

# EEC

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# KONRAD ADENAUER

## In memoriam

Europe and Germany have lost one of the greatest statesmen of our time, Konrad Adenauer. Together with the German people and all who believe in Europe, the Commission of the European Economic Community grieves at the loss of this extraordinary man.

In the last decades of a long, rich and fruitful life it was vouchsafed to him to make a decisive contribution to post-war political developments. He was great as a German: he helped to create and he breathed life into a new German civic order, rooted in the moral and legal principles of a democratic community. He was no less great as the statesman who helped to shape the international, and particularly the European, relations of our time. His sense of responsibility, his realism and his breadth of vision earned him a place as one of the architects of European unity. As one of the founders of the European Community, he placed his political ability and his authority behind the idea of a unified Europe. He bequeathes to us a legacy that will endure. If Europeans can now look forward to a future in unity, freedom and well-being, he is among the first to whom their gratitude is due.

The Commission mourns the passing of a man of high principles and great achievement.

19 April 1967

## SPEECHES AT THE STATE CEREMONY IN THE BUNDESTAG IN HONOUR OF KONRAD ADENAUER

(25 April 1967)

**Dr Heinrich Lübke**, President of the Federal Republic of Germany

"When on 19 April, early in the afternoon, the flags were lowered to half-mast the German people were filled with deep sorrow. All became silent. For some moments time seemed to have stood still — as always when something happens that will affect all of us for days and years to come.

Adenauer's death has had a direct impact on each of us. This is what millions of Germans and millions of our friends abroad felt when the news of his death was flashed around the world.

The presence of many guests from other countries on the day of his funeral shows that we are not alone in our grief and that we have the sympathy of the world. I wish to express to you all my heartfelt thanks for this last token of friendship for Konrad Adenauer.

It is not too early to say today that the former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and his work will go down in history. He will thus belong to all of us — to those who were his associates in the struggle between different political opinions as well as to those who often fought him bitterly over decisions.

When Konrad Adenauer was elected first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1949, he took on an enormous burden. At home the task was to repair the devastations caused by the war, to provide shelter and work for millions of Germans, many of who were expellees and refugees, and thus give them new hope, to help war victims and their families overcome at least the direct want.

He knew that this task could only be solved by regaining the confidence and help of our neighbours and of the rest of the free world. His foreign policy served this aim, but also that other obligation of our State: to ensure that our people, like all others, is granted the right to self-determination.

Konrad Adenauer has staked out and paved our way back into the community of free nations. It was not out of tactical considerations inspired by the need of the moment that he linked the destiny of our fatherland closely with those of the great democracies that are so rich in tradition. He was aware that we would not be able to regain the self-respect that had been crushed by Nazi tyranny and its aftermath unless it were rooted in the concepts of freedom and the rule of law. For this reason he passionately advocated the establishment of supranational groupings, wishing thereby to consolidate the internal and external cohesion of our statehood, since the most propitious climate for any community to develop and to achieve its national aspirations is created by the feeling of security that comes from membership of a larger community.

Together with those other unforgettable deceased statesmen, Churchill, de Gasperi and Schuman, Konrad Adenauer strove to create the foundations for European unification. The names of these men are dear to all of us, whatever our nationality. Thus, Konrad Adenauer, too, will be remembered as a great European by other nations.



The relationship between Germany and France was to Konrad Adenauer as it is to us the touchstone for the success or failure of efforts to unite the free nations of Europe. It was fortunate that in his endeavours for Franco-German reconciliation, which is wholeheartedly affirmed by both nations, he found in you, President de Gaulle, a like-minded partner and friend. It fell to both statesmen to seal the friendship between our two nations by a treaty which we feel is one of the most significant achievements of post-war history.

The work accomplished by the late Chancellor with a view to strengthening our friendly relations with other countries, in particular with the United States of America, will continue to bear fruit. In his meetings and talks with leading American statesmen and politicians Konrad Adenauer negotiated the necessary safeguards for the security of our country. For this we owe him, and you, President Johnson, being the representative of great allied nation which has stood by us in difficult situations during the post-war period, our sincere gratitude.

Konrad Adenauer is dead. It will be hard for us to realize that we shall no longer hear his voice. We shall miss not only his advice and his unyielding fighting spirit but also his cheerful words of conciliation. In these past few days it has often been said that we are all the poorer for his loss. But the happiness and wealth of nations are not only dependent upon the living but also upon their determination to do their duty and to achieve their aims. The great dead, too, are of ever-lasting value to a nation. Their example and their deeds will be a stimulus and a constant warning to all of us. Happy the nation that can cherish for ever the memory of men like Konrad Adenauer!

May the peace of the Lord be with him!"

Dr Eugen Gerstenmaier, President of the German Bundestag

"He has departed from us in peace, in great peace. When we bade farewell to him he lay in state in his house. The room in which he lay was filled with the scent of blossom and the reflection of colours from the flowering garden which he cherished and loved so much. He had become lean and very, very old, much older than we had ever known him. Upright, always master of his mind and thoughts, his mood offensive rather than defensive, that is how he dwelt among us until the day when, almost unnoticed, he lay down on the bed from which he was never to rise again. He continued to work long hours, even after he had laid down the chancellorship, and he still got through such a vast amount of oratorical and literary work that it never occurred to us that he was a man of such advanced years. Now, only as he lay in his coffin, did we see, unveiled, how Konrad Adenauer had exhausted his powerful physique to the utmost in the fulfilment of his mission. What his deliberate composure had concealed from even the keenest eye could now be seen, unguarded, in the face of the deceased. It was the longborne, trying burden of the hardest office of which Germany can assign any man. There had always been a touch of solitude about him. Not of the kind that is born of loneliness but of one that goes with greatness and historical mission. But now he was removed from us completely.

When, at the age of eighty-eight, he set about writing his memoirs he had, it is true, fought out the great battles of his life and had on the whole emerged the victor, a fact that distinguishes him from the Chancellors of the Reich who held office after

Bismarck; he had no need to write an autobiography to justify his actions. But he lived the last years of his life aware of the necessity to safeguard his life's work and to bring it nearer to completion. He wanted to place his history at the service of future generations. Hence he was not concerned about making his personal life stand out in relief. As it was, he rarely exposed the deeper strata of his inner self. The simplicity, for which he was praised or sometimes criticized, holds true only for the language he used in public but not for his emotions and his thinking.

Konrad Adenauer was without doubt a man of great sobriety. It underlined the detachment inherent in his office. It also added to his innate authority that firmness which not only his opponents took for hardness. It is true that Oskar Kokoschka, who was the last artist to paint his portrait, saw him differently; he portrayed a benevolent Konrad Adenauer. In reality, however, he had both, hardness and benevolence.

From his boyhood days he had a strong will. However beautiful and serene the landscape in which he was born and in which he spent his life, the soil from which he grew is barren. Very early in life, in his parental home, Konrad Adenauer learned to take life seriously, to have a sense of duty and respect for others, and thus to distinguish between reality and appearances. His life-long sceptical and cool detachment in the face of alluring appearances, which some of his critics regarded as a lack of enthusiasm and feeling, not only vouches for his control of emotions but also for his standards of judgment and his own awareness of the truth. In reality Konrad Adenauer lacked neither of these. He was, even if he did not appear so at times, a sensitive man whose feelings, though perhaps not all-embracing, were all the deeper for that. But he was able to keep them in check so that they were no impediment to his grasping of reality. But they remained powerful enough to stimulate his political work, his temperament and his will-power time and again without impairing his realism as a whole.

That realism was something other than the often despairing abandonment to the appearances of our world or mere tactical perfection. His realism was the combined result of his origin, of his development, of his experience in the ways of the world and of his faith. Adenauer's aversion to exuberant emotions, to the power of questionable dreams and the domination of mere doctrines determined his style. But, far beyond that, it was essential for his conduct as a politician and as a man.

There were times in Germany when the mere association with power cast suspicion on the educated. Konrad Adenauer brushed aside prejudices and attitudes of this nature. This is one of the reasons why even some people doubted that he was a thinker. They considered his thinking simple because his speech was simple, often sparing. He was thought a pragmatist because he drew on his long years of experience and because he was never in danger of losing himself in abstractions. In reality, Konrad Adenauer was an undeviating thinker. He was, in the truest sense of the word, a thoughtful man. He was ever pondering over his experiences and trying to gather from them knowledge which he was prepared to apply in his efforts to master the problems of today and tomorrow. That in doing so he did not confine himself to his own historical experiences is indicated, for instance, by his attitude towards the classical grammar school of his youth. He remained grateful to his school because it had, as he himself once said, imparted to him "the conceptions of freedom and order", and had strengthened in him his "fear of chaos" and encouraged him to take the necessary action at the right time.

Konrad Adenauer was anything but a gullible man. He was sceptical rather than credulous, yet beyond all his scepticism he was a man who was capable of believing and of trusting. I should like to mention three examples which indicate the extent

to which his deep trust became a driving force in his political achievements. There is the friendship which bound him to John Foster Dulles until the end; there are the bonds of friendship and esteem between him and the President of the French Republic, who is with us in this hour, which he preserved until his death. The third example he gave us himself with the three words in the dedication of his two volumes of memoirs: "To my fatherland".

One must have had the privilege to have lived, worked and also battled with Konrad Adenauer for a long time in order to realize from first-hand experience that what was true of his faith was equally true of his thinking. Both were, in truth and fact, not plain and simple, but sensitive and subtle. Konrad Adenauer was no unchallenged heir and trustee, neither of national nor of Christian traditional values. He put an end to the political traditions in which he grew up by introducing his own policy. He so decidedly broke away from the hierarchies and political systems of the sovereign nation state that a return to them in Germany would only be conceivable as a consequence of utter despair of ever achieving European unity and the protective community of the free world. He nevertheless remained the patriot who regained respect for his country throughout the world and gave strong support to our self-respect.

In considering Konrad Adenauer's political motives it has occasionally been said that when he undertook to lead the defeated and divided Germany into a united Europe he was, after all, only making a virtue out of necessity. In fact, Adenauer put forward a variety of political arguments in favour of European unity even in his early speeches. But, on a Sunday morning in March 1946, he explained his basic motive to his fellow-citizens of Cologne in the university assembly hall when he said, in an open and personal manner: "I am a German and I shall remain a German. But I was always a European, too, and felt myself one. For this reason I have at all times advocated reconciliation with France. During the gravest crises in the twenties I called upon the Reich government to pursue such a policy. Never have I supported a cession of German territory but only and constantly a sensible reconciliation meeting the interests of both countries". Konrad Adenauer never veered from this path. From those years after the First World War right up to that unforgettable scene in Reims Cathedral, side by side with the President of the French Republic, it was a straight road for Konrad Adenauer. It was a road full of toil, it led through horrible catastrophes and it has not yet come to an end. But it has given to us the most wonderful experience that any generation can possibly have: that of the power of reconciliation.

It sometimes manifests itself in symbols that hold some mysterious force, as in Reims, And we feel something of it in this hour as well. In spite of his sobriety, Konrad Adenauer was not an unimaginative man, although there may be some in this House who surpass him in this respect. Yet I hardly believe that any of us — including Konrad Adenauer himself — has ever imagined that one day the Heads of State of the United States of America and of the French Republic would be sitting on either side of his now vacant seat in the Bundestag. In this hour, therefore, we are all the more grateful that, in spite of the toils of everyday political life and in this changing world and age, the truth is, and always will be, that the bane will one day be lifted and that across many graves enemies will become reconciled, allied and even tried friends. This is what Konrad Adenauer believed in, what he hoped, worked and fought for! I know that he would have been moved by all the feelings of sorrow and gratitude surrounding him in these days. And I am also sure that, like us, he would have been deeply touched, indeed overwhelmed, by the scene before us in this

hour. It confirms more than words can do that Konrad Adenauer, the statesman did not pursue bold dreams but an idea which can be realized for the benefit of Europe, Germany and the whole world.

The motives which prompted him to pursue this objective did not stem only from his political perception but also from his Christian faith. The outside observer might easily assume that it was more or less natural to Konrad Adenauer to live with the traditional concepts of the Christian faith. It was rather a long time before I realized that this assumption is false. True, the critical mind of this man never permitted him to dismiss off-hand the inherited form and order of Christian life in this world. But he was long tormented by scepticism. He might have developed into a cynic if he had not been restrained by that fear of chaos and even more by a feeling of reverence for the basic truth of western Christian traditions. Yet it surely needed his long and often painful suffering of this world to lead him to the personal recognition of the reality of God. This experience became the focal point of his private life. It reached down into depths which took him beyond moralism and made him control his scepticism, and indeed his occasional fits of despair.

The guiding strength which emanated from Konrad Adenauer was an element of his authority as a statesman. It would be inconceivable without his subtle relationship with the Christian faith, a relationship which, although never without its problems, was nevertheless firm where it mattered. This is also the reason why he, the critical, indeed often sceptical and sober mind, the pragmatist who never disdained tactics and who approached doctrines with reserve was a declared opponent of the relativism of our times. To Konrad Adenauer many things were very relative. But there were some things which to him were unshakable truths and of absolute validity.

Among these there was the whole range of ethical values which guided him in fixing his political objectives. The decision to lead Germany into the community of the free world was motivated not so much by the expediency of the hour as by his belief that man was meant to be free, because he comes from on high. Behind his much-maligned "policy of strength" this conviction dwelt in harmonious union with his will for peace which, though sober, was deeply rooted in his religious beliefs. The older he became the more his patriotism was strengthened by that other love which flows from divine grace.

Konrad Adenauer was fully convinced that the German nation in its precarious geographical position, with its fate in history and the powerful forces at work within it, needed an order it could accept and which, after a long period of misfortune, could bring it back into the path of salvation. That is why he felt that a German policy guided by established values was imperative. This conviction made him an epoch-making co-founder of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany.

In one of the last conversations we had together he asked me, in a pensive rather than sceptical mood, how much of his work would survive. I think it is permissible to say in reply that there will remain from his era of peace and recovery the keen determination of all Germans to preserve freedom, a fearless sense of justice and an active desire for a new order of peace in Europe and throughout the world, an order in which we Germans, too, may live with each other and with other nations in respect for human dignity.

Before Chancellor Adenauer left his place on the Government bench for ever and occupied that seat among the deputies, the German Bundestag rose to him and proclaimed: Konrad Adenauer has deserved well of his country. Because this is true, the German people in these last hours take leave of him in deep gratitude."

## Dr Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

Who is great?

“Great men do not create their times, but neither are they created by them. They are original minds who join independently in the conflict of ideas, collect the most powerful of those ideas on which the future rests, nurture them and are, in turn, nurtured by them.”

These are the words of Leopold von Ranke.

Konrad Adenauer was one of these great men. In 1949 he could look back on a life of important public activity. It looked as if the old man, after successes and disappointments, was still to have a few years of contemplative leisure ahead of him on the slopes across the Rhine. And then, at the age of seventy-four, there fell to him that task which history had held in store for him, at an age when Bismarck had been compelled to retire from office. A great political talent, hitherto concealed, had found its era.

And what an era it was! When Konrad Adenauer took up his office he succeeded to the worst inheritance that a German statesman had ever been called upon to administer. When he left it fourteen years later, a free Germany was again the respected partner of free peoples, and it was to him more than to anyone else that she owed this. What a piece of good fortune!

Not every age finds its great man and not every great talent finds its age — who have more cause to reflect on this fact than we Germans in reviewing the history of our century!

No great man is as just, wise, and strong as his admiring friends would like to deem him; nor is anyone as astute or wily as his antagonists see him. Many, friends and enemies alike, have judged Konrad Adenauer too superficially. He also had his inconsistencies, more than many people suspected, who testified to his almost sublime simplicity.

His advanced age made him detached. He did not seem to feel it as a burden, but rather as a privilege which immediately added authority to the powers which the Basic Law gave him. Detachment from things and people, which was the source of his sure judgment; the ability to face realities with inner composure and tranquility; that is, according to Max Weber, the decisive psychological quality of a politician: with all fervour, firm control of the mind, which distinguishes him from those who are mere sterile and emotional political dilettantes.

This gift of sure judgment was in high measure peculiar to Konrad Adenauer and also the passionate devotion to a great cause that must go with it. It is mainly the combination of these two qualities that makes him such a great example and model for us.

Under his government, free Germany regained her prestige and prosperity. Even those who accused him of a tendency to a patriarchal regime and of taking lone decisions, never questioned his unswerving democratic convictions; and in the rebirth of freedom and democracy in this country, his life and his example have played a decisive part, perhaps just because he was, as he was, because he showed the Germans that resolute political leadership and respect for the democratic parliamentary order are fully compatible.

He was often called a pragmatist and that was true inasmuch as he did not subordinate his actions to political dogma and ideologies. For this reason he retained even at his advanced age considerable flexibility, the ability to adapt himself to altered circumstances, but at the same time never surrendering any of the ideas conceived or adopted by him, and upon which the future rests.

The future of his people was to him based on Germany's close link with the free western world, a lasting reconciliation with France, and the unification of Europe.

I shall never forget my last conversation with him on which, though gravely ill, he had insisted, when he, already at death's door, once again fervently recommended his great legacy to my care. I could not help feeling that in the short time left to him he was almost overwhelmed by anxiety for the future, for the unification of Europe. He who was so well able to endure with patience when human powers could not achieve any quick success, now seemed to be raising his hand in urgent admonition as if he wanted, like Moses, to see the Promised Land with his own eyes.

He knew that much had changed in the world and that German politics had to take those changes into account. But up to his last moment, he remained convinced of the rightness of his own great aims.

He also wanted normal relations with Germany's eastern neighbours, especially the Soviet Union. For he was well aware that that is the prerequisite for ending the division of our nation. He was resolved to do his part to help achieve this. But he was not prepared to accept solutions involving the use of force and betray the obligation to speak and to act on behalf of our fellow-countrymen in the other part of Germany, as long as they are denied the right to determine their own future.

Konrad Adenauer lived, acted, and died as a devout Christian. The Romans would have given him the cognomen of "Pius" in the old, austere, manly significance of that word. It was his desire to have politics too, whose temptations he knew only too well, imbued with Christian ethics.

No more shall we see him striding through the corridors of the Bundeshaus, upright and with measured tread. No more shall we hear his familiar voice which he so ably used in conversation and in dispute. No longer does he look down from his garden on the German countryside, upon Germany which he was wont to call in former years "our beloved German fatherland". As Chancellor he was rather sparing in words about that country but all the more devoted in his service of her, that Germany which he no longer saw in national isolation let alone arrogance, but in close association with free peoples in the security of a united Europe.

What will remain of the legacy left by this man whom many regarded simply as conservative-minded but who was more audacious in his thoughts and deeds than those emotional but sterile people who considered him old-fashioned?

He lived through almost a century of German history: the splendour and misery of the Empire, the Weimar Republic, persecuted and outlawed after 1933, finally to be called to his great mission after the Second World War. How was he who in his long life had seen so much destroyed to have the courage to predict what will last?

But it is not the task of noble minds to question the future with trepidation but, within the realm of freedom and necessity in which we all move, to do what insight and duty demands of them, as he himself said:

“It is my wish that some day in the future, when men can see beyond the haze and dust of our times, it can be said of me that I did my duty.”

Konrad Adenauer did not reach the Promised Land: neither the reunification of the German people nor the unification of Europe. The fulfilment of these tasks is the legacy he has left to us. May we show ourselves worthy of it!

## THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC BIDS FAREWELL TO Dr KONRAD ADENAUER

Dr Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany

“In deep sorrow we stand before the mortal remains of Konrad Adenauer.

[...]

His life and work were built on principles deeply anchored in his convictions and his readiness to accept responsibility. Aims once recognized as right he followed with perseverance and a sober sense for the possible, with that farsightedness and flair for a nascent development which distinguish the truly great statesman. He possessed disarming humour, ready wit and poise — qualities which helped him to master the most difficult situations.

For him there was no alternative to the free, social order of life based on the rule of law, no compromise with any ideology of violence, injustice and hatred. Because of this attitude he was removed by the National Socialist regime from office as Oberbürgermeister, in which capacity he had worked for his beloved native city Cologne in such a forward-looking and fruitful way. Even in the most difficult and lonely times, when he was persecuted and deprived of freedom, he remained true to himself and to his principles.

In the same spirit Federal Chancellor Dr Adenauer fought a determined fight for the reshaping of our political, economic and social life, for the re-admission of Germany into the comity of nations and for the solution of the German question. He served his Fatherland with unsparing devotion and with the strength drawn from his unshakable Christian faith. Anyone who wishes to penetrate the secret of his success and the world-wide respect in which he was held should take this as his starting point.

[...]

Federal Chancellor Dr Adenauer embodied in his person the political continuity of our nation. With all his strength he pursued, in internal and external policy, the aim of restoring to our people their self-confidence. The self-respect of the Germans and their civic sense were to be consolidated in the heritage of the German conception of freedom, democracy and the rule of law which had only been temporarily suppressed by the Hitler tyranny. Dr Adenauer professed his devotion to peace at numerous meetings and talks. However, he proved this most decisively in the international negotiations in which he voluntarily renounced resort to war and violence for the solution of political questions, and national production of atomic weapons. These

were promises of great political importance which won the confidence of the whole world.

[...]

He succeeded in gradually winning over our former Western enemies as friends.

