

# EEC

---



---

**ENGLISH EDITION**

**No. 6-1967**

MONTHLY

**JUNE**



6-1967

# **BULLETIN**

of the European Economic Community

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION  
OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY



# Contents

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| Successful conclusion of the Kennedy round  | 5    |
| I. The United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark apply to join the European Communities | 8    |
| II. Implementation of the Treaty on the merger of the Institutions                | 14   |
| III. Internal activities  | 16   |
| Establishment of a single market  | 16   |
| Competition   | 16   |
| Free movement of persons  | 18   |
| Economic and financial policy   | 18   |
| Common agricultural policy  | 22   |
| Common transport policy   | 27   |
| Social policy   | 29   |
| IV. Internal activities   | 31   |
| GATT  | 31   |
| Bilateral relations   | 31   |
| Relations with international organizations  | 32   |
| Common commercial policy  | 33   |
| V. The Community and the associated States  | 35   |
| Greece  | 35   |
| African States and Madagascar   | 35   |
| European Development Fund   | 36   |
| Scholarship, in-service training and colloquia                                    | 37   |
| VI. Institutions and organs   | 38   |
| The Council   | 38   |
| The Court of Justice  | 40   |
| The Economic and Social Committee   | 40   |
| The Monetary Committee  | 41   |
| Administrative affairs  | 41   |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| VII. The European Investment Bank               | 43 |
| Miscellaneous                                   | 45 |
| Publications of the European Economic Community | 48 |

# Successful conclusion of the Kennedy round

By M. Jean Rey, Member of the Commission

The multilateral trade and tariff negotiations known as the Kennedy round were successfully concluded in Geneva during the night of 15-16 May 1967. Crowning the efforts of three years, they represented for the member countries of the Community some particularly remarkable team work, strengthening the links between the Six and, in an atmosphere of perfect confidence to which I can bear witness, revealing a unity of outlook which impressed the other contracting parties.

The results of this vast negotiation are summed up elsewhere. (1) From the Community angle, their effect will be an approximate 35% reduction in the common customs tariff duties on industrial products and a reduction of up to 50% on certain products such as motor vehicles; thanks to the Community's insistence, this will also apply to the United States. The Kennedy round will also result in opening the Community wider to the markets of other European countries in particular, and it will lead non-member countries to recognize certain basic elements of the common agricultural policy.

On this last point, however, the results of the negotiations are more modest, and from the Community point of view this is to be regretted. The Community did not in fact win acceptance for its proposal on the organization of world markets in the main agricultural products — a world arrangement in respect of cereals, meat and milk products. World opinion was doubtless not yet ready for this. However, it should be remembered that this is only a postponement and that, after immediate stop-gap measures, lasting arrangements will soon have to be made in this matter.

Although the results, even on the industrial side, may sometimes seem to fall short of what might have been expected (the initial hypothesis having been a linear tariff reduction of 50%), it should be borne in mind, on the one hand, that the hopes which had to be abandoned on the way were much less high than in the previous negotiations, and on the other, that the concessions made concern a considerable volume of trade — approximately 40 000 millions dollars — and apply to products such as chemicals or steel which were the subject of very difficult discussions before remarkable agreements were reached. If we remember that not only the two major contracting parties, the United States and the Community, confronted each other in the general negotiations (and the press perhaps devoted too much space to the dialogue between them) but that more than forty interested parties were involved, it may be said that the successful conclusion of these years of discussions is a memorable event. It has moreover been hailed as such, not only by the economic circles directly concerned, but by the public at large, and it is of particular interest to note the attention paid to these negotiations by the people of our countries — even down to the most humble sectors of the population — from the point of view of national interests and those of the Community.

---

(1) A study of the results of the Kennedy round will be published in the next issue of the Bulletin, after the necessary legal formalities have been completed by the participants.

While it proved possible to reduce the tariffs applicable to countries outside Europe, it was also important for the Community to lower customs barriers between European countries, and in this respect the results are substantial. In 1963, the EEC Council agreed to develop the Community structure around two "pillars": internally, the organizations of agricultural markets and the common agricultural policy, and externally, the lowering of barriers. Among the Six, some countries were more interested in the first of these objectives and others in the second. However, the Community's undertaking to press forward the negotiations on both problems *pari passu* has been kept and this constitutes a twofold success.

It should also be emphasized on the agricultural side that an agreement was reached on the basic maximum and minimum prices of wheat, that food aid to developing countries to the tune of 4.5 million metric tons a year was agreed on, that certain industrialized countries offered substantial tariff reductions for tropical products (some of them to be applied immediately), that agreement was reached on the need for common measures to eliminate preference systems as far as possible, and that efforts to achieve implementation of the concessions to developing countries before the due date will continue.

The industrialized countries taking part stated their intention of continuing to examine how far they can widen access to their markets for these products, with their special characteristics, exported by developing countries.

True, the Kennedy round has not met all the expectations of the developing countries (stabilization of raw material prices, elimination of certain internal taxes, etc.) and all the trade problems of these countries will have to be discussed again soon in GATT and UNCTAD. It can however be claimed, as pointed out by Mr Wyndham White, Director-General of GATT, that all the contracting parties will be able to derive benefit from the Kennedy round.

There is also still much work to be done on detailed points resulting from the negotiations in general. The results will have to be incorporated in legal instruments and only when the participants have completed all the necessary legal and constitutional procedures will the detailed outcome be fully known.

I need not mention the increasingly intense discussions of the concluding months and the marathon of the final weeks and days. The ultimate success of the negotiations depended on agreement between the industrialized countries, and more precisely, on the final mutual concessions possible between the EEC, the United States and Great Britain, on agreement between the EEC and the Scandinavian countries and on the acceptance by Japan and Great Britain of the higher world price for wheat. All these conditions converged during the final day and each party had to make an effort in a different field: the Community had to accept an increase in the volume of food aid and to make certain additional concessions to the Americans on tobacco, cigarettes and animal fat, the United States had to relax its position on chemical products and the United Kingdom had to accept the reduction of specific duties on iron and steel products.

This package deal finally enabled the negotiations to be successfully concluded.

The Community saw its way clear to go beyond the ceiling of 4 million tons for food aid previously fixed and succeeded in convincing the Americans of the impossibility of making reductions on fats. The United States went almost all the way they were asked on chemical products. The United Kingdom



finally accepted a reduction of the specific duties on steel in the same way as the *ad valorem* duties. Thus the road to agreement was open. Meanwhile, the Community had solved the final difficulties with the Scandinavian countries by improving its offer to Denmark for cattle, to Norway for fish fillets and to the Scandinavian countries in general for paper.

There had already been an agreement in the preceding months on some very important problems, including cotton textiles (for which the agreement was linked with a three-year extension of the long-term international arrangement) and the tariff nomenclature for industrial goods (in particular engineering products, where the 50% reduction in duties was obtained subject to exceptions). The agreements reached in the concluding days rounded off the success of these difficult negotiations and, despite some withdrawals of concessions by the Scandinavian countries, made it possible to reach a general agreement.

Politically the Kennedy round was an exceptionally important factor in the cohesion of the Community: for the first time the EEC appeared as a single unit vis-à-vis non-member countries and was represented by a single negotiator, defending a jointly agreed position.

For the first time, too, the Community negotiated on an equal footing with the greatest economic power in the world. True, in many fields the Community is far from being the equal of the United States. However, in external trade it is equal, because in this field European economic integration is largely achieved.

The success of the Kennedy round represents a considerable strengthening of the Community, both internally and in the eyes of the world; this is cause for hope that, as it achieves the complete implementation of the Treaty of Rome, the Community will find the way to the unity of Europe, the guarantee and instrument of a peaceful world equilibrium.

# I. The United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark apply to join the European Communities

## The United Kingdom's application for membership

On 10 May 1967, Mr Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, addressed a letter to the President in office of the Council of the European Economic Community, M. Renaat van Elslande, whereby the United Kingdom applied to become a member of the European Economic Community, under the terms of Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome. The letter, which was handed the following morning to the President of the Council by Sir James Majoribanks, Head of the United Kingdom Mission to the European Communities, ran as follows:

"Mr President,

I have the honour, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to inform Your Excellency that the United Kingdom hereby applies to become a member of the European Economic Community under the terms of Article 237 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community. Please accept, Mr President, the assurance of my highest consideration."

Similar letters from Mr Harold Wilson were addressed to M. Antoine Wehenkel, President in office of the Special Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community, and M. Renaat van Elslande, as President in office of the Council of Ministers of the European Atomic Energy Community, containing the United Kingdom's application for membership of those two Communities. On 11 May, these letters were handed to the Presidents of the Councils by Sir James Majoribanks, who immediately afterwards handed copies of the three letters for information to M. Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, and to the Presidents of the other two Executives.

On receiving the letter from the British Prime Minister, the President of the Council declared that the United Kingdom's application was of historic significance for the future of Europe, adding that an application for membership from one of the most important states of Europe was obvious proof of the power of attraction exerted by the European Communities and of the success which the Community venture has already had and may be expected to have in the future. The President of the Councils also said that the time seemed to have come to give practical effect to the principle proclaimed by the Six in the preamble to the Treaty: "calling upon the other peoples of Europe who share their ideal to join in their efforts".

## Statement by Mr Harold Wilson in the House of Commons

On 2 May 1967, Mr Harold Wilson had made the following statement to the House of Commons: <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> For previous speeches by the Prime Minister and debates in the Commons, see Bulletins 4-67 and 5-67.

"Her Majesty's Government have today decided to make an application under Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome for membership of the European Economic Community and parallel applications for membership of the European Coal and Steel Community and Euratom.

As the House will recall, I stated on 10 November last that my right hon. Friend the Foreign Secretary and I would embark on "a series of discussions with each of the Heads of Government of the Six, for the purpose of establishing whether it appears likely that essential British and Commonwealth interests could be safeguarded if Britain were to accept the Treaty of Rome and join EEC. (...)

These exchanges have enabled us to identify the major issues which we, for our part, shall wish to see settled in the negotiations.

On the Treaty of Rome itself (...) we have throughout our discussions taken the view that, as I then said, "... the Treaty of Rome is not in itself or necessarily an impediment. There are anxieties ... but the Treaty need not be an obstacle if our problems can be dealt with satisfactorily, whether through adaptations of the arrangements made under the Treaty or in any other acceptable manner". In short, as I said then, "the Government would be prepared to accept the Treaty of Rome, subject to the necessary adjustments consequent upon the accession of a new member and provided that we receive satisfaction on the points about which we see difficulty". (...)

It is in this spirit that the Government intend to embark on the negotiations which must precede entry. The House will, I am sure, agree that they ought not to be unnecessarily complicated with lesser issues, many of which can be best dealt with after entry. It is our hope that the negotiations will be followed through swiftly, and will relate to the small number of really important issues which have been identified through our recent discussions, issues on which agreement should be reached if the House and the country are to be satisfied that essential British and Commonwealth interests will be safeguarded. (...)

As I have already made clear publicly, we must be realistic and recognise that the Community's agricultural policy is an integral part of the Community: we must come to terms with it. But the Government recognise that this policy would involve far-reaching changes in the structure of British agriculture. This will require suitable arrangements including an adequate transitional period, to enable the necessary adjustments to be made.

It is also the Government's view that the financial arrangements which have been devised to meet the requirements of the Community's agricultural policy as it exists today would, if applied to Britain as they now stand, involve an inequitable sharing of the financial cost and impose on our balance of payments an additional burden which we should not in fairness be asked to carry.

There are also highly important Commonwealth interests, mainly in the field of agriculture, for which it is our duty to seek safeguards in the negotiations. These include in particular the special problems of New Zealand and of Commonwealth sugar-producing countries, whose needs are at present safeguarded by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

(...)

Again, as the House knows, capital movements raise questions of special importance. Our discussions suggest that these can be dealt with by suitable arrangements.

(...)

But the Government's decision has been motivated by broader considerations of economic policy and still wider arguments. (...) Every hon. Member must make his own assessment of the economic consequences of not going into the Community and, in an age of wider economic groupings, of seeking to achieve and maintain viability outside.

But all of us are aware of the long-term potential for Europe, and therefore for Britain, of the creation of a single market of approaching 300 million people, with all the scope and incentive which this will provide for British industry, and of the enormous possibilities which an integrated strategy for technology, on a truly continental scale, can create. I am glad to say my right hon. Friend and I found that this concept has made a great impact throughout Europe.

But whatever the economic arguments, the House will realise that, as I have repeatedly made clear, the Government's purpose derives above all from our recognition that Europe is now faced with the opportunity of a great move forward in political unity and that we can — and indeed we must — play our full part in it.

We do not see European unity as something narrow or inward-looking. Britain has her own vital links, through the Commonwealth and in other ways, with other continents. So have other European countries.

Together we can ensure that Europe plays in world affairs the part which the Europe of today is not at present playing. For a Europe that fails to put forward its full economic strength will never have the political influence which I believe it could and should exert within the United Nations, within the Western Alliance, and as a means for effecting a lasting *détente* between East and West, and equally contributing, in ever fuller measure, to the solution of the world's North-South problem, to the needs of the developing world.

It is for all these reasons that we intend to pursue our application for membership with all the vigour and determination at our command."

During the debate which took place in the House of Commons from 8 to 10 May 1967, Mr Wilson repeated and amplified points he had made before and replied to Members' many questions and speeches. On 10 May, at the end of the three-day debate, the House of Commons approved the Government's decision to apply for membership of the Common Market. The motion was adopted by 488 votes to 62, a majority of 426. The Government decision was also supported by the great majority of Conservatives and Liberals; some 35 members of the Labour Party voted against. The total number of abstentions (including Conservatives) was about 80.

### Resolution of the European Parliament

At its session of 8-12 May, the European Parliament expressed unanimous support for the United Kingdom's entry into the three European Communities, provided that the letter and spirit of the Treaties of Paris and Rome were respected. In its resolution, the European Parliament said that the entry of the United Kingdom would help to strengthen the Communities and to promote subsequent progress towards the political union of the European peoples. <sup>(1)</sup>

---

<sup>(1)</sup> A report on this session of the Parliament will be given in the next issue of the Bulletin.

