit should be limited to the deficit of the 1967 draft budget. It is also recommended that the French Government avoid the recurrence of a cash deficit in the execution of its 1967 budget.

In Member States where public administrations as a whole have a deficit, the recommendation urges that measures to reduce this should weigh more heavily on public and private consumption than on gross fixed asset formation, and sets out a certain number of ways of reducing the deficit. It calls for genuine cost-effectiveness in public services which are heavily in deficit and, by analogy, extends this concept to social security wherever this presents large and growing deficits. To finance public deficits it recommends recourse to domestic savings exclusively and, in the case of Italy, the progressive reduction of financing by recourse to the money market.

As regards credit policy the recommendation suggests that this could be made more flexible in the Benelux countries if budget austerity were to materialize. In Germany such greater flexibility could be achieved under a general programme following the main lines of the Council recommendation. In France and Italy the present fairly flexible policy can be continued, but any excessive expansion of credit should be avoided.

All the Member States are also invited to act more vigorously against obstacles to competition. They are recommended to keep a close watch on price formation in markets where competition is inadequate. As to price freezing, the recommendation suggests that France continue to make this more flexible.

After stressing the need for appropriate measures to stimulate household savings, the recommendation finally invites the member Governments to step up their efforts in the incomes policy field.

Moreover, the Council decided to examine in July 1967 the development of the Community's short-term economic situation.

Medium-term economic policy

16. At its session of 20 December 1966 the Council held a broad exchange of views on the draft medium-term economic programme for 1966-70 drawn up by the Commission on the basis of the advance draft programme prepared by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee which the Council established on 15 April 1964.

At the end of the debate the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to finalize the texts of the draft programme which will be submitted for its approval at a forthcoming meeting.

Energy policy: petroleum problems

17. The EEC Commission has published two reports on the Community's oil industry drawn up on the basis of information communicated by the Member States.

The first of these reports, which is summarized below, concerns the supply of petrol and refined products to the Community ⁽¹⁾.

Imports of crude oil in 1965 amounted to 228m. tons, an increase of 32m. tons or 16.3% over 1964. The Middle East remained the chief supplier with 139m. tons, but its share in all imports declined slightly — from 62.3% in 1964 to 61.1% in 1965. On the other hand Africa which, since 1960, had held second place, continued its rapid progress, with an increase of 16m. tons over 1964, bringing 1965 imports from this area to 69m. tons, or 30.2% of the total.

Although they have always covered only a small proportion of requirements, imports of refined products nevertheless fell further — from 21m. tons or 9.7% of requirements in 1964 to 18.4m. tons or 7.5% in 1965.

The share of supplies of oil and petroleum products from the East bloc countries fell slightly, with 13.2m. tons or 5.7% in 1965, as against 12.9m. tons or 6.3% in 1964. These imports break down to 7m. tons for Italy, 3.8m. tons for Germany, 2.16m. tons for France, and 0.23m. tons for B.L.E.U. In 1966 it is planned to import 15.7m. tons from the East bloc countries, the increase chiefly concerning France (+1.2m. tons), Germany (+1m. tons) and Italy (+0.3m. tons).

The second report ⁽²⁾, which deals with investment programmes, gives a general picture of what has been achieved in 1965 as regards prospecting, extraction, refining and transport. It also supplies the first estimates for 1970.

Thanks to an intense prospecting programme — 900 000 metres were drilled in 1965 — new oil resources have been brought to light in the Community. Proven reserves were estimated at about 219m. tons in 1965. However, Community production — 15.5m. tons in 1965 — covers only a small part (7%) of requirements.

Growth was much more notable for natural gas, reserves of which were estimated on 1 January 1966 at nearly 1 600 000m. cubic metres as against only 300 000m. in 1960. This was due chiefly to the discovery of the Groningen field in the Netherlands and a re-evaluation of resources in Germany. In 1965 gas covered only 4% of the Community's total energy consumption: it could cover about 8% from 1970 onwards.

The total capacity of Community refineries rose from 234m. tons in 1964 to 268m. in 1965, and it is foreseen that it may reach nearly 400m. tons in 1970.

The progress of the oil industry can be measured if we consider that in 1958, the first year of the Common Market, the refining capacity of the six countries did not exceed 112m. tons.

Country by country, refining capacity was as follows on 1 January 1966: Italy (not including the statutory reserve) 85m. tons; Germany 81m. tons; France 71m. tons; Netherlands 32m. tons; and B.L.E.U. 17m. tons.

At the beginning of 1966 the Community had 20 pipelines for long-distance transport of crude oil with a total length of 3 900 km and an initial transport capacity of 88m. tons per year.

⁽¹⁾ Importations dans la Communauté de pétrole brut et des produits pétroliers en provenance des pays tiers en 1964, 1965 et prévisions pour 1966/67 (Imports into the Community of crude oil and petroleum products from non-member countries in 1964 and 1965 and forecasts for 1966/67).

⁽²⁾ Programme d'investissements dans l'industrie pétrolière de la Communauté (Programme of investments in the Community oil industry).

Seven pipelines are at present being built or planned. They have a total length of 1 265 km and an initial transport capacity of 42m. tons.

In 1970 a refining capacity of at least 140m. tons should be linked with pipelines, i.e. about 35% of total capacity. We thus note a definite tendency for refineries to move towards the centres of consumption, since at the beginning of 1962 only 27% of refineries were supplied by pipeline.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

18. On 14 December 1966, the Council adopted a regulation amending the lists of products falling under Regulations Nos. 19 and 13/64/CEE ⁽¹⁾.

On the same date, it also adopted a regulation on the arrangements applicable to certain types of animal feed based on cereals and rice ⁽¹⁾.

On 20 December 1966, the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 70, in order to lay down coefficients of equivalence between the quality standard fixed for the threshold price and Greek durum wheat and Mexican sorghum offered on the world market ⁽²⁾.

This regulation supplements the Annex to Regulation No. 70 which did not include coefficients of equivalence for these two types of cereals. The coefficients are 5 u.a. per metric ton to be added to the cif price of Greek durum wheat, and 0 u.a. per metric ton for Mexican sorghum.

On 13 December 1966, the Commission submitted to the Council proposals concerning the operation of the market organization for cereals at the single market stage ⁽³⁾.

Beef and veal

19. On 30 November 1966, the Commission adopted a regulation extending Regulation No. 40/66/CEE until 29 January 1967 ⁽⁴⁾; the latter regulation laid down maximum refunds on exports to non-member countries of frozen beef and veal which has not been the subject of market support.

On 12 December 1966, the Commission adopted a regulation laying down new provisions to avoid deflection of intra-Community trade in frozen beef and veal ⁽⁵⁾. Under Regulation No. 123/66/CEE, frozen meat imported from non-member countries and stored in the importing Member State for three months or more could benefit from intra-Community treatment on being exported to another Member State. If this provision had been maintained, it would have encouraged a new deflection of trade, in view of the possible difference between the levies charged by Member States on

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 235, 22 December 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 234, 21 December 1966.

⁽³⁾ See Ch. I of this Bulletin.

⁽⁴⁾ See official gazette No. 221, 1 December 1966.

⁽⁵⁾ Ibid., No. 230, 13 December 1966.

imports from non-member countries, since an importer in one Member State could have imported frozen meat from a non-member country, stored it for three months and then re-exported it to another Member State, thus benefiting from intra-Community treatment. In order to discourage any speculation, the Commission decided to increase the minimum period for storage to 12 consecutive months.

On 22 December 1966, the Council adopted a regulation extending until 31 March 1967 Regulation No. 110/66/CEE authorizing Italy to suspend the customs duties and levies on imports of live cattle weighing not more than 300 kg. per head (CCT heading ex 01.02 A II ⁽¹⁾).

Pig meat

20. On 7 December 1966, the Council adopted a regulation fixing the levies on imports of pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products from non-member countries for the first quarter of 1967 ⁽¹⁾. This is the usual quarterly review of these levies.

On 13 December 1966, the Commission laid before the Council proposals concerning the market organization for pigmeat at the single market stage ⁽²⁾.

Eggs and poultry

21. On 1 December 1966, the Commission adopted a regulation adjusting and fixing the sluice-gate prices and fixing the levies on imports of eggs from non-member countries for the first quarter of 1967 ⁽³⁾. As there is a variation of more than 3% in the feeding costs for laying hens and geese, the Commission decided to make the corresponding changes in the sluice-gate prices and levies for eggs and derived products, chicks and geese. The sluice-gate prices and levies for the other products are unchanged.

In addition, on 5 December 1966, the Commission adopted a regulation amending the supplementary amounts for slaughtered chickens and hens and for halves and quarters of chickens and hens ⁽³⁾. Under this regulation:

- i) The supplementary amount for imports of chickens and hens (83% dressed) from non-member countries, and of chickens and hens (70% dressed) from Hungary, Poland and Roumania, is increased from 0.15 u.a. per kg. to 0.175 u.a. per kg.;
- ii) The supplementary amount for chickens and hens (67% dressed) from all non-member countries is reduced from 0.125 u.a. per kg. to 0.1 u.a. per kg.;
- iii) The supplementary amount for halves and quarters of chickens and hens imported from Hungary, Poland and Roumania is increased from 0.125 u.a. per kg. to 0.175 u.a. per kg.; for those from anywhere else, it is reduced from 0.125 u.a. per kg. to 0.1 u.a. per kg.