With entry into the various communities of the free world, and particularly that of the peoples of Europe striving for unity, the Federal Republic of Germany achieved its sovereignty and became an equal member of the family of nations. As a pledge of our trustworthiness, and also out of the feeling of a shared responsibility, he declared himself in favour of a German contribution to a European Defence Community. With the admission of the Federal Republic of Germany to NATO and the establishment of the Bundeswehr there began a new phase in post-war history.

One of Konrad Adenauer's dearest wishes was for understanding and reconciliation with our neighbour France. He served this aim with all the passion and determination of which he was capable. This rapprochement could only come about in stages. On both sides much effort was necessary in order to overcome the numerous difficulties. For Konrad Adenauer the conclusion of the Franco-German treaty of friendship set the crown on his exertions.

[...]

We bid farewell to a great German statesman who lifted up our people from misery and hopelessness and helped them to recover self-confidence, the will to live and work.

We bid farewell to a leading European who, together with the statesmen of the free world, laid down the foundations for larger, supranational units and a gradual growing together of the peoples."

[...]

#### Dr Gerstenmaier, President of the German Bundestag

"[...] One would like to add about Adenauer the statesman and his period:

All in all it was a period of peace and progress. For longer than anyone else since Bismarck, Konrad Adenauer ruled Germany, at least free Germany. Over his predecessors in this century lie the shadows of tragedy and failure. The one before him robbed Germany of happiness and honour.

With this legacy Konrad Adenauer, at 73 years, began his work. All the political effort and personal suffering which previously had filled his life now appears only as a long preparation for his real vocation and his proper task. It was his vocation to lead Germany into the community of the free world.

It cannot be said that it was only under Konrad Adenauer that the Germans opted for the cause of freedom in the world. Untold numbers of Germans remained faithful to it, even though this may not have been apparent from outside and fortune did not favour them. Konrad Adenauer was the man to draw sober, practical conclusions from this. So far they have not brought us everything which we hoped. Today still the painful wound of our broken national unity has not been healed. Other things, however, we received in richer measure than we were entitled to hope — among them reconciliation with France and other peoples. Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer



served the cause of this reconciliation with all his heart. Across his bier today we contemplate the outline of a new Europe which is indeed incomplete but has nevertheless become a reality.

[...]

Would I be wrong in saying that our mourning is outshone by the gratitude of a people which has struggled much and suffered even more? Gratitude that for us Germans after a long night a new day dawned with Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. This day brought us a new basis for our economic existence and our society. But it brought us even more.

I shall never forget how, when taking leave of us some years ago, a man who had a shrewd knowledge of Germany and the world, the former French Ambassador François Poncet, summed up his admiration for the statesman Adenauer in the phrase: "You, Herr Bundeskanzler, have won back for Germany the world's respect."

However, the Adenauer era too was a hard and often bitter chapter in German history. It, too, was not without the afflictions and darker sides of the "Human, all too human". However, it was nevertheless a great, fruitful and stirring chapter of our history.

For this reason we Germans, over and above division and factions, should be thankful for what God gave us in the person of a great statesman, Konrad Adenauer, who has now passed on."

#### **Dr Kiesinger, Federal Chancellor**

"We bow in reverence before this great German. He received a task vouchsafed to but few men — that of building his country up again from the most profound humiliation and leading it back into the community of free peoples. Even though he did not live to see the fulfilment of his dearest wish, the reunification of our people in peace and freedom, his life was nevertheless not without blessings. His death fills us with pain and sadness. What he was for us and what we have lost only later generations will be able to measure to the full."

#### **Herr Brandt, Minister of Foreign Affairs**

"We bow before Konrad Adenauer as the architect of the Federal Republic of Germany, as a German statesman of European rank and as a political personality of historic stature.

His name will remain indissolubly linked with the building of the Federal Republic of Germany. He made the free part of Germany the ally of the West, imparted strong impulses to west European unification and devoted himself not least to Franco-German reconciliation. The task of bringing together the divided German people in the development towards a united Europe he left in trust to us.

Konrad Adenauer embodied the continuity of peaceful thought in Germany throughout four political epochs. His personal authority and the combative spirit which never left him even in the closing years of his life provoked warm support or flat rejection. Even his erstwhile political opponents realize that Germany has become poorer by the loss of a man who was a model for us all."

Dr Erich Mende, Chairman of the Free Democratic Party

“Under his chancellorship the points were set for the successful free market economy, for social reconstruction and for a new European policy. It is the outstanding service of the statesman Adenauer to have served unflinchingly Franco-German reconciliation and to have brought about Franco-German friendship. This alone ensures Konrad Adenauer an outstanding place in German and European history.”

Helmut Schmidt, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party in the Bundestag

“With Konrad Adenauer a political personality of outstanding stature has left us. Even those who were his political opponents for long years cannot withhold their respect and admiration. His achievements in building up democratic life in the Federal Republic of Germany are indisputable. His exertions, after the collapse of the dictatorship, to lead democratic Germany back into the family of the peaceful nations of the world and to win for it the friendship of the free world were crowned with success. This great service will exert its effects for long years to come.

All conflict is stilled by the bier of the dead. We bow in reverence before a man who wished and achieved great things for his people.”

Fritz Berg, President of the Federation of German Industry

“The statesman Konrad Adenauer is dead, but his death is not the end. For German industry Konrad Adenauer means more than a monument. His influence made possible that co-operation across international frontiers which, along with their political future, determines above all the economic future of the European peoples. If the Federal Republic of Germany today occupies an honoured place, if it has been able again to work itself up into a leading industrial country, this is to an outstanding extent the achievement of Konrad Adenauer. He gave the world and the Germans themselves confidence in the stability of a development which led within a few years from chaos to prosperity. With his incisive intelligence Konrad Adenauer always got to the kernel of complicated economic problems and, with the strength of his exceptional personality, often pointed to solutions which others had not found.”

Ludwig Rosenberg, Chairman of the German Federation of Trade Unions

“The German Federation of Trade Unions remembers the man who, in the phase of reconstruction, was responsible for leading the political destinies of the Federal Republic of Germany and its people for more than fourteen years. Konrad Adenauer was one of the men of the first hour who, with courage, prudence and responsibility undertook to rebuild a state which had collapsed.

[...]

Federal Chancellor Dr Adenauer did not turn a deaf ear to the legitimate demands of the workers and their trade unions and was always ready to discuss social and economic problems frankly with them. He regarded the tasks which he had undertaken with a

feeling of deep responsibility towards the whole German people. The Federal Republic has to thank him in particular for the restoration of political sovereignty, membership of the European Community and the recovery of the world's confidence in a democratic Germany.

German workers will hold the memory of this great statesman and politician in high honour."

## EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY FROM THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EEC

**The European Parliament :** M. Poher, President

"The German people can be proud of having found a Chancellor of such merit at the most critical time in their history. All Europe must be grateful to this man of character for having clearly formulated as early as 1950 the only policy which holds out some hope for the future. May Europe remain faithful to him."

**The Councils of Ministers :** M. Van Elkslande, President

*To Federal Chancellor Kiesinger*

"Shocked by the passing of Dr Adenauer, who was a personality of outstanding importance for your country and for all Europe, my colleagues and I would like to express to you our deepest sympathy. We also request you to convey to Dr Adenauer's family, to your Government and to the people of the Federal Republic our feeling that we share their loss."

**The Commission of the European Economic Community :** M. Walter Hallstein, President.

"I bid farewell to Konrad Adenauer in pain and sorrow. It was my good fortune to have worked under him.

He will live on in my memory as an uncommon man: a complete personality free of pettiness, deeply imbued with a sense of what is proper in a citizen, endowed with strong religious feeling, a man of strength coupled with restraint, and of outstanding independence. Of my contemporaries he was the greatest German political leader, an unflinching realist, and of unfailing political instinct. His services to Germany, Europe and peace in the world are denied by no one and have gone into the great book of history: the re-establishment of civic order in post-war Germany, the rehabilitation of his country, the acceptance of the Federal Republic into the free world and into Europe.

We all bow our heads in homage to Konrad Adenauer: many — indeed, most — will cherish his memory with heartfelt admiration."

**The High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community : M. Coppé,  
Vice-President of the High Authority**

*To the President of the Federal Republic*

“My colleagues and myself were greatly shaken by the death of the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, who was held in high esteem by us all. His achievements in the post-war reconstruction of his devastated country and his tireless exertions for the unification of Europe had already become part of history in his own lifetime. The High Authority share the sorrow of the German people and bow in homage before this great European who will always be remembered as one of the architects of the first European Community.”

**The Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community : M. Chatenet,  
President**

“The President and members of the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community have learned with deep sorrow of the death of Chancellor Adenauer.

We are grieved at the passing of the great statesman whose name will remain linked with the origins and initial achievements in the task of building Europe, and associate ourselves with the mourning of Germany and Europe.”

**The Economic and Social Committee : M. Major, President**

“Europe has suffered a great loss with the death of Dr Konrad Adenauer, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The name of Konrad Adenauer will remain forever linked with the establishment of the European Communities and the rapprochement of the democratic peoples of Europe.”

**Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe : Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, President**

“...when the bell tolled at Rhöndorf, we knew that Germany had lost a great German, Europe a great European, and the world of intellect and faith one of its most gifted and enlightened servants. His achievement was, without doubt, to prove that one man could be at the same time a citizen of Germany, of Europe and of the world. It was at the Council of Europe that the Germany of Konrad Adenauer resumed her place in the European family for the first time after the war.

In a speech to the Assembly in December 1951 Adenauer said:

“The acceptance of the European idea by Germany has not merely the significance of a formal proclamation or of a non-binding programme. Rather is the Federal Government under a specific obligation to pursue a policy in conformity with this acceptance.”

[...]

All true Europeans will forever be inspired by the example he set.”

## THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

*To the President of the Federal Republic*

"The Queen and I are moved and pained by the death of Dr Konrad Adenauer.

With our compatriots we will remember the eminent personality of the former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and the essential role he played in Europe. We send your Excellency our heartfelt condolences."

M. Van den Boeynants, Prime Minister

*To the Federal Chancellor*

"Allow me to express my sincere sympathy on the occasion of the passing of former Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, the great democrat and convinced European. Chancellor Adenauer's death deprives the world of a statesman who has rendered great service and whose name will be forever associated with the building of the second German Republic and the unification of western Europe."

M. Harmel, Minister of Foreign Affairs

"With de Gasperi and Schuman, to speak only of the departed, Chancellor Adenauer will remain one of the fathers of Europe. I am certain that it will have been a private satisfaction to see only a few days ago, on the tenth anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, that all Europe expressed its gratitude to the founder of the Community. A great European has passed on. His people and all the peoples of Europe salute with respect the departure of one whose name will abide."

## FRANCE

General de Gaulle, President of the French Republic

*To the President of the Federal Republic*

"France shares Germany's loss. In her name I bow with respect before Konrad Adenauer, who was one of the great statesmen of our time.

After a terrible war he rehabilitated his country. He worked tirelessly to organize Europe. He championed the cause of reconciliation between France and Germany.

The passing of Chancellor Adenauer, with whom I was on terms of close friendship, causes me deep sorrow."

To the members of the Adenauer family:

"You may be sure that I will never forget the exceptional man your father was, the great German who led your country to recovery, the great European who was a faithful and sincere friend to France."

## M. Pompidou, Prime Minister

"The death of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is a great loss for Europe. He led his country to recovery after a defeat which occurred in tragic circumstances and when it was necessary to efface the memory of actions which it will be hard for the world at large and for Europeans to forget. This task he accomplished with great distinction. From the very beginning he understood that the future of his country must lie in the birth or the rebirth of the European ideal. At all periods of his career he worked for this idea of Europe.

The former Chancellor conceived and saw that the way to Europe's future and Germany's recovery must be through reconciliation with France and understanding and co-operation between France and Germany. This took concrete form in the signature of the Treaty of co-operation between France and the Federal Republic."

## M. Couve de Murville, Minister of Foreign Affairs

"For the French Chancellor Adenauer will always be the man who established a democratic regime in Federal Germany and brought about the reconciliation of France and Germany. We know that from his point of view this policy was justified not only by obvious political necessities but also by the friendship which he felt for France and which he had entertained throughout a life which spanned so many political systems and was fraught with so many trials.

That is why we hear the news of his death with sadness and will long remember him."

## ITALY

### M. Saragat, President of the Italian Republic

#### *To the President of the Federal Republic*

"Deeply grieved by the death of Konrad Adenauer, which has deprived free and democratic Germany of its most illustrious son, I share your sorrow, Mr President, and that of the whole German people and of his family circle. The unity and freedom of his noble country were the objective of his inspired statesmanship; we must all be grateful to him for his part, greater than anyone else's, in restoring the German people to their true destiny in a world of free and peace-loving peoples.

Adenauer's contribution to European unification was the expression of the authentic genius of democratic Germany. In paying homage to the memory of the great statesman, I formulate the wish that his work may be crowned with success for the greatest good of Germany, Europe and all mankind. Confident that I am interpreting the feelings of the Italian people, I wish to express once again, Mr President, our most deepfelt sorrow."

**M. Moro, President of the Council of Ministers**

*To Chancellor Kiesinger*

“The death of Konrad Adenauer is a blow to the German people and to all Europeans. His place is among those who placed their trust in freedom, democracy, justice and the creative force of co-operation and who took their inspiration from such ideal convictions and devoted all their energies to them. To Konrad Adenauer the German nation owes its renaissance and the establishment of a renewed democratic and European spirit.

The Italians cannot forget that he was one of the first to show that unity was an essential factor of peace and a sound basis for the future of our continent. On this day of great sorrow for the German nation, our friend and partner, I beg you to accept, Mr Chancellor, the most sincere condolences of the Italian Government and of myself and I ask you to express to the family our deepfelt sympathy.”

**GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG**

**M. Werner, Prime Minister**

“With Chancellor Adenauer, we lose one of the key personalities in the political life of the two decades which followed the Second World War. His personality and work left a profound mark on the destiny of his own country and of Europe. As regards his own country he inspired in it new life and a new awareness of its true role in the community of nations. In extremely difficult circumstances his political action gradually overcame the suspicions and psychological obstacles in the Western countries which barred the way to confident collaboration with Germany. In doing this he did not minimize or deny the crimes of the Nazi regime. More especially the statements he made to my predecessor, Minister of State Joseph Beck, during an official visit to Bonn left no doubt as to his feelings on this matter. My personal contacts with him also enable me to testify that he was a great friend of our country, whose role he sometimes defined in eloquent terms. But Adenauer's chief merit was to have made Franco-German reconciliation his avowed aim and to have set the future destiny of Germany in the framework of European integration. He was one of the founding fathers of the new Europe, one of those without whom the Communities could never have come into being.”

**M. Grégoire, Minister of Foreign Affairs**

“The death of Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer fills me with deep sorrow. Being on terms of close friendship with him, I was a witness during the post-war years of how this great statesman tirelessly laboured to restore that unity of the European peoples which is so essential for peace. Of all his services to his people and Europe this remains to my mind the greatest. With Konrad Adenauer's passing a statesman of the greatest historical stature leaves the world's stage.”

## KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands

"Deeply moved by the death of that great European Dr Adenauer, I wish to convey to you, Mr President, the warm sympathy of myself and my husband."

M. de Jong, Prime Minister

"In a spirit of deep veneration the Government pays tribute to the memory of this great European. We think particularly of his struggle against the spirit of violence and oppression during the war years, and his leadership after the war when he set the German people on the path to freedom and democracy, making the aim of his international policy the acceptance of the Federal Republic into the community of the free peoples of western Europe. In him Europe loses one of its greatest figures. May his soul rest in peace."

M. Luns, Minister of Foreign Affairs

"The news of the death of Dr Konrad Adenauer has greatly moved me. By force of personality and tenacity of purpose he not only assisted the moral and material recovery of his country but also gave it a worthy place in the community of European peoples and in the Atlantic world. The Netherlands remembers with respect his valuable contribution to Western solidarity and to peace; and the Government of the Netherlands joins the Federal Republic in mourning the loss of the Republic's great architect."

## THE WORLD MOURNS KONRAD ADENAUER

His Holiness Pope Paul VI

*To Federal Chancellor Kiesinger*

"In the hour of the death of the former Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, of whom We have precious personal memories, it is Our heartfelt wish to express to you Our deep sadness at the death of this outstanding statesman and great son of the German people whose work was deeply influenced by his Catholic faith.

May his work for the reconstruction and the peace of Germany and of Europe remain unforbidden in all hearts and further develop in a future blessed by God for your Fatherland, which is so dear to Us."



## Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

"It is with sincere regret that I have just learned of the death of Dr Konrad Adenauer. The loss of one of the outstanding statesmen of our time, to whom the Federal Republic and Europe owe so much, will be felt throughout the Western world.

My husband and I send our profound sympathies to you, to Dr Adnauer's family, and to the whole German people."

## Mr Lyndon Johnson, President

"Americans mourn the passing of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. To us, to Europe and to the world, he will always be a symbol of the vitality and courage of the German people. We will never forget his lifelong opposition to tyranny in any form.

Nor will we forget how, with single-minded determination, he led his nation from the ruins of war to a prosperous and respected position in the family of free nations."

## Mr Harold Wilson, Prime Minister

"On behalf of Her Majesty's Government I offer our profound sympathy on the death of Dr Konrad Adenauer, as one of the leading figures of the post war period. This great German statesman rendered outstanding services not only to the reconstruction of his own country and the development of German democracy but also to the cause of European unity and co-operation between the countries of the Western alliance.

Your sense of loss will be shared throughout Europe and our thoughts are with the Federal Republic at this sad moment."

## M. Ben Gourion, former Prime Minister of Israel

"The man who has just died lifted the German people out of the moral abyss into which the Nazi regime had plunged it.

Adenauer did everything in his power to atone for the crimes of his people. When I met him for the first time in 1960 I felt that he was suffering the shame with which they had covered themselves. When he visited me last year in the Negev desert I realized that his greatness was not derived from the position he occupied but was the mark of a great soul."

## M. Spaak, former Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs

"It was thanks to Adenauer that Germany recovered her place in the Atlantic community and in the European Community. He thus rendered great services to the idea of United Europe through the ardour and conviction with which he championed it."

## M. Jean Monnet

"We do not realize the true value of men until they are no longer at our side. This is what is going to happen in the case of Konrad Adenauer, whose contribution to the building of Europe will appear to us more important with every day that passes. He was one of the architects of European unity such as it exists today: the Schuman Plan, the Common Market, Euratom. For us he will always be the free man who recovered for his country the respect of free men. United Europe owes him and will owe him much."

## M. Maurice Faure, President of the European Movement

"He was one of those who did most to avoid a repetition after 1945 of the errors committed after 1918. Resolutely adopting a pro-European policy and holding to it steadfastly, he guided the German people away from the temptation of nationalism and upheld the values of the West in a framework of prosperity, freedom and peace.

This great statesman, who was an Olympian physically as well as morally, leaving aside details to get down to essentials, did much to set up and develop the European Communities. He realized that all progress in this field had to be through the reconciliation of France and Germany and devoted himself passionately to this cause.

This policy is today bearing its first fruits by opening the way to a more equal dialogue with the United States and favouring co-operation with the East in an inter-European whole which has got rid of its complexes.

We must be forever grateful to those whose initiative has thus led to the consolidation of peace in freedom, and among whom Konrad Adenauer is unquestionably in the first rank."

# Introduction of the common value-added tax — a decisive step on the road to the complete elimination of tax frontiers

by Hans von der Groeben, Member of the Commission

On 9 February 1967 the Council of Ministers adopted the two directives proposed by the Commission on the harmonization of turnover tax systems in the Member States. This Council decision is of great importance for the development of the Community beyond a customs union to a complete economic union. The merging of the economies, the dissolving of the national markets into a large common domestic market is consequently now under way in the industrial sector as well. The fact that indirect taxes are levied according to different systems with different rates can engender distortions of competition between the industries of the individual countries; tax disparities also necessitate drawback and equalization payments at the frontiers and therefore frontier controls. This is why the removal of internal tariffs and the establishment of a common external tariff do not suffice in a customs union to create conditions similar to those obtaining on a domestic market.

Tax harmonization has two objectives: first, in the shorter term, the elimination of distortions of competition. Secondly, the removal of tax frontiers. The practical aspect of tax harmonization raise a variety of problems for the Member States. The tax systems of the Member States have evolved over many years and have been adapted, in respect of types of tax, tax levels and administrative collection and control, to the particular economic conditions and customs of each country. In any alignment of tax systems, the differing antitrust, economic, social and budget policies of the Member States have to be taken into account. Finally, it must not be overlooked that in any progressive harmonization of turnover tax, adjustment of the other main indirect taxes and of certain direct taxes may become necessary. Harmonization must therefore not be regarded as an end in itself, but must be implemented only in so far as it is necessary for the establishment or the smooth working of the Common Market.

The two new Council directives were worked out in co-operation with government experts. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee were consulted, and due consideration was given to expert academic opinion and suggestions from industry. The directives constitute a body of Community rules under which a common value-added system (the structure and implementing procedures are laid down in the second directive <sup>(1)</sup> will be introduced at latest by 1 January 1970. The common system will make possible exact tax equalization at frontiers. The application of "flat rate" equalization measures on imports and exports between the Member States will then no longer be allowed.

In this first harmonization stage a high degree of competitive neutrality of turnover taxes will also be obtained not only in intra-Community merchandise and services trade but also within each member country. The value-added

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(1) See Bulletin 4-67.

tax system is however also advantageous for economic development in the Member States in other respects, since it neither artificially promotes nor hampers industrial combination and since it encourages specialization.