## Denmark's application for membership

On 11 May 1967, M. Tyge Dahlgaard, Minister of Trade and of European Integration in the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark, addressed a letter to M. Renaat van Elslande, Minister of European Affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium and President in office of the Council of the European Economic Community, in which he referred to Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome and requested that Denmark be admitted as a member of the European Economic Community.

The content of the letter was as follows:

“Mr President,

Referring to the Danish Government's note, dated 10 August 1961, concerning the admission of Denmark into the European Economic Community, and to Article 237 of the Treaty of 25 March 1957 establishing the European Economic Community, I have the honour, on behalf of the Danish Government, to request that Denmark be admitted to the European Economic Community as a member.

The Danish Government attaches the greatest importance to the negotiations to this end being resumed as soon as possible.

Please accept, Mr President, the assurance of my highest consideration.”

On the same date, two other letters were addressed and handed to M. Renaat van Elslande, President in office of the Council of the European Atomic Energy Community, and to M. Antoine Wehenkel, President in office of the Special Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community, with a view to Denmark's joining these two Communities.

The text of these letters was then handed by the acting *ad interim* of Denmark to M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission and to the High Authority and the Euratom Commission.

### Statement by M. Tyge Dahlgaard in the Danish Parliament, debate and vote in favour

On 3 May, M. Tyge Dahlgaard, speaking in the Danish Parliament, said: “... The Danish Government welcomes the British Government's decision. This decision opens the way to fresh progress towards the far-reaching European integration that has long been the aim of the European policy of the Danish Government. Consequently, the Government will seek to open negotiations as soon as possible for Denmark's membership of the European Communities. (...)

From every point of view, it is in Denmark's interest to take part in European integration. Denmark's prosperity has always been closely linked with that of other countries, especially of the countries that form part of the present groupings of European markets, and there are therefore weighty reasons in favour of Denmark's participating in an expanded European Community comprising most of the countries concerned in Europe.

The Government greatly hopes that our Nordic neighbours will join us in this enterprise. In accordance with the recommendation of the Nordic Council in Helsinki, it is important for the Danish Government to maintain the free Nordic market. The Government intends to continue its contacts on the subject with the Governments of the other Nordic countries in future. (...)”

The Danish Prime Minister made further speeches in the Parliament on 10 and 11 May. A debate took place on Denmark's application for membership, and in the evening of 11 May the Folketing authorized the Government to resume negotiations with the EEC, by 150 votes to 20 (Popular Socialists), with one abstention.

### Ireland's application for membership

On 10 May 1967, Mr John Lynch, Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland, addressed a letter to M. Renaat van Elslande, Minister of European Affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium and President in office of the Council of the European Economic Community; referring to Ireland's application for membership dated 31 July 1961, he requested, on behalf of his Government, that negotiations be opened on Ireland's application for membership of the Community under Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome.

This letter ran as follows:

"Excellency,

I have the honour, on behalf of my Government, to refer to Ireland's application for membership of the European Economic Community pursuant to Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome which was made in a letter addressed by my predecessor to the President in office of the Council of the Community on 31 July 1961. In that letter my predecessor affirmed, and I wish to repeat on behalf of the Government now in office, that the Irish Government fully share the ideals which inspired the parties to the Treaty and accept the aims of the Community as set out therein, as well as the action proposed to achieve those aims.

In response to the application of the Irish Government, the Council, in the course of its session of 22-23 October 1962, agreed unanimously to the opening of negotiations on Ireland's application for membership. The date for the opening of the negotiations was to be fixed by agreement. The suspension in January 1963 of the British negotiations created a situation in which it was not practicable to take further steps in pursuance of the Council's decision of October 1962.

Notwithstanding the disappointment occasioned by these developments, the Irish Government remained convinced that, in time, progress towards the enlargement of the Community in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty of Rome would be resumed. They continued, therefore, to direct their policy, both domestically and in the field of external relations, with full regard to the requirements of membership of the Community and to the desirability of reviving Ireland's application as soon as favourable circumstances presented themselves. Recent developments encourage the Irish Government to believe that the time is now opportune to propose to the Council of the Community the resumption of consideration of Ireland's application. I have the honour, therefore, to request the agreement of the Council to the fixing of an early date convenient to the Governments of the Member States for the opening of negotiations on Ireland's application for membership of the Community pursuant to Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome.

In considering this request, the Council will recall that in the course of his statement on 18 January 1962, to Ministers of the Governments of the Member States, my predecessor mentioned that because of the close inter-relationship of the economy of Ireland and that of the United Kingdom, and the vital interest of Ireland in agricultural

trade, the Irish Government hoped that the discussions for the admission of Ireland to the Community would be brought to completion at the same time as those for the United Kingdom. On the same occasion it was indicated that the Irish Government would greatly appreciate being granted the opportunity of following closely the course of discussions with the United Kingdom and other countries on matters of concern to Ireland and of having their views taken into account before decisions are reached. The conclusion in December 1965 of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area Agreement is an added reason for urging the considerations in favour of concurrent negotiations.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration."

Two other letters were addressed to M. Renaat van Elslande, as President in office of the Council of the European Atomic Energy Community, and to M. Antoine Wehenkel, as President in office of the Special Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community, with a view to Ireland's joining these two Communities.

The text of these letters was then handed to the EEC Commission and to the High Authority and the Euratom Commission.

#### **Statement by the Prime Minister in the Irish Parliament**

On 11 May 1967, the Irish Prime Minister made a speech in Parliament in which he said that the final objective must be to complete the political unity of Europe, and that it was vital that Ireland should join the European Community at the same time as the United Kingdom and that the negotiations should take place concurrently with those on the United Kingdom's application. Speaking of the Irish Government's main concerns, he said that he hoped satisfactory transitional arrangements would be made for industry and that the common agricultural policy would ensure outlets for exports at stable and remunerative prices, particularly for wheat, beet sugar, bacon and horticultural products. The transitional measures to be adopted for British agriculture were of vital importance, and the Irish Government hoped that its views on the subject would be taken into consideration even before those measures were decided upon.

## II. Implementation of the Treaty on the merger of the Institutions

The failure of the Governments of the Member States to agree on the composition of the single Commission of the European Communities has meant that the Treaty merging the Institutions has not yet come into force more than two years after its signing (8 April 1965). Under these circumstances, M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, has informed the Chancellor of the Federal German Government, M. Kurt Kiesinger, that he does not wish to stand for election as first President of the single Commission. President Hallstein also said that he had never envisaged being a Vice-President or member of this Commission. The text of the President's letter is given below.

Rennerod, 5 May 1967  
Dr Kurt Kiesinger,  
Federal Chancellor,  
Bonn

Your Excellency,

State Secretary Lahr was good enough yesterday to inform my Chief Executive Assistant in Brussels of the state of the merger of the European Community institutions and the nomination matters connected with it. I am grateful to the Federal Government for this information. It seems to me decisive as regards all those elements of the solution envisaged whose implementation requires my co-operation.

I therefore consider it proper that I should inform you and the Federal Government of the conclusions which result for me from a situation which is now sufficiently clarified.

I therefore hope you will understand if I request that no further action be taken to nominate me as first President of the single Commission of the European Communities. I have two reasons for wishing this.

There are serious fundamental political and legal objections to the curtailing of the term of office of the President of the European Executive by personal agreement between the Governments of the Member States and the intended candidate for the post. I consider that they outweigh the reasons which might be put forward for such curtailment. The binding provision in the merger treaty concerning the period of office of the President is, like the provision on the period of office of the members, one of the guarantees of the independence of the Commission. Any failure to observe this imperative provision would create a dangerous precedent.

In addition there is a practical consideration. I believe I am correctly interpreting the intention of those member Governments putting forward my nomination as first President of the single Commission if I attribute their attitude to the wish that I should pass on in a lasting form to the single Commission the lessons learned in my nine-and-a-half years as President of the EEC Commission. However, in view of the long-term nature of the work of the European Executive, there can be no question of fulfilling this wish between 1 July and 31 December 1967, a period which will in fact be further considerably shortened by the summer and Christmas holidays.



I have never considered the idea of being a member or Vice-President of the single Commission. Nor do I do so today. I wish to say this for the sake of completeness of the record.

Allow me, Your Excellency, to conclude with the expression of my sincere gratitude for the goodwill and confidence shown by the successive Governments of the Federal Republic in dealing with this matter. I beg you also to convey my thanks to the Governments of the EEC Member States which have supported the Federal Government's attitude on the question.

(signed) Walter Hallstein

At a special meeting on 8 May 1967, the Commission approved the wording of the following telegram which M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, sent to President Hallstein:

"On behalf of my colleagues and myself I would like to assure you of our heartfelt sympathy after the decision you have taken. Nevertheless, the Commission regrets that the Communities should be deprived of your authority and experience at a time when they will have to solve particularly numerous and complex problems, both internally and externally. At the same time the Commission has asked me to assure you that we understand the considerations of a higher order which have guided you. As in the past and in the most difficult times, you may count on the confidence, solidarity and sincere friendship of all your colleagues."

#### Statement by M. Marjolin

M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, announced to his colleagues of the Commission on 17 May 1967 that for personal reasons he had informed the French Government that he did not wish his mandate to be renewed in the future single Commission.

# III. Internal activities

## ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

### Customs matters

#### Tariff quotas

1. On 19 April <sup>(1)</sup> the Commission, acting under Protocol IX to the List G Agreement, granted Germany for 1967 a tariff quota of 40 tons at 2.8% duty for imports from non-member countries of pure silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale (CCT heading ex 50.04).

On the same date the Commission, acting under Protocol XI to the List G Agreement, increased from 1 940 to 3 500 tons the tariff quota granted Italy for 1967 in respect of ferrochromium containing not more than 0.10% by weight of carbon and more than 30% but not more than 90% by weight of chromium (over-refined ferrochromium) (CCT heading ex 73.02 E I). This extra quota of 1 560 tons attracts a 2% duty.

### The Economic and Social Committee

2. On 27 April the Committee rendered its opinion on the Commissions' proposal for a Council decision on the formalities required by Member States in trade with each other.

The Committee felt that, over and above its psychological importance, a ban on these formalities would have the useful effect of facilitating imports and exports within the Community. It requested that certain sensitive products originating in non-member countries and previously subject to quota be excepted from the general prohibition contained in Article 1 of the proposed decision. The Committee thought it would be advisable to give the Commission power to grant waivers to the general prohibition so that it could deal with exceptional situations calling for rapid solutions.

## COMPETITION

### Pharmaceutical products

3. On 13 March the Parliament unanimously adopted an opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' laws concerning permitted colouring matters in branded pharmaceuticals.

After expressing its satisfaction at the submission of this proposal, the Parliament requested that its scope should be extended to medicinal preparations in general and that the extension of its scope to the veterinary field should be examined without delay.

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 85, 3 May 1967.

It also wanted the colouring matters listed in Annex II to the directive deleted, since there was insufficient information about their long-term effects on the human organism. Generally speaking, the Parliament hoped that only such colouring agents as were essential to the interests of the patient would be authorized.

## Application of Articles 101 and 102

4. A meeting with the representatives of the Member States was held on 16 February in order to consult, under the terms of Article 102, on the measures envisaged in the Netherlands regarding countervailing charges on imports and refunds on exports. The Commission is now studying what action might be taken in this matter.

On 10 April the Commission consulted the representatives of the Member States under the terms of Article 101 with a view to finding means of eliminating distortions of competition brought about by the seventeenth German law amending the turnover-tax law. The Commission is at present studying the conclusions to be drawn from this consultation.

## State aids

### Aids to the food industry: Change in aids granted under Regulation No. 19 in respect of cereal-based goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty

5. Following the proposal of 13 May 1965 <sup>(1)</sup> on the modification of aids granted in conformity with Article 23(4) of Council Regulation No. 19, all the Member States concerned forwarded their comments to the Commission. Three — Belgium, France and Luxembourg — have undertaken to act on the Commission's proposal, but no such intention can be deduced from the observations made by the German and Dutch Governments. In respect of Germany and the Netherlands, the Commission therefore instituted on 30 November 1966 the procedure laid down in the first paragraph of Article 93(2) of the Treaty. These two Member States having failed to modify their attitude before expiry of the time-limit granted them, the Commission, on 23 March 1967, adopted two decisions <sup>(2)</sup> requiring the German and Dutch Governments, by 1 May 1967 at the latest, to amend the aids in question in accordance with the Commission proposal of 13 May 1965 and in such a way that these aids to processing no longer affect the price of the final products or that equivalent aid be granted in respect of competing goods imported from other Member States.

## Taxation

### Harmonization of excise duties

6. The working party on indirect taxes other than turnover tax met in Brussels on 12 April for an initial examination of the problems of harmonizing taxes on beer.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 8-65, Ch. II, sec. 14.

<sup>(2)</sup> See official gazette No. 69, 12 April 1967.

The working party examined the following possible approaches to the problem:

- a) Abolition of excise duties and levying of TVA (at a normal rate only);
- b) Incorporation of the excise duties in TVA (TVA at a higher rate for beer);
- c) Retention and harmonization of the excise duties, charged along with TVA at normal or reduced rate.

## FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

### Free movement of workers

7. As desired by the Consultative Committee, the Commission is organizing a series of meetings on the free movement of workers within the Community for representatives of management and labour. The basis for discussion at these meetings is the provisions of Regulation No. 38/64.

The first of the meetings — to discuss the problems connected with free movement from the workers' angle — was arranged for the trade unions on 11 and 12 April. A second meeting — dealing with the same problems as seen by the employers — will be held on 1 and 2 June.

After an address by M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group, reports were presented by Mme Baduel-Glorioso of the CISL for Italy, M. Henkelmann of the DGB for Germany, M. Kuylen of the ACV for Belgium, M. Tran of the CGT/FO for France and M. Willems of the NVV for the Netherlands. The detailed and lively discussions between management and labour representatives on recruiting, placing and integrating foreign workers in Community countries which followed the introduction of each report gave a general picture of the attitude of the various workers' organizations, both national and regional, to current problems in this field.