On the same date, the Commission adopted a regulation abolishing the supplementary amount of 0.125 u.a. per kg. for imports of shell eggs originating in the People's Republic of China ⁽³⁾, because the exporters of that country are now respecting the sluice-gate price.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 237, 23 December 1966.

⁽²⁾ See Ch. I of this Bulletin.

⁽³⁾ See official gazette No. 226, 6 December 1966.

On 14 December 1966, the Commission adopted a regulation fixing a supplementary amount of 0.275 u.a. per kg. for imports of slaughtered guinea-fowl from all non-member countries ⁽¹⁾, following imports at prices lower than the sluice-gate price.

On the same date, the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 79/66/CEE with regard to the feed-conversion rate ⁽²⁾ applicable to poultry wings ⁽³⁾. The Commission decided to change CCT heading 02.02 B II d from "wings, whole" to "wings, whole, whether with tip or not". The feed-conversion rates remain the same.

Lastly, on 22 December 1966, the Commission adopted a regulation amending the supplementary amount for liquid or frozen egg yolks ⁽³⁾. The supplementary amounts for products originating in the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia are increased from 0.45 u.a. per kg. to 0.55 u.a. per kg.; for products from other non-member countries, they are reduced from 0.45 u.a. kg. to 0.4 u.a. per kg.

Milk and milk products

22. On 14 December 1966, the Council adopted a regulation on the arrangements applicable to compound animal feeding-stuffs with a basis of milk powder and other milk products ⁽⁴⁾.

At the same session, the Council requested the Commission to submit to it in the near future a proposal to include cream (CCT heading 04.01) in the common organization of the market; the Council will take its decision on this proposals before 31 March 1967.

The Member States that apply the system of temporary admission for cream have already concluded an arrangement between them limiting the number of import licences granted under the latter system, and the number of import licences renewed, to the quantities exported to non-member countries after processing.

On 22 December 1966, the Council adopted a regulation authorizing France to reduce the levy on imports of special milks for infant feeding ⁽⁵⁾.

Regulation No. 113/64/CEE provided a special system of levies and refunds for special milks for infant feeding, under which these levies and refunds can be calculated in the light of the special characteristics of these products. In view of changes in the situation regarding the products concerned, the new regulation reduces the charges on imports, in order to avoid the risk of a drop in supplies on the French market and a consequent increase in prices.

On the same date, the Council adopted a decision amending the threshold price applicable to certain milk products in Belgium and Luxembourg ⁽⁵⁾.

On 22 December 1966, the Commission adopted a decision fixing the supplementary amount that may be refunded on exports of certain cheeses to non-member countries ⁽⁵⁾.

(1) See official gazette No. 231, 15 December 1966.

(2) The percentages indicated are the feed-conversion rates used in calculating the intra-Community levies, the levies on imports from non-member countries, and the sluice-gate prices for imports from non-member countries.

(3) See official gazette No. 240, 27 December 1966.

(4) Ibid., No. 235, 22 December 1966.

(5) Ibid., No. 1, 6 January 1967.

Fruit and vegetables

23. On 14 December 1966, the Council adopted a regulation adding a new quality class (Class III) to the common quality standards for cauliflowers, tomatoes, apples and pears, peaches, citrus fruits and dessert grapes ⁽¹⁾. The object of the regulation is to enable products to be marketed, during the period referred to in Article 2(1), last sub-paragraph, of Regulation No. 158/66/CEE, when they do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but nevertheless are of a standard that makes them acceptable to consumers and profitable to the producer.

On 22 December 1966, the Commission adopted a regulation extending until 30 June 1967 Regulation No. 21/63/CEE temporarily waiving the common quality standards for citrus fruits ⁽²⁾.

On 21 December 1966, the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a Council regulation to co-ordinate and unify the arrangements adopted by each Member State for imports of fruit and vegetables from non-member countries.

Oils and fats

24. On 6 December and 14 December 1966, the Commission adopted two regulations fixing levies in the olive oil sector ⁽³⁾.

On 14 December 1966, the Council adopted a regulation relating to the suspension of the levy on imports of olive oil used for the manufacture of certain preserves ⁽⁴⁾. Until 30 June 1967, the variable component of the levy is suspended in the case of refined olive oil, and the whole of the levy for all other types.

On the same date, the Council adopted a regulation fixing the monthly increases in the target price, intervention price and threshold price for olive oil for the 1966/67 marketing year ⁽⁴⁾. The monthly increase, designed to cover the costs of storage and interest, will be 0.64 u.a. per 100 kg. from the third to the twelfth month of the marketing year.

Financing the common agricultural policy

25. On 7 December 1966, the Council adopted a regulation on the EAGGF's contribution towards the damage caused by the catastrophic floods in certain parts of Italy in the autumn of 1966 ⁽⁵⁾. This is the first step that the Council has taken in pursuance of its decision of 24 November 1966 relating to Community aid for Italian flood victims.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 233, 20 December 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 240, 27 December 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 227, 7 December 1966 and No. 231, 15 December 1966.

⁽⁴⁾ Ibid., No. 235, 22 December 1966.

⁽⁵⁾ Ibid., No. 229, 10 December 1966, and Bulletin 1-67, Ch. I.

26. On 19 December 1966, ⁽¹⁾ the Commission fixed, for the second time, the amount to be paid out of the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF to reimburse each of the six Member States. The EAGGF's contributions for the period 1963/64, in respect of cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat, are as follows:

Member State	Amount refunded in u.a.
Belgium	382 591.84
Germany (FR)	2 636 795.72
France	45 418 100.80
Italy	704 822.13
Luxembourg	5 441.85
Netherlands	1 541 732.43
Total	<hr/> 50 689 484.77

Lastly, on 22 December 1966, the Council adopted a regulation waiving certain provisions of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE with regard to aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for the years 1966 and 1967 ⁽²⁾.

Approximation of legislation

Extension of the time-limit for the use of diphenyl

27. On a proposal from the Commission the Council, at its 200th session on 14 December 1966 ⁽³⁾ again extended, until 30 June 1967, the time-limit already extended until 31 December 1966 granted to the Member States for the use of diphenyl, orthophenylphenol and sodium orthophenylphenate for the surface treatment of citrus fruit. Under this directive, Member States which permit the use of these substances for the preservation of citrus fruits may maintain their own regulations in force for a further period of six months.

This new extension was necessary because it appeared too difficult to take a decision definitely legalizing these three preserving agents before the end of 1966. This question will be discussed on the basis of a Commission proposal for the authorization of these substances in the whole Community with effect from 1 July 1967 with a maximum residue of 70 mg per kg of fruit.

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

Consultative Committee on Transport

28. The Consultative Committee on Transport met on 13 and 14 December 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Santoni-Rugiu.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 3, 11 January 1967.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 240, 27 December 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 233, 20 December 1966.

At this session the Committee examined the draft opinion drawn up by a group of rapporteurs on the standardization of transport conditions on inland waterways and adopted the terms of its final opinion for the Commission.

In this the Committee deals more specially with the question of responsibility for faults in handling vessels. The great majority are in favour of a system of peremptory law as regards the responsibility of the carrier. However the Committee is unanimous that under such a system there should be a limitation on the amount of damages.

The Committee is further of the opinion that the effect of standardization of transport conditions on inland waterways is primarily of a legal nature and that the economic effect should normally be nil.

International passenger transport by road

29. Under Articles 6 and 9 of Council Regulation No. 117/66/CEE of 28 July 1966 the Commission, after consultation of the Member States, was to draft control documents for transport arranged by a firm for its own workers and for transport in the form of occasional services mentioned in Article 3 of the same regulation.

After consultation of the Member States on 3 and 4 November 1966, the Commission accordingly drew up on 16 December 1966, Regulation No. 212/66/CEE on the models of certain control documents referred to in Articles 6 and 9 of Council Regulation No. 117/66/CEE concerning the introduction of common rules for international passenger transport by motor coaches and buses ⁽¹⁾.

Pilot study on infrastructure costs

30. The group supervising the pilot study met for the fourth time from 20 to 22 December 1966. It examined the first results of the surveys of costs made by the French Government and continued work on the implementing details of the various methods of charging for the use of infrastructure referred to in Council Decision No. 65/270/CEE.

The group also discussed the reports of expert groups on methods for calculating marginal costs of use and for determining equivalence factors for the occupation of infrastructure capacity. It gave fresh instructions to these experts concerning mathematical application.

Standards for inland waterway vessels

31. On 29 and 30 November and 1 December 1966 the Working Party on standards for inland waterway vessels, consisting of experts of the standards institutes, met in Brussels.

The first two days were devoted to examining a number of standards for apparatus and equipment of everyday use on inland waterway vessels. Some of these standards (dead-lights, wherries) were definitely agreed and will be communicated to the competent bodies for their final approval.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 234, 21 December 1966.

On the third day the standardization of electrical installations on inland waterway craft was taken up with the participation of experts in this field. In particular accumulators, transformers and switch-boards were discussed. The next meeting of the Working Party is fixed for 9 to 12 May 1967, with the last two days reserved for the study of electrical installations.

SOCIAL POLICY

The work of the Council

32. On 19 December 1966 the Council held a session on social questions under the chairmanship of M. Veldkamp, Netherlands Minister of Social Affairs and Public Health.