But even if a high degree of competitive neutrality can be achieved in this first tax harmonization stage, the tax frontiers between the member countries will subsist for a time. Tax equalization arrangements at the EEC frontiers will enable the tax burden on a given product to be raised or lowered from the level applicable in the country of origin to the level applicable in the importing country. This equalization system — as I suggested in my address to the European Parliament on 17 October 1963 — may be compared with a smoothly operating system of locks and canals connecting six water levels — the domestic markets of the six countries. The great lake of the Common Market must, however, be created through the removal of the lock system itself.

Harmonization can be attained only in a later phase through an alignment of tax rates and exemptions. This will enable the tax equalization arrangements for merchandise trade between the Member States to be eliminated, i.e. the tax frontiers to be removed, while the neutrality of the turnover tax in relation with the origin of merchandise and services is maintained.

The removal of tax frontiers is of course a policy aim only for the area of the large common domestic market. In the same way as customs frontiers, tax frontiers can be maintained vis-à-vis non-member countries.

A number of difficulties will arise during the conversion of the tax systems in the two harmonization stages. For example, if a member country introduces before 1 January 1970 a turnover tax which entails higher charges on imports and higher refunds on exports, either for all industries or for specific industries, this will modify the present competitive situation. There is no conflict with the EEC rules here, but such a move would probably be an incentive to the other Member States to speed up their change-over from the "cascade" system to the common value-added tax system.

In this connection, mention should be made of the power of example the Community harmonization drive has for certain non-member countries, which also are introducing — or wish to introduce — a value-added tax. Such a decision on their part would not only facilitate an adjustment to the competitive conditions of the Common Market, but would also prepare the ground for eventual membership.

The further the economic interpenetration of the markets in the Community progresses, the more important tax harmonization becomes. An example is the creation of the common agricultural market, which will spur on the harmonization of turnover taxes in the direction of the second stage, i.e. the elimination of tax frontiers. In a Common Market in which agricultural products are subject to market regulation with a common price system for many items, the tax burden must be aligned and tax frontiers eliminated at the earliest possible moment.

The Commission is fully aware of the urgent need to work towards tax harmonization in other fields as well. It has therefore recently submitted to the Council

a comprehensive programme for the coming years. By 1 July 1968, the application of the turnover tax to agriculture is to be arranged, further measures to eliminate discrimination in excise duties are to be adopted and structural harmonization for certain excise duties is to be proposed. Harmonization work is to be continued on other taxes, such as motor tax, tax on insurance contracts and, in particular, direct taxes.

After 1 July 1968, the elimination of tax frontiers will be tackled in accordance with a Commission time-table, the aim being to create the conditions for a domestic market in the Community.

# I. Memorandum from the three Executives to the Councils on problems of scientific and technological progress in the Community

(20 March 1967)

On 20 March 1967 the three Executives transmitted to the Councils a memorandum on "the problems of scientific and technological progress in the Community". This memorandum, which was drawn up jointly by the three Executives following M. Fanfani's statement on 6 December 1966 and with due regard to the French Government's note of 4 March 1965, forms the basis for the discussion at the special session the Council is to hold on this matter. It surveys the key factors of the situation and recommends certain lines of approach.

The memorandum begins by defining the scope of the problem which faces the Member States and the Community and is generally described as a problem of scientific policy or of research policy. It concerns the whole of the process by which, beginning from scientific investigation and technical improvements, "new products and processes are introduced into daily life, i.e. made available to users and, above all, to the market".

The document then brings out the importance of scientific and technological progress for economic growth and in particular for the competitive capacity of the Member States and of the Community. Raising the level of scientific and technological knowledge may not alone suffice for economic progress, nevertheless it is essential; it is only thus that less costly processes are introduced and new goods supplied which are more attractive and therefore more profitable. The memorandum adds that in recent years certain highly industrialized countries, in particular the United States, have achieved an indisputable lead in the technological field, so great as to be often disquieting in certain sectors, especially the leading sectors which condition technological development as a whole and therefore economic development.

The spectacular achievements of the United States, in space for example, bear witness to a mastery of the most advanced techniques, but they do not show how these techniques penetrate into the economy. However, this is attested by the data below.

- a) Whereas the United States' share in world trade in capital goods in general was about 30% in 1963-64, for electronic equipment it was around 60% (UK 14%, Federal Republic of Germany 13%, France 7%) during the same period. As regards production of these goods the United States accounted for about 80%;
- b) Whereas the number of computers in service throughout Western Europe was about 7 800 (Community 6 000) at mid-1966, the number in use in the United States was 30 000;
- c) The European countries' balance of trade in patents and licences in relation to the USA has deteriorated considerably over the last 15 years;

d) The brain drain is a development which, as the figures show, is producing disturbing situations for certain European countries.

Numerous pointers suggest that the gaps between Europe and the countries more advanced technologically are becoming wider. They can still be bridged, but if this is not done in good time they may well produce a lasting state of inferiority.

A third section of the memorandum makes a tentative analysis of the causes of Europe's technological lag, i.e. the deficiencies which make themselves felt along the whole of what could be called "the technological chain": insufficient market incentives, inadequate industrial research and innovation, inadequate non-industrial research.

One of the main difficulties which hamper technological progress in Europe is that many firms are unable to devote enough of their resources to research and innovation. These investments call for heavy expenditure. It is not a question of actual research expenditure alone; generally much heavier expenditure is entailed by the development, start-up and marketing of the new article or process. It must also be remembered that these investments are of a speculative nature; there is a "technological risk". The inadequacy of investment in research by firms stems from several weaknesses which are features of the situation in Europe: insufficient self-financing — this results both from general economic policy (fiscal and short-term policy) and from structural factors; too few large firms, not enough specialization and interlocking of medium-size firms with large ones, industrial structures often unable to take advantage of assistance for research if offered by the public authorities.

The failure of Governments in Europe to provide sufficient financial backing for research must also be mentioned.

Furthermore, Europe is behindhand in certain fields of non-industrial research: the numbers and training of research personnel, the terms of employment offered them (which raises the question of the situation of the research worker in society and is an important factor in the departure of many of these workers from Europe); the capacity of installations and equipment; operational budgets and control over the use of funds and the results obtained; organization, and particularly liaison and co-ordination between those engaged in research (including research in industry) and, above all, mobility of staff and flexibility of structures.

The memorandum, after concluding that the European countries can no longer plan or apply their technological policy in isolation and must consequently move towards the concentration of human, financial and material resources, the union and co-ordination of efforts and joint organization, suggests the following courses of action:

1) In order to enable enterprises to make greater efforts in research and the introduction of new products and processes, industrial structures must be adapted. Complete economic union in the Community is therefore a prerequisite for Europe's recovery. Economic union must be pressed forward and the necessary measures, which have a specific role to play in the promotion of technological progress, must be speedily adopted.

2) Government aid to firms and, in certain cases, the assumption by the State of financial liability for research and development activities are essential to stimulate research and innovation. In order to give them maximum efficacy at Community level the Member States should confront their schemes for aid to enterprises or for research activities proper, in relation with the medium-term economic programme.

3) Arrangements by which co-operation between Member States in joint or co-ordinated projects and programmes may attain maximum effectiveness must be decided. The advisability of extending joint action to new fields or sectors also needs to be studied.

4) In order to stimulate scientific and technological research independently of the means of promotion available to firms, measures calculated to develop research activities in general or to improve the training of research workers and technicians need to be worked out, with particular reference to exchanges, liaison and co-ordination of research activities.

5) Procedures for associating other European countries actively in the work undertaken and also the bases of co-operation with the United States should be determined.

A draft resolution is attached to the memorandum. In it the Executives propose that the Councils express their resolve to take vigorous steps to restore and promote scientific and technological research and new departures in industry. The resolution also suggests that the studies undertaken in the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee be continued so as to enable the Councils to take appropriate decisions.

In conclusion, the resolution announces that proposals will be submitted by the three Executives to the Councils at the latest by 1 November next in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 2 of the decision establishing the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

In particular, these proposals will determine:

- a) Ways in which firms can be helped to devote greater efforts in future to research and industrial innovation, with particular emphasis on measures to establish economic union, whose rapid adoption would speed technological development;
- b) Procedures for confronting Member States' schemes for public aid to enterprises and to technological activities in the public sector;
- c) Forms and procedures to give maximum effectiveness to co-operation between Member States in the technological field (joint or co-ordinated projects and programmes);
- d) Measures designed to stimulate scientific and technological research in general;
- e) Procedures for associating other European countries with the action undertaken.



## II. Towards complete freedom of movement for workers

### Commission proposals to the Council

On 5 April the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation on the free movement of workers and a proposal for a directive on the elimination of restrictions on workers from the Member States and their families as regards movement and residence within the Community.

These texts are intended, from 1 July 1968, to replace regulation No. 38/64 and the directive that goes with it in order to facilitate the full application of Articles 48 and 49 of the Treaty.

As required by Article 49 of the Treaty, the Council will then have achieved the free movement of workers by stages. The first step towards the liberalization of movement within the Community was taken on 16 August 1961 when the Council adopted Regulation No. 15, which was applied from 1 September 1961 to 30 April 1964. The second and present stage began on 1 May 1964 with the entry into force of Regulation No. 38/64 adopted by the Council on 25 March 1964.

The Commission's new proposals to the Council will round off the legal arrangements made by these regulations by eliminating the remaining restrictions or discriminations and establishing machinery and procedures to bring into contact those seeking and those offering employment and ensure rapid and efficient vacancy clearance.

The draft regulation is on the same lines as Regulations No. 15 and No. 38/64, comprising:

- a) A first part on the employment of workers and their families and on equality of treatment;
- b) A second part on the clearance of vacancies and job applications;
- c) A third part concerning the bodies which are to assist the Commission in all the fields covered by the regulation;
- d) A fourth part containing transitional and final provisions.

The main provisions and the most important advances made by the new proposal on Regulation No. 38/64 concern the final and total abolition of "national priority" in access to employment — i.e. no recourse to a safeguard clause for areas or trades where there is surplus manpower. As work permits will also be done away with, nationals of other Member States will henceforth have access to employment on the same terms as nationals.

Equality of treatment is also to be granted in all matters that directly or indirectly affect the pursuit of an occupation.

In contrast to the present arrangements, workers from other Community countries will no longer need to have worked for the same firm for three years before being eligible to workers' representative bodies, nor will they need to have normal accommodation before they can be joined by their families. Furthermore, the proposal assures Community workers of the same tax arrangements and social benefits as national workers.

Legally, Regulation No. 38/64 already embodied the principle of "Community priority" in access to vacancies by granting nationals of one Member State who work in another the same priority as that employed by nationals of the host country.

The new proposals retain this solution but are designed to apply it in a way that will be sufficiently flexible to ensure that the smooth running of firms is not impeded and that any worker wishing to take a job in a Member State other than his own and using for this purpose the machinery for contacts and vacancy clearance may be sure that employers will give his application the same consideration as those of nationals who are seeking work, before offering jobs to workers from non-member countries. To this end mutual information and co-operation between the Member States' administrative departments — which are essential for vacancy clearance — have been greatly strengthened. With regard to the European Office for Co-ordination, an instrument available to the Commission for this purpose, the provisions of Regulation No. 38/64 are taken over as they stand, because the Commission considers them sufficiently broad and flexible to ensure that the Office will be able to make an effective contribution to the smooth working of vacancy clearance in the future as in the past.

The new draft directive makes no fundamental changes to the directive at present in force.

The few amendments imposed are intended to harmonize the provisions of the directive with those of the new regulation and, in general, with the idea of complete freedom of movement for workers which will be attained during the final stage. Among the most important changes, the residence permit will henceforth be known as an "identity card of a national of an EEC Member State", and its form will be standardized in the six member countries. These identity cards will be issued free of charge or against payment of a sum not exceeding the charges payable when identity cards are issued to nationals.

### III. Internal activities

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

##### Customs matters

##### Tariff quotas

1. On 7 March 1967 <sup>(1)</sup> the Commission, acting under Article 25 (3 and 4) of the Treaty, decided to increase from 1 800 to 2 300 tons the tariff quota granted to the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union for herrings (*clupea harengus*) fresh, chilled or frozen intended for processing, from CCT heading ex 03.02 B I a 2 for the period 16 June 1966 to 14 February 1967. This extra tariff quota of 500 tons attracts a duty of 0.5%.

On 21 March 1967 <sup>(2)</sup> the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted tariff quotas to certain Member States for imports from non-member countries up to the amounts and at the duties shown below:

Member State	Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity	Duty
Germany	ex 03.01 B I c	Spiny dog-fish ( <i>squalus acanthias</i> ) fresh, chilled or frozen	2 200 t	4.8%
Germany	ex 07.01 P II a	Mushrooms ( <i>cantharellus</i> )	5 500 t	4.8%
Germany	08.08 B II	Bilberries	8 000 t	5.4%
B.L.E.U.	ex 16.05	Crabs of the "King", "Hanasaki" and "Kegani" varieties and shrimps of the "Pandalus Platyceros Japonicus" variety, merely boiled in water and cleaned or shelled, whether or not chilled, for canning	400 t	8%
Italy	17.03 B II	Cane sugar molasses whose dry extract contains less than 63% of saccharose, for the manufacture of coffee substitutes	1 800 t	2.7%

These quotas are valid from 1 April 1967 to 31 March 1968.

On 22 March 1967 <sup>(3)</sup> the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota of 1 700 tons at 9.4% duty for imports from non-member countries of coalfish (pollack) from CCT heading ex 03.02 A I c 2, merely salted, for the canning industry. This quota is valid from 1 April 1967 to 31 March 1968.

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 51, 20 March 1967.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid. No. 72, 14 April 1967.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid. No. 70, 13 April 1967.

## Meetings of the Customs Committee

2. On 9 March 1967 the heads of the national customs departments met in the Customs Committee with M. Colonna di Paliano, a member of the Commission, in the chair.

In conformity with the decisions taken at the meeting of 27 January, the Commission laid several reports before the Committee concerning problems in the harmonization of national provisions pertaining to duty-free areas, inwards processing traffic and deferred payment of duties.

On the first point it became clear that regulations on free ports should first be approximated and an agreement was reached on the principles to apply to goods entering or leaving these ports. The Commission will now be able to draft Community arrangements on the basis of the conclusions reached.

As regards inwards processing traffic, the discussion concerned certain technical and economic problems which were in abeyance, and solutions emerged which will also lead without undue delay to the preparation of draft Community provisions.

As to the third subject, agreement was reached on the need to provide for delayed payment of the customs debt for a short period after the release of the goods — subject to appropriate guarantees which might entail certain costs not in the nature of interest — but the duration of the delay could not yet be fixed exactly. It was also recognized that further payment facilities could be granted by Member States once the terms were the same as those demanded in the same circumstances by financial institutions.

The Committee was also informed of the progress of studies on Community transit traffic and of the Community's intended time-table for its work on the harmonization of customs legislation. This takes into account the 1 July 1968 deadline.

The Committee will hold its next meeting early in June.

## Debate and resolution of the European Parliament on a draft directive concerning the first reduction, during the third stage, of customs duties between the Member States on certain products listed in Annex II of the Treaty

3. At its session of 13 to 17 March 1967 the European Parliament discussed a report by M. Carboni and adopted a resolution approving in principle the above draft directive. The Parliament pointed out however that such a cut in duties may be fraught with difficulties for certain sectors, in particular for those in which a market organization is planned or might be envisaged. The Parliament expected the Commission to propose the measures necessary to ease the transition from the present systems in the Member States to the Community system and urged it to submit the market organization proposals envisaged without undue delay.

## Safeguard measures

### Measures in aid of Italian sulphur

4. The Commission has authorized Italy to extent to 30 June 1967 its safeguard measures for sulphur. <sup>(1)</sup> For their part the Italian authorities have undertaken that in a Bill on the provisional regulation of the sulphur market due regard will be had

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 50, 18 March 1967.

to the need for gradual liberalization while pressing forward the reorganization of the sector.

This newly-extended isolation of the Italian sulphur market should mean that all will go smoothly when the phosphoric acid factory at Gela starts production. When this plant is completed in 1968 it will be capable of absorbing all the sulphur produced in Sicily.

Meanwhile certain Community aids decided by the Council on 22 December 1966 will be granted to redundant sulphur mine workers. Every two months the Italian Government will furnish the Commission with figures relating to national production of sulphur, the release of imported sulphur for free circulation and quantities entering under temporary import arrangements.

### Imports into Italy of lead waste and scrap from other member countries

5. On 22 March 1967, the Commission has adopted a decision <sup>(1)</sup> modifying its decision of 6 July 1966 which authorized Italy to adopt safeguard measures for unwrought lead and zinc.

The new decision, which will apply until 31 December 1967, amends the decision of 6 July 1966 on two points:

It replaces the minimum amount of the single levy applicable to all products in this category by three amounts varying with the average lead content of the three main grades of lead waste and scrap.

It also extends the obligation to levy these amounts to imports from Benelux countries. If Italy does not levy these minimum amounts the other Member States are authorized to impose special charges on lead waste and scrap exported to Italy.

## COMPETITION

### Application of Articles 85 and 86 to specific cases

#### Communications concerning clearance

6. In conformity with Article 19(3) of Regulation No. 17/62/CEE, the Commission has published the essentials of two notifications concerning technical co-operation and joint research agreements on which it intends to give a favourable decision (clearance or exemption under Article 85(3) of the Treaty). The object of prior publication is to enable third parties concerned to present comments on the agreements in question.

The first publication <sup>(2)</sup> concerns a licensing agreement by which the American Harbison-Walker Refractories Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, undertakes to make available to the Dutch company Basref N.V. of Geldermalsen, which is a 50 %-owned subsidiary, all its technical know-how concerning the manufacture of basic refractory products and the installation of these in blast furnaces, ovens, etc. and to programme or plan the building of plants for the profitable manufacture of these products or procure the necessary materials and equipment therefor. For

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 68, 10 April 1967.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid. No. 26, 15 February 1967.

the duration of the contract Harbison-Walker undertake not to grant any other producer in the Netherlands any licence for the use of this or of similar know-how. Sale of the products manufactured under licence is not subject to any restriction of a territorial or other nature.

The second publication <sup>(1)</sup> concerns a joint research agreement between the Belgian company Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi (ACEC), which makes electrical engineering products, and the French motor vehicle manufacturers Berliet of Lyons, who build trucks and buses. The two undertakings have agreed to develop and market jointly an ACEC invention of an electric transmission system for road vehicles, in particular buses. Berliet will make the prototype of a series of buses with ACEC electric transmission. The Belgian firm will supply the electric transmission systems and Berliet the mechanical parts of the vehicles. Apart from Belgian users, ACEC undertake to supply this transmission system in France solely to Berliet and, if necessary, in the Common Market only to a limited number of motor-building firms after informing Berliet. For its part the French firm will procure the said electric transmission systems solely from ACEC and will be able to sell the vehicles thus equipped without any restrictions, territorial or other.

#### Communication of complaints in conformity with Regulation No. 17/62 Article 19(1) and Regulation No. 99/63

7. In March the Commission sent to the undertakings concerned the complaints which it intends to bring against them in three matters of agreements in which, as the investigation stands at present, an unfavourable decision must be envisaged.

The first case concerns the rules of a national federation whose 16 members — among them importers — have agreed to divide the national buyers of their products (pesticides) into two specific categories, to apply compulsory prices for each of these categories, to see that these prices are respected by applying uniform general conditions of sale, and to consult with regard to selling prices. In addition, the parties follow a concerted practice which consists of fixing identical selling prices for products of the same type and refusing to supply buyers who do not accept the federation's uniform terms of sale. This agreement was notified to the Commission only after complaints had first been made alleging the applicability of Article 85(1) following a complaint lodged by a dealer who had been boycotted in this way. <sup>(2)</sup>

The second case concerns an unwritten agreement based on a number of commitments entered into separately by 28 firms in a Member State concerning a sales organization. Without any formal exclusive dealing arrangement, the organization is entrusted by these firms with the sale of all or part of their production of fertilizer on both the home and foreign markets. The firms holding shares in the organization inform it every three years of the quantities they intend to make available to it during the three subsequent farming years. Every year, after drawing up their production programme for the following year, they also lay down through their association the quantities to be handled by the sales organization or other commercial services. For each type of fertilizer it sells on the home market, and irrespective of the supplier, the organization applies a common selling price and pays the same price to all producers at the end of the year. It applies to its home customers general terms of sale which, until 1962, included a clause — meanwhile

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 42, 7 March 1967.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin 1-66, Ch. I, sec. 6, the last two paras.

rescinded — forbidding export. The fertilizers exported are sold at the price fixed by the organization in each case after discussion with the buyers (dealers) and producers are paid at the price obtained for sales on the home market. The deficit arising from lower export prices is shared among all producers, even those who have not supplied for export, proportionally to their output. For sales within the Common Market the organization's policy is to avoid competition with producers in other Member States.

The third case concerns an agreement under which seven steel processing undertakings in a Member State have decided to refrain from selling their products in other Member States.

## Twelfth meeting of the Consultative Committee on cartels and monopolies

8. At the 12th meeting, held in Brussels on 23 March 1967, the members of the Committee gave their opinion on the advance draft of a decision on an international co-operation agreement between medium-sized firms concerning market prospecting and sales. The possibility is being considered of exempting these from the ban of Article 85(1) of the Treaty by applying paragraph 3 of the same article. As this was a weighty matter the Committee was not prepared to express a definite opinion at this stage.