### Economic and Social Committee

8. The Economic and Social Committee has issued its opinion on the proposal for a first Council directive for the co-ordination of laws and regulations governing access to and exercise of activities in the direct insurance business other than life assurance.

The amendments proposed relate chiefly to the margin of solvency which the Commission has laid down for insurance companies and the possibility of flexible adaptation of businesses to the new regulations.

## ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

### Short-term economic policy

Quarterly Survey of the economic situation in the Community

9. The Commission has published its first Quarterly Survey of the economic situation in the Community for 1967.

The Survey describes the main features of the economic situation of the Community and of the various member countries during the last few months of 1966 and the first quarter of 1967. It also deals with the outlook for economic development up to the end of 1967. Annexed to the Survey are the text of an opinion concerning the economic budgets for 1966 which was adopted by the Short-term Economic Policy Committee at its meeting of 6 and 7 February 1967, and the annual study of the trends in wages, productivity and wage costs in industry in the Community countries, the United States and the United Kingdom.

At the turn of the year economic activity in the Community was increasing at a quieter pace than previously.

True, demand from abroad was expanding at roughly the same pace as in the preceding months; in the fourth quarter of 1966, the value of visible exports to non-member countries was again up a good 8% on the corresponding period in 1965.

As against this, the growth of internal demand in money terms slowed down further. Thus, the trend of gross fixed asset formation was probably at best only very slightly upwards, and the contribution made by investment in stocks was also hardly worth mentioning. The growth of private consumers' expenditure also eased appreciably.

Internal supply seems to have increased relatively little. At any rate, industrial production measured by the adjusted index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities showed no advance between the third and fourth quarters of 1966. The gross index in the fourth quarter was only 3.5% higher than a year earlier; this was due primarily to an unmistakable slackening in the industrial production of the Federal Republic of Germany. But growth continued in the branches of industry not covered by the index and in services.

In most member countries pressure on the labour markets eased in varying degree, partly because of the way the general economic situation was developing, partly because of a strong increase in the labour force; the rise in unemployment was particularly rapid in the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Although the rise in the Community's total internal demand was levelling off, imports of goods from non-member countries speeded up slightly in the fourth quarter — partly as a result of sharply expanding food imports; this value was 3% up on the last quarter of 1965, when it had already been very high. Since, however, exports continued to expand even more rapidly, the Community's balance of visible trade improved. In the fourth quarter the deficit, which had totalled about 360 million u.a. <sup>(1)</sup> in the same quarter of 1965, disappeared; the current balance of payments as a whole will again have improved correspondingly. The balance of capital transactions on the other hand seems to have closed with a deficit. The fact that the official gold and foreign exchange reserves of the member countries went up by a good 200 million u.a. in the last three months of 1966 was very largely attributable to the usual temporary deterioration in the net foreign exchange position of the commercial banks.

In the period under review visible trade between the member countries expanded rather faster than in the previous months, mainly as a result of relatively heavy imports by France and Italy. On an import basis its year-to-year growth rate in terms of value was about 6.5%.

The price rise in the Community as a whole has slackened further, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany and to a lesser degree in the Benelux countries; in France

---

<sup>(1)</sup> 1 u.a. = 1 unit of account = 0.888671 gm. of fine gold = US \$1 at the official exchange rate.

and Italy, on the other hand, there was some further, if limited, acceleration in the pace at which prices were rising.

With regard to the outlook for the Community as a whole until the end of 1967, the Commission considers it reasonable to expect that economic expansion will continue. The rate of expansion, however, may well remain quite slow until the middle of the year or beyond.

Demand from abroad, particularly from the United States, will probably lose something of its momentum.

Internal demand in money terms will probably also be less dynamic in the coming months, and even if its expansion speeds up, as it may in the second half of the year, this will not prevent its total growth for 1967 being smaller than it was in 1966. This applies particularly to gross fixed asset formation despite the quite considerable further advances made in Italy and France, as there is in the Federal Republic of Germany still a tendency for the time being for business activity to slacken. Private consumers' expenditure, too, will probably expand at a relatively quiet pace — again mainly because the trend in the Federal Republic of Germany and, to a less marked extent, in the Benelux countries will continue to be weak at least until mid-year. Still, the increase in the volume of consumption in 1967 could be almost the same as in the previous year.

Internal supply in the Community will rise further, but at first the rise is likely to be fairly small. The growth of industrial production might not pick up before the second half of 1967, and in any case its growth rate for the full year will probably be lower than in 1966 (3-4%, compared with 5%). With continuing, if perhaps somewhat slower expansion in the branches not covered in the index of production, and provided agricultural output is normal, a rise in the real gross Community product of 3.5-4% between 1966 and 1967 can probably be expected.

The quieter trend of aggregate demand in the Community will doubtless be reflected in a relatively weak expansion of imports from non-member countries. But since — as mentioned — the growth of exports will also lose momentum, the deficit on visible trade for the full year 1967 could be roughly the same as in 1966.

Except in France and Italy the price rise will probably again level off to some extent, even though in several member countries forces leading to cost inflation will still be felt. In Belgium and the Netherlands particularly prices will none the less continue to rise at a relatively rapid pace.

In its Survey, the Commission stresses that the forecast this time is fraught with special factors of uncertainty, not only because it is particularly difficult to determine how factors influenced by the climate of opinion, such as the propensity to invest and save, will develop in the coming phase of the economic cycle, but also because they depend on the validity of the basic assumptions made concerning economic policy — a sphere in which a number of changes are being made or have been announced.

In most member countries the task of short-term economic policy is, in the Commission's view, to give rapid and effective support to real economic growth or to set it moving again without going so far as to inhibit the further action of the forces making for price stabilization. The Commission considers that action on the lines of the Council recommendation of 22 December 1966 will best fulfil these requirements.

## **Budget Policy Committee**

10. The Budget Policy Committee held its 7th session on 12 April 1967 in Brussels with M. Marzano in the chair. It renewed the powers of its officers: M. Marzano was unanimously re-elected Chairman and M. Korff and M. Ilegems Vice-Chairmen. The Committee then examined the budgetary structures of France and Italy on the basis of the 1967 budgets.

## **Panel of Experts on Economic Budgets**

11. The Panel met in Brussels on 10 April 1967 to examine the initial forecasts on the world economic situation and economic developments in the Community countries in 1968. To obtain optimum coherence of forecasts, the experts made a comparative examination of those provided by the various member countries and the Commission on the development of external trade.

The time-table for drawing up the preliminary economic budgets for 1968 was fixed. They are to be sent to the Commission by 15 May 1967. Before they are forwarded by the Commission to the Short-term Economic Policy Committee, the Panel of Experts will examine them at a meeting towards mid-June 1967.

## **Medium-term Economic Policy Committee**

12. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 20th meeting on 18 April 1967. In the presence of M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission and President of the Agriculture Group, it discussed agricultural policy problems. It also began an examination of the preliminary draft of the second Community programme.

At its meeting on 7 April 1967 the Working Party for structural policy by industries adopted its report to the Committee on industrial structure problems.

## **Panel of Experts on Petroleum and Natural Gas**

13. At a short meeting in Brussels on 19 April 1967 the Panel held a preparatory discussion for the meeting of the OECD Special Committee for Oil in Paris on 27 and 28 April 1967.

The Panel also prepared a draft recommendation to the Member States on the application of the protocol on imports into the Community of petroleum products refined in the Netherlands Antilles.

The Panel regretted that there was no common definition of origin for petroleum products, which was an obstacle to free circulation in this field.

## **The Economic and Social Committee**

14. On 27 April 1967 the Committee rendered its annual opinion on the short-term economic situation in the Community, on the basis of statements by M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, to the European Parliament on 2 February 1967 and to

the Committee itself on 22 February 1967, and of the Commission's fourth Quarterly Survey of the economic situation in the Community.

As regards the trend of the economy in 1966, the Committee shared M. Marjolin's views. On the other hand it considered that the general analysis in the fourth Quarterly Survey, concerning the rate of growth in the Community as a whole, did not sufficiently stress that in most member countries there was a slowdown in the final months of 1966 due to a more moderate expansion of private consumer demand, while the growth of gross fixed asset formation was also limited.

With regard to the trend forecasts for 1967, the growth rates anticipated by the Commission in its fourth Quarterly Survey for 1966 seemed too high to the Committee, in particular for France and Belgium.

In the Community as a whole, the Committee noted that, generally speaking, there would be under-employment and unemployment in some branches as a result of the difficulties persisting in the construction sector as well as a slowdown in the growth of household incomes.

The Committee considered that the objective of stabilizing costs and prices announced by the Commission should continue to be a major concern of those responsible for short-term economic policy, but took the view that in the present situation expansion and full employment should also be among the foremost objectives of any economic policy. It considered that in view of the prevailing conditions (production potential of the Community under-utilized, adequate raw material and energy supplies, favourable balance-of-payments situation) the action taken should ensure that the expansion of the Community as a whole was continued without disturbance to fundamental balance. Such action should aim at increasing both private and public productive investments.

The Committee stressed in particular the need to maintain the competitiveness of the Community's production potential. It emphasized in conclusion that a slowdown of Community economic activity might cause the States to fall back on themselves and return to a protectionism which was already becoming apparent. The Committee therefore considered that, even if it were premature to introduce measures uniformly applicable in all Member States, the economic policy of each of them had to be co-ordinated and that this could only be done by increasingly close co-operation at Community level.

## COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### Council sessions of 10-11 April and 17-18 April 1967

15. Two Council sessions on agriculture were held in April 1967.

The session of 10-11 April 1967 was mainly concerned with transitional measures for the application of common prices and with certain matters relating to the proposed regulation on the common organization of the cereals market.

At its session of 17-18 April 1967, the Council continued its discussions on these points, adopted a resolution embodying certain parts of the regulation on the common organization of the market in cereals, and reached final agreement on the regulation on transitional measures for the application of common prices in the cereals sector (details are given below).



In its deliberations on the principal general problems raised by the regulations on the organization of markets at the single-market stage, the Council tackled certain institutional questions. It stressed the importance of efficient and expeditious management of the agricultural market in the final stage, and agreed to consider how this might best be achieved.

With regard to the market organization for pigmeat, the Council turned its special attention to market intervention measures, with a view to finding a flexible solution to attenuate the sharp fluctuations of the pig cycle. A procedure that could be brought into play as soon as prices reached a certain level — which would have to be determined — was thought advisable. Under such a procedure, decisions would be taken on whether or not to intervene, how to intervene and in respect of what products, taking into account the economic and financial aspects of pigmeat production. In addition, the Commission was invited to study problems relating to the structure of production.

The Council also examined problems arising from the proposed regulation on the co-ordination and unification of Member States' import arrangements in respect of fruit and vegetables from non-member countries. It was agreed that certain improvements ought to be made to the reference price system, particularly to speed up the application of the countervailing charge and render it more effective.

Lastly, the Council recognized the importance of establishing a Community policy on public health in the shortest possible time and agreed to give a decision in the near future on the document which the Commission plans to submit, setting out the basic principles of a Community policy in this field.

## Common organization of agricultural markets

### Cereals and rice

16. By the resolution adopted at its session of 17-18 April 1967, the Council decided that, from 1968, the marketing year for all cereals should begin on 1 August. It also laid down the starting date, number and amount of monthly increases in threshold prices for barley and maize: number of increases, 8; starting date, 1 October; amount, 0.75 u.a. per ton. With regard to intervention prices, the Council decided as follows:

- i) Barley: number of increases, 8; starting date, 1 October; amount of increase, 0.75 u.a. per ton.
- ii) Maize: number of increases, 7; starting date, 1 November; amount of increase, 0.93 u.a. for November and December, and a progression of 0.93 u.a. per month for January to May.

The Council also agreed to fix, each marketing year, the amount of compensation to be paid for home-grown maize remaining in stock at the end of the marketing year in the surplus production areas.

It was decided that the transitional measures in respect of flour would be valid for three months, on the understanding that the levies for the first two months are reduced by half during the third month.

On 23 March 1967, the Commission adopted two decisions:

- i) Concerning modification of aids granted by the Netherlands for the processing of certain cereals into foodstuffs for human consumption; <sup>(1)</sup>

---

(1) See official gazette No. 69, 12 April 1967.

ii) Concerning modification of the aid granted by Germany for the processing of durum wheat into foodstuffs for human consumption. (1)

On 29 March 1967, the Commission adopted a decision determining the arithmetical mean of the cif prices and free-at-frontier prices for cereals and broken rice for April 1967. (2)

On 17 April 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation to preclude the diversion of trade that could occur when the threshold prices for rice in the non-producer Member States are raised on 1 May 1967. (3) (Under Council Regulation No. 180/66/CEE of 15 November 1966, threshold prices for rice in the non-producer Member States will be raised, on 1 May 1967, from the present level of 16.20 u.a. per 100 kg to 17.20 u.a. per 100 kg, in order to bring them closer to the common threshold price applicable from 1 September 1967.)

In view of this increase, and other things being equal, the rate of levy on rice imported from non-member countries before 1 May will be more favourable than that for rice imported after this date. It would be detrimental to the market in the rice-producing Member States if rice thus imported before 1 May were to be immediately re-exported to these States without any differentiation of the intra-Community levy according to whether the goods were imported before or after the change in price.

The new regulation therefore provides that the free-at-frontier price applicable on 30 April for products imported into the non-producer Member States before 1 May will be maintained for a further two months in respect of rice exported from these States to the producer States.

## Milk and milk products

17. On 7 April 1967, the Council adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 68/67/CEE with regard to the measures to be applied by France and Italy in respect of prices for milk and milk products in the 1967/68 milk year. (4) This regulation follows the entry into force of the French target price for the 1967/68 milk year, valid from 10 April 1967. The prices applicable for the 1966/67 milk year had been extended until that date. The increase in the target price made it necessary to amend Regulation No. 68/67/CEE to allow for the effect that the increase in the French target price would have on threshold prices. Moreover, it was necessary to implement the previous decision to align the Italian threshold prices on the French as regards products in Groups 6 and 10 (cheeses of the Roquefort and St. Paulin types).