As this was the first meeting of the Ministers of Social Affairs for more than two years it was especially important. The deliberations on the points indicated below give promise of more dynamic activity in the social field in the future.

Memorandum on EEC social policy presented by the Chair

33. The Council congratulated the Chairman on his initiative, which had made possible a debate on the main problems of co-operation in the social field between the Member States and the Commission (Article 118 of the Treaty) and proceeded to discuss the memorandum in detail. It agreed that the following points should be given priority by the Commission:

- i) A systematic study of the advisability, need and feasibility of harmonizing the concepts and definitions used in the various social systems.
- ii) A closer study of social security costs, their apportionment between employers and workers and, where applicable, their financing from public funds.
- iii) Consideration of the possibility for the Member States of ratifying conventions on minimum social standards concluded under the aegis of other international organizations.

The Council also accepted proposals put forward by certain Ministers:

- a) The Netherlands Minister suggested a study of the unemployment trend in the Member States;
- b) The Italian Minister wanted a study put in hand on the implementation of Regulation No. 38/64/CEE (free movement of workers) in the Member States.

At its next session the Council will also examine a Commission Memorandum on the guidelines for its work in the social sector. This memorandum ⁽¹⁾ was transmitted to the Council on 22 December 1966. It will serve the Council in defining the Community's priority tasks in the field of social harmonization.

(1) The full text is given in the Supplement to this Bulletin.

It was understood that the methods to be applied in these studies would be decided by agreement between the delegations and the Commission. Several delegations hoped that the Council would hold its next meeting on social affairs in February or March 1967.

Commission proposals to the Council concerning assistance to redundant Italian sulphur-mine workers

34. The Council adopted a decision in accordance with Article 235 of the Treaty granting Italy a maximum of 4.2 million u.a. of aid for the purpose of grants to redundant sulphur-mine workers and scholarships for their children ⁽¹⁾.

The Council also adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 9 on the European Social Fund in order to raise the ceiling for the calculation of resettlement allowances, prolong the time-limit for redeployment of workers retained and for submission of applications for reimbursement in respect of such workers should the State concerned supply proof of special difficulties in placing them.

Proposed Council regulation to increase the effectiveness of the European Social Fund

35. In view of the divergences existing, on the one hand among the Member States, and on the other between the Commission and the Member States, the Committee of Permanent Representatives was instructed to re-examine the problems along the lines of thought which had emerged during the discussions with a view to a later solution.

Appointment of members of the two Committees and their alternates

36. The Council appointed members and alternates to the Committee of the European Social Fund and the Vocational Training Committee.

Proposed Council decision on a programme of rapid vocational training to remedy certain shortages of skilled workers in the Community

37. The Council took note that the Commission did not share the view of the majority of the delegations that the programme should be carried out under a multi-lateral agreement and requested the Commission to re-examine the question in the light of the Council discussion.

Progress towards equal pay for men and women

38. This matter was considered by the representatives of the member Governments meeting in the Council, who took note of a Commission report on the subject. The Commission will submit a further report on the situation at 31 December 1966.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 246, 31 December 1966.

European Social Fund

39. Because of the delay in appointing members and alternates to the Committee of the European Social Fund, the Commission was unable in the fourth quarter of 1966 to make any decision on aid from the Fund, since the approval of the Committee must be obtained beforehand.

This being so, the total amount of aid from the Fund in 1966 was about 8 696 960 u.a. This aid covers 50% of the expenditure incurred by the member countries for vocational retraining and resettlement schemes, by which 53 632 unemployed or underemployed workers found new jobs. Grants from the Fund were as follows:

	Retraining	Resettlement
Germany	1 373 970.90	53 497.50
Belgium	596 540.46	—
France	1 313 417.89	51 161.37
Italy	3 766 434.04	32 682.56
Netherlands	1 509 256.07	—
Total	8 559 619.36	137 341.43

Taking into account the contributions of the Member States to the Fund the position at the end of the year is that Italy and the Netherlands have credit balances of about 2 060 000 and 900 000 u.a. respectively. The other Member States have debit balances: about 1 356 000 u.a. for Germany, 169 000 for Belgium, 1 418 000 for France and 17 000 for Luxembourg. Aid from the European Social Fund to the Member States during the first years of operation (1961-66) totals about 40.5 million u.a.

Vocational training: exchanges of young workers

40. In pursuance of the first joint programme for exchanges of young workers the Commission, on 5 December 1966, convened in Brussels a meeting of 25 young farmers who had just spent training periods in a member country other than their own. It was evident from the discussions that these training periods had been found profitable. At this meeting officers of the Liaison Committee of young farmers' organizations in the EEC countries drew up their 1967 programme of exchanges in collaboration with the Commission.

Vocational guidance

41. By agreement with the Belgian Government the Commission arranged a three-day study conference (12, 13 and 14 December 1966) on the systems of vocational guidance in Belgium. This was attended by representatives of workers' and employers' organizations from the six States who are actively concerned in vocational guidance. The programme dealt mainly with practical matters with a view to close co-operation between government departments and the circles interested in vocational guidance. Information, documentary material and experience were exchanged. The programme included visits to centres for vocational guidance, psychological tests and medical examinations, and to employment services in Belgium.

Labour problems

Joint Advisory Committee on social problems of farm workers

42. The Committee held its 10th meeting on 6 December 1966. It examined the report on the situation regarding wages and the working week in agriculture at 15 December 1965. It was agreed that the present outline would be maintained for reports during the next five years so as to ensure comparability.

A working party was set up to prepare a draft opinion on the subject of social security for temporary paid workers.

Joint Advisory Committee on social problems in road transport

43. On 21 December 1966 the Committee held its first meeting in Brussels. M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President, and M. Schaus, member of the Commission, installed the Committee, which briefly discussed its future programme of work. M. Levi Sandri announced that the first subject on which advice would be asked was a second recommendation on social harmonization in road transport which the Commission intended to submit to the Council in pursuance of the latter's decision of 13 May 1965.

The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled for 26 and 27 January 1967.

V. External activities

GATT

Multilateral trade negotiations

44. The Commission's delegation has remained in touch with certain parties with a view to completing the files on either side; internally, the work has consisted mainly of assessing the general situation of the negotiations in order to prepare the final phase.

At the sessions held during December, the Council issued directives on the attitude to be taken in Geneva with regard to oilseeds, sugar, and raw and manufactured tobacco, and on the amplifications and additions to be made to the offers already put forward on fruit and vegetables and poultry. The offer on raw tobacco will be the subject of consultations under the terms of the association agreement with the Greek Government.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Austria

45. At its session of 6-7 December 1966 the Council adopted a new mandate for negotiations on problems relating to the establishment of a preference area for industrial products, to agriculture and to Austrian trade with the eastern European countries.

The first session of a further round of negotiations took place from 13 to 16 December 1966 in Brussels. The Austrian delegation was led by Dr. Bock, Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Trade, Crafts and Industry, represented by Dr. Eugen Buresch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; the Community's delegation was headed by M. Jean Rey, member of the EEC Commission, represented by M. Axel Herbst, Director-General. Dr. Lujo Toncic-Sorinj, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present during part of the negotiations.

The Community delegation expressed its views concerning the machinery for abolishing obstacles to trade in industrial products between Austria and the Community and the harmonization of the Austrian customs tariff with that of the Community for industrial products. The Austrian delegation noted with satisfaction that the Community was ready to meet Austrian wishes for an earlier opening of the Community market. It approved the proposal for tariff disarmament effected in five stages spread over a period of four years, and welcomed the Community's offer, should a general agreement be reached on customs matters, of a 60% reduction on duties for Austria by the end of the first year after the agreement came into force.

The Community delegation made further proposals regarding an independent policy for Austria in trade with the eastern European countries. The two delegations confirmed their agreement on the necessity of Austrian independence in this sphere for the harmonious development of trade with the eastern European countries, an objective common to both sides. The Austrian delegation welcomed the Community's proposals, which were an important step to meet Austrian concerns.

The negotiations took place in a constructive and cordial atmosphere and are to be resumed in Brussels on 30 January 1967. Agricultural problems will be on the agenda for the next session. In addition the examination of matters dealt with during the first session will be continued.

Denmark

46. Pursuing the bilateral contacts established between Denmark and the Commission after the breakdown of negotiations for Denmark to join the Community, M. Dahlgaard, Danish Minister for Industry, Trade and European integration, together with senior officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Trade, visited the Commission on 16 December 1966. The Commission was represented by M. Rey, the member responsible for external relations, and M. Mansholt, Vice-President. At these meetings general problems connected with European integration and the Kennedy round, particularly agricultural side, were examined. Certain practical problems concerning commercial relations between Denmark and the EEC were also discussed at a meeting between Danish and Commission agricultural experts held on 22 December 1966 in Brussels.

Spain

47. At its session of 6-7 December 1966 the Council took note of the Commission's report on the exploratory talks with Spain and instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to study this document.

At its session of 21-22 December 1966 the Council received a report on the work of the Committee of Representatives and asked that Committee to continue this work and to report at the beginning of February 1967.

Maghreb countries

48. At its session of 21-22 December 1966 the Council took note of the Commission's report on the Community's relations with the Maghreb countries and instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to study this document and to report as quickly as possible.