## Application of the rules of competition: cartels and monopolies

### Application of Article 85(3) to certain classes of exclusive dealing agreements

9. On 14 March 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation on the block exemption of exclusive dealing agreements. This regulation came into force on 1 May 1967. <sup>(1)</sup>

It concerns a very large number of agreements notified to the Commission, each of which is between a manufacturer and a dealer and under which the dealer may acquire the sole right of resale of products in a specific area of the Common Market. Exclusive dealing agreements to which firms in only one Member State are party are not covered by the regulation, since they are "liable to affect trade between the Member States" only in exceptional circumstances.

Exclusive dealing agreements that conform with the conditions laid down in the regulation will no longer have to be notified.

In accordance with the stipulations contained in Article 85(3) of the Treaty, block exemption from the ban on cartels is based on the following considerations:

In the present situation, exclusive dealing agreements in international trade improve the distribution of goods in general because the entrepreneur can concentrate his sales operations, can avoid maintaining business relations with a large number of dealers and, by conducting business with only one dealer, can more easily overcome any difficulties which stem from linguistic, legal or other differences. Appointing an exclusive dealer makes it easier to promote the sale of a product and leads

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 57, 25 March 1967.

to intensive marketing and a steady flow of goods coupled with more rational distribution. In addition, the appointment of a single dealer or exclusive purchaser who, on behalf of the manufacturer, meets expenditure for sales promotion, after-sales service and stocking, offers an opportunity to many small and medium-size enterprises to compete on a market which would otherwise be beyond their reach. The parties to a contract must remain free to decide whether and how far they will enter into undertakings to promote sales. Improvements in distribution arise, however, only if no competitor is entrusted with sales of the product.

As a rule such exclusive dealing agreements also confer on consumers an "equitable share in the resultant benefit", as they draw direct advantage from more efficient distribution and their economic or supply situation is improved, inasmuch as they can obtain products manufactured abroad more swiftly and more conveniently.

In addition to the exclusive dealing clause, the following restraints on competition will be allowed in contracts qualifying for block exemption:

- i) An undertaking neither to manufacture nor offer for sale goods competing with the goods covered by the contract, during the life of the contract or up to one year after it lapses (ban on sale of competing products);
- ii) An undertaking not to prospect for customers in respect of the products covered by the contract, not to set up establishments and not to maintain stocks outside the area covered by the contract (ban on prospecting for customers).

Agreements containing other restraints on competition will not qualify for block exemption. In particular, manufacturers of competing products may not appoint each other exclusive dealers for these products. Nor may an agreement have the effect that within the Common Market acquisition of the products through other channels is rendered more difficult. These rules are designed to ensure that imports by rival channels are possible both legally and in practice. Nor may industrial or other property rights be used to hamper imports by rival channels. Firms which have signed undertakings of this kind will be free to adjust their agreements to the requirements of the new regulation.

In the case of a general arrangement such as this block exemption, some contracts will inevitably qualify on paper although their effects do not correspond to the Treaty requirements governing exemption. Consequently the regulation also provides that the Commission may implement an ordinary cartel procedure, and may withdraw the advantages of the block exemption for the future, particularly if there is reason to believe that:

- i) The products covered by the contract are not competing with like products in the area covered by the contract;
- ii) Access to the trading level of the exclusive dealer is barred to other dealers by exclusive dealing arrangements;
- iii) The exclusive dealer is exploiting block exemption to prevent groups of purchasers from obtaining supplies without having objectively satisfactory grounds for his action, or to sell goods covered by the contract at prices higher than those warranted by the circumstances.

The regulation on block exemption in the form now adopted is not identical with the draft published in the official gazette. <sup>(1)</sup> As a result of publication, the Commission received a total of 51 communications from federations, enterprises

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(1) See official gazette No. 156, August 1966, and Bulletin 9/10-66, sec. 6.



and individuals, and these were carefully considered and the Cartels and Monopolies Committee was consulted once again. The following amendments may be mentioned:

The text of the regulation has been considerably simplified, so that it will now be appreciably easier for firms to check whether their agreements comply with the requirements. Examples explain when the Commission must examine whether, in a specific case, it should withdraw the benefit of block exemption. It has the right to do this under Article 7 of Council Regulation No. 19/65 if, in a particular case, effects incompatible with Article 85(3) should appear. For instance, the Commission must examine whether there is a suspicion that the exclusive dealer is taking advantage of exemption to sell the goods concerned at prices higher than those warranted by the circumstances. He will normally be able to do this only where there is no effective competition.

The Commission expects that a large number of exclusive dealing agreements not at present complying with the regulation will be adjusted in order to quality and that when new exclusive agreements are signed they will in general include no restrictive clauses other than those permitted under the regulation.

## Taxation

### International tax questions

10. The Working Party on international tax questions met in Brussels on 16 and 17 March 1967.

The Working Party continued the second reading of the draft multilateral convention for the avoidance of double taxation. It discussed the articles on the taxation of dividends and interest at source (Articles 10 and 11) and of income from self-employed activities (Article 14). As regards the system to be applied to dividends and interest when the country of the company paying these is not the same as that of the beneficiary, the main lines of the relevant provisions of the OECD model convention on which the Working Party's studies are based were adopted. However, a few special points remain for later examination.

Double taxation of incomes from self-employed activities will also be avoided by taking over the relevant provision of the OECD model convention. Under this provision such income may only be taxed in the country of domicile, unless there is a fixed establishment in the other country where the activity is exercised.

## Approximation of legislation

### Proceedings in the European Parliament

11. At its session of 13-17 March 1967 the European Parliament adopted the following two resolutions:

(1) Resolution concerning the proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' laws relating to permitted colouring matters in branded pharmaceuticals.

In this resolution the Parliament welcomes this proposed directive as a further step towards European legislation on pharmaceuticals. It stresses that health protection requirements must take precedence over economic interests in the choice of colouring matters to be added to these products. <sup>(1)</sup>

(2) A resolution on the Commission's proposals for directives concerning the approximation of Member States' laws on:

- a) measuring instruments in general
- b) Mercury-in-glass clinical maximum thermometers
- c) 5 kg to 50 kg block weights in the medium limit of error category
- d) 1 g to 10 kg cylindrical weights in the medium limit of error category. <sup>(1)</sup>

## FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

### Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Proposal for a directive on prospecting for oil and natural gas

12. On 1 March 1967 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive on further extension of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services; it refers to exploration for oil and natural gas (prospecting and test drilling).

This proposal for a directive has been put forward as part of the General Programmes on freedom of establishment adopted by the Council on 18 December 1961. Under the programmes, action to eliminate all restrictions affecting pursuit of these activities on own account would be taken during the first two years of the third stage of the transition period (1966).

The activities referred to in the proposal deal with the search for deposits of petroleum and natural gas by all suitable means (geological, geophysical and other), the work done on deposits before the actual production of the petroleum and natural gas, and the preparation of the terrain.

These activities may be pursued: (1) by persons holding exploration permits; (2) by firms undertaking exploration work for those holding production concessions or exploration permits; (3) by firms undertaking exploration work on their own account.

Activities on own account for the production of petroleum and natural gas were liberalized by a Council directive as far back as 7 July 1964, <sup>(2)</sup> a directive dealing with freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the extractive industries. This directive has already liberalized exploration for petroleum and natural gas for persons who themselves hold production concessions.

Member States have to remove any restrictions which prevent beneficiaries of the directive from enjoying the same advantages and rights as nationals.

<sup>(1)</sup> For extracts from this resolution see Annex to this Bulletin.

<sup>(2)</sup> See official gazette No. 117, 23 July 1964.

Once the directive has been adopted and notified to them, Member States will have to take measures to comply with it within six months.

### **Debate and resolution in the European Parliament on the application of the right of establishment to activities concerned with health**

13. At its session of 13-17 March 1967, the European Parliament discussed a report by M. Santero and adopted a resolution on the progress of the Commission's work on the application of the right of establishment in activities concerned with health.

In this resolution the Parliament notes that the Commission is endeavouring gradually to remove restrictions on freedom of establishment in this field but regrets that, because of shortage of staff, the Commission is not in a position to complete its work within the time-limits laid down in the General Programme.

The Parliament also urges the Council to fulfil its obligations without delay by providing the Commission with the necessary staff and invites the Commission to act on the suggestions made in the report of its Parliamentary Committee.

## **ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS**

### **Panel of Economic Experts**

14. On 7 March 1967 the panel held its quarterly meeting to examine the Community's economic situation and outlook. Subject to a few slight changes of emphasis, the national experts agreed with the draft report prepared by the Commission. For 1967, and for the Community considered as a whole, this predicts that expansion will continue, although the pace might still be rather slow, at least until mid-year. The growth rate of the Community's gross product between 1966 and 1967 is likely to be between 3.5 and 4%, or slightly less than was forecast last December.

### **Group of Experts on medium-term forecasts**

15. The Group's working party on projections met on 28 February and 1 March under the chairmanship of M. P. de Wolff.

The experts adopted the outline accounting system for value projections submitted by the secretariat. As regards volume projections they proposed a number of amendments to the general questionnaire.

The question of external trade projections was also taken up. The discussion concerned French and Dutch studies on the subject as well as those of the Commission on short-terms forecasting of the trend of intra-Community trade.

The working party on structures held its first meeting on 13 March 1967 under the chairmanship of M. Kervyn de Lettenhove.

The agenda included the fixing of methods and the objectives to be attained by June 1967 in the study of past-structural trends requested by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

Discussion began on the general object of the study and it was agreed to proceed by increasingly detailed stages, so that an initial picture of the structural changes might be submitted to the Committee within the time desired.

### Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

16. The Committee held its 19th meeting on 17 March 1967.

A discussion was held on the proposed content of the advance draft of the second medium-term economic programme. The Committee also continued its study of the structural adaptation of firms and discussed questions relating to the capital market.

### Debate and resolution of the European Parliament

17. On 15 March 1967 the Parliament followed up the statement by M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, at the previous session <sup>(1)</sup> by a debate leading to a resolution <sup>(2)</sup> on the Community's long- and short-term economic policies. In the report submitted on behalf of the Economic and Financial Committee, M. Bousch recognized that the Commission had succeeded in giving a certain Community character to the differing short-term economic policies of the Member States. He then turned to the problems involved for the latter in the lowering of customs barriers and the establishment of the common market, and called for action to ease the changeover from a system of national policies to one of flexible co-ordination taking into account the interests of the Community as a whole.

In the opinion of the Parliamentary Committee the economic trend was dominated by certain problems. The most important was that of prices, where the continued rising trend should be checked in order to safeguard the future growth of the economy. The Commission should study the structural causes of inflation, particularly the effect of redistribution of national income. The rapporteur emphasized the danger inherent in any flagging of investments due to scarcity of capital and advocated greater liberalization of capital markets. Labour market problems were also mentioned in connection with the fall in employment observed in certain sectors. All discrimination in one direction or the other was to be condemned, and efforts to remould the economies would produce the desired results only if they went hand in hand with an employment policy which was both expansionist and anti-inflationary and permitted the optimum distribution of resources.

Coming to the economic policy measures recommended for 1967, the rapporteur strongly advocated an incomes policy but advised against the use of monetary and budget policy as the main instruments of short-term economic policy. On the other hand he approved the Commission's idea of collective investment programmes covering several years.

In the resolution adopted at the close of this broad debate, the Parliament called for an improvement in the Community's short-term economic policy procedures, in particular more frequent Council meetings and more positive recommendations.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 3-67.

<sup>(2)</sup> For extracts from this resolution see Annex to this Bulletin.

Replying to the debate, M. Marjolin first corrected some of the figures he had previously given: the growth of the gross Community product in real terms had been 4 and not 4.5% in 1966 and the forecasts called for modification. The probable growth rate for the Community as a whole would be 3.7 or 3.8% and not 4%.

M. Marjolin finally pointed out that at the end of 1967 or early in 1968 all the six countries would find themselves in a similar economic situation (one of moderate expansion). This being so, it might be possible to give real content to the notion of a "common short-term economic policy", in which the action of the Executives and the Parliament had been hindered for years by divergences between the member countries.

## COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### Council session of 20 - 22 March 1967

18. At its session of 20-22 March 1967, the Council adopted a number of regulations concerning, among other things, prices for beef and veal and for milk and milk products in the 1967/1968 marketing year.

The Council re-examined the draft regulation containing transitional measures with a view to the application of common prices in the cereals sector, and worked out in general outline the solutions to be adopted for the various problems still outstanding.

An exchange of views was held on Commission's memorandum concerning the main problems arising in the regulations for the organization of markets at the single-market stage. On the basis of a report by the Special Committee on Agriculture, the Council stated its position on certain factors to be taken into account in fixing the single prices, in drawing up import and export licences, and in fixing levies, and also on certain questions relating to export refunds and processing traffic. In addition, the Council examined certain provisions relating to special situations (shortages, safeguard clause).

The Council then discussed a number of problems arising in the proposed regulations on the common organization of markets in cereals and pigmeat.

As regards the organization of the market in cereals, the discussion centred mainly on the date to be adopted for the start of the marketing year for the various cereals. The Council held a preliminary exchange of views on the organization of the market in pigmeat at the single-market stage, and in particular on the intervention measures intended to prevent overproduction and the collapse of prices in the sector in question.

The Council instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue its work on these two sectors.

Lastly, the Council gave initial consideration to the proposed regulation amending Regulation No. 14/64/CEE as regards the determination of import prices and the calculation of the levy on derived products in the beef and veal sector.

## Common organization of agricultural markets

### Cereals and rice

19. On 1 March 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation laying down implementing provisions for Regulation No. 216/66/CEE on compound animal feeding-stuffs based on cereals. <sup>(1)</sup> This regulation combines the provisions applicable to compound animal feeding-stuffs based on cereals which were previously contained in two implementing regulations concerning the granting of refunds on exports to non-member countries (Regulation No. 171/64/CEE) and certificates and the advance fixing of the refund (Regulation No. 40/65/CEE).

On 29 March 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation fixing the coefficient of equivalence between rice of R.B. 265 quality and the quality standards for which the threshold and intervention prices are fixed. <sup>(2)</sup>

### Beef and veal

20. On 7 March 1967, the Council adopted a regulation relating to the Community tariff quota of 20 000 head of cows and heifers of certain mountain breeds. <sup>(3)</sup> The quota for 1967 is divided among the Member States as follows:

Germany: 10 000 head

Italy: 7 500 head

France: 2 500 head.

Four more regulations were adopted by the Council on 21 March 1967:

i) A regulation extending Regulation No. 111/66/CEE authorizing France, Belgium and Germany to take special intervention measures in the beef and veal sector. <sup>(4)</sup> The Council has extended this regulation until 31 March 1968 because it has effectively helped to stabilize prices in the Member States that have taken advantage of its provisions.

ii) A regulation amending Regulation No. 14/64/CEE with regard to the aid granted by Luxembourg in the beef and veal sector. <sup>(4)</sup> Article 14 of Regulation No. 14/64/CEE lays down that the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg shall, until 31 March 1967, be authorized to grant aid designed to reduce the retail prices of beef and veal. As the elimination of this aid might frustrate the Luxembourg Government's efforts to stabilize prices, the Council decided to extend this authorization until 31 March 1968.

iii) A regulation again extending Regulation No. 110/66/CEE authorizing Italy to suspend all customs duties and levies on imports from non-member countries of live cattle of a unit weight not exceeding 300 kg (CCT heading ex 01.02 A II). <sup>(5)</sup> Regulation No. 110/66/CEE, extended by Regulation No. 220/66/CEE, authorizes Italy to suspend these customs duties and levies until 31 March 1967. As the

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 39, 2 March 1967.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid. No. 59, 29 March 1967.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid. No. 45, 13 March 1967.

<sup>(4)</sup> Ibid. No. 55, 23 March 1967.

<sup>(5)</sup> Ibid. No. 56, 24 March 1967.

reasons for which this authorization was given are still valid, the Council decided to extend these arrangements until 30 September 1967.

iv) A regulation concerning the measures to be applied as regards guide prices for beef and veal for the 1967/68 marketing year. <sup>(1)</sup> This regulation provides that the guide prices which the Member States are to fix for the marketing year in question must lie within a bracket whose upper and lower limits have been fixed by the Council. These limits are 66 and 62.25 u.a. for cattle, and 89.50 and 82.75 for calves. The start of the marketing year has been fixed at 3 April 1967, but in the Federal Republic of Germany the year will not begin until 10 April 1967. The limits within which the Member States must fix their guide prices for the 1967/68 marketing year are as follows:

(National currency per 100 kg live weight)

Category limit	DM	FF	Lit	Bfrs/Lfrs	Fl
<i>Cattle</i>					
Lower limit	249.00	307.33	38 906	3 112.50	225.35
Upper limit	264.00	325.85	41 250	3 300.00	238.92
<i>Calves</i>					
Lower limit	331.00	408.54	51 719	4 137.50	299.56
Upper limit	358.00	441.87	55 938	4 475.00	323.99

The Council also adopted a resolution intended to put a ceiling of 61.61 u.a. (DM 246.45) on the intervention prices for cattle in the marketing year in question. This ceiling may not, however, prejudice the fixing of the single intervention price which will apply from 1 April 1968. <sup>(1)</sup>

## Pigmeat

21. On 21 March 1967, the Council adopted a regulation fixing the levies for pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products imported from non-member countries during the second quarter of 1967. <sup>(2)</sup> This regulation extends Council Regulation No. 219/66/CEE. The levies on imports to non-member countries, and the sluice-gate prices, remain unchanged because the price of feed-grains on the world market has not varied by more than 3%.

22. On 22 March 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation adjusting and fixing the sluice-gate prices for pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products imported during the second quarter of 1967. <sup>(2)</sup> This regulation extends Commission Regulation No. 229/66/CEE.

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 56, 24 March 1967.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid. No. 55, 23 March 1967.

## Milk and milk products

23. On 21 March 1967, the Council adopted a regulation determining the amount of aid granted for private storage of butter <sup>(1)</sup> and a regulation extending the special arrangements relating to the calculation of the levy on certain milk powders, processed cheeses and special milks for infant feeding laid down by Regulations Nos. 113/66/CEE and 226/66/CEE, and amending Article 1 of Regulation No. 113/66/CEE. <sup>(1)</sup> The aim of the first regulation is to maintain for the 1967/1968 marketing year the amount of aid for private storage of butter, which was fixed at between 0.04 and 0.9 u.a.

The second regulation extends the transitional provisions adopted for the products in question in order to ensure that trade in these products continues satisfactorily pending a settlement of certain problems in this sector.

In addition, on 22 March 1967, the Council adopted a regulation concerning prices in the milk and milk products sector for the 1967/1968 marketing year, and amending Regulation No. 215/66/CEE on the arrangements applicable to compound animal feeding-stuffs with a basis of milk and milk products. <sup>(2)</sup> For the marketing year in question, this regulation lays down the degree of alignment of national target prices, the amount by which aids are to be reduced, and the adjustments to be made to threshold prices in the light of the alteration in target prices and the reduction in aids.

On 3 March 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 157/64/CEE with regard to the products falling under heading 17.02 A of the common customs tariff. <sup>(3)</sup> This regulation was adopted in pursuance of a Council decision making certain amendments to the common customs tariff.

On 9 March 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 56/66/CEE with regard to the calculation of the maximum refunds on exports of Group 7 cheeses to non-member countries. <sup>(4)</sup> This regulation makes it possible to work out the refunds for Group 7 cheeses, which would not be done hitherto owing to the lack of a free-at-frontier price.

On 3 March 1967, the Commission took a decision amending the Commission Decision of 3 October 1966 on the sale in Belgium of private stocks of butter after rendering. <sup>(5)</sup> This decision is designed to facilitate the sale of these stocks of butter in Belgium; their volume is greater than the seasonal deficit for the period preceding the end of the present marketing year.

Lastly, on 3 and 17 March 1967, the Commission took two decisions fixing free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in milk and milk products. <sup>(6)</sup>

## Oils and fats

24. On 14 and 30 March 1967, the Commission adopted two regulations fixing the levies in the olive oil sector. <sup>(7)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 55, 23 March 1967.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid. No. 57, 25 March 1967.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid. No. 41, 4 March 1967.

<sup>(4)</sup> Ibid. No. 43, 10 March 1967.

<sup>(5)</sup> Ibid. No. 46, 14 March 1967.

<sup>(6)</sup> Ibid. No. 49, 16 March 1967, and No. 52, 21 March 1967.

<sup>(7)</sup> Ibid. No. 47, 15 March 1967, and No. 61, 31 March 1967.



## Eggs and poultry

25. The Commission adopted, on 1 March 1967, a regulation adjusting and fixing the sluice-gate prices and fixing the levies vis-à-vis non-member countries for eggs and poultry imported during the second quarter of 1967. <sup>(1)</sup> The Commission decided that the sluice-gate prices and levies valid for the first quarter of 1967 should be maintained for the following quarter, as the incidence of the variation in feed-grain prices on feeding costs for farmyard poultry during the previous six months was less than 3%.

26. On 7 March, the Council adopted a regulation instituting a common system for trade in egg albumen and milk albumen. <sup>(2)</sup> The Treaty's agricultural provisions do not apply to egg albumen, since it is not mentioned in Annex II to the Treaty, whereas they do apply to egg yolks; in view of the fact that this situation might reduce the effectiveness of the common agricultural policy followed in the egg sector, the Council decided that a common trading system similar to that for eggs should be instituted for egg albumen and milk albumen (a substitute for egg albumen).