By a regulation adopted on 10 April 1967, the Commission laid down that the refund applicable in special cases to exports of certain preserved products to non-member countries should remain valid until the end of the 1967/68 milk year. (5) As certain exports contracted for in response to calls for tender will not be effected until after the end of the period of validity originally fixed for the refund, this period had to be extended until 1 April 1968, the date on which the common prices will enter into force necessitating revision of the whole set of regulations on milk and milk products.

(1) See official gazette No. 69, 12 April 1967.

(2) Ibid. No. 70, 13 April 1967.

(3) Ibid. No. 75, 19 April 1967.

(4) Ibid. No. 67, 8 April 1967.

(5) Ibid. No. 69, 12 April 1967.

On 31 March 1967, the Commission adopted two decisions:

- i) Fixing the maximum compensatory amounts for exports of milk products from the Netherlands and the maximum subsidies for imports into the Netherlands; <sup>(1)</sup>
- ii) Fixing the maximum compensatory amounts for exports of butter from Luxembourg and the maximum subsidy for imports of butter into Luxembourg. <sup>(1)</sup>

These two decisions were taken under Article 10 of Regulation No. 13/64/CEE, which says that "each Member State shall be entitled, when milk products are exported to Member States, to charge a compensatory amount not exceeding the incidence of national aids on the price of such products, provided that such Member State grants on imports of the same products from the other Member States a subsidy not exceeding the compensatory amount referred to above". As the Netherlands and Luxembourg had availed themselves of this possibility, it was necessary to fix the compensatory amounts for exports and the subsidies for imports valid for each of these two Member States for the 1967/68 milk year.

On 7, 14 and 21 April 1967, the Commission adopted four decisions fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade and trade with non-member countries in the milk and milk products sector. <sup>(2)</sup>

### Eggs and poultry

18. On 12 April 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation fixing the standard coefficients to be applied to certain products in the poultry-meat sector for the purpose of calculating the refunds on exports to non-member countries for the period from 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1965. <sup>(3)</sup>

On 18 April 1967, the Commission adopted two regulations:

- i) Amending the supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell; <sup>(4)</sup>
- ii) Abolishing the supplementary amount for slaughtered guinea-fowl. <sup>(4)</sup>

Under the first of these Regulations (No. 76/67/CEE), the supplementary amounts are now fixed as follows:

- i) 0.225 u.a. per kg for imports of shell eggs originating in Hungary, Rumania and Israel,
- ii) 0.150 u.a. per kg for imports of shell eggs originating in other non-member countries.

### Fruit and vegetables

19. On 26 April 1967, the Commission adopted four regulations fixing the reference prices applicable until 30 April 1968 for plums, peaches, tomatoes grown in the open and cherries. <sup>(5)</sup>

---

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 70, 13 April 1967.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid. No. 73, 15 April 1967; *ibid.* No. 77, 22 April 1967; *ibid.* No. 85, 3 May 1967.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid. No. 72, 14 April 1967.

<sup>(4)</sup> Ibid. No. 75, 19 April 1967.

<sup>(5)</sup> Ibid. No. 83, 28 April 1967.

## Oils and fats: olive oil

20. On 13 and 27 April 1967, the Commission adopted two regulations fixing levies in the olive oil sector. <sup>(1)</sup>

On 18 April 1967, the Council adopted a regulation extending Regulation No. 163/66/CEE laying down conditions for the issue of import and export licences for olive oil. <sup>(2)</sup> The Council decided to change the expiry date from 30 April 1967 to 30 June 1967.

## Community information for purposes of the common agricultural policy

### Information service on farm accounts

21. The Community Committee on the collection of information on farm accounts held its 11th meeting on 27 April 1967.

At this meeting, the Committee adopted its Standing Orders.

In accordance with Article 20 of Regulation No. 79/65/CEE, the Committee has been consulted on the lists of farms in the Netherlands and Belgium which are to start keeping their accounts on 1 May; these lists were drawn up by the Regional Committees in the countries concerned. The delegates from the Member States where the farms to keep accounts are at present being selected informed the Committee of the progress made so far.

### Competition in agriculture

22. In April the Commission, acting under Article 93(2) of the Treaty, submitted its comments on the Italian Law No. 910 concerning Green Plan No. 2 and on aids to be granted to the fisheries sector in the Netherlands.

The Commission made certain comments regarding the implementation of Green Plan No. 2 and, as regards some provisions, asked to be informed, before the proposed aids are granted, either of the criteria for their application or of the cases in which they will be applied. Otherwise the Commission had no objection to the entry into force of Law No. 910.

The Commission had no particular observations to make concerning the proposed aids to fisheries in the Netherlands, subject to certain reservations as to the period for which they are to be granted and to quality standards that must be met in order to qualify for some of them.

### Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

23. At its session of 25-27 April 1967, the Economic and Social Committee rendered the following opinions on proposed directives concerning agriculture:

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 72, 14 April 1967.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid. No. 77, 22 April 1967.

i) Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the marketing of material for the vegetative propagation of grape-vines.

The Committee endorsed the proposed directive, subject to certain amendments, the most important of which concerns the cultural value of vines.

The Committee considered that the Commission ought to find a solution to the problem of the protection of the cultural value before 1 January 1970 since this might otherwise be jeopardized by the free movement of vine seedlings. In particular, it thought that the common catalogue of varieties of vine seedlings should specify the particular wine-growing areas for which each variety was suited.

ii) Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on measures to combat San Jose scale.

The Committee endorsed the Commission's proposal to harmonize Member States' legislation on measures to combat plant pests — in this case, San Jose scale, a parasite which attacks fruit trees in extensive areas of the Community.

When giving its general comments, however, the Committee drew the Commission's attention to the need for the directive on San Jose scale to be supplemented by the harmonization of the legislation of Member States concerning the specific methods to be used.

The Committee also considered that public and Community action should be envisaged where the plant pest directives prove to be inadequate to maintain productivity in agriculture. This means:

a) When farm incomes throughout a certain area are seriously threatened by pests and by the measures that have to be taken to deal with them;

b) In the field of research into methods of combating pests and the development of such measures.

## COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

### Application of the consultation procedure of 21 March 1962

24. In pursuance of the Council decision of 21 March 1962 instituting a consultation procedure between Member States, the Belgian Government has notified the Commission of the Royal Decree of 1 March 1967 amending the regulation annexed to the Regent's Decree of 20 September 1947 defining the general conditions relating to public bus services, special bus services and motor coach services, and of the Ministerial Decree of 1 March 1967 concerning checks on driving hours in vehicles used by coach services.

After consultation with the Member States on 20 March 1967, the Commission rendered its opinion on the provisions in question on 7 April. <sup>(1)</sup> It pointed out that the two decrees are to some extent an improvement on the previous situation and acceptable as a transitional solution until such time as the Council adopts Community regulations based on its proposal of 27 July 1966. This lays down standards which, generally speaking, correspond more closely to road safety requirements.

---

(1) See official gazette No. 74, 17 April 1967.

On 5 April 1966, the Commission addressed an opinion to the Luxembourg Government concerning the draft grand ducal regulation, submitted to the Commission by the Luxembourg Government on 3 March 1967; under this regulation licences will be required for international road transport of passengers and freight for hire or reward. <sup>(1)</sup> The Commission noted that this draft regulation, laying down the skills required of those wishing to engage in this type of transport, brings the Luxembourg regulations governing access to the profession of road carrier somewhat closer to the general principles at present accepted under the common transport policy. This being so, the Commission had no objection to these proposals.

However, the Commission drew the Luxembourg Government's attention to the fact that it is considering submitting Community proposals to the Council, both in this field and as regards the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment.

25. On 14 April 1967 in pursuance of the Council decision of 28 February 1966 instituting a consultation procedure concerning investments, the Commission discussed the following motorway projects with the Member States:

Breda - Belgian frontier (towards Antwerp)

Brussels - Malines - Antwerp - Dutch frontier (towards Breda)

Metz - German frontier (towards Saarbrücken)

East Saarbrücken - French frontier

Roquebrune - Menton - Italian frontier

Ponte San Luigi (French frontier) - Savona

Aachen - Dutch frontier

These projects had been notified by the French, German, Italian and Dutch Governments.

The detailed discussions that took place on the technical features of the proposed motorways, their profitability and the synchronization of the work, showed how the various programmes could be more effectively co-ordinated.

### Transport costs

26. The Committee of Government experts assisting the Commission in its studies of transport costs met in Brussels on 19 and 20 April 1967. It examined the Commission's proposal for a study of the provisional unification of infrastructure expenditure accounts. Although agreeing with the principle of unification, the Committee did not consider that it could be put into effect as early as 1 January 1968, in view of the great amount of preparatory work that would be necessary at national level. This problem will be examined further in the light of the replies that the Government departments will have meanwhile sent in response to a detailed questionnaire drawn up by the Commission.

With the aid of written and oral statements by the various delegations, the Committee also discussed which particular taxes should be considered when determining the additional tax burden imposed on transport as compared with the general system. This problem is linked with the study of how infrastructure costs are covered which the

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 73, 15 April 1967.

Commission is to carry out in pursuance of a Council decision, and it was agreed that there should be direct contacts between the Commission's staff and the national delegations in order to examine it further.

The Committee then turned to the question of the studies of particular cases called for by a decision of the Council. It agreed that everything should be done to expedite these as much as possible: the delegations would submit concrete proposals on the cases they are thinking of studying, and these would be co-ordinated by the Committee. It was emphasized that this solution in no way affected the Council's power to amend, on a proposal from the Commission, and in the light of lessons learned from the pilot survey at present in progress, the arrangements for the studies of particular cases.

## Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee

27. On 26 April 1967, the Economic and Social Committee rendered its opinion on a communication from the Commission to the Council concerning the UNIR plan and the control of capacity in inland water transport. The Committee endorsed the regulations envisaged by the Commission, on certain conditions. In particular, it considered unlikely that any regulations to control capacity would be really effective so long as vessels from non-member countries sailing on Community waterways could escape them. The Committee also considered it essential to extend the scope of the regulations to cover all waterways within the Community and recommended that equal treatment should be guaranteed to all enterprises engaged in inland water transport, in order to avoid distortions of competition.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### Social security for migrant workers

28. The Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers held its 84th session in Brussels on 6 and 7 April 1967.

It continued its examination of Annex V of Regulation No. 3 revised, which concerns concordance of the definitions of disablement in the legislation of Member States. As the other Annexes to the proposed revised version no longer present any important problems, the Administrative Committee will shortly be able to submit proposals to the EEC Commission for the supplementary regulation envisaged in Article 77 of the revised regulation proposed.

Implementing procedures for this regulation were given their second reading as regards the provisions on disablement, old age and death benefits, and on industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

The Auditing Committee attached to the Administrative Committee held its 32nd meeting in Brussels on 11-12 April 1967.

With extra members sitting in, it began by considering the difficulties experienced in implementing the provisions on occupational diseases contained in Regulations Nos. 3 and 4, particularly those relating to silicosis, in cases where workers had been at risk on the territory of two or more Member States. In such cases, the Member States concerned

may share the cost of the cash benefits given, when certain conditions governing the time within which the disease appeared or during which the worker was at risk are fulfilled; difficulties have arisen between certain Member States, in this connection.

An appropriate procedure for the final clearing of debts between Member States' social security institutions in respect of earlier financial years was worked out and will be submitted to the Administrative Committee.

### Employment problems

29. The draft of the Commission's Seventh Annual Report on manpower problems in the Community in 1967 was discussed on 6 April 1967 at a meeting of experts on short-term economic policy and of experts from Ministries of Labour of the Member States, and on 7 April 1967 by the Working Party on manpower set up by the Consultative Committee instituted by Regulation No. 38/64.

The draft will be revised in the light of the comments made, and then submitted to the Commission for its approval.

The discussions showed that it is useful to examine employment problems periodically, particularly at the present time, in view of the way the business situation is currently shaping in certain countries.

The third part of the report describes the internal measures that have been taken and makes suggestions concerning Community collaboration.



## IV. Internal activities

### GATT

#### Multilateral trade negotiations

30. Following the general lines laid down by the EEC Council on 10 and 11 April 1967, and in the light of a Commission report on the state of the negotiations, the Commission delegation has endeavoured, by bilateral contacts with the other principal contracting parties, to find the means of reaching maximum final agreement on the negotiations as a whole.

M. Rey, member of the Commission and President of the External Relations Group, is personally conducting the discussions in Geneva in this final and decisive phase.

The political will and sense of responsibility of all the contracting parties are now harnessed to achieve success, by a final effort on all sides, in the undertaking to liberalize trade started four years ago.

#### Other business in GATT

##### Revision of reprisal tariff measures

31. The countermeasures against the United States introduced in 1962 by the Community under the General Agreement were revised in April 1967.

In June 1962, the United States increased customs duties on certain categories of plate glass and carpets, which were bound under the Agreement. This decision, which hit Community exports hard, led the Six to introduce countermeasures on certain products such as polyethylene, polystyrene and certain synthetic fibre fabrics.

In January 1967 the American Government decided to restore in part the customs duties as they existed prior to the 1962 increases, but for plate glass only.

The EEC Council, acting on a Commission proposal, has consequently rescinded the reprisal increases introduced at the time to an extent proportionate with the United States tariff reductions.

This measure comes into force on 1 June 1967.

### BILATERAL RELATIONS

#### Spain

32. At its session of 10 and 11 April 1967 the Council discussed a report from the Committee of Permanent Representatives on the possible content of a preference agreement between the Community and Spain. It requested the Committee to continue its work and to submit its conclusions at the next session.

## The Maghreb countries

33. At its session of 10 and 11 April 1967, the Council discussed the possible duration of an agreement and terms of reference and instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to prepare a questionnaire for its next session to enable it to pronounce on the essential matters requiring its decision.