Israel

49. At the session of 21-22 December 1966, the Council studied the *note verbale* and memorandum of the Israeli Government dated 4 October 1966 and asked the Commission to begin exploratory talks with the Israeli authorities and to report as soon as possible.

Iran

50. The renewal for one year of the trading agreement between the EEC and the Imperial Government of Iran became effective by exchange of letters on 2 December 1966 in Brussels, between Ambassador M. Fereydoun Diba, Head of the Iranian Mission to the EEC and M. Calmes, Secretary-General of the Councils of the European Communities.

This renewal, based on Article V of the agreement signed in Brussels on 14 October 1963, demonstrates the keen interest which both sides take in developing their commercial relations.

Representation of associated countries

51. The President of the Commission, M. Hallstein, informed the President of the Turkish Republic that the EEC had noted the appointment of His Excellency Ambassador M. Ziya Müezzinoğlu as the new permanent representative of Turkey to the Community.

Following this appointment, M. Luns, President of the Council, and M. Hallstein each received the new representative on 21 December 1966.

Missions of non-member countries to the Community

52. The Community gave its *agrément* to the appointment of His Excellency Ambassador M. Shri T. Swaminathan as new Head of the Indian Mission to the EEC, replacing M. K.B. Lall who had been recalled to take up other duties.

Following the appointment, on 21 December 1966 the President of the Council, M. Luns, and the President of the Commission, M. Hallstein, each received His Excellency Ambassador M. T. Swaminathan, who presented his credentials.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Western European Union (WEU)

53. The WEU Assembly held the second part of its twelfth session in Paris from 12 to 15 December 1966. M. Badini Confalonieri (Liberal, Italy) was elected President in succession to M. Carlo Schmid, who had become a member of the German Federal Government. The Commission was represented by M. Rey, the member responsible for external relations.

The Assembly discussed a report on the future of WEU and a report on the problems of British accession to the European Communities. Discussion on the second subject issued in a recommendation noting that the time seemed propitious for the United Kingdom to join and asking the WEU Council to study a common European policy for foreign affairs and defence. The Council was also asked to consider whether the best procedure was to solve first of all only the most difficult problems arising in the United Kingdom's joining and to leave the settlement of details to the transition period.

A fairly general tendency in favour of expanding the Community emerged in the course of the debate.

54. The WEU Council of Ministers met in Bonn on 19 and 20 December 1966 with M. Lahr in the chair. At the debates on economic affairs the Commission was represented by M. Rey.

Mr Thomson, British Secretary of State for European affairs, stated very firmly that Britain did not intend to call in question the fundamental principles of the Community and would follow in the longer term the road to wider European co-operation. (1)

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

Common import system for GATT Contracting Parties

55. On 29 November 1966 the Commission approved a document establishing the general lines for future work on abolition of restrictions on imports from GATT countries. The "General commercial policy" Directorate of the Directorate-General for External Relations, was instructed to make contact with the appropriate departments of the Member States in order to prepare the ground for other work on the subject.

Export restrictions

55*bis*. The Commission sent to Member States on 21 December 1966, pursuant to Articles 115 and 155 of the EEC Treaty, three recommendations concerning export restrictions on raw hides and skins, non-ferrous metal waste and hemp seed (1).

Commission decisions pursuant to Article 115

56. By decision of 6 January 1967, France was authorized at its own request to exclude from Community treatment until 31 December 1967 certain electrical instruments and equipment from Japan (2).

By another decision of the same date, the Commission decision of 31 December 1965 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment imports of live cattle and beef was extended at the request of France to 31 December 1967, since the risk of deflection of trade remained unchanged (2).

In accordance with Article 115(2) the Benelux countries excluded from Community treatment pure glucose (dextrose) until 31 December 1966.

Commercial relations with state-trading countries

57. At its meeting of 21-22 December 1966, the Council decided to extend to 31 December 1967 Regulation No. 3/63 concerning commercial relations with state-trading countries in respect of certain agricultural products subject to market organizations (3).

It was understood on the same occasion that the Council would decide in good time before the date of establishment of the single market for the products concerned on the system to be applied from that date onwards to imports of such products from state-trading countries.

(1) See official gazette No. 11, 20 January 1967.

(2) *Ibid.*, No. 12, 21 January 1967.

(3) *Ibid.*, No. 240, 27 December 1966.

Consultation on commercial policy towards eastern European countries

58. Under the arrangements for consultations decided by the Council on 9 October 1961, meetings took place with a Commission member in the chair to discuss the measures introduced by the Member States in the field of commercial policy. The trade negotiations which have taken place or are to take place between France, Germany and Italy on the one hand and certain state-trading countries (more especially the USSR and Czechoslovakia) on the other were discussed. Particular importance was attached to the abolition, which France intends to effect independently, of quantitative restrictions on imports from state-trading countries.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Extension of suspension or temporary reduction of customs duties on products exported by the developing countries

Certain spices and sports goods

59. At its session of 6 and 7 December 1966, the Council, acting under Article 28 of the Treaty, decided to renew for a further year (from 1 January to 31 December 1967) the suspension or temporary reduction of CCT duties on certain spices and sports goods; these changes had been authorized by the Council decision of 3 December 1963 ⁽¹⁾, which was extended by the Council decision of 23 December 1965 ⁽²⁾.

In addition, the representatives of the Governments of the EEC Member States, meeting in the Council of Ministers and acting under Article 24 of the Treaty, decided that on 1 January 1967 the Member States should suspend or reduce their customs duties on most of the products to which the afore-mentioned decision applies.

These measures, together with those referred to below, show that the Community is continuing to meet the concerns of the developing countries as far as possible.

Tea, maté and tropical hardwoods

60. At its session of 6 and 7 December 1966, the Council, acting on a proposal of the Commission, also extended for a further year (from 1 January to 31 December 1967) the suspension or temporary reduction of CCT duties on tea, maté and tropical hardwoods ⁽³⁾.

On the same date, the representatives of the EEC Member States, meeting in the Council of Ministers and acting under Article 24 of the Treaty, decided to suspend the CCT duties on these products entirely.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 190, 30 December 1963, and No. 10, 19 January 1967.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 2-66, Ch. III, sec. 59, and official gazette No. 4, 8 January 1967.

⁽³⁾ See Bulletin 2-66, Ch. III, sec. 60, and official gazette No. 10, 19 January 1967.

On 7 December 1966, the Council also decided to extend until 31 December 1967 the tariff arrangement concluded between the EEC and the United Kingdom on 10 September 1963, which concerns the simultaneous suspension or reduction of customs duties on tea, maté and tropical hardwoods; this was to be done by exchange of letters. On the same date, the President of the Council appointed M. Hijzen as the Community's plenipotentiary to exchange letters with the United Kingdom mission regarding prolongation of the said arrangement. The exchange of letters between M. Hijzen and H.E. Sir James Marjoribanks, head of the United Kingdom mission to the European Communities, took place on 23 December 1966.

VI. The Community and the Associated States

GREECE

61. The EEC-Greece Association Council held its 21st meeting on 16 December 1966 at ambassadorial level. It decided that, pending the decision on harmonization provided for in Article 35 of the Athens Agreement, the provisional arrangements applicable to trade in certain agricultural products, which were contained in the Association Council's decision No. 2/66 and were to have ended on 31 December 1966, should be extended until 30 June 1967. Under these arrangements, intra-Community treatment is extended to a number of Greek products in anticipation of the harmonization of agricultural policies.

The Association Council also continued its discussion on harmonization of the agricultural policies of the Community and Greece, and considered a request that the German Federal Republic's wine quotas be increased for the benefit of Greece.

Lastly, the Association Council expressed agreement with the plan to maintain the suspension or reduction of CCT duties on rosins and oil of turpentine for 1967.

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR (AASM)

EEC-AASM Association Committee

62. The EEC-AASM Association Committee held its 13th meeting in Brussels on 2 December 1966, under the chairmanship of M. Baranyanka, the Ambassador of Burundi.

The Committee heard a progress report by the Chairman of the joint panel of experts set up to study ways of increasing the sale of products from the AASM.

As required by Protocol No. 2 to the Yaoundé Convention, the Community made a general communication concerning transmission of the AASM's quotas. It also made specific comments on those of the Central African Republic and Cameroon. The AASM said that they wished to give an opinion on these communications at the Committee's next meeting.

The AASM expressed agreement with the extension for one year of the suspension or reduction of CCT duties on tea, maté, tropical hardwoods and certain spices.

At the request of the AASM, an exchange of views was held on the problem of world trade in cocoa; the AASM reaffirmed that they could not renounce the preferences that they enjoy in the EEC as long as there was no world organization of the market to give them equivalent advantages.

The Community informed the Associated States of the new arrangements it had adopted with regard to imports of industrial products manufactured from agricultural products. The AASM said that they wished to return to this question at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Associated States were also informed of the state of the current negotiations with the East African countries — Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

Lastly, the Community consulted the AASM about the new offers it is proposing to make at the multilateral negotiations in GATT, in respect of certain agricultural products, particularly tobacco, oilseeds and sugar.

SCHOLARSHIPS, IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND SYMPOSIA

Scholarships

63. The number of scholarships awarded by the Commission for the 1966/67 academic years is 1 923, of which 1 804 went to nationals of the AASM and 119 to nationals of the overseas states, countries and territories (OCT).