Thus, from 1 April 1967, the following are provided for this egg product:

- i) a sluice-gate price and an import charge for dried egg albumen and dried milk albumen;
- ii) a sluice-gate price and an import charge for egg albumen and milk albumen in other forms (liquid or frozen);
- iii) a supplementary amount to be charged when the offer prices for these products are lower than the sluice-gate price.

27. On 22 March 1967, the Commission adopted four regulations:

i) Regulation fixing the supplementary amounts for certain parts of poultry. <sup>(3)</sup> As the prices of certain products originating in Hungary had regularly been much below the sluice-gate prices, the Commission decided to fix a supplementary amount:

a) of 0.300 u.a. per kg. for imports of breasts and pieces of breast of poultry other than turkeys originating in Hungary;

b) of 0.150 u.a. per kg. for imports of legs and pieces of legs of poultry other than turkeys originating in Hungary.

ii) Regulation amending the supplementary amounts for liquid or frozen egg yolks. <sup>(3)</sup> By this regulation, the Commission decided to impose a supplementary amount:

a) of 0.625 u.a. per kg. for liquid or frozen egg yolks originating in the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia;

b) of 0.250 u.a. per kg. for liquid or frozen egg yolks originating in other non-member countries.

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 39, 2 March 1967.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid. No. 44, 10 March 1967.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid. No. 55, 23 March 1967.

iii) Regulation laying down implementing provisions for Council Regulation No. 48/67/CEE of 7 March 1967 instituting a common system for trade in egg albumen and milk albumen. <sup>(1)</sup> By this regulation, the Commission fixed the coefficients referred to in Article 3 of Council Regulation No. 48/67/CEE as follows:

a) 3.70 for dried egg albumen and dried milk albumen;

b) 0.455 for these products in liquid or frozen form.

iv) Regulation fixing the import charges and sluice-gate prices for certain albumens. <sup>(2)</sup> The Annexes to this regulation, which enters into force on 1 April 1967, give precise figures for the import charges applicable in intra-Community trade and trade with non-member countries, and the sluice-gate prices for imports into the EEC from non-member countries.

Lastly, on 23 March 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation amending the supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell. <sup>(3)</sup>

### Financing the common agricultural policy

28. On 7 March 1967, the Council adopted a regulation extending, for the year 1966, the time-limit laid down by Article 20(1) of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE concerning the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. <sup>(2)</sup> By this regulation, the date by which the Commission must take a decision of substance on applications for aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF submitted to it before 1 October 1965 has been postponed from 31 December 1966 to 31 July 1967.

In addition, on 17 March 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation concerning applications for reimbursement from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF. <sup>(3)</sup>

### Competition in agriculture

29. Acting under Article 93(3) of the Treaty (rules of competition concerning State aids), the Commission informed the Luxembourg Government that it took a generally favourable view of three regulations made under the Act on agricultural guidance.

### Debates and resolutions of the European Parliament

30. At its session of 13-17 March 1967, the European Parliament held debates and adopted resolutions on:

i) The Commission proposal for a directive to amend the Council directive on the approximation of the legislation of Member States concerning permitted colouring matters in food for human consumption.

In this resolution, the Parliament raises the question whether the conditions laid down in Article 2, second paragraph, of the Directive of 23 October 1962 for

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 56, 24 March 1967.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid. No. 45, 13 March 1967.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid. No. 54, 23 March 1967.

permanent authorization of colouring matters in food for human consumption are in fact fulfilled (i.e. that these colouring matters have been scientifically proved not to be injurious to health, and that it is necessary to use them for economic reasons). It recalls the serious objections which the Committee on health protection expressed in its report to the inclusion of erythrosin and B.S. brilliant acid green in food for human consumption. It therefore explicitly calls upon the Commission to reconsider the proposed directive in accordance with Article 149, second paragraph, of the Treaty.

ii) Problems relating to the organization of world markets in milk, milk product, beef and veal. <sup>(1)</sup>

iii) Commission proposal for a directive on jams, marmalades, fruit jellies and chestnut cream.

This resolution endorses the Commission's proposal while calling for a few amendments.

iv) Commission proposal concerning the use of certain preserving agents for the surface treatment of citrus fruits and official controls to detect and identify preserving agents in and on citrus fruits. <sup>(1)</sup>

In this resolution, the Parliament notes with satisfaction that marking is made compulsory in all the countries of the Community, and endorses the Commission's proposal.

v) Commission proposal for a regulation amending Regulation No. 13/64/CEE with regard to fresh milk and cream, not concentrated nor sweetened.

In this resolution, the Parliament endorses the Commission's proposal and again points out the disadvantages caused by the fact that Community provisions for the different products are not all introduced at the same time.

vi) Proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation No. 14/64/CEE with regard to the aid granted by Luxembourg in the beef and veal sector.

The Parliament endorsed the Commission's proposal.

vii) Commission proposal for a regulation postponing the date for the application of the trading system instituted by Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE of 27 October 1966, and rescinding Article 2 of Regulation No. 167/64/CEE of 30 October 1964.

The Parliament endorsed the Commission's proposal.

## COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

### Consultation procedure

31. In pursuance of the Council Decision of 21 March 1962 instituting a procedure for prior examination and consultation concerning laws, regulations and administrative practices envisaged by the Member States in the field of transport, the

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<sup>(1)</sup> Extracts from this resolution are given in the Annex to this Bulletin.

Belgian Government advised the Commission of a draft ministerial decree relating to the professional qualifications required for a general licence for international transport.

In its opinion, rendered on 3 March 1967, the Commission noted that the object of the draft ministerial decree was to bring the Belgian rules governing access to the profession of carrier more into line with the principles envisaged by the Commission, within the general framework of common transport policy at the present time; this being so, the Commission raised no objections to these provisions.

The Commission informed the Belgian Government, however, that it is considering submitting proposals to the Council concerning qualifications for admission to the trade, both for national and international goods transport by road.

The Commission also pointed out that the draft ministerial decree merely says that the "international carrier's certificate" furnishes proof of the professional qualifications necessary for a general licence for international transport.

As the conditions on which this certificate is to be issued by the Ministry for Small Businesses are not specified, the Commission reserved judgment on this matter until the Belgian Government should have notified it of the measures it proposes to take in this connection, in accordance with the Council Decision of 21 March 1962.

### **International passenger transport by road**

32. Under Article 8 of Council Regulation No. 117/66/CEE of 28 July 1966 concerning the introduction of common rules for international road passenger transport by coach or bus, the Council must establish common rules for shuttle services, in accordance with Article 75 of the Treaty, before 1 January 1968.

With a view to drafting a proposal for a Council regulation, Commission staff examined the fundamental problems involved at a joint meeting with government experts from the Member States which was held in Brussels on 28 February and 1 March 1967.

### **Consultative Committee on Transport**

33. The Governments of the Member States having duly appointed the members of the Committee for 1967/1968, a plenary session of the Committee was held on 20 and 21 March 1967.

The Committee began with the appointment of officers for the current year. M. Zwanenburg, a Dutch member, was elected Chairman and M. Neuville, a Belgian member, Vice-Chairman. M. Lambert Schaus, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for transport, who was present at this inaugural meeting, congratulated the new Chairman and Vice-Chairman on their election. He then summarized the main points of the Commission's memorandum on the common transport policy submitted to the Council of 10 February 1967, and the programme of measures envisaged by the Commission following the Council resolution of 20 October 1966 on this subject.

The Committee resumed work on its draft opinion concerning the definition of transport on own account and arrangements for the hire of vehicles; it will return to this subject at its next meeting on 23, 24 and 25 May 1967.

## Proceedings of the European Parliament

34. At its sitting of 17 March 1967, the European Parliament expressed its views on two reports presented on behalf of its Transport Committee by M. Laan and M. Carcaterra, rapporteurs; these concerned the Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the field of road transport, and the Commission's memorandum to the Council on the UNIR plan and the control of capacity in inland water transport. <sup>(1)</sup>

The Parliament rendered its opinion on these subjects in two resolutions which have been transmitted to the Council and Commission.

With regard to the harmonization of social provisions in road transport, the Parliament declared that the Commission's proposal would promote the reorganization of road transport and effect a considerable improvement in social conditions in this sector, which too often leave much to be desired. The Parliament considered that it would be desirable, for practical reasons, to introduce certain amendments, particularly as regards the number of kilometres above which it will be compulsory to have two drivers; for the same reasons, it felt that the main provisions of Articles 10 and 11 of the proposed regulation should be applied with a certain flexibility.

In its resolution on the UNIR plan and the control of capacity in inland water transport, the Parliament approved the short- and medium-term guidelines suggested by the Commission, and considered that the work that had so far been done by the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine and had been given concrete expression in the UNIR plan made a useful contribution to subsequent studies. It also stressed the need for rules that could be applied both to shipping within the Community and to shipping everywhere on the Rhine. The Parliament again affirmed that, where internal shipping was concerned, only Community regulations could be binding for the EEC. It requested the Commission to submit a proposal for Community provisions governing internal shipping within the next few months, on the understanding that the proposals relating to capacity should be suitably inserted in subsequent provisions applicable to all modes of transport.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### Social security

#### Notices on the occupational diseases in the European list

35. The panel of independent experts set up to prepare notices on the occupational diseases in the European list met on 16 and 17 March 1967 and finished drafting the notices on infectious and tropical diseases and those on the halogens, nitrated derivatives of hydrocarbons, and nickel.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 11-66.

## Labour problems

### Joint Advisory Committee on social problems in road transport

36. At its third meeting held on 14 and 15 March 1967, the Committee rendered a unanimous opinion on the desirability of establishing Community lists specifying the knowledge and abilities required of drivers of goods transport vehicles and passenger transport vehicles.

The Committee continued its study of the memorandum on working conditions and the composition of crews in road transport. It appointed a study group which will submit a new version of the concept of "working hours".

### Employment services

37. A meeting of government experts was held in Brussels on 16 March 1967 to examine a draft plan for co-operation between the EEC Member States' employment services. This draft, drawn up by the Commission's staff, is based mainly on technical and practical considerations and also on the conclusions of the comparative study, at present being printed, on organization and methods in the six States' employment services.

The experts advocated broader co-operation between these services. They studied the different courses of action proposed, tasks to which should be given high priority, and the approach to be adopted.

The draft will be revised in the light of the comments made.

### Vocational guidance

38. A meeting of government experts took place in Brussels on 17 March 1967 with a view to drawing up the first collective annual report on vocational guidance activities, as envisaged by paragraph 4 of the Commission's recommendation of 18 July 1966 on vocational guidance. This paragraph urges closer Community co-operation in this field.

The experts discussed the draft plan of the report prepared by Commission staff. The plan was clarified and expanded. It was agreed that the national contributions should reach the Commission within two months, and that the Commission should produce the collective report, which would be put into final form at a subsequent meeting. The experts noted that the recommendation had been favourably received in the various countries and had already produced some results.

## Employment problems

### Report on trends in the Community labour market

39. At the last meeting of the Council of Ministers for Social Affairs on 19 December 1966, concern was expressed regarding the situation of the labour market, and it was suggested that developments should be watched. Following

this request, the Commission submitted to the Council on 6 March 1967 a report dealing with trends of the labour market in the Community, the outlook for 1967, the principal measures taken or contemplated by Member States, and raising certain points for discussion by the Council.

The main points of this memorandum are given below.

40. *Trends of the labour market in 1966.* In the Community as a whole a considerable decrease took place in the number of unfilled vacancies, which in previous years had been running at a very high level. The number fell from approximately 828 000 in 1965 to 764 000 at the end of April 1966, and to 586 000 at the end of October 1966. This trend was largely determined by the very marked recession in Germany and the Netherlands and to a lesser extent in Belgium and Luxembourg. On the other hand, in Italy and rather more so in France, the number of unfilled vacancies increased.

During the same period, the number of unsatisfied applications for employment, which in April 1966 had decreased slightly, tended to rise. At the end of October 1966 there were 1 680 000 persons seeking employment as against 1 666 000 a year before. Italy showed a slight decrease in this figure on the previous year, which largely offset the increase in the other members countries.

The published figures for the unemployed are difficult to utilize at Community level, because the concept of unemployment differs considerably from country to country by reason of the laws in force. However, unemployment in the Community appears to have shown an upward trend, which was accentuated towards the end of 1966 and is continuing in most Member States, particularly Germany and the Netherlands.

Although the number of unemployed in Italy declined considerably, that country still has the highest unemployment rate in the EEC.

*Action taken or contemplated by Member States.* The Governments of Member States are planning to apply measures to meet particular situations.

Among these are schemes for vocational training, retraining, regional policies, and rationalization and modernization of working methods in industry.

The Commission notes in conclusion that the disparities between conditions in Member States necessitate a differentiation in the labour policies to be pursued.

Countries that have suffered a decline in economic activity must first encourage retraining and occupational and geographical mobility of the unemployed. Hence it is advisable to expand informatory and advisory services, to facilitate admission to retraining courses, and to simplify procedure and eliminate delays.

The Community is particularly interested in the solution of two problems facing these countries. The first concerns discrimination against workers from other member countries should redundancy occur. Such an attitude would be contrary to present Community regulations. The principle of equality between EEC nationals must be observed. The second problem concerns the principle of priority for the Community labour market, a problem that is becoming more acute at present because of more limited recourse to foreign manpower by the traditional "immigration" countries.

In France and Italy every effort should be made to ensure the best possible adaptation of available manpower to the demands for skilled labour, encouraging mobility in the geographical, sectoral and occupational senses. The present situation of

the labour market makes the application of an effective labour and vocational training policy, as outlined in the first medium-term economic programme, even more urgent.

The application of such a policy is of interest to all Member States, and in fact only a policy that looks beyond the purely short-term economic situation can promote industrial retraining in whatever forms may prove desirable.

As the present labour situation raises a number of problems with features common to all Member States, the Commission suggests that the Council hold a discussion as a matter of priority on the following topics:

- i) principles of a labour policy having due regard to the exigencies of the present situation;
- ii) training, retraining and up-grading of workers.

## Social Fund

41. The European Social Fund Committee having endorsed the proposals, the Commission approved 13 grants from the European Social Fund towards vocational training and resettlement schemes in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. <sup>(1)</sup>

The breakdown by country is as follows:

Belgium	:	2 001.24 u.a.
Germany	:	32 321.62 u.a.
Italy	:	775 466.40 u.a.
Luxembourg	:	4 065.46 u.a.
Netherlands	:	1 087 831.09 u.a.

## Vocational training

### Exchange of young workers

42. In pursuance of the first joint programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community, the Commission arranged a meeting in Brussels on 20 and 21 March for a group of some 25 young farmers who were proposing to spend short periods working in other member countries. They were supplied with information about the European Communities, the common agricultural policy, the Commission's programme for vocational training in agriculture, and the conditions of exchange of young workers and their object.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 80, 26 April 1967.



## Social security for migrant workers

### Co-ordination of social security arrangements applicable to seamen

43. On 7 March 1967 the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, adopted a regulation extending to seamen the provisions of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 concerning social security for migrant workers. <sup>(1)</sup> The Commission's proposal had been endorsed by the European Parliament and by the Economic and Social Committee.

Regulations Nos. 3 and 4, which took effect from 1 January 1959, secure the same social benefits for nationals of all the Community countries; make it possible for entitlement to benefit to be determined by adding together periods completed under the legislation of different Member States; and ensure that benefits can be received regardless of the Community country in which the beneficiary happens to be.

Until now, co-ordination of the social security arrangements applicable to seamen has been governed essentially by bilateral conventions, the provisions of which are less advantageous than those contained in the regulations on social security for migrant workers. Moreover, co-ordination between these bilateral conventions was incomplete in cases where seamen's working lives had been spent under the flags of more than two Member States while the beneficiaries — the seamen themselves, pensioners or members of their families — resided in other member countries.

The regulation that has just been adopted will therefore help to improve the social security position of seamen and will facilitate the free movement of sea-going workers, for seamen who are nationals of any Member State will now be able to join a vessel that carries the flag of any one of the Community countries.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 44, 10 March 1967.

## IV. External activities

### GATT

#### Multilateral trade negotiations

44. All the countries concerned have agreed to 30 April 1967 as the date by which the trade negotiations should be concluded. The latter have therefore now reached the decisive phase, which is necessarily very delicate. The purpose of the top-level talks that took place towards the end of March and of those planned for April was to enable the principal partners to take the most important decisions of substance with a view to the conclusion of the negotiations. The Commission has presented a report to the Council on the state of the negotiations; in this it proposes certain decisions or lines of approach that it considers should be adopted in order that it may be able to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

#### Meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers

45. At its meeting of 7 March 1967, the EEC Council of Ministers laid down a number of guidelines for the negotiations on cotton textiles, jute products and other matters.

#### Debate and resolution of the European Parliament

46. At its session of 13-17 March 1967, the European Parliament held a debate and adopted a resolution <sup>(1)</sup> on the progress of the multilateral trade negotiations in GATT (Kennedy round), based on the oral question (No. 1/67) put by MM. Pedini, Kreidemann and Mauk.

The resolution underlines the importance of the Kennedy round for the solution of certain world economic problems, and recalls the responsibility assumed by the Community in this connection. The Parliament also confirms its previous statements on the importance of the Kennedy round negotiations.

M. Pedini, the first of the three signatories to the question, began by saying that his question was primarily intended to provoke a debate on the Kennedy round in the Parliament. The GATT talks were of particular interest to the European Parliament in view of the political repercussions they might have. M. Pedini said that the Kennedy round should not be regarded only as the first set of trade agreements governing relations between the various countries; the result of these agreements ought to be to improve the economic situation of all countries and create political stability throughout the world.

M. Kreidemann, Chairman of the Committee on External Trade Relations, said that the Committee's instructions were to follow closely the course of the Kennedy round negotiations. On this subject, the Parliament must show a certain reserve, since it was not directly involved in the negotiations. However, it was understandable that the Parliament should wish to be informed about them. Not all

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(1) The text of this resolution is given in the annex to this Bulletin.

the problems at Geneva were by any means solved, and the Committee on External Trade Relations would have to continue observing the progress of the negotiations during the coming weeks. But the speaker hoped that at its June session the European Parliament would have the final results of the Kennedy round

Speaking on behalf of the Socialist group, M. Burger said that the debate was taking place just at a time when the negotiations had reached a critical stage. Speakers had therefore to be somewhat circumspect. However, the debate offered an opportunity to draw attention to certain shortcomings in the negotiations and to their possible consequences. The issue at stake was not only a matter of trade but also a very important political problem. The background against which the Kennedy round was taking place must not be forgotten; the situation in any one country could not be satisfactory unless its neighbours were equally well placed. The successful conclusion of the negotiations should further the détente between East and West, but — M. Burger declared — another détente, that between the North and the South, between the industrialized and the developing countries, should also be encouraged at the same time.

M. Rey, a member of the Commission, said:

“... The schedule is very tight but, to make up for this, the Community's methods of negotiation have become more flexible, and by and large I think this is a good thing.” He concluded by stressing certain points:

“The first concerns the unity of the Community. I should like to express publicly the pleasure that it gives me and my colleagues to know that we have the confidence of the Member States, which has greatly enhanced our authority in the Geneva negotiations.

Secondly, I think that we shall have to resign ourselves to the fact that certain problems will not be solved, or will be far from completely solved, in the Kennedy round. In the Kennedy round, we shall not have provided for really substantial assistance to the developing countries. We have made proposals to them, and I think they will accept them. These proposals are only partial and, in my opinion, it is not by negotiating on tariffs that we shall be able to solve the main problems of Community aid to the third world.

Whatever the outcome of the Kennedy round, we shall not be able to say that our consciences are clear on this point and that we have solved the problem of food aid from the rich countries to the poor.

Lastly, with regard to non-tariff barriers, I find it hard to believe that the essential aspects of these problems have been tackled at Geneva. But I think it is not impossible that we may set up within GATT an administrative mechanism that will enable us, even outside the Kennedy round, to continue to work, by way of regulations, for the progressive elimination of non-tariff administrative barriers; we know how much these barriers can hamper trade within the Community, and the same is true outside.”

## **BILATERAL RELATIONS**

### **Austria**

47. The Commission transmitted to the Council on 20 March 1967 a report on the second stage of the negotiations between the Community and Austria.

It deals with problems relating to the establishment of a preference area for industrial products, and to agriculture and Austria's trade with the eastern European countries.

### **Spain and the Maghreb countries**

48. The Council has instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue its work as regards Spain, on the one hand, and the Maghreb countries, on the other, and to submit a report on these two sets of negotiations for the Council's meeting in April.

### **Yugoslavia**

49. The Council has asked the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue its study of the Community's trade relations with Yugoslavia and to submit a report in the near future.

### **Missions of non-member countries to the Community**

50. On 8 March 1967 the President of the Council, M. R. van Elsslande, and the President of the Commission, M. W. Hallstein, separately received His Excellency Ambassador J.A. Morales who presented his letters of credence as head of the Panama mission to the EEC.

The competent institutions of the EEC approved the request of the Saudi Arabian Government for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the EEC.

## **RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

### **European Free Trade Association (EFTA)**

51. On 21 March 1967, meetings were arranged in Geneva between officials of the Commission and of the EFTA Secretariat-General.