## The Lebanon

34. The Joint Technical Co-operation Group set up under the Trade and Technical Co-operation Agreement between the EEC and the Member States on the one hand and the Lebanon on the other held its second meeting in Brussels on 7 April 1967. The Group continued the examination of the seven projects for the development of various sectors of the national economy submitted by the Lebanese Government in its memorandum of July 1965.

The EEC Member States were able to set out their point of view on the projects cited in this memorandum and to obtain additional information which will permit their Governments to give more positive form to their basic attitudes on these projects.

The Group noted with satisfaction that concrete progress had already been made on four of the projects mentioned in the memorandum. These concern fruit production, technical education, fisheries and tourism, for which the implementing procedures are to be determined bilaterally.

In accordance with the provisions of the EEC-Lebanon Agreement the Group decided to report on the conclusions which have emerged from this initial phase of its work to the Lebanese Government and to the Governments of the Member States.

## Representation of associated States

35. The competent institutions of the European Economic Community took note of the appointment of Ambassador Cyrille Faboumy as Dahomey's new representative to the EEC and of Ambassador Charles Poaty as new representative of Congo (Brazzaville).

## RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Western European Union (WEU)

36. The WEU Council of Ministers held its quarterly meeting in Rome on 4 and 5 April 1967, with M. Fanfani, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the chair.

In keeping with the established tradition, the EEC Commission was invited to the meeting on the second day, which was devoted to economic affairs. It was represented by M. Rey, President of the External Relations Group. He dealt mainly with the economic situation and trend in the EEC and the Kennedy round.

The Council also discussed the economic situation and trend in EFTA and in the United Kingdom.

## Council of Europe

37. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held the first part of its 19th ordinary session in Strasbourg from 24 to 28 April 1967 with Sir Geoffrey de Freitas in the chair. Sir Geoffrey was re-elected President at the opening of the session.

The Consultative Assembly also held two ceremonial meetings, one to pay homage to the memory of Chancellor Adenauer and the other on the occasion of the award of the 1967 Prix de l'Europe to the City of Strasbourg. It also commemorated the 20th anniversary of the Marshall Plan.

The Consultative Assembly heard speeches by M. Harmel, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Schmücker, German Minister of Finance, and M. Kyprianou, Cypriot Minister of Foreign Affairs. Debates followed on the leading political themes of the unity of Europe, aid to developing countries and the technological gap between Europe and the United States. Members of the United States Congress participated in the discussions on the last two subjects. Finally, M. Smithers, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, laid before the Assembly the second Programme of inter-governmental activities.

## The United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

38. The Commission was represented at the 23rd session of ECAFE, in Tokyo from 3 to 17 April 1967.

As the session coincided with the 20th anniversary of ECAFE, the activities of this UN Commission, in particular with regard to regional collaboration, were reviewed.

The need for an increased effort by the industrialized countries to promote the development of the region in question was also emphasized and delegates expressed the hope that the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development next year in New Delhi will achieve concrete results as regards both trade and development aid.

## COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

### Extension of the Cotton Textiles Arrangement

39. At its meeting on 3 April 1967 the Cotton Textiles Committee reached an agreement in principle on an extension of the Geneva Arrangement for three years from 1 October 1967. It adopted the text of the protocol which the participating exporting and importing countries will be free to accept by 30 September 1967.

Delegates of the Member States and of the Commission took part in the negotiations, at which the Community Spokesman's Group presented the offers of wider outlets for exporting countries and relaxation of methods of supervision decided on by the Council of Ministers on 7 March 1967. These offers represent generous concessions to the developing countries. The protocol specifies Community commitments to increase quotas and contains a provision permitting the Community to become a party to this multilateral Arrangement in due course.

## Application of protective measures in pursuance of Article 115 of the Treaty

40. The Commission has abrogated a decision made to authorize Italy to introduce protective measures as regards imports of motor vehicles from certain East bloc countries in free circulation in the other Member States.

On the other hand, by decisions of 19 and 29 April 1967, the Commission authorized Italy to exclude from Community treatment:

a) Certain iron alloys from East bloc countries in free circulation in the other Member States.

b) Electric batteries from Japan in free circulation in the other Member States.

Germany was authorized to exclude from Community treatment tableware, other domestic porcelain and certain porcelain articles originating from China in free circulation in the other Member States.

# V. The Community and the associated States

## GREECE

41. The Council of Association held its 24th session on 12 April 1967, at ministerial level, under the chairmanship of M. Pipinelis, Greek Minister for Economic Co-ordination. <sup>(1)</sup>

Making use of a relevant report, prepared by the Association Committee, as the basis for its discussions, the Council devoted most of the session to the problem of harmonizing the agricultural policy of the Community with that of Greece and was able to achieve positive results relating to several aspects of this question. When, however, the financial side of harmonization was considered, it became manifest that the Greek and Community delegations were still approaching this question from different angles.

The Council of Association, prepared by the 42nd, 43rd, 44th and 45th meetings of the Association Committee, decided to resume discussion of this matter in an early session at ministerial level.

## AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

### EEC-AASM Association Committee

42. The Committee held its 15th meeting on 14 April 1967 under the chairmanship of Ambassador van der Meulen, Belgium's permanent representative with the European Communities. The delegation of the associated States was led by Ambassador M. Oyono, representative of the Republic of Cameroun with the EEC. Most of the items on the agenda were held over for the next Association Committee meeting or the session of the Council of Association planned to take place in Brussels on 7 June 1967 (subject to confirmation by the associated States' representatives).

The Congo Republic's representative reiterated his country's offer to act as host to the Council of Association, and the Community offered to hold the Council's 6th session in Kinshasa.

The Committee dealt with the preparation of the 5th session, the agenda of which it approved.

Items on the agenda included: the definition of the concept of "products originating in", quotas of the associated States, arrangements applicable to import into the Community of oleaginous products originating in the associated States, the trading system for certain goods processed from agricultural products, the report of the joint panel of experts on the marketing of agricultural products of the associated States,

---

<sup>(1)</sup> On 3 February 1967, the Council of Association held its 23rd session at which a special study was made of the offers on unmanufactured tobacco to be made by the Community in the GATT multilateral negotiations. This session had been prepared by the 41st meeting of the Association Committee held in Brussels on 30 January 1967.

the resolution adopted at the Parliamentary Conference of the Association in Abidjan between 10 and 14 December 1966, and the general lines of financial and technical co-operation (Article 27 of the Yaoundé Convention).

## EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

### Financing decisions

43. After endorsement by the EDF Committee, the Commission approved on 23 March 1967 grants of a maximum of 1 809 000 u.a. as temporary aid to the Somali Republic in operating the Mogadishu hospital.

The building and equipping of this 600-bed hospital was entirely financed from the first Fund (2 858 000 u.a.).

This grant extends the support due to end on 1 June 1967 and will cover the period up to 30 May 1969. It provides temporarily for the remuneration of some of the medical staff and for certain running expenses. It is degressive, since the Somali Government will progressively take over the total operating costs and thereby release the Commission from this responsibility on the above date.

44. The Commission of the European Economic Community and the European Investment Bank, in its capacity as mandatory of the Community responsible for the management of the loan, concluded a contract in Brussels on 11 April 1967 with the Federal Republic of Cameroon for the granting of a loan under special conditions. This loan, to the equivalent of 1 600 million frs. CFA (approx. 6.5 million units of account), is intended for the financing of a palm plantation of an area of 4 380 hectares and an oil mill in the Federated Republic of West Cameroon, which has been a member of the Federal Republic of Cameroon since 1 October 1961 and which derives its principal resources from agriculture.

The project will be executed by the Cameroons Development Corporation (CAMDEV), a public development corporation, which at present employs over 12 000 people, or a little more than one quarter of the wage-earners of West Cameroon. The Cameroons Development Corporation is engaging in an expansion programme which is to increase the total area of the plantations it operates from 22 400 to 33 500 hectares. In particular, the area of the palm plantations, which are the chief beneficiaries of this programme, will be expanded from 8 000 to 18 000 hectares.

The total cost of the project is estimated to be 1 700 million Frs. CFA (approx. 6.9 million units of account). The term of the special loan will be 22 years (including a 10-year period of franchise) and it will bear interest at a rate of 2% per annum. The Federal Republic of Cameroon, which is receiving the loan, will make it available under the same conditions to the Cameroons Development Corporation.

The contract was signed in Brussels for the Federal Republic of Cameroon by H.E. M. Daniel Masuké, Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning, for the EEC by M. Henri Rochereau, Chairman of the Overseas Development Group, and for the EIB by its President, M. Paride Formentini.

This is the first loan contract under special conditions, concluded with one of the African States associated with the EEC, in accordance with the Yaoundé Convention, from the resources of the European Development Fund.

## SCHOLARSHIPS, IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND COLLOQUIA

### Colloquia

45. Five colloquia have been organized, two in Brussels and the others in Luxembourg, Liège and Strasbourg. Twenty-five of the 138 participants were English-speaking.

A trainee group of AASM nationals on a study tour in Italy visited the plants of several industrial firms including Olivetti, Pirelli, Mobil Oil and Selenia, and an agricultural enterprise near Naples.

# VI. Institutions and organs

## THE COUNCIL

212th session (10 and 11. April 1967)

During its 212th session held in Brussels with M. van Elsandé, Belgian Minister of European Affairs, in the chair the Council dealt with the following matters.

### *Statement by the German delegation*

The Council heard a statement by M. W. Brandt, German Foreign Minister, concerning the development of the Community and the basic problems with which it is confronted.

This statement was followed by a short discussion in which there was wide agreement by the members of the Council with the lines indicated by M. Brandt.

### *External relations*

The Council discussed relations with Spain and the Maghreb countries (see Ch. IV, secs. 32 and 33).

### *Multilateral trade negotiations in GATT*

(see Ch. IV, sec. 30).

### *Ninth report on the activities of the Monetary Committee*

The Council noted the ninth report of the activities of the Monetary Committee for 1966 and thanked the Committee and its Chairman for its work during the past year, which had greatly advanced the Treaty objectives in the field of monetary and financial policy.

The Council decided that the report should be published in the official gazette of the European Communities.

### *Revision of the tariff counter-measures against the United States*

(see Ch. IV, sec. 31).

### *Adoption of texts*

The Council adopted in the Community languages the texts:

- a) of the medium-term economic programme,
- b) of the first and second directives on the approximation of Member States' turnover tax legislation,



c) of the decision suspending in full until 31 December 1967 the CCT duty on anchovies, salted or in brine, sold in barrels or other containers of a minimum unit weight of 10 kg, under tariff heading ex 03.02 A 1 c) 2.

#### 213th session (10 and 11 April 1967)

The Council held its 213th session, which was devoted to agriculture, with M. Heger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture, in the chair.

The Council continued the discussions on proposals for regulations on transitional measures to apply common prices for cereals and on the common organization of cereal markets (see Ch. III, sec. 15).

#### 214th session (17 and 18 April 1967)

The Council held its 214th session, on agriculture, with M. Heger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture, in the chair.

The Council discussed the organization of cereals markets, transitional measures for cereals, the organization of pigmeat markets and the import system for fruit and vegetables from non-member countries. (An account of the discussions is given in Ch. III, sec. 15).

Among the main general problems arising from the regulations for market organization at the single market stage, the Council discussed certain institutional questions.

The Council stressed the importance it attached to efficient and speedy administration of the agricultural market in the final phase and agreed to investigate the best method of achieving this, principally by collaboration between the Commission and the national authorities.

The Council agreed to resume the examination of this question at its next session.

#### *Adoption of texts*

The Council adopted in the Community languages the regulation extending Regulation No. 163/66 laying down conditions for the issue of import and export licences for olive oil.

The Council also adopted in the Community languages various texts concerning the implementation of Regulation No. 160/66 instituting a trading system for certain goods manufactured from agricultural products, namely:

- a) A regulation amending the list of goods to which Regulation 160 applies;
- b) A resolution amending the list of goods annexed to the resolution of 27 October 1966 on financial responsibility of the Community for basic agricultural products incorporated in goods not listed in Annex II, exported to non-member countries;
- c) A regulation assimilating certain agricultural products used for the manufacture of goods to which Regulation 160 applies, to basic products or products resulting from their transformation;
- d) A regulation postponing the application of Regulation 160 for goods under CCT headings 35.01 A and 35.01 C;

- e) A regulation instituting tariff specifications for goods to which Regulation 160 applies and laying down the fixed components applicable to them together with the amounts of basic products considered as having been used in their manufacture;
- f) Decision concerning the application of Regulation 160 to the French Overseas Departments.

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### Cases pending

Case 11/67 — M. Couture Marcel v. Office national des pensions pour ouvriers and

Case 12/67 — M. Guissart Jules v. Caisse nationale des pensions pour employés.

On 21 April 1967 the Court of Justice received two requests for preliminary rulings from the Belgian Council of State. These requests concern the interpretation, pursuant to Article 177 of the Treaty of Rome, of EEC Council Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 on social security of migrant workers.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 61st plenary session on 25, 26 and 27 April 1967 with M. Major in the chair.

During this session the Committee adopted the following six opinions:

1. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the campaign against San Jose scale (see Ch. III, sec. 23).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 7 March 1967.

2. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the marketing of material for the vegetative propagation of grape vines (see Ch. III, sec. 23).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 24 November 1966.

3. Opinion on the proposal for a Council decision on the formalities required by the Member States in trade with one another (see Ch. III, sec. 2).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 22 December 1966.

4. Opinion on the proposal for a first Council directive for co-ordinating laws and regulations concerning access to and exercise of activities in the field of direct insurance other than life assurance (see Ch. III, sec. 8).

This opinion was adopted by 79 votes to 4 with 8 abstentions.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 14 July 1966.

5. Opinion on a memorandum from the Commission to the Council on the UNIR plan and transport capacity in inland waterway navigation (see Ch. III. sec. 27).

This opinion was adopted by 62 votes to 12 with 12 abstentions.

The Commission had referred this communication to the Committee on 5 October 1966.

6. Opinion on the economic situation in the Community (annual opinion) (see Ch. III, sec. 14).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The annual consultation of the Committee on the economic situation following the Commission's annual report to the European Parliament is based on a decision taken by the Commission in 1964.