Of these scholarship-holders, 1 224 were assigned to training establishments in the Member States, 654 others to establishments in the Associated African States and Madagascar, and 45 to Israel.

The scholarships are divided among the main fields of study as follows:

Economics	24.9%
Agriculture	22.8%
Technical training	42.5%
Female professions	9.8%

In addition, 480 scholarships were awarded for correspondence courses for the current academic year.

Symposia

64. In November 1966, a symposium was organized in Toulouse for 40 nationals of the AASM and OCT.

VII. Institutions and organs

THE COUNCIL

199th session

The Council held its 199th session on 6 and 7 December 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Luns, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Council adopted the draft regulation on the contribution of the EAGGF (Guidance Section) to making good the damage caused by the recent floods in Italy. This is the first measure to implement the decision of 24 November 1966. Ten million u.a. will be provided from the Fund to restore normal conditions of production in agriculture and in food industries.

As regards the common customs tariff the Council decided to extend from 1 January to 31 December 1967 the suspension of duties on tea, maté and tropical woods and on certain spices and sporting goods (see Ch. V, secs 59 and 60).

In the matter of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services the Council approved a directive on self-employed activities in the real estate business and in certain services supplied to firms (see Ch. IV, sec. 11).

In the field of common agricultural policy the Council adopted in the Community languages a regulation fixing the amount of levies on pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products in trade with non-member countries in the first quarter of 1967.

Continuing the study of the complementary offers which the Community may make to the GATT Contracting Parties, the Council agreed on the attitude to be adopted with regard to sugar and oil-seeds. Fruit and vegetables, raw and manufactured tobacco and fishery products were discussed in detail.

The Council took note of the Commission's report on the exploratory talks with Spain.

It studied the Israeli Government's *note verbale* and memorandum of 4 October 1966 and instructed the Commission to begin exploratory talks with that country.

It also approved the text of partial terms of reference for the Commission for the resumption of negotiations with Austria on the system of trade in industrial and agricultural products and on trade with the East bloc countries (see Ch. V, sec. 45).

The Council also heard a statement by M. Fanfani, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the technological problem arising from Europe's lag behind the United States. M. Fanfani stressed that the Commission owed it to itself to undertake a joint effort.

200th session (on agriculture)

At its 200th session on 13 and 14 December 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Biesheuvel, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, the Council adopted in the Community languages six regulations concerning 1) certain categories of compound animal feeding stuffs based on cereals and rice, 2) compound cattle feeds based on milk and powdered milk, 3) an amendment to the list of products coming under Regulation No. 19 and 13/64, 4) the monthly increases in the market target price, the support price and the threshold price of olive oil for the 1966/67 marketing

year, 5) the suspension system (up to 30 June 1967), 6) the levy on imports of olive oil for use in the manufacture of certain preserves, and 7) the introduction of a new quality class in the common standards for cauliflowers, tomatoes, apples and pears, peaches, citrus fruit and table grapes.

In addition the regulation authorizing Italy to suspend the customs duties and levies applicable to imports of live cattle of a unit weight not exceeding 300 kg (tariff heading ex 01-02 a 2) was extended until 31 March 1967.

The Council also adopted a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on permitted preserving agents in foodstuffs for human consumption and approved a decision on the definition of the concept of "products originating in" and methods of administrative co-operation as regards the association of overseas countries and territories.

The Council also examined a draft regulation on aids to agriculture and invited the Commission to submit a proposal concerning cream.

There was an exchange of views on various problems arising in the Community's complementary offer in GATT regarding eggs and poultry.

201st session (social affairs)

At its 201st session on 19 November 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Weldkamp, Netherlands Minister for Social Affairs, the Council held a detailed discussion on the chairman's memorandum on social policy in EEC and agreed that a systematic study should be put in hand of the harmonization of the concepts and definitions used in the various social systems, on social security costs, their allocation between employers and wage-earners and the possibility of financing them from public funds, and on the convention on minimum social standards (see Ch. IV, sec. 32 et sqq.).

Pursuant to Protocol No. III concerning the sulphur industry, which was signed on the conclusion of the agreement of 2 March 1960, and the suggestions in the report of the Liaison and Action Committee for the Sulphur Industry (CLAISI), the Council adopted a decision on Community aid to Italy to enable that country to assist redundant sulphur mine workers.

The Council took note of the Commission's report on manpower problems in the Community in 1966, while the Member Governments Representatives meeting in the Council took note of the Commission's progress report on the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women.

202nd session

At this session, held on 20 December 1966 under the chairmanship of M. De Block, Netherlands State-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Council debated economic policy for 1967. A draft decision concerning improvement of procedures for co-ordinating short-term economic policies was also adopted.

The Council discussed the medium-term economic policy draft, after which it instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to put this draft into final form.

It also discussed, in connection with the harmonization of fiscal legislation, the Commission's proposal for a first and second directive on turnover taxes.

203rd session

At its 203rd session on 21 and 22 December 1966 with M. Luns, Netherlands Foreign Minister in the chair, the Council adopted several decisions in the customs field concerning tariff quotas (opening and increase) and CCT duties (suspensions or amendments) and decided to prolong until 31 December 1967 the temporary reduction of a CCT duty on nuclear reactors.

The Council also decided to extend until 31 December 1967 a regulation concerning commercial relations with the state-trading countries as regards certain agricultural products covered by market organizations and adopted a decision for a further extension until 31 December 1968 of provisions on certain sub-contracts in the field of export guarantees and financing.

In addition, the EEC budget for 1967 was finally drawn up.

The Council also discussed progress in the GATT trade negotiations (an agreement was obtained on offers concerning raw and manufactured tobacco and on details and further information to be supplied as regards fruit and vegetables and poultry) and relations between the Community and Spain.

Finally, the Community took note of a Commission memorandum on relations with the Maghreb countries.

204th session (agriculture)

At its 204th session on 21 and 22 December 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Biesheuvel, Netherlands Minister for Agriculture, the Council adopted in principle the regulations on basic prices and purchase prices for certain fruit and vegetables (sweet oranges, lemons, mandarins, apples, pears, cauliflowers). These regulations had to be finally adopted by 1 January 1967 (single market for fruit and vegetables). It also adopted in the Community languages the regulations authorizing France to reduce the fixed component of the levy applicable to the import of special milks for infant feeding until the end of the 1966/67 marketing year and extending until 31 March the regulation authorizing Italy to suspend customs duties and levies on imports from non-member countries of live cattle of unit weight not exceeding 300 kg. The decision amending the threshold price for certain dairy products in Belgium and Luxembourg was also adopted.

The Council continued discussion of the problems involved in the proposed regulation to amend the system of aids to agriculture.

THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 88th session on 8 and 9 December 1966 with M. van Lennep in the chair.

In the course of its regular surveys of the monetary and financial situation of the Member States, the Committee studied the situation of the Federal German Republic and the Netherlands. Its conclusions have been embodied in two reports to the Council and the Commission.

The Committee also had an exchange of views on the Commission's proposals to the Council for the co-ordination of short-term economic policies.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Budgetary matters

At its session of 21 and 22 December 1966, the Council adopted definitively the budget for 1967, taking into account the amendments to the draft budget which had been proposed by the European Parliament (1) and discussed by the Council with the Commission.

In view of the changes in appropriations resulting from the Council decision of 7 December 1966 fixing the new percentage factors, applicable from 1 December 1966, by which the salaries and pensions of Community officials are adjusted (see below), and the Council decision of 19 December 1966 which included in the 1967 budget a first instalment of 1 500 000 u.a. for social measures to assist redundant Italian sulphur-mine workers, the budget of the European Economic Community for 1967 amounts to 614 990 049 u.a. made up as follows:

Part I: Assembly	(EEC share)	2 780 700 u.a.
Part II: Council	(EEC share)	2 969 071 u.a.
Part III: Commission		608 669 554 u.a.
Part IV: Court of Justice	(EEC share)	570 724 u.a.

The receipts are made up as follows:

- 55 573 088 u.a. from the Member States' contributions to administrative expenditure;
- 19 817 606 u.a. from the Member States' contributions to the European Social Fund;
- 537 392 000 u.a. from the Member States' contributions to the EAGGF (periods 1964/1965 and 1965/1966);
- 2 207 355 u.a. from Community income tax on staff, staff contributions to the pension scheme, and other miscellaneous items.

As part of their annual review of salaries, the Councils adopted a regulation, dated 22 December 1966 (2), which amends the coefficients used to adjust the salaries and pensions of officials and agents of the Communities. The coefficients for Brussels and Luxembourg are thus increased from 106% to 112.5%.

Appointments and staff movements

Appointment

M. André Auclert, Principal Administrator in the Directorate-General for Overseas Development, has been appointed Head of the Financial Operations Division in the Directorate concerned with the European Development Fund, with effect from 1 January 1967.

(1) See Bulletin 1-67, Ch. VII, "Administrative Affairs".

(2) See official gazette No. 239, 24 December 1966.

Resignations

At its meeting of 15 November 1966, the Commission accepted the resignation of M. France Bobba, Director-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, to take effect from 16 February 1967.