The following topics were discussed: harmonization of regulations concerning pharmaceutical products; matters relating to State aids; regional development problems; methods of analysis and calculation to measure the effects of economic integration.

### **Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)**

52. The tenth session of the ECAFE Trade Committee was held in Bangkok from 15 to 23 February 1967. The Community was represented by an observer.

The session was spent in examining problems of trade and development facing the countries in this part of the world. The Committee chiefly discussed the trend in trade between the ECAFE countries, measures of regional economic

co-operation, and the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Recent developments within the Community were commented upon during the examination of an item on the agenda concerning the new features of the regional trade arrangements in Europe, Latin America and Africa.

The Community's representative mentioned the tariff measures taken by the EEC, which were having a beneficial effect on exports from the developing countries in the region to the EEC. He also spoke of the favourable trend of trade between these countries and the EEC.

# V. The Community and the Associated States

## GREECE

53. At the close of the eighth session of the EEC-Greece Joint Parliamentary Committee, at which the EEC Commission was represented, the following communiqué was issued:

"The eighth session of the EEC-Greece Joint Parliamentary Committee was held in Salonica on 30 and 31 March 1967 under the joint chairmanship of M. Rodopoulos, Chairman of the Committee and head of the delegation from the Greek Parliament, M. Schuijt, head of the delegation from the European Parliament, and M. Faller, Vice-Chairman. The meeting opened with an address from M. Manzavinos, State Secretary for Co-ordination in the Greek Government, on behalf of the Council of Association and of his Government.

Harmonization of the agricultural policies of Greece and the European Community was the principal subject of discussion. The Committee stressed, in particular, the need for a rapid solution to the problems outstanding, which were linked with the prospects for the further development of the Association.

While the Parliamentary Committee welcomed the fact that the Council of Association had proceeded with its work in this field largely along the lines it has suggested on many occasions and particularly at its Berlin session of 15-16 July 1965, the Committee stressed the importance of creating in the near future a Greek fund similar to the EAGGF, which would support the Greek Government's action in agriculture and receive a fixed contribution from the Community for a specified period.

The Committee thus recognized that this fund would also have to be concerned with price guarantees for Greek producers. It was believed, moreover, that an increase in Greek agricultural exports to the Community would make it possible to allocate an increasingly large part of the fund's resources, in any event a sum at least equal to the Community's contribution, to structural modernization.

The Committee again expressed its hope that a common policy would be worked out for tobacco which would accommodate the special interests of Greece in this sector.

The Committee then discussed problems of industrial development in Greece, at the same time expressing the hope that the decisions on the creation of a development pole at Volos, and the studies in progress, would rapidly bear fruit. The Committee again underlined the importance of industrial development for the Greek economy, and urged the Council to intensify its efforts in this field.

The Parliamentary Committee went on to re-examine certain questions relating to industrial training in Greece, and reiterated its hope that the Council of Association would present its conclusions on the Greek Government's proposals at an early date, and in any event on presenting the fifth annual report.

Lastly, the Committee recalled and confirmed its former recommendations, in particular those adopted at its sessions in Rhodes and Toulouse.

## AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

### Association Committee

54. The 14th meeting of the Association Committee was held on 10 March 1967 under the chairmanship of Ambassador Oyono, the representative of Cameroon to the Community. The Committee first discussed the time and place for the 15th session of the Association Council and then turned to the system for trade in certain processed agricultural products. On the first point, it was agreed that representatives of the Community and the Associated States would meet again to fix the time and place. As for the second point, the Commission began by making it clear that the new system would not enter into force on 1 April 1967, and that account would be taken of the rights and interests of the Associated States, who would be consulted as soon as the draft *ad hoc* regulation had been sent to the Council.

The Associated States were asked to send the Commission in writing their representatives' comments on the amended draft regulation laying down special provisions for oleaginous products originating in the Associated States and the associated overseas countries and territories and imported into the Community. The Associated States found the offers made by the Community in the multilateral negotiations at GATT satisfactory as regards oleaginous products and sugar, but expressed their regret and concern at the concessions proposed by the Community with regard to tobacco. The Community pointed out that these concessions were modest and constituted the least that could be done. It was agreed to re-examine this problem at the 15th meeting of the Committee.

Other points were also raised but were not discussed at length: the status of the report on the administration of technical and financial aid (completed by the Commission but not yet discussed within the Community); the request that the Commission should contact the Associated States directly on the questions not yet settled with regard to freedom of establishment (Article 29 of the Convention); and notification of basic quotas by the Associated States, and of the agreements between the Ivory Coast and Israel and between Nigeria and Tunisia.

The next meeting was fixed for 14 April 1967, subject to confirmation by the Community.

### Debate and resolution of the European Parliament

55. At its session of 13-17 March 1967, the European Parliament adopted, after a debate on a report by M. Scarascia Mugnozza, a resolution on the results of the third meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of Association held in Abidjan from 10 to 14 December 1966. <sup>(1)</sup>

M. Rochereau, a member of the Commission, spoke of the various aspects of the Association (financial assistance, trade, stabilization of prices) and stressed the cordial atmosphere in which the Conference had taken place. Problems of the level and fluctuations of world prices for tropical products, he said, should be considered of prime importance in a realistic and coherent policy on development aid.

(1) For extracts from this resolution see Annex to this Bulletin.

In the resolution adopted at the close of this debate, the Parliament welcomed the broadly favourable results of the Association's activities in its first few years, while regretting the temporary decline in trade that took place in 1965. It supported the conclusions of the Parliamentary Conference expressed in its resolution of 14 December 1966 concerning the second annual report on the activities of the Association Council, and itself intended to devote more study in the near future to certain practical problems such as the growth of trade and the expansion of technical assistance.

## EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

### Financing decisions

56. After endorsement by the Committee of the European Development Fund (EDF) at its 21st meeting on 20 February 1967, the EEC Commission decided on 6 March 1967 to finance six further schemes, five by means of grants and one by an EDF loan on special terms. The total amount involved is 19 683 000 units of account (= US dollars).

1) Planting of 4 380 ha of selected palm-trees in Cameroon: 1 600 million Frs. CFA or 6 482 000 u.a.

The scheme is to establish a palm-oil production centre in the Likomba-M'Punda region. This will comprise a 4 380 ha plantation of high-yielding oil-palms and a processing plant with a capacity of 60 000 tons of fruit a year. The cost of the entire project — clearing the land, supplying the seed, establishing the nurseries, constructing the plant and ancillary buildings and the necessary roads and tracks — will be met by the EDF loan.

Payment will be spread over a period of nine years and will also cover the salaries of those in charge of the scheme and the cost of operating equipment.

The special loan to the Federal Government of Cameroon will be made on the following terms: interest rate 2%, duration 22 years, repayment deferred for ten years during which time interest will be capitalized. Under the Financial Agreement concluded between Cameroon and the EEC, the Federal Government will lend the sums received in this way on the same terms to the Cameroon Development Corporation to carry out the scheme.

The loan will be managed by the European Investment Bank.

2) Development of river transport infrastructure in the Congo basin: 480 million Frs. CFA or some 1 944 000 u.a.

The scheme provides for the setting up of a river service (a buoy setter and dredger and a service launch) which will maintain and improve navigability in the Congo rivers (2 190 km); the river fleet (three pusher barges, four motor launches and four passenger barges) designed for all-year-round navigation and large enough to meet the transport needs of the Congo basin; harbour works, including the building of a petroleum wharf, the equipment of dockyards at Mossaka and the construction of secondary harbours at Boundji, Fort-Rousset and Makoua.



This new grant supplements important schemes already financed by the EDF in the Congo basin for the diversification of agriculture and the modernization of the social infrastructure of the region.

It will reduce transport costs on the waterways of the basin, increase the competitiveness of the region's products and consequently increase agricultural earnings.

3) Construction and equipping of four school buildings and the extension of the secondary school at Mogadishu in Somalia: 15 305 000 So.Sh. or some 2 143 000 u.a. The construction of four secondary schools — three for general and one for technical education — will provide accommodation for a further 960 pupils, 320 of whom may be taken as boarders.

4) Planting of cashew trees in the Republic of Dahomey: 120 million Frs. CFA. or some 486.000 u.a. The scheme provides for the planting of cashew trees in northern and central Dahomey. The programme, which covers 2 400 ha and will be carried out by the water and forests department on land belonging to state forests, will be spread over four years divided into two 2-year stages.

5) Modernization of the road linking Ouagadougou and Da in Upper Volta with the Ghanian frontier: 1 830 million Frs. CFA or some 7 413 000 u.a.

The plan is to improve and asphalt 163 km of road between the Upper Volta capital and the Ghanian frontier. This will appreciably increase trade between Upper Volta and Ghana. When the scheme is completed, this road will also become one of the main routes out of Upper Volta, as the country will then have an excellent arterial road from Ouagadougou to Accra (1 035 km). The great handicap of distance from seaports under which the country labours (all imports and exports must be transported over an average distance of approximately 1 100 km) will then be lessened. When these improvement works are finished, the proposed road — an earth track at present — will become the principal artery for nearly half a million people in the area.

6) Completion of work on water supply for Port-Etienne in Mauritania: 300 million Frs. CFA or some 1 215 000 u.a. This is an additional grant in aid for a scheme already approved under the second EDF in April 1965. Facilities to bring drinking water to the town of Port-Etienne from sources at Boulanouar, 80 km away, will be built, and water supply provided for the mining centre of Fort-Gouraud, 630 km from Port-Etienne and linked with it by rail.

These new financing decisions bring the total commitments of the second European Development Fund since it began operations to some 379 150 000 u.a. for 180 projects.

### Meetings with the French Fund for Aid and Co-operation

57. On 8 and 9 March 1967 meetings were held in Paris between the Fund for Aid and Co-operation and Commission staff to discuss the aid given by these two bodies to Congo (Kinshasa), Rwanda and Burundi.

### Visit of members of the EDF Committee

58. Two trips were arranged recently for the representatives of the six Member States on the EDF Committee to see the developments financed by the first and second EDF in the AASM.

A first party of twelve stayed in Niger, Chad and Cameroon from 11 to 23 March. The second party of 15 left for Madagascar on 27 March, stayed in Burundi and then in Rwanda: they visited the various schemes carried out by the EDF in these three countries and returned to Brussels on 11 April.

## SCHOLARSHIPS, IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND SYMPOSIA

### Scholarships

59. Representatives of the bodies that co-operate in administering the Community's scholarship programme in the Member States and in the Associated African States and Madagascar met on 2 and 3 March in Brussels to examine with officials of the Directorate-General for Overseas Development various problems arising in the scholarship scheme.

A seminar was arranged at Langenargen from 7 to 9 March for Community scholarship-holders in the Federal Republic of Germany.

### Symposia

60. Two symposia were held, one at Brussels on 20 and 21 March and the other at Wiesbaden, Germany, on 13 and 14 March 1967.

## (beneficiary States, countries and territories)

(in '000 u.a.)

Beneficiary State, country or territory	Economic and social projects		Aid to diversification		Aid to production	Technical assistance linked with invest- ment	General technical co- operation	Emer- gency aid	Total	Advances to price stab- lization funds
	Grants	Loans on special terms	Grants	Loans on special terms						
<i>AAMS</i>										
Burundi	6 149	—	5 250	—	—	1 665	451	—	13 515	—
Cameroon	11 019	—	749	6 482	4 372	372	—	—	22 994	6 076
Central African Republic	9 491	—	—	—	3 668	1 371	150	—	14 680	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	8 168	—	5 169	—	—	406	—	—	13 743	—
Congo (Kinshasa)	35 174	—	—	—	—	457	2 267	—	37 898	—
Ivory Coast	2 245	—	34 814	3 644	—	51	8	—	40 762	—
Dahomey	6 146	—	486	—	1 965	587	2	—	9 186	—
Gabon	—	—	—	—	—	2 378	—	—	2 378	—
Upper Volta	13 074	—	1 175	—	—	1 181	30	—	15 460	—
Madagascar	33 979	—	284	—	16 344	860	66	—	51 533	—
Mali	9 985	—	41	—	2 847	1 026	—	—	13 899	—
Mauritania	11 307	—	1 357	—	—	35	—	—	12 699	—
Niger	9 388	—	936	—	2 030	735	—	—	13 089	—
Rwanda	979	—	4 448	—	—	1 687	435	—	7 549	—
Senegal	6 367	—	1 025	—	21 963	81	—	—	29 436	—
Somalia	8 562	—	—	—	—	722	1 068	1 850	12 202	—
Chad	20 861	1 215	—	—	2 985	990	68	—	26 119	—
Togo	2 066	—	—	—	991	682	—	—	3 739	—
Total AAMS	194 960	1 215	55 734	10 126	57 165	15 286	4 545	1 850	340 881	6 076
<i>OCT/Overseas Departments</i>										
Netherlands Antilles	6 709	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6 714	—
Comoro Islands	790	—	—	—	—	154	—	—	944	—
French Somaliland	606	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	622	—
Guadeloupe	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375	—
Réunion	8 102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 102	—
New Caledonia	2 395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 395	—
French Polynesia	869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	869	—
Surinam	960	—	—	—	—	188	—	—	1 148	—
Total OCT and Overseas Departments	20 806	—	—	—	—	363	—	—	21 169	—
Aid not distributed or not broken down	—	—	—	—	—	3 591 <sup>(1)</sup>	13 509 <sup>(2)</sup>	—	17 100	—
Overall total	215 766	1 215	55 734	10 126	57 165	19 240	18 054	1 850	379 150	6 076

(1) This refers to the part of the two overall amounts (5 million and 4 million u.a.) which have not yet been used by the EDF's principal certifying officer to finance surveys and supervision of work.

(2) This consists mainly of the overall totals allocated under the heading of scholarships, in service-training, seminars and information programmes, which it is not possible to break down as between the beneficiary States and countries.

Second EDF commitments at 6 March 1967

(Sectors of activity)

(in '000 u.a.)

Sectors	Amounts	%
0. AGRICULTURAL PRICE SUPPORT	28 009	—
1. DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION		
12. Structural improvement of agricultural production	30 964	
13. Agricultural diversification	67 912	
14. New agricultural developments	30 007	
15. Livestock and fishing	6 023	
16. Development of co-operatives	2 139	
17. Rural and pastoral water supply	8 568	
18. Industrial diversification	8 005	
19. Trade promotion	266	
Total 1	153 884	44.3
2. MODERNIZATION OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
21. Ports and waterways	11 878	
22. Roads and bridges	95 414	
23. Railways	1 170	
24. Telecommunications	4	
25. Airports	727	
26. Energy	53	
Total 2	109 246	31.4
3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
31. Training of senior staff	15 477	
32. Education	27 568	
33. Public health	22 933	
34. Urban water supply	10 310	
35. Urban drainage and sewerage	5 755	
36. Electrification	5	
Total 3	82 048	23.6
4. MISCELLANEOUS		
41. Development programming	1 887	
42. Information	225	
43. Emergency aid	250	
Total 4	2 362	0.7
Total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4	347 540	100.0
+ Funds not yet allocated <sup>(1)</sup>	3 601	
+ Agricultural price support	28 009	
= Total commitments	379 150	
Stabilization of prices of agricultural products <sup>(2)</sup>	6 076	

<sup>(1)</sup> This refers to that part of the overall amounts available under the heading of technical assistance linked with investment and of general technical co-operation (studies) not yet used by the EDF's principal certifying officer to finance individual operations.

<sup>(2)</sup> Price stabilization advances are financed from the liquid assets of the EDF (Convention, Art. 20) and their total need not be added to that of commitments.

## VI. Institutions and organs

### THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The Parliament met in plenary session from 13 to 17 March. The President (M. Alain Poher) and the Vice-Presidents (M. van der Goes van Naters, M. Battaglia, M. Vendroux, M. Furler, M. Wohlfart, M. Berkhouwer, M. Carboni and M. Metzger) were re-elected by acclamation for the coming parliamentary year.

#### Debate and resolution on the draft nuclear non-proliferation treaty

A question by M. Edoardo Martino on the consequences of the draft non-proliferation treaty for the powers and activities of Euratom was followed by a debate in which the importance and highly political nature of these problems emerged very clearly. M. Martino wondered whether technological progress and scientific research in Europe would not be affected by this treaty, whether the control measures required by the Treaty of Rome were effective and whether the control systems of Euratom and the International Atomic Energy Agency could not be linked up. M. Chatenet, President of the Euratom Commission, replied to M. Martino's question. He reviewed the problems involved in the context of the control and supply agreement between Euratom and the United States and in that of the Euratom Treaty, emphasizing that the Community as such could not possibly be a party to the non-proliferation treaty (it being open for signature by States only). There were three essential points to be considered. First of all, there was the problem of control. M. Chatenet reminded the Parliament that the legal recognition of Euratom's control system and its value and efficacy were contractual elements covered by the United States/Euratom Agreement, so there could be no question of any unilateral changes. M. Chatenet also mentioned the substantial differences between the control systems laid down by the IAEA in Vienna and the Community: Euratom safeguards were attached mainly to fissionable materials and were compulsory, while the IAEA's safeguards covered equipment installations, and even investment projects and were to some extent voluntary (though they could be made compulsory for certain countries). M. Chatenet considered that some way would have to be found, apart from co-existence pure and simple, of intermeshing the two control systems by "superposition, subordination or joint control".

The second group of problems was economic and industrial. The President of the Euratom Commission conceded the importance of the repercussions of control supply policy and property rights, but he was less forthright with regard to "certain very long-term consequences which had an extremely wide and general bearing on the level of technology or on industrial secrets."

Lastly, M. Chatenet referred to "the institutional questions, which were indeed more political in nature", recalling the fact that "one of the essential principles of our Community ... was the principle of non-discrimination". The President of the Euratom Commission remarked that "the draft treaties ... were all founded ... on a distinction between two classes of powers" — a distinction that "cut through the present-day Community". Moreover, the same held good for potential future members of the Community. M. Chatenet concluded by stating that the Euratom

Commission, as soon as it had heard from the United States Government, had notified the Council and that the Community was now examining the matter by its normal procedures.

M. Chatenet was followed by M. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission. M. Hallstein first remarked that the Commission, like the Parliament, regretted the existence of atomic weapons of mass destruction, endorsed the aim of full nuclear disarmament and considered that an undertaking not to disseminate nuclear arms might be an effective instrument of total disarmament. He wondered whether the non-proliferation instrument provided in the present draft had been given a form that would be really effective. Was it compatible with the aims of European integration policy? The ultimate objective of European integration was full political union, embracing matters of foreign policy and defence policy. We should therefore start from the assumption that one day some form of unified Europe would be responsible for shaping its own defence policy. And would not this inevitably include nuclear defence? Was there any organization with a mandate to commit the whole of Europe — and, if so, what organization was it? The American draft published on 17 August 1965 appeared to have left these questions unanswered. The question he was raising, President Hallstein added, concealed no reproach, nor was it intended to cast suspicion on the American draft: it was designed simply to clarify the problem involved.

Apart from this basic question, President Hallstein spoke of the danger of destroying the common market in fissionable materials by re-establishing frontiers within the Community and of terminating Euratom's autonomy in the control of nuclear affairs, and of the questions of procedure and competence raised by the draft treaty.

In conclusion, referring to the need for unhampered exploitation of nuclear energy for scientific and industrial purposes, President Hallstein drew the attention of the Parliament to three problems of economic policy: would the competitive position of the European nuclear industry be threatened, would the supply of nuclear fuel to Europe be safeguarded for the future, and would there be any obstacles to innovation or to secrecy in respect of new industrial processes?

President Hallstein thought it essential that these questions should be studied carefully and answered satisfactorily before final decisions were taken. He urged all the Member States to adopt a united front on this problem.

M. Coppé, acting President of the ECSC High Authority, also stressed the solidarity between the three Communities. Anything that weakened one of them would weaken the others. He thanked the two preceding speakers for having stressed the importance of non-discrimination, an aspect without which there could be no Community.

The debate following these statements brought out two rather different attitudes towards the problems raised.

M. Mertens, for the Socialists, disagreed with President Hallstein on the extension of European integration to military and nuclear matters. The Socialist group was in favour of the draft non-proliferation treaty as a step towards nuclear disarmament. But if the treaty was merely to consolidate the supremacy of the big powers over the non-military nuclear powers without affording them any protection against threats, pressure or blackmail, then the treaty would have failed in its purpose. But nobody was entitled to attribute such intentions to the sponsors of the treaty.

Furthermore, M. Merten continued, European security was guaranteed by NATO, and it was within this organization that nuclear questions should be settled. "If a common policy on European defence were to mean the dissolution of NATO, I should have

to oppose such a policy". M. Merten concluded by saying that the draft treaty should reflect first and foremost the desire of the peoples for peace and that this should prevail over matters of detail.

M. Oele (Netherlands, Socialist), while confining himself to more technical matters, largely concurred with the chairman of the Socialist group.

The spokesman for the Christian Democrats, M. Furler, shared President Hallstein's view that certain elements of European integration might be endangered by the draft treaty. However, he refused to envisage the possibility that the constitution of a political Community or of a federal Europe might be prevented because of discrimination against European countries in defence matters.

M. Schuijt (Netherlands, Christian Democrat) stressed the need to give absolute priority to any real effort that would obviate the danger of proliferation without jeopardizing Euratom.

For the Liberals, M. Berkhouwer said that, unlike M. Chatenet, he was sure it was within Euratom's competence to discuss the draft treaty. He stressed the need for Western solidarity, of which the draft treaty was an aspect, and shared the views of M. Furler and President Hallstein on the threat of a new atomic frontier dividing Europe into two camps.