M. Bobba, who joined the Commission's staff in April 1958, is one of the higher officials who have been with the Commission longest; he was one of the first team of Directors-General responsible for the application of the Treaty of Rome. He has therefore been at the head of this important sector for nearly nine years. His achievements in this field have been considerable, thanks to his great ability and remarkable energy.

At this meeting, the Commission expressed its regret at M. Bobba's departure, and underlined the outstanding contribution that he had made for more than eight years.

Acting under Article 54 of the Statute of Service of the European Communities, the Commission conferred on M. Bobba the rank of Honorary Director-General.

At its meetings of 30 November 1966, the Commission accepted the resignation of M. Bernard von Goeler, Director for Personnel, with effect from 1 February 1967.

M. von Goeler is at present acting Director-General for Administration. Having been at the Commission since August 1958, he, too, has played a part in the development of the Institution since its earliest days.

At this meeting, the Commission recalled the distinguished services that M. von Goeler had rendered both to the Commission's staff and to the Commission itself during the eight years in which he had occupied his post. Helping to build up the Community at a time when things were not always easy, M. von Goeler always managed to overcome difficulties by tireless devotion and a capacity for hard work.

The Commission thanked M. von Goeler for all he had done, and expressed its regret at his resignation.

Acting under Article 54 of the Statute of Service of the European Communities, the Commission conferred on M. von Goeler the rank of Honorary Director-General.

M. Alberto Sciolla Lagrange, legal adviser with the Legal Service of the European Executives, whose resignation had been accepted by the Commission, left his post on 1 January 1967.

VIII. European Investment Bank

Loan contracts

Germany

On 20 December 1966, the European Investment Bank concluded with Rheinmetall Schmiede- und Presswerk Trier GmbH a loan contract for the equivalent of DM 10 million (2.5 million units of account) for financing the construction of a steel drop forging mill at Pfalzel, near Trier.

The setting-up of the factory will contribute towards the industrialisation of the Eifel-Hunsrück area, which by reason of its economic weakness is classified among the principal development regions of the Federal Republic of Germany. Agriculture is still preponderant there, but it is poorly served by natural conditions and the predominance of small-scale farming. It will only be possible to transform this structure by the establishment of new industries. The project financed by the Bank will create 350 jobs in industry, and it is thus in line with the efforts being made by the "Land" of Rhineland-Palatinate and the Federal Government.

Fixed investments for the project are evaluated at DM 32 million (8 million u.a.).

The loan is jointly and severally guaranteed by the Landesbank und Girozentrale Rheinland-Pfalz and the two companies, Rheinmetall Berlin AG and Uni-Cardan AG.

Italy

On 16 December 1966, the European Investment Bank has concluded with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno loan contracts relating to the financing of five industrial projects in the south of the Italian peninsula, and an irrigation project in Sicily.

The total amount of these loans is equivalent to Lit. 18.025 thousand million (28.84 million u.a.).

The six loans are intended for the following projects:

Irrigation and development of the Ogliastro site (Eastern Sicily)

The Ogliastro site covers an area of 26 000 hectares, 20 500 of which will effectively be irrigated. The irrigation has been made possible by the construction, already completed, of a dam on the river Gornalunga at Ogliastro and by the execution of an irrigation distribution system which will serve more than 16 000 hectares by gravity and 4 400 hectares by pumping.

The development of the land is to be effected by an aggregate of works which are to be executed directly by the owners with the financial and technical assistance of the Cassa.

The implementation of the project will introduce into the area an up-to-date and relatively wealthy agricultural economy, based on fruit-growing, in particular citrus fruits. It should have as consequence an appreciable improvement in the resources of the local population.

The Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, the beneficiary of the loan, is responsible for the execution of the project, amounting to Lit. 47.7 thousand million (76.3 million u.a.); the Bank is contributing to the financing of the public works by a loan equivalent to Lit. 15 thousand million (24 million u.a.).

Five industrial plants

a) Execution of an industrial complex for the stamping and electro-zincing of coils and steel sheets, at Pomezia (Latium).

The fixed investments of the project amount to Lit. 1.15 thousand million (1.84 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing to the financing by a loan equivalent to Lit. 475 million (0.76 million u.a.).

b) Modernization of a synthetic fibre factory at Casteloccio-Paliano (Frosinone), in order to increase in particular the productivity of the warping section and to improve the quality in the manufacture of "Delfion" polyamide fibre yarn.

This establishment is an essential factor in the industrial structure of the municipality. Its commissioning will serve to consolidate, from all points of view, the specific activities carried out in the area.

The fixed investments amount to Lit. 1 thousand million (1.6 million u.a.). The Bank's loan will be equivalent to Lit. 400 million (0.64 million u.a.).

c) Construction and operation of new installations for the production of hydrogen peroxid and sodium perborate in a chemical works at Bussi (Pescara).

The production capacity will considerably increased.

The fixed investment amount to Lit. 3.8 thousand million (6.08 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing to their financing by a loan equivalent to Lit. 1.25 thousand million (2 million u.a.).

The execution of the project will increase the stability of employment of the factory's personnel, and will reinforce the industrial structure of the municipality.

d) Modernization of a cement works at Vibo Valentia (Catanzaro) by the installation of a new clinker oven and sundry equipment.

The additional quantities of clinker produced by this oven will replace, at a lower price, basic materials purchased by the factory from outside sources, and will make it possible to adapt the qualities produced to the trend in demand in the area. The employment of 370 workers will be stabilized in a zone of Calabria which is still very little industrialized.

The fixed investments amount to Lit. 1.35 thousand million (2.16 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing to their financing by a loan equivalent to Lit. 500 million (0.80 million u.a.).

e) Construction and operation of an establishment for the production of antibiotics and vitamins for zootechnical uses, at Capua (Caserta).

The project will contribute to the development of the animal feeds industry in the Mezzogiorno.

The fixed investments amount to Lit. 1.055 thousand million (1.69 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing to their financing by a loan equivalent to Lit. 400 million (0.64 million u.a.).

The funds lent by the European Investment Bank to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno for the five industrial projects will be re-lent by the Cassa to the competent regional institution — Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER) — which is also participating in the financing of the projects.

The loans are guaranteed by the Italian Government: the guarantee agreements were signed by H.E. Giulio Pastore, Minister for extraordinary operations in the Mezzogiorno.

On 21 December 1966, the European Investment Bank granted a loan for the equivalent of Lit. 10 thousand million (16 million u.a.) to the Azienda Autonoma delle Ferrovie dello Stato, the Italian State Railways, for the financing of a project to be executed in conjunction with the Ten-Year Development Plan for the Italian railway system.

The project concerns the last section of the modernization work on the Battipaglia-Villa San Giovanni line. In 1963, the Bank had already participated in the doubling of the track on this same line to the north of Francavilla.

The new loan is intended for the construction of a double-track line between Eccellente and Rosarno, in accordance with a new lay-out which will make it possible to reduce the distance from 70 to 48 km, and for the doubling of the track between Rosarno and Gioia Tauro (8 km).

The Bank will thus contribute towards the completion of the modernization programme on the Tyrrhenian line between Francavilla and the ferry-boat terminal for Sicily.

The total cost of the work and equipment is estimated at Lit. 33.8 thousand million (54 million u.a.).

Bonds issue

Belgium

The European Investment Bank issued bonds in Belgium for a total value of Bfrs 500 million. The bonds have been underwritten by a syndicate of banks consisting of the Société Générale de Banque S.A., the Banque de Bruxelles S.A., the Kredietbank S.A., the Banque Lambert S.C.S., and the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas S.A.

The bonds, of a nominal value of Bfrs 5 000 each, are issued at 99% and will bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum. They will be offered to the public as from 28 November 1966.

The twelve-year bonds are redeemable as from 5 December 1972 either by purchase on the Stock Exchange or by drawing of lots. The European Investment Bank will, however, have the option of redeeming by anticipation all or part of the bonds, at par, as from the same date.

This is the Bank's second public bond issue in Belgium; the proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the Bank for its general lending operations.

Including this issue, the European Investment Bank's funded debt totals approximately 352.1 million units of account.

Miscellaneous

Visits to the Commission

M. Tyge Dahlgard, the Danish Minister for trade, industry and European integration, visited the EEC Commission on 16 December 1966. He was received by M. Mansholt, Vice-President, and M. Rey, the member with special responsibility for external relations.

During the talks, M. Dahlgard brought up several commercial problems affecting Danish agricultural and industrial products. Views were also exchanged on the Kennedy round negotiations.

On 15 December 1966, Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, received a delegation from the Bundestag's Parliamentary Committee on labour, for conversations. The delegation was led by the Chairman of the Committee, M. Müller de Remscheid.

On the following day, Professor Walter Hallstein received Professor Raoul Prebisch, Secretary-General of the United Nations Trade and Development Board, for an exchange of views on matters of common concern to UNCTAD and the EEC.

M. Rey then received Professor Raoul Prebisch in the presence of M. Herbst, the Director-General for external relations.

Visits of African ministers to the Commission

On 15 December 1966, the Minister of public works of the Comoro Islands came to discuss schemes of interest to his department with members of the Commission's staff responsible for the European Development Fund.

On 20 December 1966, M. Wane, the Mauritanian Minister of foreign affairs and planning, came to Brussels to discuss various problems connected with EDF schemes that are at present in progress or contemplated, and to have talks with the EDF authorities on the prospects for Mauritania's second Plan, covering the period 1968-1972.

The European Movement

On 2, 3 and 4 December 1966, the European Movement held a study conference on "Europe's responsibilities in the world". On the conclusion of the conference, a declaration was published expressing the movement's grave concern at the resurgence in Europe of national interests that are openly opposed to the development of Community policies or make their establishment more difficult.

The declaration deals in turn with the question of enlarging the Community, Atlantic partnership, relations with the East bloc countries, and development aid.

In order to fulfil its role, Europe must be able to pursue an independent European policy within the framework of Atlantic partnership, as its own responsibilities would warrant.

This means, first of all, that the European Community must be enlarged by the admission of other countries, particularly the United Kingdom.

In addition, Europe must acquire a democratic political authority if it is ultimately to be able to face up to its responsibilities and fulfil its destiny.

The Trade Unions

Opinion on social affairs

On 19 December 1966, prior to the meeting of the Council of Social Affairs Ministers in the EEC, talks were held in Brussels between the President of that Council, M. Veldkamp, and a delegation from the Secretariats of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

The trade union representatives reaffirmed the views expressed in their letter of 7 December 1966, addressed to the President of the EEC Council. In particular, they stressed the need to achieve a European social policy by democratic means and not by decisions taken unilaterally and dictatorially by the governments of Member States. They also said that the broad outlines of such a policy should be worked out at a symposium to be attended by representatives of the Community authorities and of employers and workers, at the European level, and that a tripartite conference should be held to discuss the Community's social policy.

In a declaration published on 20 December 1966, the two organizations said that they welcomed the agreement reached in the Council on the advisability of holding regular and more frequent meetings on social questions. They also expressed their satisfaction with the Council's decision to undertake certain studies and take action on certain matters, but they stressed that these proposals should be integrated into the social programme which had been worked out by the Commission with the close co-operation of the employers' and workers' associations. The trade unions consider that industrial and economic developments in Europe are such that the need for a Community social policy is becoming increasingly obvious. "The absence of such a Community policy may well give rise to social tensions and disturbances which would constitute a serious threat to democracy in Europe."

Opinion on transport questions

The Community's Transport Trade Union Committee met in Brussels on 20 December 1966; speeches were made by M. Schaus, a member of the Commission, and several senior EEC officials.

The Trade Union Committee declared most forcefully that the unions regarded the integration of transport in the EEC as an essential precondition for sound and balanced development in the Community.

At this meeting, an opinion was jointly adopted by the Transport Trade Union Committee affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the European Transport Committee, which is affiliated to the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions; this concerned the proposed regulation which the Commission recently submitted to the Council on the subject of social harmonization in road transport.

The trade unions pointed out that the serious road accidents that had occurred during the last few months made the Commission's proposal seem particularly timely, and said that the standards suggested represented the absolute minimum required. In a pressing appeal to the Council, the trade unions called upon the governments to tackle the problem of social harmonization in road transport as a matter of urgency.

European Communities Prize

The Euratom Commission, the ECSC High Authority and the EEC Commission are organizing a competition in 1967 for the European Communities Prize ⁽¹⁾, which will be awarded for the university theses that make the most substantial and original contribution to the study of problems relating to European integration.

A prize of Bfrs. 100 000 will be awarded to the best candidate in each of the following categories:

- i) Law
- ii) Economics
- iii) Political science, sociology, social psychology, history.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 229, 10 December 1966.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Items concerning the activities of the European Economic Community published in the official gazette of the European Communities between 15 December 1966 and 14 January 1967

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- No 78 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission de la CEEA et à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Accréditations de missions diplomatiques auprès des Communautés européennes (No. 78 by M. Berkhouwer to the Euratom and EEC Commission: Accreditation of diplomatic missions to the European Communities) No. 241, 28.12.66
- No 90 de M. Lenz à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Emploi de diphénylamine dans le traitement de surface des pommes (No. 90 by M. Lenz to the EEC Commission: Use of diphenylamine in the surface treatment of apples) No. 241, 28.12.66
- No 98 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Redevance appliquée par la France aux opérations faisant l'objet d'une déclaration en douane (No. 98 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission: Charge made by France on transactions that are the subject of a customs declaration) No. 241, 28.12.66
- No 100 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Tarif AT 7 S 4 des chemins de fer allemands applicable au transport de minerai (No. 100 by M. Berkhouwer to the EEC Commission: The Federal German Railways' tariff AT 7 S 4 applicable to the transport of ore) No. 241, 28.12.66
- No 101 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Entraves aux importations de jus de fruits en Belgique (No. 101 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission: Obstacles to imports of fruit juices into Belgium) No. 241, 28.12.66
- No 103 de M. Bergmann à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Dotation en personnel tout à fait insuffisante de la division « hygiène et sécurité du travail » de la Commission de la CEE (No. 103 by M. Bergmann to the EEC Commission: insufficiency of staff in the Industrial Health and Safety Division at the EEC Commission) No. 241, 28.12.66

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

- Règlement no 208/66/CEE de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1966, fixant un montant supplémentaire pour les pintades abattues (Commission Regulation No. 208/66/CEE of 14 December 1966 fixing a supplementary amount for slaughtered guinea-fowl) No. 231, 15.12.66
- Règlement no 209/66/CEE de la Commission du 14 décembre 1966, modifiant le règlement no 79/66/CEE en ce qui concerne le coefficient de conversion applicable aux ailes de volailles (Commission Regulation No. 209/66/CEE of 14 December 1966 amending Regulation No. 79/66/CEE with regard to the feed-conversion rate applicable to poultry wings) No. 231, 15.12.66

Règlement no 210/66/CEE de la Commission du 14 décembre 1966, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 210/66/CEE of 14 December 1966 fixing levies in the olive oil sector)	No. 231, 15.12.66
Règlement no 211/66/CEE du Conseil du 14 décembre 1966, portant adjonction d'une catégorie de qualité supplémentaire aux normes communes de qualité pour certains fruits et légumes (Council Regulation No. 211/66/CEE of 14 December 1966 adding a new quality class to the common quality standards for certain kinds of fruit and vegetables)	No. 233, 20.12.66
Règlement no 212/66/CEE de la Commission du 16 décembre 1966, relatif à l'établissement des modèles de certains documents de contrôle visés aux articles 6 et 9 du règlement no 117/6/CEE du Conseil concernant l'introduction de règles communes pour les transports internationaux de voyageurs par route effectués par autocars et par autobus (Commission Regulation No. 212/66/CEE of 16 December 1966 providing models of certain control documents referred to in Articles 6 and 9 of Council Regulation No. 117/66/CEE concerning the introduction of common rules for international road passenger transport by coach or bus)	No. 233, 20.12.66
Règlement no 213/66/CEE de la Commission du 20 décembre 1966, modifiant le règlement no 70 en vue de fixer des coefficients d'équivalence entre le blé dur grec ainsi que le sorgho mexicain offert sur le marché mondial et le standard de qualité fixé pour le prix de seuil (Commission Regulation No. 213/66/CEE of 20 December 1966 amending Regulation No. 70 in order to lay down coefficients of equivalence between the quality standard fixed for the threshold price of Greek durum wheat and Mexican sorghum offered on the world market)	No. 233, 20.12.66
Règlement no 214/66/CEE du Conseil du 14 décembre 1966, modifiant la liste des produits relevant du règlement no 19, et la liste des produits relevant du règlement no 13/64/CEE (Council Regulation No. 214/66/CEE of 14 December 1966 amending the lists of production falling under Regulation No. 19 and Regulation No. 13/64/CEE)	No. 235, 22.12.66
Règlement no 215/66/CEE du Conseil du 14 décembre 1966, relatif aux régime applicable aux aliments composés à base de produits laitiers et au lait en poudre destinés à l'alimentation du bétail (Council Regulation No. 215/66/CEE of 14 December 1966 on the arrangements applicable to compound animal feeding-stuffs with a basis of milk powder and other milk products)	No. 235, 22.12.66
Règlement no 216/66/CEE du Conseil du 14 décembre 1966, relatif au régime applicable à certaines catégories d'aliments composés à base de céréales et de riz destinés à l'alimentation des animaux (Council Regulation No. 216/66/CEE of 14 December 1966 on the arrangements applicable to certain types of animal feed based on cereals and rice)	No. 235, 22.12.66
Règlement no 217/66/CEE du Conseil du 14 décembre 1966, relatif au régime de suspension du prélèvement à l'importation des huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de certaines conserves (Council Regulation No. 217/66/CEE of 14 December 1966 relating to the suspension of the levy on imports of olive oil used in certain preserves)	No. 235, 22.12.66
Règlement no 218/66/CEE du Conseil du 14 décembre 1966, relatif aux majorations mensuelles du prix indicatif de marché, du prix d'intervention et du prix de seuil de l'huile d'olive pour la campagne de commercialisation 1966/1967 (Council Regulation No. 218/66/CEE of 14 December 1966 fixing the monthly increases in the target price, intervention price and threshold price for olive oil for the 1966/67 marketing year)	No. 235, 22.12.66
Règlement no 219/66/CEE du Conseil du 7 décembre 1966, fixant le montant des prélèvements envers les pays tiers pour le porc, la viande de porc et les produits à base de viande de porc, pour le premier trimestre 1967 (Council Regulation No. 219/66/CEE of 7 December 1966 fixing the levies on imports of pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products from non-member countries for the first quarter of 1967)	No. 237, 23.12.66