In the resolution finally adopted, the Parliament emphasized the importance of the problems raised where the powers, operation and further development of the European Communities were concerned; it was in the major interest of the Member States to demonstrate their solidarity and their firm resolve to ensure that the development of the industries using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes was not imperilled.

#### **Debate on the prospects for a conference of Heads of State or Government and on scientific research and technological progress**

During the same session M. Edoardo Martino, for the Political Committee, presented a report on the prospects of a conference of Heads of State or Government of the member countries being shortly convened and on scientific research and technological progress. M. Martino proposed that the Parliament should exert the necessary pressure to ensure that the tenth anniversary of the signature of the Rome Treaties should be used by the Heads of State or Government as an opportunity for taking further steps towards European integration. He asked the Parliament to re-affirm the fact that the Communities and their institutions were the only framework that would meet the requirements imposed not only by the economic and political development of Europe but also by its expansion. In this respects the merger of the Executives was an important milestone along the road towards integration of the Communities; the Parliament should press for the Treaty of 8 April 1965 to be implemented rapidly.

The Parliament, M. Martino continued, should draw the attention of the Heads of State or Government to the need for joint programmes to extend the scope of cultural co-operation and technological progress. The single Executive should be given the task of preparing effective programmes on this subject, in which other European countries, the United Kingdom in particular, should be invited to take part. M. Martino also hoped that procedures indispensable for the full implementation of the EEC Treaty would be speeded up — especially where common policies were concerned.

The Vice-President of the Euratom Commission, M. Carrelli, gave an account of the work of the Inter-Executive Committee on Research. He said that efforts should be made to prevent the technological gap between Europe and the United States, a gap that was particularly manifest in the leading industries, from widening and reaching other sectors. The Community, in conjunction with Britain, could act as a catalyst in this field and substantial progress could be made.

The representatives of the other two Executives supported M. Carrelli's views. M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, said *inter alia* that the Rome meeting should not simply review ten years of history but should bring about a genuine resurgence of the spirit that had created the Treaties of Rome.

M. Coppé, speaking for the ECSC High Authority, recalled that the Treaty of Paris had vested in the High Authority powers in the field of scientific and technological research that the EEC Commission did not have. He hoped that the single Executive could count on full co-operation from the European Parliament.

### **Address by the President of the Council on the activity of the Councils**

M. van Elsandé, Belgian Minister of European Affairs and current President of the Councils, presented to the Parliament the traditional annual review of their activities. Speaking by turn in the four official languages, he outlined the salient features of Community activity over recent months in all fields, but with particular reference to agriculture, economic policy, taxation and external relations. M. van Elsandé also referred to the problems of Euratom and scientific and technological research.

In the ensuing debate the various political groups expressed their views. Speaking for the Christian Democrats, M. Illerhaus urged the Council to make up the serious delay in certain fields (including social policy and transport policy) and to speed up negotiations with non-member countries, particularly Austria and Yugoslavia. He expressed his satisfaction at the co-operation that existed between the Parliament and the Council.

M. Vals, chairman of the Socialist group, drew attention to criticisms that had been made not only of the Council but also of the Commission, which was thought to show a too cautious attitude. M. Vals spoke in some detail of the functioning of the Community's institutions; while not disparaging the efforts of the Committee of Permanent Representatives in the cause of European integration, he noted that its work often anticipated the decisions of the Council. He complained of the Council's action in cutting back on the Commission's requests for additional staff, repeating the question raised during the budget discussions of November 1966: had the Council given the Commission the means of carrying out its task? M. Vals recalled that he had already had occasion the year before to express his regret that the Council, in its decisions on the financing of the common agricultural policy, had not strengthened the Parliament's powers in budgetary matters. He deplored the delays over Euratom's research programme, energy policy, transport policy and above all social policy. He did not overlook the advances made in the adoption of the medium-term economic programme and the two directives on the introduction of the value-added tax; great efforts had been made to make the Community idea prevail over national interests, which were particularly sensitive in matters of taxation, but it must be regretted that the Parliament's opinion on extending the scope of the directives to agriculture had not been followed.



M. Starke spoke briefly for the Liberal group, approving the progress made in economic policy and tax harmonization and hoping that the development of the Communities would continue rapidly.

Replying to the debate, the President of the Councils, M. van Elsanle noted that there was a certain unity of opinion in the Parliament, since the criticisms and praises of each group had on the whole covered the same points; the delays of which various members had complained were due to urgent problems that had exercised the Council in recent months (in particular the Kennedy round).

Other debates held during this session covered economic policy (see Ch. 3, sec. 17), the association with the African States (Ch. 5, sec. 55), the progress of the Kennedy round (Ch. 4, sec. 46), and world markets in stock-raising products (Ch. 3, sec. 30).

During this session the Parliament adopted resolutions on the following subjects:

a) *Tariff disarmament* — A resolution expressing its opinion on the first reduction during the third stage of customs duties between the Member States on certain products listed in Annex II to the Treaty;

b) *Freedom of establishment* — A resolution on the progress of the Commission's work on the extension of freedom of establishment to activities connected with health;

c) *Approximation of legislation* — Two resolutions containing opinions on permitted colouring matters in branded pharmaceuticals and in food for human consumption, and a resolution on measuring instruments;

d) *Common agricultural policy* — Five resolutions on the employment of certain preserving agents for the surface treatment of citrus fruit and checking the use of these substances, jams, marmalades and chestnut cream, milk and cream, aid granted by Luxembourg to beef production, and postponement of the implementation of trading arrangements for certain agricultural products (under Regulation No. 160/66);

e) *Common transport policy* — A resolution expressing the opinion of the Parliament on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport, and a resolution on the UNIR plan and the regulation of capacity in inland water transport;

f) *The African associates* — A resolution on the results of the third meeting of the Parliamentary conference in Abidjan from 10 to 14 December 1966;

g) *Association of European countries with the Community* — A resolution on the first annual report of the EEC/Turkey Association Council;

h) *External relations* — Two resolutions on the progress of GAAT negotiations on world markets in stock-raising products;

i) *Budget matters* — A resolution on the settlement of the Parliament's account for 1966;

j) A resolution on the prospects for a conference of Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the Communities, a resolution on procedures for examining General Reports on the activities of the Communities, the composition of Parliamentary Committees (amending the Resolution adopted on 2 February 1967) and on the political and cultural problems involved in the introduction of colour television in the Community.

## THE COUNCIL

### 210th session

The Council held its 210th session on 7 March 1967 with M. Renaat van Elslande, Belgian Minister for European Affairs, in the chair.

It dealt with the following matters:

### GATT negotiations

The Council heard an account by the Commission representative of the multilateral trade negotiations and decided on certain general principles for negotiations on cotton textiles and jute products as well as other matters.

### External relations

The Council discussed relations with Spain, the Maghreb countries (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia) and Yugoslavia (see Ch. IV, secs 48 and 49).

At this session the Council adopted in the Community languages regulations:

- a) amending and supplementing Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 on the social security of migrant workers, extending their application to seamen;
- b) extending for 1966 the period specified by Article 20(1) of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE concerning the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund;
- c) instituting a trading system for egg and milk albumen;
- d) on the Community tariff quota of 20 000 head of heifers and cows of certain mountain breeds.

### 211th session

The Council held its 211th session on 20, 21 and 22 March 1967 with M. Charles Heger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture, in the chair.

The Council discussed the beef and veal, milk and milk products, and cereals sectors as well as the main general problems arising in the market organization regulations at the single market stage. An account is given in Chapter III, sections 18 sqq.).

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE

### Cases pending

*Case 9/67* <sup>(1)</sup>—Kurt Colditz v. Caisse d'assurance vieillesse des travailleurs salariés, Paris

On 6 March 1967 the Paris Court of Appeal submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling. This concerned the interpretation of Council

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 65, 6 April 1967.

Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 on the social security of migrant workers, specifically Article 28 of Regulation No. 3 and Article 30 to 36 and 83 of Regulation No. 4.

*Case 10/67* <sup>(1)</sup> — J.C. Moulijn v. EEC Commission

On 9 March 1967 an appeal was submitted to the Court of Justice under Article 91 of the Community Statute of Service from an administrative decision under Article 2(4) of Annex 7 to the Statute (assimilation to dependent child).

## Judgments

*Consolidated cases 8, 9 and 10 and 11/66* <sup>(1)</sup> — Appeals against the Commission's rulings by Belgian, German and Dutch cement firms.

On 15 March 1967 the Court of Justice gave judgment on these four consolidated cases. The Court quashed the Commission's provisional decision of 14 December 1965 concerning the application of Article 85(1 and 3) to the Noordwijk (NCA) agreement on cement, concluded in 1956 between 44 German, 28 Belgian and 2 Dutch firms. In these cases, a group of German, Belgian and Dutch cement firms had appealed for the reversal of this decision in which the Commission declared that on a provisional examination it had arrived at the conclusion that the conditions for application of Article 85(1) of the Treaty were fulfilled and that the application of Article 85(3) to the agreement in question was not justified.

## MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 91st session on 4 March 1967 in Paris with M. van Lennep in the chair.

It adopted the ninth report on its activities and continued with its work on international monetary problems.

The alternate members of the Monetary Committee met on 16 March 1967 to prepare future business for the Monetary Committee relating to international monetary reform.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

### Staff appointments

M. Giovanni Falchi, formerly Assistant Director-General for Emigration in the Italian Foreign Ministry and Vice-Chairman of the OECD Committee for manpower and social affairs, has been appointed Chief Executive Assistant to M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 65, 6 April 1967.

On the occasion of this appointment, M. Levi-Sandri expressed his gratitude to M. Lambert, special adviser, for his outstanding services as acting Chief Executive Assistant.

### **Honorary rank conferred**

The Commission has conferred the rank of Honorary Director-General on M. Gambelli and M. Van der Lee, former Directors in the Directorate-General for Overseas Development, and on M. Sciolla-Lagrange, former consultant in the Legal Service.

In addition, the Commission has conferred the rank of Honorary Head of Division on M. Ley, former Principal Administrative Officer in the Directorate-General for Competition.

## VII. European Investment Bank

### Loan contracts

#### Greece

Within the framework of the co-operation agreed upon with the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (ETBA), the European Investment Bank, on 2 March 1967, concluded with this institution the first two loan contracts totalling US \$800 000, for the financing of industrial projects.

1. The first project concerns the extension of a factory for the manufacture of plywood and veneer, belonging to the Société Anonyme Shelman, a Greco-Swiss wood-processing company.

The factory, located near Chalkis on the island of Euboea, is of recent construction, and produces plywood on the basis of okoumé wood imported from Africa. Its extension will enable it, from 1968 onwards, to double this plywood production by reaching the figure of 17 000 cubic metres per year, and furthermore to produce, in very good conditions, 2 000 cu. m. of veneer, 5 000 cu. m. of agglomerated wood and 6 000 cu. m. of planks.

The factory's output is to contribute towards meeting domestic requirements. After its enlargement, the Société Shelman will be able, single-handed, to supply plywood amounting to 25 % of the present Greek consumption.

The investments will render possible a considerable annual saving in foreign exchange. They will necessitate the recruitment of nearly 200 people in the immediate vicinity of the factory where, despite the recent installation of several industries, the labour supply is still very ample.

The project's fixed investments amount to US \$1 300 000. The Bank is contributing to their financing by a loan of US \$600 000.

2. The second project concerns the construction of a finishing, dyeing and printing workshop in a cotton and rayon weaving mill recently set up at Kato-Kiphissia (about 9 miles north of Athens).

The project will be executed by the company "Industrie de Tissage de Soie — Frères Triantopouli".

The sales prospects for the fabrics produced by the company, which already occupies an important position on the market, are favourable. The vast majority of its production will be for the domestic market, although exports are also planned. The main interest of the project for the Greek economy lies above all in the utilization of products manufactured in Greece on the basis of cotton of local origin.

The fixed investments for the project are evaluated at US \$600 000. The Bank is contributing to their financing by a loan of US \$200 000.

These two loans, which benefit from the guarantee of the Greek State, are granted at the rate of 7 % per annum to the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (ETBA).

## Turkey

On 15 March 1967, the European Investment Bank concluded with the Republic of Turkey a loan contract for the construction of a cotton spinning mill at Topkapi (a suburb of Istanbul).

The promoter of the project is one of the leading Turkish producers of cotton fabrics in the private sector, the company Mensucat Santral T.A.S., which operates three textile factories forming an integrated whole (spinning, weaving, finishing). The project aims at a rationalization of manufacturing processes which will enable the firm to produce annually 1 400 tons of coarse yarn for fabrics with raised nap, which are in demand in Turkey, as well as half the tonnage of fine yarn which it now purchases from outside sources for its weaving mill.

Its execution will make it possible to reduce the cost, thanks to this rationalization and the utilization of cheap raw material, i.e., cotton waste. Furthermore, the use of this waste will release cotton for exports and will thus have a favourable influence on the Turkish balance of payments.

The fixed investments amount to T£17.6 million (1.95 million units of account). The Bank will contribute to their financing by a loan equivalent to 0.72 million units of account.

The contract has been concluded for a term of 30 years, with a 7-year period of grace. The rate of interest is 4.5% per annum.

The funds will be lent to the beneficiary under the conditions usually practised in Turkey for the granting of long-term loans.

The European Investment Bank is performing this operation within the framework of its Special Section, for the account of Member States, by virtue of the mandate they have conferred upon it with a view to the application of the Financial Protocol appended to the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and Turkey.

# Miscellaneous

## Visit of Irish Minister for Labour

On 9 March 1967 Dr Hillery, Irish Minister of Labour, accompanied by senior officials of his Ministry and of the Ministry for External Affairs, visited the Commission. Mr Sean Morrissey, head of the Irish Mission to the Communities, was also present at the meeting. The Irish delegation was received by the Vice-President, M. Levi-Sandri.

Exchanges of views were held on problems such as the free movement of workers, equal pay and the functioning of the European Social Fund.

## Negotiations with Cameroon

Negotiations on the terms of the loan granted by the European Economic Community for the planting of 4380 hectares of oil palms in Cameroon opened on 19 March 1967 and were attended by M. Masuke, Minister of the Cameroon Plan, M. Mukete, Director-General of CAMDEV, representatives of the EEC Commission and the European Investment Bank, and World Bank observers.

## Participation of the European Communities in the 1967 Universal Exhibition in Montreal

The European Communities (European Economic Community, European Coal and Steel Community, European Atomic Energy Community) are taking part in the International and Universal Exhibition in Montreal, which will be held from 27 April to 27 October 1967. The European Communities' pavilion has been constructed of steel as a reminder of the first Community, the Coal and Steel Community, which in 1951 opened the way for the Common Market. The pavilion is on the Ile Notre-Dame (most of the exhibition is on two artificial islands in the St. Lawrence river) and has an exhibition surface of about 1200 sq.m. spread over two levels, the ground floor area being 850 sq.m. and the maximum height 16 metres.

The Commissioner-General of the European Communities' Pavilion is Dr Gerhard Ritter, formerly a director of the Euratom research centre at Karlsruhe, Germany, and later of the research centre at Ispra, Italy.

The main themes in the pavilion will be the steps so far taken towards European unification, the Community institutions and their principle activities, and the influence of European civilization in the world in retrospect. The pavilion also illustrates the progress of the EEC economy and the volume of its trade with the rest of the world.

There will be a bookshop offering a wide choice of works on European integration and a discotheque where some of the best recordings of music composed in the old world will be available to music lovers.

September 10 in Montreal will be "Europe Day", devoted to the theme of European integration.

## **Symposium on consumer information**

On 6 and 7 March 1967 the Consumers' Contact Committee of the EEC organized in Brussels a symposium which was attended by the representatives of the five EEC member organizations.

This symposium, which was on the theme of consumer information, was reported in detail and was the subject of lengthy debates at the conclusion of which the Contact Committee adopted a resolution.

The Contact Committee decided to place the subject permanently on its agenda. It also requested the Commission to take up the problem and to set up forthwith an official working group to study the Community's role in consumer information and to decide the means to be applied in the medium term.

## **Symposium on the external relations of the European Communities**

On 9 June 1967 the Belgian association for European Law held a symposium on the external relations of the European Communities.

The Association, which was founded in 1959, forms the Belgian section of the International Federation for European Law. Its membership includes personalities from the universities, the legal profession, the civil service and the business world. It has organized a number of events nationally and on the European scale, in particular the first colloquium of the International Federation for European Law, which took place in Brussels in 1961.

At the symposium on 9 June 1967, the discussions will be introduced by three rapporteurs:

- i) M. Jean Rey, a member of the Commission and professor at the Institute of European Studies of Brussels University, will speak on the legal principles of the external relations of the European Communities.
- ii) M. Daniel Vignes, legal adviser to the Councils of the European Communities and lecturer at the Institute of European Studies of Brussels University, will examine relations between the European Communities and the developing countries.
- iii) M. Louis C. Ameys, a member of the Economic and Social Committee of the Communities and chairman of the Federation of Glass Industries in Brussels, will deal with relations between the Communities and the European Free Trade Association.

Information on the symposium can be obtained from the secretariat of the Association, Groot Begijnhof 17, Louvain.

## **Symposium on the economic aspects of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services**

The University of Nancy (Faculty of Law and Economics) will be holding a symposium on 9 and 10 June 1967 on the economic aspects of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services.

In connection with this symposium, on 6 March 1967 M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission with special responsibility for the internal market,



received Professor Houssiaux, the organizer of the symposium, together with Professor Braess (Cologne), Professor Deneffe (Louvain), Dr Kraft (Munich) and M. Millot (Paris) who had already been invited to present reports on the economic effects of these freedoms in general or in particular fields such as insurance, the distributive trades and certain liberal professions.

As the Commission has already submitted to the Council numerous proposals for directives to introduce freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, seventeen of which are in force in the Member States, it is keenly interested in these studies to be undertaken by the University of Nancy.

It is expected that the symposium will be attended by about 150 people, who will come mainly from universities (economics and law) and from Community circles (various institutions and organs, national experts, the press and professional groups).

## ANNEX

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(March 1967)

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive on the approximation of the legislation of Member States concerning permitted colouring matters in branded pharmaceuticals <sup>(1)</sup>

*The European Parliament,*

[...]

1. *Welcomes* the submission of this proposal for a directive, which is a further step towards the elaboration of European legislation on pharmaceutical products;

2. *Stresses that*, in the choice of colouring matters to be added to pharmaceutical products, considerations of health protection must take precedence over economic interests;

3. *Urges* that the only colouring matters that should be authorized for addition to pharmaceutical products should be those that are proved to be innocuous — even in the long term — and whose use meets a real need on the part of patients;

4. *Urges* that use of all the colouring matters listed in Annex II to the proposed directive be prohibited as soon as the directive enters into force, as not enough is known about their long-term effects on the human system;

5. *Requests* the EEC Commission to find out whether and to what extent it is essential in the interests of the patient that the colouring matters listed in Annex I to the proposed directive be used in pharmaceutical products, and to strike off this list any colouring matters that do not fulfil this condition;

6. *Reiterates* its request to the EEC Commission to take advantage of the progress of science in order to reduce progressively the number of colouring matters authorized;

7. *Approves* the general and specific purity standards fixed by the EEC Commission, provided that the possibility of control is assured and that the directive which the EEC Commission is to adopt with regard to the methods of analysis essential for control of these purity standards enters into force at the same time as the directive under reference;

8. *Hopes* that the EEC Commission will examine forthwith the problems involved in extending this directive to veterinary medicine, and that it will as soon as possible submit a proposal for a directive concerning the colouring matters to be added to the pharmaceutical products used in veterinary medicine;

9. *Approves* the proposed directive submitted by the EEC Commission, subject to the amendments and additions that it has requested in order that the health of the population may be more effectively protected;

[...]

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(1) See official gazette No. 17, 28 January 1967.

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposals to the Council for directives on the approximation of the legislation of Member States concerning:

- a) measuring instruments in general,
- b) clinical maximum mercury-in-glass thermometers,
- c) 5 kg to 50 kg block weights in the medium limit of error category,
- d) 1 gr to 10 kg cylindrical weights in the medium limit of error category. (1)

*The European Parliament,*

[...]

1. *Notes* that, where approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative practices of the Member States is concerned, the proposals submitted to it constitute a limited, but concrete measure in pursuance of Article 100 of the EEC Treaty;

2. *Hopes* nevertheless that, in the very near future, the institutions responsible for the practical application of Article 100 of the EEC Treaty, i.e. the Parliament, the Commission, and, if possible, the Council, will together draw up a rational programme for the application of this Article so that the

establishment and development of the common market may really be facilitated in these essential fields;

3. *Considers* it desirable to introduce a directive providing for periodical checks, which would indicate the methods to be used and the categories of instruments to be checked;

4. *Approves* the proposed directives submitted to it, subject to these observations, since they constitute an advance towards the harmonization of laws and regulations;

[...]

(1) See official gazette No. 182, 12 October 1966.

Resolution on the economic situation in the Community in 1966 and the outlook for 1967

*The European Parliament,*

[...]

1. *Approves* in broad outline the views expressed in the report presented by the EEC Commission;

2. *Considers* that a return to balanced growth will have to be encouraged by the application of a harmonious set of measures, the aim of which would not only be to check the rise in costs and prices but also to increase productive investment, stimulate employment and lower interest rates on the capital market;

3. *Notes* with satisfaction that the Community institutions have succeeded in harmonizing the Member States' short-term economic policies to some extent;

4. *Is of the opinion* that the Community procedures for decision-making in the field of short-term economic policy should be speeded up, and considers it desirable that the Council should meet more often to discuss the economic situation;

5. *Acknowledges* that the Council's recommendation of 22 December 1966 concerning the main lines of short-term economic policy for 1967 contains a number of useful suggestions, but expresses the hope that future recommendations will be even more concrete and will deal with all the important problems of short-term economic policy;

6. *Recalls* that, as a result of the growing interpenetration of the Member States' economies, use of the instruments of short-term economic policy at the national level has lost some of its effectiveness and, furthermore,

that the national short-term economic policy pursued by one Member State increasingly tends to have repercussions on economic activity in the other Member States;

7. *Considers* that, in order to ensure that the national governments do not lose the means to intervene effectively without any

corresponding increase being made in the powers of the Community institutions, measures should be worked out to facilitate a smooth transition from the present system towards one that would involve close co-ordination and take account of the interests of the Community as a whole;

[...]

## Resolution on problems relating to the organization of world markets in milk, milk products, beef and veal

*The European Parliament,*

[...]

1. *Approves* the objects of the Community's offer to conclude, in the course of the Kennedy round negotiations, "general arrangements" for milk, milk products, beef and veal, with a view to stabilizing the markets in these products and placing them on a sound footing in the long term;

2. *Recalls* once again that long-term reorganization of world agricultural markets cannot be achieved unless the importing and exporting countries are willing to adapt their national policies to a common international organization;

3. *Stresses* that the Kennedy round negotiations provide an opportunity to control trends on the world agricultural markets, for each Contracting Party is required to assume equal, or at least equivalent, obligations for each product, in both the industrial and agricultural sectors;

[...]

6. *Supports* the general tendency shown in the Community's offers for milk, milk products, beef and veal, which consist in formulating these world agreements more flexibly (than the agreements on cereals, for example) as regards essential machinery and reciprocal commitments, in view of the fact that little experience of organized international co-operation has yet been gained in these fields;

7. *Is of the opinion* that the following criteria must prevail in fixing international reference prices:

i) the level of these prices must ensure throughout the world — without price subsidies to producers — an adequate income for the more efficient dairy and cattle farmers whose output is needed to meet demand, and it must help to balance supply and demand on these markets in the long term;

ii) the international reference prices must reflect a relationship between the price of milk and the price of beef which, in view of the deficit in the beef and veal sector, stimulates production of the latter;

iii) the international reference prices for milk products must correspond to a supply and demand situation that reflects an appropriate relationship between the commercial use of milk fats and that of milk albumen;

iv) the international reference prices should take due account of the special importance that differences of quality (especially where meat is concerned) and of taste (especially where butter is concerned) have on these particular markets;

8. *Points out* that the present agreements, which are based on quotas, will no longer have any justification once a world agreement has been concluded;

[...]

**Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council concerning the use of certain preserving agents for the surface treatment of citrus fruits and official controls to detect and identify preserving agents in and on citrus fruits <sup>(1)</sup>**

*The European Parliament,*

[...]

1. *Has taken note* that after studies carried out in collaboration with experts from the Member States and in the light of scientific research, the EEC Commission has established that the use of diphenyl, orthophenylphenol or orthophenylphenate of sodium to preserve citrus fruits involves no danger to health provided that a certain maximum dose is not exceeded;

2. *Stresses* that over a fairly long period of the year the markets cannot be supplied at reasonable prices if the use of preserving agents for the surface treatment of citrus fruits is generally prohibited;

3. *Notes* with satisfaction that, in the Commission's proposal for a directive, stamping

is made compulsory for all Community countries in order to satisfy any need for information felt by a small number of interested persons;

4. *Has taken note* of the fact that the EEC Commission has worked out, in collaboration with experts from the Member States, a method of analysis by which it will be possible to check with sufficient accuracy that the maximum residue has not been exceeded;

5. *Approves*, for these reasons, the proposed directive submitted by the EEC Commission;

[...]

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(1) See official gazette No. 51, 20 March 1967.

**Resolution on the progress of the negotiations in GATT**

*The European Parliament,*

a) Being convinced, as it has stated on many occasions, that a successful outcome to the Kennedy round negotiations at GATT is particularly important for the solution of certain world economic problems;

b) Recalling that it has constantly emphasized the Community's responsibility for achieving such an outcome, and that it has requested the institutions responsible for the Community's attitude in the negotiations, i.e. the Councils and the Executives, to do everything necessary to ensure that the Community's contribution is a positive one;

1. *Has taken note* with satisfaction of the EEC Commission's reply to oral question No. 1/67, to the effect that the negotiations are progressing satisfactorily — having regard to the complexity of the problems to be solved — and that the EEC Commission is

convinced it has adequate powers to be able to make its contribution towards a favourable outcome of the negotiations, including the forthcoming final phase of the latter;

2. *Confirms* its previous statements with regard to the importance of the Kennedy round negotiations;

3. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Commission for the work it has done so far, and hopes that, in the subsequent course of the negotiations, it will make full use of all the opportunities it is given so that the outcome of the negotiations may be a satisfactory one;

4. *Is of the opinion* that it is necessary, if possible during the Kennedy round negotiations and, failing that, as rapidly as possible in other international negotiations, to demonstrate that the Community is fully prepared to take part in the elaboration of measures to solve world food problems.

## 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 18 March and 17 April 1967

### THE PARLIAMENT

#### Written questions and replies

- N° 129 de MM. Berkhouwer et Baas à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Exportations fictives d'aliments pour bétail au préjudice de Fonds communautaires (No. 129 by M. Berkhouwer and M. Baas to the EEC Commission: Fictitious exports of feeding-stuffs to the detriment of Community funds) No. 50, 18.3.67
- N° 132 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Fraudes éventuelles au détriment du FEOGA (No. 132 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: Possibility of fraudulent claims on the EAGGF) No. 50, 18.3.67
- N° 136 de M. Armengaud au Conseil de la CEE. Objet: Prise en considération des intérêts des EAMA dans la définition de la politique commune concernant les matières grasses (No. 136 by M. Armengaud to the EEC Council: Consideration of AASM interests in formulating the common policy for oils and fats) No. 50, 18.3.67
- N° 139 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: discussions sur les problèmes monétaires internationaux (No. 139 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Discussions of international monetary problems) No. 50, 18.3.67
- N° 141 de M. Kriedmann à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Instauration de prix minima pour les pommes de terre hâtives dans la République fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 141 by M. Kriedmann to the EEC Commission: Institution of minimum prices for new potatoes in Germany) No. 50, 18.3.67
- N° 142 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Limitation de la capacité des minoteries (No. 142 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Limitation of flour milling capacity) No. 50, 18.3.67
- N° 149 de M. Armengaud à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Régime d'importation à la Réunion de viande bovine en provenance de Madagascar (No. 149 by M. Armengaud to the EEC Commission: system of imports into Réunion of beef and veal from Madagascar) No. 50, 18.3.67
- N° 118 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Mesures d'effet équivalant à des droits de douane et à des restrictions quantitatives (réponse complémentaire) (No. 118 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission: Measures equivalent in effect to customs duties and quantitative restrictions) No. 59, 29.3.67
- N° 143 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Régime sanitaire des importations de viande bovine en provenance des Etats associés d'Afrique et de Madagascar (No. 143 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: Sanitary regulations for beef and veal imports from AASM) No. 59, 29.3.67
- N° 145 de M. Dröscher à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Encouragement de l'étude des langues dans les établissements d'enseignement pour adultes des Etats membres (No. 145 by M. Dröscher to the EEC Commission: Encouragement of language studies in adult education establishments of the Member States) No. 59, 29.3.67

N° 147 de M. Armengaud à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Contingents tarifaires à droit nul pour les bananes octroyés à la république fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 147 by M. Armengaud to the EEC Commission: Duty-free quotas for bananas granted to Germany)	No. 59, 29.3.67
N° 148 de M. Armengaud à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Régime d'importation applicable aux ananas frais en provenance des Etats africains et malgache associés (No. 148 by M. Armengaud to the EEC Commission: Import system applicable to fresh pineapples from AASM)	No. 59, 29.3.67
N° 151 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Situation des travailleurs turcs dans les pays de la Communauté (No. 151 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Situation of Turkish workers in Community countries)	No. 59, 29.3.67
N° 146 de M. Burgbacher à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: violations du principe de l'égalité de traitement prévue par le Traité de la CEE dans la fourniture de gaz naturel hollandais (No. 146 by M. Burgbacher to the EEC Commission: Violations of the principle of equality of treatment stipulated by the EEC Treaty in the supply of Dutch natural gas)	No. 65, 6.4.67
N° 152 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Contrats de licence en France (No. 152 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission: Licensing agreements in France)	No. 65, 6.4.67
N° 160 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. 160 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission: Dues payable in France on transactions requiring customs declaration)	No. 65, 6.4.67
N° 161 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Non-respect de clauses contractuelles et dépassement de prix au cours de l'exécution des travaux financés par le FED (No. 161 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: Non-compliance with contract clauses and exceeding of prices in execution of work financed by the EDF)	No. 65, 6.4.67
N° 53 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Programme général pour le rapprochement des législations (No. 53 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission: General programme for the approximation of legislation)	No. 72, 14.4.67
N° 153 de M. Lenz à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Réglementation communautaire sur l'emploi de matières colorantes dans les denrées alimentaires (No. 153 by M. Lenz to the EEC Commission: Community regulations on the use of colouring matters in foodstuffs)	No. 72, 14.4.67

## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

### Regulations

Règlement n° 52/67/CEE de la Commission, du 17 mars 1967 relatif aux demandes de remboursement au titre du FEOGA — section garantie (Commission Regulation No. 52/67/CEE of 17 March 1967 on applications for refunds under the EAGGF guarantee section)	No. 54, 23.3.67
Règlement n° 53/67/CEE du Conseil, du 21 mars 1967, prorogeant le règlement n° 111/66/CEE autorisant la République française, le royaume de Belgique et la république fédérale d'Allemagne à prendre des mesures spéciales d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation No. 53/67/CEE of 21 March 1967 extending Regulation No. 111/66/CEE authorizing France, Belgium and Germany to take special market intervention measures in the beef and veal sector)	No. 55, 23.3.67

Règlement n° 54/67/CEE du Conseil, du 21 mars 1967, modifiant le règlement n° 14/64/CEE en ce qui concerne l'aide accordée par le grand duché de Luxembourg dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation No. 54/67/CEE of 21 March 1967 amending Regulation No. 14/64/CEE in respect of aid granted by Luxembourg in the beef and veal sector)

No. 55, 23.3.67

Règlement n° 55/67/CEE du Conseil, du 21 mars 1967, relatif à la détermination du montant des aides accordées pour le stockage privé de beurre (Council Regulation No. 55/67/CEE of 21 March 1967 fixing the amounts of aid towards private storage of butter)

No. 55, 23.3.67

Règlement n° 56/67/CEE du Conseil, du 21 mars 1967, 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 les importations effectuées durant le deuxième trimestre 1967 (Council Regulation No. 56/67/CEE of 21 March 1967 fixing the amount of levies charged to non-member countries on pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products, for imports during the second quarter of 1967)

No. 55, 23.3.67

Règlement n° 57/67/CEE du Conseil, du 21 mars 1967, prorogeant le régime spécial relatif au calcul du prélèvement de certains laits en poudre, des fromages fondus et des laits spéciaux dits « pour nourrissons », prévu par les règlements n° 113/66/CEE et n° 226/66/CEE, et modifiant l'article 1<sup>er</sup> du règlement n° 113/66/CEE (Council Regulation No. 57/67/CEE of 21 March 1967 extending the special rules for calculating the levy on certain milk powders, processed cheeses and special milks for infant feeding, stipulated in Regulations No. 113/66/CEE and No. 226/66/CEE, and amending Article 1 of Regulation No. 113/66/CEE)

No. 55, 23.3.67

Règlement n° 58/67/CEE de la Commission, du 22 mars 1967, 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 deuxième trimestre 1967 (Commission Regulation No. 58/67/CEE of 22 March 1967 adjusting and fixing the sluiceway prices for pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products, for imports during the second quarter of 1967)

No. 55, 23.3.67

Règlement n° 59/67/CEE de la Commission du 22 mars 1967 fixant les montants supplémentaires pour certaines parties de volailles (Commission Regulation No. 59/67/CEE of 22 March 1967 fixing the supplementary amounts for certain parts of table birds)

No. 55, 23.3.67

Règlement n° 60/67/CEE de la Commission, du 22 mars 1967, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour les jaunes d'œufs liquides ou congelés (Commission Regulation No. 60/67/CEE of 22 March 1967 modifying the supplementary amount for liquid or frozen egg yolks)

No. 55, 23.3.67

Règlement n° 61/67/CEE du Conseil, du 21 mars 1967, modifiant le règlement n° 160/66/CEE par le report de la date de mise en application du régime d'échanges et par l'abrogation de l'article 2 du règlement n° 167/64/CEE (Council Regulation No. 61/67/CEE of 21 March 1967 amending Regulation No. 160/66/CEE by putting back the date for implementation of the trading system and rescinding Article 2 of Regulation No. 167/64/CEE)

No. 56, 24.3.67

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- Avis de concours n° CEE/862/C (dactylographes de langues italienne) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/862/C — Italian-language typists] No. 52, 21.3.67
- Avis de concours n° CEE/863/C (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue allemande) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/863/C — German-language shorthand-typists] No. 52, 21.3.67
- Aides des Etats (articles 92 à 94 du Traité instituant la CEE) Communication faite, conformément à l'article 93, paragraphe 2, première phrase du Traité, aux intéressés autres que les Etats membres et relative à une aide octroyée aux Pays-Bas sous forme de restitution à la production de féculé de pommes de terre [State aids (Articles 92-94 of the EEC Treaty) Communication made in accordance with Article 93 (2), first sentence, of the Treaty to the parties concerned other than the Member States and relating to aid granted in the Netherlands in the form of a refund to producers of potato starch)] No. 52, 21.3.67
- Subsides de la Commission de la CEE en faveur de certaines publications (Grants by the EEC Commission in aid of certain publications) No. 56, 24.3.67
- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet du « rapport sur la situation du secteur de la pêche dans les Etats membres de la CEE et les principes de base pour une politique commune » (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of the "Report on the situation in the fishing industry in the EEC Member States and the basic principles for a common policy") No. 58, 29.3.67
- Proposition d'une directive du Conseil visant la liberté pour les agriculteurs ressortissants d'un Etat membre établis dans un autre Etat membre, d'accéder au diverses formes d'aide (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 23 décembre 1966) [Proposal for a Council directive on



freedom of access for farmers from one Member State who are established in another Member State to the various forms of aid, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 23 December 1966)]	No. 62,	1.4.67
Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil relatif à l'organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 18 janvier 1967) [Proposal for a Council regulation on the common organization of poultrymeat markets, submitted by the Commission of the Council on 18 January 1967]]	No. 62,	1.4.67
Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil relatif à l'organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des œufs (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 18 janvier 1967) [Proposal for a Council regulation on the common organization of egg markets, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 18 January 1967]]	No. 62,	1.4.67
Proposition d'une directive du Conseil visant à supprimer en matière d'assurance directe autre que l'assurance sur la vie, les restrictions à la liberté d'établissement (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 2 février 1967) (Proposal for a Council directive abolishing restrictions on freedom of establishment in direct insurance other than life insurance, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 2 February 1967)	No. 62,	1.4.67

## COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour dans les affaires jointe 8 à 11-66 S.A. Cimenteries C.B.R. Cementbedrijven N.V. et autres, Cementfabriek IJmuiden (Cemij) N.V., Eerste Nederlandse Cement Industrie (ENCI) N.V. et Alsen'sche Portland-Cement-Fabriken K.G. et autres contre Commission de la CEE (Judgment of the Court in the consolidated cases 8 to 11-66: S.A. Cimenteries C.B.R. Cementbedrijven N.V. and others, Cementfabriek IJmuiden (Cemij) N.V., Eerste Nederlandse Cement Industrie (ENCI) N.V., and Alsen'sche Portland-Cement-Fabriken K.G. and others v. EEC Commission)

### Communications

Affaire 7-67 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par Ordonnance du "Finanzgericht" de Munich dans l'affaire : "Firma Milchwerke H. Wöhrmann und Sohn, KG," à Appeldorn contre "Hauptzollamt" de Bad Reichenhall (Case 7-67: Request for preliminary ruling submitted by the Munich "Finanzgericht" in the case "Firma Milchwerke H. Wöhrmann und Sohn, KG", Appeldorn, v. the Bad Reichenhall "Hauptzollamt")	No. 50,	18.3.67
Affaire 9-67 : Demande de statuer à titre préjudiciel faite par arrêt de la Chambre sociale de la Cour d'appel de Paris dans l'affaire Kurt Colditz, à Pfullingen (Allemagne fédérale), contre la Caisse d'assurance vieillesse des travailleurs salariés de Paris (Case 9-67: Request for a preliminary ruling submitted by the "Chambre sociale" of the Paris Court of Appeal in the case Kurt Colditz, Pfullingen (W. Germany) v. Caisse assurance vieillesse des travailleurs salariés, Paris)	No. 65,	6.4.67
Affaire 10-67 : Recours introduit le 9 mars 1967 par M. Johannes Coenraad Moulijn contre la Commission de la CEE (Case 10-67: Suit filed on 9 March 1967 by M. Johannes Coenraad Moulijn v. the EEC Commission)	No. 65,	6.4.67

Issues of the agricultural supplement to the official gazette containing the tables appended to the Commission's decisions fixing cif prices, premiums to be added to levies, the amounts to be added or deducted in computing refunds for cereals, and free-at-frontier cereals prices :

Supplement No. 11 of 22 March 1967

Supplement No. 12 of 29 March 1967

Supplement No. 13 of 5 April 1967

Supplement No. 14 of 12 April 1967

Supplement No. 15 of 19 April 1967

### Recent publications of the European Economic Community (1)

7026

Recommandations de la Commission aux Etats membres relatives à la médecine et à l'hygiène du travail (Commission recommendations to the Member States concerning industrial medicine and industrial health)

(Extracts from the official gazette of the European Communities)

1967. 40 pp. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

8188

Catalogue systématique des ouvrages (Systematic Catalogue) (Library of the Directorate-General for Agriculture)

Volume I : 1958-1963. £1.9.0; \$4.00; Volume II : 1964-1965. £1.2.0; \$3.00; Bfrs. 150

8189

Tableaux comparatifs des régimes de sécurité sociale applicable dans les Etats membres des Communautés européennes (Comparative tables of social security systems in the Member States of the European Communities):

3 — Régime agricole (Agriculture)  
(Exploitants agricoles) — (Farmers)

Situation on 1 July 1966

1967. 22 pp. (d, f, i, n). 3s. 0d.; \$0.40; Bfrs. 20

STUDIES — Overseas Development Series

8177

No. 4 — The market in tropical oleaginous products in the EEC countries — Recent trends and present situation

1967. 204 pp. (d, f, i, n; e : *in preparation*); £4.6.0; \$12.00; Bfrs. 600

STUDIES — Social policy Series

8185

No. 15 — Les régimes complémentaires de sécurité sociale dans les pays de la CEE (Supplementary social security systems in the EEC countries)

1967. 100 pp. (d, f, i, n). 17s. 6d.; \$2.40; Bfrs. 120

8191

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix (CEE Information. Agricultural Markets. Prices)  
Bi-monthly. Nos. 5 and 6/1967. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

8192

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux (CEE Information. Agricultural Markets. Trade)

Bi-monthly. Nos. 1 and 2 April 1967. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

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

Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy (published by the Information Service of the European Communities)  
No. 4/1967. (d, f, i, n, e). Limited distribution

4002

Notes and graphs on the economic situation in the Community  
Monthly. No. 3/1967. Three bilingual editions: e/f, d/n, f/i  
Price per issue: 3s. 6d.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 250  
Annual subscription: £1.16.0; \$5; Bfrs. 250

2001

The Economic Situation in the Community  
Quarterly. No. 1/1967 (f, d, i, n, e)  
Price per issue: 15s. 0d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100  
Annual subscription: £2.10.0; \$7.00; Bfrs. 350

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions — Bibliothèque de la Commission de la CEE  
(List of recent additions. Library of the Commission of the EEC)  
Monthly. No. 2/1967. Limited distribution

## Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

### Joint Information Service

#### *Publications by offices in capital cities*

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft No. April 1967

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 92, April 1967

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 105, April 1967

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 4, April 1967

London: European Community No. 4, April 1967

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea, No. 4, April 1967.

### Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin, No. 4/1967

Statistical Information, No. 1/1967

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle, No. 4/1967 (Foreign trade: Monthly Statistics)

Associés d'outre-mer : Statistique du commerce extérieur, No. 3/1967 (Overseas Associated Areas: Foreign Trade Statistics)

Statistiques de l'énergie, No. 2/1967 (Energy Statistics)

Sidérurgie, Annuaire 1966 (Iron and Steel, Yearbook 1966)

Sidérurgie, No. 2/1967 (Iron and Steel)

Statistiques sociales, No. 1/1967 (Social Statistics)

Statistiques agricoles, No. 1967 (Agricultural Statistics)

Statistique agricole, No. 2/1967 (Agricultural Statistics)