Règlement no 220/66/CEE du Conseil du 22 décembre 1966, prorogeant le règlement no 110/66/CEE autorisant la République italienne à suspendre totalement les droits de douane et les prélèvements applicables aux importations en provenance des pays tiers, d'animaux vivants de l'espèce bovine, des espèces domestiques, autres, d'un poids unitaire n'excédant pas 300 kilogrammes de la position ex 01.02 A II) (Council Regulation No. 220/66/CEE of 22 December 1966 extending Regulation No. 110/66/CEE authorizing Italy to suspend the customs duties and levies on imports from non-member countries of live animals of the bovine species, domestic, other, not exceeding 300 kg. in weight per head (CCT heading ex 01.02 A II)

No. 237, 23.12.66

Règlement no 221/66/CEE de la Commission du 14 décembre 1966 adaptant et fixant les prix d'écluse pour les porcs, la viande de porc et les produits à base de viande de porc pour les importations effectuées durant le premier trimestre 1967 (Commission Regulation No. 221/66/CEE of 14 December 1966 adjusting and fixing the sluic-gate prices for pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products imported in the first quarter of 1967)

No. 237, 23.12.66

Règlement no 222/66/CEE des Conseils du 22 décembre 1966, portant modification des coefficients correcteurs dont sont affectées les rémunérations et les pensions des fonctionnaires (Regulation of the Councils No. 222/66/CEE of 22 December 1966 amending the adjustment factors of salaries and pensions of officials)

No. 239, 24.12.66

Règlement no 223/66/CEE des Conseils du 22 décembre 1966, portant prorogation de la période d'attribution de l'indemnité forfaitaire temporaire visée à l'article 4bis de l'annexe VII du statut des fonctionnaires (Regulation of the Councils No. 223/66/CEE of 22 December 1966 extending the period for which the temporary flat-rate allowance is granted as mentioned in Article 4a of Annex VII to the Statute of Service for officials)

No. 239, 24.12.66

Règlement no 224/66/CEE du Conseil du 22 décembre 1966, dérogeant à certaines dispositions du règlement no 17/66/CEE concernant le concours du FEOGA, section orientation, pour les années 1966 et 1967 (Council Regulation No. 224/66/CEE of 22 December 1966 waiving certain provisions of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE with regard to aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for the years 1966 and 1967)

No. 240, 27.12.66

Règlement no 225/66/CEE du Conseil du 22 décembre 1966, portant prorogation du règlement no 3/63/CEE du Conseil relatif aux relations commerciales avec les pays à commerce d'Etat en ce qui concerne certains produits agricoles (Council Regulation No. 225/66/CEE of 22 December 1966 extending Council Regulation No. 3/63/CEE on commercial relations with state-trading countries in respect of certain agricultural products)

No. 240, 27.12.66

Règlement no 226/66/CEE du Conseil du 22 décembre 1966, autorisant la République française à diminuer le montant fixe du prélèvement applicable à l'importation des laits spéciaux dits « pour nourrissons » (Council Regulation No. 226/66/CEE of 22 December 1966 authorizing France to reduce the fixed levy on imports of special milks for infant feeding)

No. 240, 27.12.66

Règlement no 227/66/CEE de la Commission du 22 décembre 1966, prorogeant le règlement no 21/63/CEE portant dérogation transitoire, aux normes communes de qualité pour les agrumes (Commission Regulation No. 227/66/CEE of 22 December 1966 extending Regulation No. 21/63/CEE temporarily waiving the common quality standards for citrus fruits)

No. 240, 27.12.66

Règlement no 228/66/CEE de la Commission du 22 décembre 1966, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour les jaunes d'œufs liquides ou congelés (Commission Regulation No. 228/66/CEE of 22 December 1966 amending the supplementary amount for liquid or frozen egg yolks)

No. 240, 27.12.66

Règlement no 229/66/CEE de la Commission du 29 décembre 1966, portant nouvelle adaptation et fixation des prix d'écluse pour les porcs, la viande de porc et les produits à base de viande de porc pour les importations effectuées durant le premier trimestre 1967 (Commission Regulation No. 229/66/CEE of 29 December 1966 again adjusting and fixing the sluice-gate prices for pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products imported during the first quarter of 1967)	No. 245,	30.12.66
Règlement no 230/66/CEE de la Commission du 29 décembre 1966, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 230/66/CEE of 29 December 1966 fixing levies in the olive oil sector)	No. 245,	30.12.66
Règlement no 1/67/CEE de la Commission du 6 janvier 1967, fixant un montant supplémentaire pour les œufs en coquille de volaille de basse-cour (Commission Regulation No. 1/67/CEE of 6 January 1967 fixing a supplementary amount for eggs in shell)	No. 2,	7.1.66
Règlement no 2/67/CEE du Conseil du 12 janvier 1967, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les choux-fleurs (Council Regulation No. 2/67/CEE of 12 January 1967 fixing the basic price and purchase price for cauliflowers)	No. 5,	13.1.67
Règlement no 3/67/CEE du Conseil du 12 janvier 1967, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les oranges douces (Council Regulation No. 3/67/CEE of 12 January 1967 fixing the basic price and purchase price for sweet oranges)	No. 5,	13.1.67
Règlement no 4/67/CEE du Conseil du 12 janvier 1967, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les mandarines (Council Regulation No. 4/67/CEE of 12 January 1967 fixing the basic price and purchase price for mandarins)	No. 5,	13.1.67
Règlement no 5/67/CEE du Conseil du 12 janvier 1967, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les citrons (Council Regulation No. 5/67/CEE of 12 January 1967 fixing the basic price and purchase price for lemons)	No. 5,	13.1.67
Règlement no 6/67/CEE du Conseil, du 12 janvier 1967, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les pommes (Council Regulation No. 6/67/CEE of 12 January 1967 fixing the basic price and purchase price for apples)	No. 5,	13.1.67
Règlement no 7/67/CEE du Conseil du 12 janvier 1967, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les poires (Council Regulation No. 7/67/CEE of 12 January 1967 fixing the basic price and purchase price for pears)	No. 5,	14.1.67
Règlement no 7/67/CEE du Conseil du 12 janvier 1967, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Council Regulation No. 8/67/CEE of 12 January 1967 fixing levies in the olive oil sector)	No. 7,	14.1.67

THE COUNCIL

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Directive du Conseil du 14 décembre 1966, modifiant la directive du Conseil du 5 novembre 1963 relative au rapprochement des législations des Etats membres concernant les agents conservateurs pouvant être employés dans les denrées destinées à l'alimentation humaine (Council Directive of 14 December 1966 amending Council Directive of 5 November 1963 on the approximation of the legislation of Member States concerning permitted preserving agents in food for human consumption)	No. 233,	20.12.66
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Décision du Conseil du 14 décembre 1966 modifiant la décision du Conseil du 5 mai 1966 relative à la définition de la notion de « produits originaires » et aux méthodes de coopération administrative pour l'application de la décision du 25 février 1964 relative à l'association des pays et territoires d'outre-mer à la CEE (66/303/CEE) [(Council Decision of 14 December 1966 amending the Council Decision of 5 May 1966 defining the concept of "goods originating in ..." and methods of administrative co-operation for the implementation of the Decision of 25 February 1964 concerning the association of the overseas countries and territories with the EEC (No. 66/303/CEE)]	No. 236,	23.12.66
Décision du Conseil du 22 décembre 1966 portant modification du prix de seuil applicable à certains produits laitiers en Belgique et au Luxembourg (Council Decision of 22 December 1966 amending the threshold price applicable to certain milk products in Belgium and Luxembourg)	No. 240,	27.12.66
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Recommandation du Conseil du 22 décembre 1966 adressée aux Etats membres concernant les lignes directrices de politique conjoncturelle à observer en 1967 (Council Recommendation of 22 December 1966 addressed to the Member States containing guidelines for short-term economic policy in 1967)	No. 241,	28.12.66
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No. 4, 12.1.67

Décision de la Commission du 1^{er} décembre 1966 portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à l'Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise pour le ferro-chrome contenant en poids 0,10 % ou moins de carbone et de 30 % exclus à 90 % inclus de chrome (Commission Decision of 1 December 1966 granting the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union a tariff quota for ferro-chromium containing not more than 0.10% by weight of carbon and more than 30% but not more than 90% of chromium)

No. 4, 12.1.67

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COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Communications

Affaire 30-66. Recours introduit le 7 décembre 1966 par l'entreprise Kurt A. Becher contre la Commission de la CEE (Case 30-66. Suit filed on 7 December 1966 by the firm of Kurt A. Becher v. the EEC Commission)	No. 241,	28.12.66
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- Avis de concours général no CES 30/66 (une dactylographe d'expression allemande) [(Notice of open competitive examination No. CES 30/66 (German-language typist)] No. 238, 24.12.66
- Avis de concours général no CES 40/66 (secrétaires sténodactylographes d'expression française) [(Notice of open competitive examination No. CES 40/66 (French-language secretaries with shorthand-typing)] No. 238, 24.12.66

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(1) The abbreviations after each title indicate the languages in which the documents have been published : f = French; d = German; i = Italian; n = Dutch; e = English.

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