In connection with the debate on the economic situation, the Committee heard a statement by M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, giving certain details and extra information.

In addition to the work on these six opinions, the Committee heard a general survey by M. Rochereau, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for overseas development, on the present state of implementation of the Convention of Association between the EEC countries and the AASM. This statement was followed by a lengthy debate.

## MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 92nd meeting on 6 April 1967 under the chairmanship of M. Van Lennep. The meeting was mainly devoted to preparations for the conference of Finance Ministers of the EEC countries, held in Munich on 17 and 18 April 1967.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

### Budgetary matters

In accordance with Article 206 of the Treaty and the regulation on the rendering and auditing of accounts, the Commission laid before the Audit Committee, on 27 April 1967, the budget accounts and balance-sheet of the Community for 1966.

By virtue of the same article, the Commission submitted to the Council and Parliament on 30 March 1967 the budget accounts and balance-sheet of the Community for 1965, together with the Audit Committee's report on this same financial year and the Institutions' comments on the observations contained therein.

### Staff movements

On 19 April 1967 the Commission appointed M. Ugo Mosca Director-General of Economic and Financial Affairs.

M. Mosca, who is of Italian nationality, is a Doctor of Law of the University of Milan and holds a post-graduate diploma in international politics of the University of Florence. He entered the diplomatic service in 1939. His career abroad commenced in China and he was subsequently posted to Bangkok, Belgrade and Argentina. From 1954 to 1961 he served in the Directorate-General of the Economic Affairs Department of the Italian Foreign Office. From 1961 he had been deputy Italian Permanent Representative with the European Communities.

M. Mosca is a Minister plenipotentiary.

On 26 April 1967, the Commission appointed M. Gerhard Schiffler Head of the "Policy Matters, Legal Questions and Right of Establishment Division" in the General Affairs Directorate of the Directorate-General for Overseas Development.

### **Honorary rank**

The Commission has conferred on M. Poensgen, former Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Overseas Development, the rank of Honorary Director.

## VII. The European Investment Bank

### Loans granted

#### Greece

The European Investment Bank concluded with the Kingdom of Greece on 11 April 1967, a loan contract to the equivalent of US \$15 million for the financing of the irrigation project for the Pinios plain, in the Western Peloponnese.

This project involves the building of a dam on the Pinios and the installation of an irrigation system over a total area of 22 500 hectares. With the loans already granted for the financing of irrigation projects in the plains of Salonica and Karditsa, this is the Bank's third intervention in the agricultural sector in Greece.

The irrigation of the Pinios plain will make an appreciable contribution to the development of the regional and national economy, as it will enable the income of 35 000 people to be trebled. It will also exert favourable effects on the balance of payments. Traditional products which are difficult to export, such as wheat and currants, will indeed be replaced by crops of citrus fruit, early and late vegetables, intended both for export and for an expanding domestic market. Furthermore, crops of maize and lucerne for cattle feed will make it possible to obtain meat and dairy products which Greece is at present obliged to import.

The project will be executed under the responsibility of the Ministries of Agriculture and Public Works; the civil engineering works will be carried out by private enterprises and specialized Government departments.

The cost of the project selected by the Bank is estimated at US \$53.7 million. The Bank's loan is granted at a rate of interest of 7% per annum and benefits, on the part of the Member States, from an interest subsidy of 3% per annum, by virtue of the provisions of the Financial Protocol of the Association Agreement.

#### Cameroon

On 13 April 1967, the European Investment Bank concluded, with the company Energie Electrique du Cameroun (ENELCAM), a loan contract in an amount of one thousand million francs CFA (approx. 4 million units of account) for the development of electricity production in Cameroon.

The contract provides for the building of a dam and reservoir at M'Bakaou to regulate the course of the Sanaga and the establishment at Edea of the Edea III plant, with an installed capacity of 20.8 MW, which will bring the capacity of the Edea hydroelectric complex up to 179.8 MW. There will be possibilities for subsequent development of the new plant.

The project is intended to meet the growth in demand for electricity from the towns of Edea, Douala and Yaoundé, where consumption has been increasing at an average annual rate of 12.7% since 1956, as well as the requirements of the Edea aluminium plant of the Alucam company. The connection of the city of Yaoundé to the Edea power station is a supplementary project which will be executed by the distribution company "Electricité du Cameroun".

These investments, totalling 3 650 million francs CFA (approx. 14.8 million units of account), constitute the main works projects concerning the power sector included in the second five-year development plan for Cameroon (1966-71). The "Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique" is also participating in their financing.

The European Investment Bank's loan, with a rate of interest of 7% per annum, is jointly and severally guaranteed by the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

This operation is the European Investment Bank's fourth intervention in Cameroon. It is being carried out in application of the Yaoundé Convention between the European Economic Community and the seventeen African countries and Madagascar associated with the Community.

# Miscellaneous

## Visits to the Commission

### Visit of the Vice-President of the United States

On 8 April 1967, the President of the Commission, M. Walter Hallstein, gave a dinner in honour of the Vice-President of the United States of America, Mr Hubert Humphrey, at the Chateau de Val-Duchesse in Brussels. Those present included the United States Ambassador to the European Communities, M. Robert Schaetzel, the President of the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community, M. Pierre Chatenet, the Vice-President of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, M. Albert Coppé, Vice-Presidents and members of the Commissions of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Community, and senior American and European officials.

### Visit of the Foreign Minister of Paraguay

On 27 April 1967, the President of the Commission, M. Walter Hallstein, received M. Sapena Pastor, the Foreign Minister of Paraguay. M. Pastor was accompanied by Ambassador R. Salomoni, who is Head of Paraguay's Mission to the European Economic Community, and other senior officials. The talks concerned relations between the Community and Latin America, particularly Paraguay.

On behalf of the Commission of the European Economic Community, M. Robert Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, then gave a lunch in honour of M. Sapena Pastor, at the Château de Val-Duchesse.

### Meetings attended by Ministers of the associated States

On 11 April 1967, the Senegalese Minister of Energy and Waterpower, M. W. Ibrahima, took part in a working meeting with officials of the European Development Fund to put the finishing touches to the scheme to increase Dakar's water supplies.

From 12 to 14 April 1967, a delegation from Upper Volta, led by the Minister of Planning, M. Damiba, attended several working sessions at which EDF projects in process of examination or execution were studied.

### Visit of a delegation from the Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE)

On 7 April 1967, the Commission received a delegation from the Union of Industries of the European Community for talks on industrial problems in the Common Market. In addition to its President, M. de Koster (Netherlands), the UNICE delegation was made up of leading industrialists and the Presidents of the central organizations of industry in the Community countries, including M. Huvelin (France), MM. Berg and Kley (Germany), M. de Micheli (Italy), M. de Staercke (Belgium) and M. Ackermann (Luxembourg), together with a number of directors of important industries

The Commission was represented by its President, M. Hallstein, Vice-Presidents Marjolin and Levi-Sandri and M. von der Groeben and M. Colonna di Paliano, members of the Commission. At UNICE's request, the talks mainly concerned the structural problems facing European enterprises, industrial policy, and the capital market.

### Labour Day Message from M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission

On Labour (1 May), M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group, sent the following telegram to the European Secretaries of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU) and the affiliated organizations in the six countries:

"On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, when we consider how far we have come together and all that remains to be done, we can see that many of the hopes and expectations of the working classes are gradually being fulfilled as a result of the substantial increase in economic and social welfare, the expansion of employment, and the achievement of free movement of workers. The work and collaboration of the trade unions for these ends has been fruitful and decisive, and on this Labour Day I should like to send my sincere thanks, cordial greetings and warm wishes to all the workers represented and express the hope that our collaboration for the attainment of the objectives of the Treaty of Rome may be continued and extended.

Please accept my best wishes for the future of your organization and for the steady economic and social progress of your country within a free and democratic community."

### Study conference of the European Movement

On 21 and 22 April 1967 the European Movement held a study conference at Bad-Godesberg, Germany, on "Europe's duty to herself". The conference concluded with the adoption of a resolution, extracts from which are given below:

"The European Movement (...) expresses its concern at the dangers apparent today. On the one hand, while dictatorships remain in power and nationalist tendencies are on the increase, at this very moment, the recent events in a country associated with the Common Market remind us of the vigilance necessary in all our countries if freedom is to be preserved. Furthermore, the slackening in economic expansion, even to the point of stagnation and rising unemployment, runs counter to the objectives of the Common Market and places it in jeopardy.

In these circumstances, the European Movement calls upon the Governments that are to meet in Rome to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Treaty, to take the fundamental decisions required so that Europe's democratic structures may be strengthened, its geographical basis widened, its economic and social momentum restored, and so that it may once again have a say in the destinies of the world.

It unanimously emphasizes the contribution that the entry of Great Britain and of other democratic European countries will make towards a united Europe, reinforcing the democratic heritage of the European Community, its economic, financial and technical potential, and its ability to play a decisive part in the world in favour of co-operation and the lessening of tension.

It recommends that special conditions for entry should be confined to a transitional adjustment period.



The European Movement stresses the urgent need for a new effort as regards research and technologically advanced industries, and the major contribution that the entry of Great Britain and other European countries will make in this field.

It asks that the European Executive and the European financial institutions be given the task of developing joint research and of helping to finance the growth of new industries: only in this way will Europe be able to catch up."

### Joint ICFTU-IFCTU memorandum

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome, the free and the Christian trade union organizations in the six Member States addressed a joint memorandum to the six governments.

The trade union movement wished to reaffirm, in 1967, its conviction that only an integrated Europe could give the economies of the six countries the dimensions that would allow of a regular rise in their peoples' living standards, and that only a united Europe could become a factor for peace and stability in the world.

The trade union movement reminded the heads of government that it was their duty to continue the task entrusted to them and to do everything possible to eliminate the obstacles standing in the way of a united Europe. The movement considered that the geographical extension of the Community and the strengthening of its democratic structures were among the most important problems of the present time. The memorandum emphasized that the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome coincided with fresh overtures from Great Britain and other democratic countries wishing to join the European Community.

The trade union movement expressed its conviction that the entry of these democratic countries "will help to safeguard peace and freedom", the principal aims of the Treaties of Rome. For these reasons, it considers that there could be no preferential relationship of any kind between the Community and the present regime in Spain or any other dictatorship.

In conclusion, the trade union movement declared that the commitments undertaken by the six governments in 1957 could not be fulfilled without the support of the broad mass of workers, of which it was the expression. The trade union organizations therefore wished to see in Europe a democratic structure such as would enable them to fulfil their responsibilities.

### Joint approach to the European Parliament by the ICFTU and IFCTU

On 2 May 1967, MM. Buiters and Kulakowski, respectively the General-Secretary of the ICFTU's European Regional Organization and the General-Secretary of the European Organization of the IFCTU, were received, at their own request, by the European Parliament's Committee for the Association with Greece, under the chairmanship of M. Schuijt.

They told the Committee of the deep anxiety felt by the trade union organizations following the military coup d'état in Greece. They urged the Committee to examine the problem of Community aid to Greece in the light of this event, and announced that they had also brought this problem to the attention of the President of the European Investment Bank.

The two General-Secretaries also called upon the Committee for the Association with Greece to raise in the European Parliament the question of the future of the association between Greece and the European Community, in view of the conditions laid down in the international Conventions and in the Treaty of Association.

## 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 19 April and 18 May 1967

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Written questions and replies

- N° 150/66 de M. Oele à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Ampleur des connexions et de l'interpénétration industrielles entre les six pays de la Communauté (No. 150 by M. Oele to the EEC Commission: Extent of links and interpenetration between industries in the six Community countries) No. 82, 27.4.67
- N° 156/66 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Activités des Comités de gestion instaurés dans le cadre des organisations de marché des produits agricoles (No. 156 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Activities of the Management Committees set up within the markets organizations for agricultural products) No. 82, 27.4.67
- N° 157/66 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Clause CEE dans les accords de commerce multilatéraux (No. 157 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: EEC clause in multilateral trade agreements) No. 83, 28.4.67
- N° 159/66 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Lutte contre la pollution des eaux (No. 159 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Campaign against water pollution) No. 83, 28.4.67
- N° 163/66 de M. Dröscher à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Subordination de la passation de commandes, dans la CEE, à l'obligation de fabriques dans le pays du client (No. 163 by M. Dröscher to the EEC Commission: Orders placed, in the EEC, on the understanding that the goods concerned are manufactured in the purchasing country) No. 83, 28.4.67
- N° 164/66 de M. Richarts à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Harmonisation des législations relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires (No. 164 by M. Richarts to the EEC Commission: Harmonization of turnover tax legislation) No. 83, 28.4.67
- N° 1 de M. Blaisse à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Investissements étrangers en France (No. 1 by M. Blaisse to the EEC Commission: Foreign investments in France) No. 83, 28.4.67
- N° 8 de M. Richarts à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Octroi de crédits de la CEE, pour la mise en valeur des terres situées au Burundi (No. 8 by M. Richarts to the EEC Commission: EEC credits for land improvement in Burundi) No. 83, 28.4.67
- N° 155/66 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Contribution du FEOGA à la réparation des dommages provoqués par les inondations en Italie (No. 155 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Contribution from the EAGGF to flood damage repair in Italy) No. 87, 5.5.67
- N° 158/66 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Droit d'accises sur le vin, l'alcool et les spiritueux (No. 158 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Excise duties on wine, alcohol and spirits) No. 87, 5.5.67
- N° 162/66 de M. Armengaud à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Projet de loi allemand sur les moyens techniques de travail (No. 162 by M. Armengaud to the EEC Commission: German Bill on technical instruments) No. 87, 5.5.67

|  |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
| N° 14 de M. Dröscher à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Reconnaissance dans les EAMA des diplômes obtenus par des boursiers africains dans les établissements d'enseignement en Europe (No. 14 by M. Dröscher to the EEC Commission: Recognition in the AASM of diplomas obtained by African scholarship-holders in teaching establishments in Europe) | No. 87, | 5.5.67  |
| N° 2 de M. van der Goes van Naters au Conseil de la CEE. Objet : Problèmes relatifs aux compétences de la Commission de la CEE et du Comité des représentants permanents (No. 2 by M. van der Goes van Naters to the EEC Council: Powers of the EEC Commission and the Committee of Permanent Representatives)   | No. 90, | 10.5.67 |
| N° 5 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Importation de frites et de chips en Allemagne occidentale (No. 5 by M. Vredeling to the CCE Commission: Imports of chips and potato crisps into West Germany)   | No. 90, | 10.5.67 |
| N° 6 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Aide aux producteurs de semences d'herbe en Allemagne occidentale et en France (No. 6 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Aid to producers of grass seed in West Germany and France)  | No. 90, | 10.5.67 |
| N° 15 de M. Richarts à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Organisation commune du marché dans le secteur du vin (No. 15 by M. Richarts to the EEC Commission: Common organization of the wine market)  | No. 90, | 10.5.67 |
| N° 16 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Egalité des salaires masculins et féminins (No. 16 by M. Vredeling to the CCE Commission: Equal pay for men and women)  | No. 90, | 10.5.67 |
| N° 10 de MM. Santero et Sabatini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Importation en Italie de viandes traitées aux hormones (No. 10 by MM. Santero and Sabatini to the EEC Commission: Imports of hormone-treated meat into Italy)  | No. 93, | 18.5.67 |
| N° 22 de M. Herr à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Passage des frontières par les autocars (No. 22 by M. Herr to the EEC Commission: Ban on coaches crossing intra-Community frontiers after 10.00 p.m.)  | No. 93, | 18.5.67 |
| N° 23 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Mesures de promotion commerciale entre la CEE et les EAMA (No. 23 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: Measures to promote sales of AASM products in the EEC)   | No. 93, | 18.5.67 |

## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

### Regulations

|  |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
| Règlement n° 75/67/CEE de la Commission, du 17 avril 1967, tendant à éviter les détournements de trafic pouvant résulter de la hausse des prix de seuil du riz dans les Etats membres non producteurs le 1 <sup>er</sup> mai 1967 (Commission Regulation No. 75/67/CEE of 17 April 1967 to preclude diversion of trade that might occur when threshold prices for rice in the non-producer Member States are raised on 1 May 1967) | No. 75, | 19.4.67 |
| Règlement n° 76/67/CEE de la Commission, du 18 avril 1967, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour les œufs en coquille de volailles de basse-cour (Commission Regulation No. 76/67/CEE of 18 April 1967 amending the supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell)   | No. 75, | 19.4.67 |
| Règlement n° 77/67/CEE de la Commission, du 18 avril 1967, supprimant le montant supplémentaire pour les pintades abattues (Commission Regulation No. 77/67/CEE of 18 April 1967 abolishing the supplementary amount for slaughtered guinea-fowl)  | No. 75, | 19.4.67 |

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Règlement n° 78/67/CEE de la Commission, du 18 avril 1967, portant prorogation du règlement n° 163/66/CEE fixant les conditions de délivrance des certificats d'importation et d'exportation dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 78/67/CEE of 18 April 1967 extending Regulation No. 163/66/CEE laying down conditions for the issue of import and export licences for olive oil)  | No. 77, 22.4.67 |
| Règlement n° 79/67/CEE de la Commission, du 25 avril 1967, fixant des coefficients forfaitaires applicables à certains produits laitiers pour le calcul des restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers pour la période du 1 <sup>er</sup> novembre 1964 au 30 juin 1966 (Commission Regulation No. 79/67/CEE of 25 April 1967 fixing standard coefficients to be applied to certain milk products for the purpose of calculating refunds on exports to non-member countries for the period from 1 November 1964 to 30 June 1966)   | No. 80, 26.4.67 |
| Règlement n° 80/67/CEE du Conseil, du 18 avril 1967, modifiant la liste des marchandises auxquelles s'applique le règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil portant instauration d'un régime d'échanges pour certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Council Regulation No. 80/67/CEE of 18 April 1967 amending the list of goods falling under Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE instituting a trading system for certain goods manufactured from agricultural products)  | No. 81, 26.4.67 |
| Règlement n° 81/67/CEE du Conseil, du 18 avril 1967, portant assimilation de certains produits agricoles utilisés pour la fabrication de marchandises auxquelles s'applique le règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil à des produits de base ou à des produits issus de leur transformation (Council Regulation No. 81/67/CEE of 18 April 1967 assimilating certain agricultural products used to manufacture goods falling under Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE to basic products or to products made from basic products)   | No. 81, 26.4.67 |
| Règlement n° 82/67/CEE du Conseil, du 18 avril 1967, différant l'application des dispositions du règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil en ce qui concerne les marchandises relevant des positions 35.01 A et 35.01 C du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation No. 82/67/CEE of 18 April 1967 postponing the application of Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE where goods falling under CCT headings 35.01 A and 35.01 C are concerned)  | No. 81, 26.4.67 |
| Règlement n° 83/67/CEE du Conseil, du 18 avril 1967, portant établissement des spécifications tarifaires relatives aux marchandises auxquelles s'applique le règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil et déterminant les éléments fixes qui leur sont applicables ainsi que les quantités de produits de base considérées comme étant entrées dans leur fabrication (Council Regulation No. 83/67/CEE of 18 April 1967 establishing tariff specifications relating to the goods falling under Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE, and determining the fixed components applicable to them and the quantities of basic products deemed to have been used in their manufacture) | No. 81, 26.4.67 |
| Règlement n° 84/67/CEE de la Commission, du 26 avril 1967, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les prunes (Commission Regulation No. 84/67/CEE of 26 April 1967 fixing reference prices for plums)   | No. 83, 28.4.67 |
| Règlement n° 85/67/CEE de la Commission, du 26 avril 1967, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les pêches (Commission Regulation No. 85/67/CEE of 26 April 1967 fixing reference prices for peaches)   | No. 83, 28.4.67 |
| Règlement n° 86/67/CEE de la Commission du 26 avril 1967, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les tomates de plein air (Commission Regulation No. 86/67/CEE of 26 April 1967 fixing reference prices for tomatoes grown in the open)   | No. 83, 28.4.67 |
| Règlement n° 87/67/CEE de la Commission du 26 avril 1967, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les cerises (Commission Regulation No. 87/67/CEE of 26 April 1967 fixing reference prices for cherries)  | No. 83, 28.4.67 |

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Règlement n° 88/67/CEE de la Commission du 27 avril 1967, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 88/67/CEE of 27 April 1967 fixing levies in the olive oil sector)   | No. 83, 28.4.67 |
| Règlement n° 89/67/CEE du Conseil du 2 mai 1967 fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les choux-fleurs (Council Regulation No. 89/67/CEE of 2 May 1967 fixing the basic price and purchase price for cauliflowers)   | No. 88, 8.5.67  |
| Règlement n° 90/67/CEE du Conseil du 8 mai 1967 relatif à des mesures transitoires en vue de l'application des prix communs dans le secteur des céréales (Council Regulation No. 90/67/CEE of 8 May 1967 on transitional measures with a view to the application of common prices in the cereals sector)  | No. 89, 9.5.67  |
| Règlement n° 91/67/CEE de la Commission du 8 mai 1967, portant abrogation du règlement n° 39/67/CEE relatif à la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement et de la restitution pour certains produits dans le secteur des céréales (Commission Regulation No. 91/67/CEE of 8 May 1967 rescinding Regulation No. 39/67/CEE concerning the advance fixing of levies and refunds for certain products in the cereals sector) | No. 89, 9.5.67  |
| Règlement n° 92/67/CEE du Conseil du 2 mai 1967 relatif à l'application du régime d'imposition prévu à l'article 3 du règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil (Council Regulation No. 92/67/CEE of 2 May 1967 concerning application of the system of charge provided for in Article 3 of Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE)   | No. 90, 10.5.67 |
| Règlement n° 93/67/CEE de la Commission du 3 mai 1967 portant les premières dispositions sur le contrôle de qualité des fruits et légumes commercialisés à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Commission Regulation No. 93/67/CEE of 3 May 1967 laying down the first provisions concerning control of the quality of fruit and vegetables marketed within the Community)  | No. 90, 10.5.67 |
| Règlement n° 94/67/CEE de la Commission du 10 mai 1967 portant fixation des coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les choux-fleurs par le règlement n° 89/67/CEE du Conseil (Commission Regulation No. 94/67/CEE of 10 May 1967 fixing the coefficients to be used in adjusting the purchase price prescribed for cauliflowers by Council Regulation No. 89/67/CEE)                      | No. 90, 10.5.67 |
| Règlement n° 95/67/CEE de la Commission du 10 mai 1967 fixant la liste des marchés représentatifs à la production pour les choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation No. 95/67/CEE of 10 May 1967 establishing the list of representative producer markets for cauliflowers)  | No. 90, 10.5.67 |
| Règlement n° 96/67/CEE de la Commission du 11 mai 1967 portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 96/67/CEE of 11 May 1967 fixing levies in the olive oil sector)  | No. 91, 12.5.67 |

#### Information

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Neuvième rapport d'activité du Comité monétaire (Ninth report on the activities of the Monetary Committee) | No. 86, 5.5.67 |
|--|----------------|

#### Delegations and missions to the Community

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Représentation d'Etats d'Outre-Mer associés (Gabon) [Delegations of associated overseas States (Gabon)] | No. 93, 18.5.67 |
| Missions de pays tiers (Arabie Saoudite) [Missions of non-member countries (Saudi Arabia)]              | No. 93, 18.5.67 |

## THE COUNCIL

### Information

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Budget de la Communauté pour l'exercice 1967 (Budget of the Community for the 1967 financial year)  | No. 78, 24.4.67 |
| Programme de politique économique à moyen terme (1966-1970) [Medium-term economic policy programme (1966-1970)]   | No. 79, 25.4.67 |
| Décision du Conseil, du 18 avril 1967, relative à l'application aux départements français d'Outre-Mer du règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil portant instauration d'un régime d'échanges pour certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Council Decision of 18 April 1967 making Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE instituting a trading system for certain goods manufactured from agricultural products applicable to the French overseas départements)   | No. 81, 26.4.67 |
| Décision du Conseil, du 18 avril 1967, modifiant la liste des marchandises annexée à la résolution du Conseil du 27 octobre 1966 relative à la responsabilité financière de la Communauté pour les produits agricoles de base transformés en marchandises hors annexe II, exportées vers les pays tiers (Council Decision of 18 April 1967 amending the list of goods annexed to the Council resolution of 27 October 1966 concerning the Community's financial responsibility for basic agricultural products made into goods not included in Annex II and exported to non-member countries) | No. 81, 26.4.67 |
| Décision du Conseil, du 2 mai 1967, portant suspension totale du droit de tarif douanier commun applicable aux fils simples de polytétrafluoroéthylène de la position ex 51.01 A [Council Decision of 2 May 1967 abolishing the CCT duty applicable to simple yarns of polytetrafluoroethylene (CCT heading ex 51.01 A)]  | No. 89, 9.5.67  |
| Remplacement d'un membre suppléant du Comité du FSE (Replacement of an alternate member of the European Social Fund Committee)  | No. 90, 10.5.67 |
| Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet du projet de programme de politique économique à moyen terme pour la période 1966-1970 (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of the draft medium-term economic policy programme for 1966-1970: opinion of the Committee)   | No. 92, 17.5.67 |
| Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition d'un règlement du Conseil relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of a proposal for a Council regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport: opinion of the Committee)  | No. 92, 17.5.67 |

## THE COMMISSION

### Directives and decisions

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Décision de la Commission, du 14 avril 1967, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 14 April 1967 fixing free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in milk and milk products) | No. 77, 22.4.67 |
|--|-----------------|

- Décision de la Commission, du 14 avril 1967, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 14 April 1967 fixing free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in milk and milk products) No. 77, 22.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice du royaume de Belgique pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par l'Oeuvre nationale des invalides de guerre (ONIG) (Commission Decision of 23 March 1967 granting Belgium aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes carried out by the National Society for war-disabled) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par cinq « Ausführungsbehörden für Unfallversicherung » (Commission Decision of 23 March 1967 granting the Federal Republic of Germany aid from workers' retraining schemes carried out by five executive authorities for accident insurance) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par l'« Opéra nazionale per gli invalidi di guerra » (Commission Decision of 23 March 1967 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes carried out by the National Society for war-disabled) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par l'« Istituto nazionale per l'assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro » (INAPLI) (Commission Decision of 23 March 1967 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes carried out by the National Institute for insurance against industrial accidents) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par l'« Istituto nazionale per l'addestramento ed il perfezionamento dei lavoratori dell'industria (INAPLI) » (Commission Decision of 23 March 1967 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes carried out by the National Institute for the training and further training of industrial workers) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par la « Fondazione Figli degli Italiani all'Estero » (Commission Decision of 23 March 1967 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes carried out by the "Sons of Italians abroad" Foundation) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par la « Camera di commercio, industria e agricoltura (CCIA) di Roma » (Commission Decision of 23 March 1967 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes carried out by the Rome Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle

- effectuées par le « Ministro del Lavoro e della Previdenza sociale » (Commission Decision of 23 March 1967 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes carried out by the Ministry of labour and social insurance) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le « Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza sociale » (Commission Decision of 23 March 1967 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes carried out by the Ministry of labour and social insurance) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice du grand-duché de Luxembourg pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par l'Office de placement et de rééducation professionnelle des travailleurs handicapés (Commission Decision of 23 March 1967 granting Luxembourg aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes carried out by the Office for the placement and retraining of handicapped workers) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le « Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volksgezondheid » (Commission Decision of 23 March 1967 granting the Netherlands aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes carried out by the Ministry of social affairs and public health) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le « Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volksgezondheid » (Commission aid of 23 March 1967 granting the Netherlands aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes carried out by the Ministry of social affairs and public health) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 mars 1967, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation effectuées par le « Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volksgezondheid » (Commission Decision of 23 March 1967 granting the Netherlands aid from the European Social Fund for resettlement schemes carried out by the Ministry of social affairs and public health) No. 80, 26.4.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 19 avril 1967, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire supplémentaire à la République italienne pour le ferro-chrome contenant en poids 0,10 % ou moins de carbone et de 30 % exclus à 90 % inclus de chrome (Commission Decision of 19 April 1967 granting Italy an additional tariff quota for ferro-chromium containing by weight not more than 0.10% of carbon and more than 30% but not more than 90% of chromium) No. 85, 3.5.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 19 avril 1967, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour certains fils de soie (Commission Decision of 19 April 1967 granting the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota for certain silk yarns) No. 85, 3.5.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 19 avril 1967, relative au recours de la République italienne à l'article 115, alinéa 1, du Traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire les voitures automobiles et leurs pièces détachées, originaires de certains pays de l'Est et transformées ou mises en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 19 April 1967 on the invocation by Italy of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to exclude from Community treatment automobiles and separate parts of the same originating in certain East bloc countries and assembled or put into free circulation in the other Member States) No. 85, 3.5.67



Décision de la Commission, du 19 avril 1967, autorisant la République italienne, au titre de l'article 115, alinéa 1, du Traité, à exclure du traitement communautaire certains ferro-alliages de la position n° 73.02 G et H du tarif douanier commun, originaires des pays de l'Est et mis en libre pratique dans tous les autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 19 April 1967 authorizing Italy, by virtue of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, to exclude from Community treatment certain ferro-alloys (CCT headings 73.02 G and H) originating in the East bloc countries and in free circulation in all the other Member States)

No. 85, 3.5.67

Décision de la Commission, du 20 avril 1967, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne, en vertu de l'article 115, alinéa 1, du Traité, à exclure du traitement communautaire certains produits en porcelaine et en autres matières céramiques de la position ex 69.11 et 69.13 B et ex C du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la République populaire de Chine et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 20 April 1967 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany, by virtue of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, to exclude from Community treatment certain products made of porcelain and other ceramic materials (CCT headings ex 69.11 and 69.13 B and ex C) originating in the People's Republic of China and in free circulation in the other Member States)

No. 85, 3.5.67

Décision de la Commission, du 21 avril 1967, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 21 April 1967 fixing free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in the milk and milk products sector)

No. 85, 3.5.67

Décision de la Commission, du 27 avril 1967, portant prorogation de la décision du 14 avril 1965 autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les piles électriques de la position 85.03 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 27 April extending the Decision of 14 April 1965 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment electric batteries (CCT heading 85.03) originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)

No. 91, 12.5.67

Décision de la Commission, du 28 avril 1967, portant extension du champ d'application de sa décision du 17 juillet 1962 instituant des méthodes de coopération administrative spéciales pour l'application des prélèvements intracommunautaires institués dans le cadre de la politique agricole commune, aux produits visés par le règlement n° 48/67/CEE du Conseil (Commission Decision of 28 April 1967 extending its decision of 17 July 1962 instituting special methods of administrative co-operation for the application of the intra-Community levies instituted under the common agricultural policy, to cover the products falling under Council Regulation No. 48/67/CEE)

No. 91, 12.5.67

Décision de la Commission, du 28 avril 1967, autorisant la République française à proroger du 31 mars au 9 avril 1967 la période de déstockage du beurre de stock privé (Commission Decision of 28 April 1967 authorizing France to maintain the arrangements to reduce private stocks of butter for the period from 31 March to 9 April 1967)

No. 91, 12.5.67

Décision de la Commission, du 2 mai 1967, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 28 octobre 1966 autorisant certains Etats membres à percevoir des taxes compensatoires à l'importation de certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 28 October 1966 authorizing certain Member States to impose countervailing charges on imports of certain goods manufactured from agricultural products from the other Member States)

No. 91, 12.5.67

## Recommendations and opinions

Recommandation de la Commission, du 19 avril 1967, en vertu de l'article 115, alinéa 1, du Traité, au royaume de Belgique, au royaume des Pays-Bas et au grand-duché de Luxembourg, concernant les importations de certains ferro-alliages, originaires des pays de l'Est (Commission Recommendation of 19 April 1967 to Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, by virtue of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, concerning imports of certain ferro-alloys originating in the East bloc countries)

No. 82, 27.4.67

## Cartels and monopolies

Communication faite conformément à l'article 19, paragraphe 3, du règlement n° 17 concernant une demande d'attestation négative (IV/507) [Communication under Article 19(3) of Regulation No. 17 concerning a request for negative clearance (IV/507)]

No. 93, 18.5.67

Communication faite conformément à l'article 19, paragraphe 3, du règlement n° 17 concernant une demande d'attestation négative (IV/565) [Communication under Article 19(3) of Regulation No. 17 concerning a request for negative clearance (IV/565)]

No. 93, 18.5.67

## European Development Fund

Modification à l'appel d'offres n° 557 (Amendment to call for tender No. 557)

No. 77, 22.4.67

Modification à l'appel d'offres n° 575 (Amendment to call for tender No. 575)

No. 77, 22.4.67

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 584 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la République du Tchad (Ministère de l'agriculture et de la production animale, direction du génie rural et de l'hydraulique agricole) pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for supply tender No. 584 issued by Chad (Ministry of agriculture and animal husbandry, directorate for rural engineering and agricultural water supply) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)

No. 82, 27.4.67

Consultation publique n° 585 de la République centrafricaine pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE-FED (Call for supply tender No. 85 issued by the Central African Republic for a programme financed in part by the EEC-EDF)

No. 82, 27.4.67

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 586, lancé par la république démocratique du Congo pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 586 issued by Congo (Kinshasa) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)

No. 82, 27.4.67

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 587 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république du Dahomey (Banque dahoméenne de développement BDD) pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE-FED (Call for supply tender No. 587 issued by Dahomey (Dahomey Development Bank) for a programme financed in part by the EEC-EDF)

No. 85, 3.5.67

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations)

No. 85, 3.5.67

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 588 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE-FED (Call for supply tender No. 588 issued by Cameroon for a programme financed in part by the EEC-EDF)

No. 88, 8.5.67

|  |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
| Avis d'appel d'offres n° 589 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE-FED (Call for supply tender No. 589 issued by Cameroon for a programme financed in part by the EEC-EDF)   | No. 88, | 8.5.67  |
| Avis d'appel d'offres n° 590 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE-FED (Call for supply tender No. 590 issued by Cameroon for a programme financed in part by the EEC-EDF)   | No. 88, | 8.5.67  |
| Avis d'appel d'offres n° 591 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE-FED (Call for supply tender No. 591 issued by Cameroon for a programme financed in part by the EEC-EDF)   | No. 88, | 8.5.67  |
| Avis d'appel d'offres-concours n° 592 lancé par la répubilque du Niger pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 592 issued by Niger for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)   | No. 91, | 12.5.67 |
| Avis d'appel d'offrés n° 593 lancé par la république du Dahomey pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 593 issued by Dahomey for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)  | No. 91, | 12.5.67 |
| Approbation d'un programme financé par le FED (Approval of a programme financed by the EDF)  | No. 93, | 18.5.67 |
| Avis d'appel d'offres n° 594 lancé par la république du Sénégal et relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour les travaux de construction de la route du Diéri dans la région du fleuve Sénégal (199,649 km) en république du Sénégal (Call for tender No. 594 issued by Senegal: initial selection of firms for the limited tender to be called for later for construction of the Diéri road in the Senegal river area (199.649 km) in Senegal) | No. 93, | 18.5.67 |
| Résultats d'appels d'offres (n°s 466, 483, 495, 505, 506, 513, 542 et 566) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 466, 483, 495, 505, 506, 513, 542 and 566)  | No. 93, | 18.5.67 |

### General

|  |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
| Avis de concours n° CEE/826/A (un administrateur) Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/826/A (administrative officer)   | No. 75, | 19.4.67 |
| Communication de la Commission concernant les communications des Etats membres relatives aux mesures d'application des directives du Conseil en matière de liberté d'établissement et de libre prestation des services (Communication from the Commission concerning communications from Member States relating to measures to implement the Council directives on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services)  | No. 75, | 19.4.67 |
| Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées dans le domaine de la recherche (prospection et forage) de pétrole et de gaz naturel (classe 13 CITI) (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 17 mars 1967) Proposal for a Council directive concerning freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in the search for petroleum and natural gas (prospecting and drilling — ISIC Group 13), submitted by the Commission to the Council on 17 March 1967) | No. 77, | 22.4.67 |
| Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil concernant la section spéciale du FEOGA (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 17 mars 1967) (Proposal for a Council regulation concerning the special section of the EAGGF, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 17 March 1967)  | No. 77, | 22.4.67 |

Projet de résolution du Conseil relatif aux dates d'inscription aux budgets de la CEE des compensations communautaires décidées le 15 décembre 1964 (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 17 mars 1967) (Draft Council resolution concerning the dates on which the Community compensation payments decided upon on 15 December 1964 are to be included in EEC budgets, submitted to the Commission by the Council on 17 March 1967)

No. 77, 22.4.67

Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil portant suspension de l'application de l'article 14 et modification de l'article 18 du règlement n° 160/66/CEE du 27 octobre 1966 (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 25 avril 1967) (Proposal for a Council regulation suspending Article 14 and amending Article 18 of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE of 27 October 1966, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 25 April 1967)

No. 91, 12.5.67

Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil portant adjonction au règlement n° 160/66/CEE, du 27 octobre 1966, d'un article permettant l'adoption de dispositions particulières en ce qui concerne les échanges entre les Etats membres et certains Etats, pays ou territoires (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 26 avril 1967) (Proposal for a Council regulation adding to Regulation No. 160/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 an article providing for the adoption of special provisions with regard to trade between the Member States and certain States, countries or territories — submitted by the Commission to the Council on 26 April 1967)

No. 91, 12.5.67

## COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### Communications

Demande tendant à la révision de l'arrêt 28-64 : M. Richard Müller contre Conseil de la CEE et Conseil de la CEEA, introduite le 10 avril 1967 (Appeal against ruling 28-64: M. Richard Müller v. EEC Council and EAEC Council, lodged on 10 April 1967)

No. 84, 29.4.67

Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par arrêt du Conseil d'Etat belge dans l'affaire : Office national des pensions pour ouvriers contre Couture Marcel, à Godewaersvelde (France) (Request for preliminary ruling filed by the Belgian Council of State *in re* Office national des pensions pour ouvriers v. Couture Marcel of Godewaersvelde, France)

No. 90, 10.5.67

Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par arrêt du Conseil d'Etat belge dans l'affaire : Guissart Jules, à Liège, contre l'Etat belge (Request for preliminary ruling filed by the Belgian Council of State *in re* Guissart Jules of Liège, v. the Belgian State)

No. 90, 10.5.67

Radiation de l'affaire 25-66 (Case 25-66 struck off.)

No. 90, 10.5.67

Issues of the agricultural supplement of 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 cereal prices :

Supplement No. 16 of 26 April 1967

Supplement No. 17 of 3 May 1967

Supplement No. 18 of 10 May 1967

Supplement No. 19 of 17 May 1967

## Recent publications of the European Economic Community <sup>(1)</sup>

- 8196  
The General Situation of the Community in 1965/66 (Introduction and Chapter I of the Ninth General Report)  
1966. 28 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). Free
- 8212  
Les aspects sociaux du Marché commun (Discours prononcé par le professeur Lionello Levi-Sandri, vice-président de la Commission de la CEE et président du groupe « affaires sociales », à Nice, le 21 mars 1967, à l'occasion des journées commémorant le dixième anniversaire de la signature des traités de Rome) [Social aspects of the Common Market (Address by Professor Lionello Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission and member of the Commission with special responsibility for social affairs, delivered in Nice on 21 March 1967 on the occasion of the celebrations to mark the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome)]  
1967. 16 pp. (f). Free
- 8184  
STUDIES — Social Policy Series  
N° 14 — Les systèmes de la durée du travail dans les Etats membres de la CEE compte tenu en particulier de la situation dans les secteurs : industrie automobile, électrotechnique, textile, des fibres artificielles et synthétiques, du caoutchouc, chimique (Working hours in the EEC countries, with special reference to the following industries: automobiles, electrical engineering, textiles, man-made fibres, rubber, chemicals)  
1967. 126 pp. (d, f, i, n) £1.2s.0d.; \$3.00; Bfrs 150  
STUDIES — Competition Series
- 8183  
N° 4 — Enquête sur la situation des petites et moyennes entreprises industrielles dans les pays de la CEE (Survey of the situation of small and medium-sized industrial firms in the EEC countries)  
1967. 106 pp. (d, f, i, n) £1.6s.0d.; \$3.60; Bfrs 180
- 8152  
Fonds européen de développement. Situation trimestrielle des projets du 1<sup>er</sup> FED en exécution (European Development Fund — Quarterly list of projects in hand at 31 March 1967, 1st EDF)  
(f) Limited distribution
- 8160  
Fonds européen de développement. Situation trimestrielle des projets du 2<sup>e</sup> FED en exécution (European Development Fund — Quarterly list of projects in hand at 31 March 1967, 2nd EDF)  
(f) Limited distribution
- 8191  
CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix (Cee Information. Agricultural Markets. Prices)  
Bi-monthly. Nos. 7 and 8/1967. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution
- 8192  
CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux (EEC Information. Agricultural Markets. Trade)  
Bi-monthly. Nos. 1 and 2/May 1967. (d/f/i/n). 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. 25  
Annual subscription: £1.16s.0d.; \$5.00; Bfrs: 250

(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.

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions — Bibliothèque de la Commission de la CEE  
(List of recent additions — Library of the Commission of the EEC)  
Monthly. No. 3/1967. Limited distribution

—  
Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy (published by the Information Service of the European Communities)  
No. 5/1967. (d, f, i, n, e) Limited distribution

## Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

### Joint Information Service

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

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 5, May 1967

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 93, May 1967

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 106, May 1967

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 5, May 1967

London: European Community No. 5, May 1967

Washington: European Community No. 102, May 1967

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea No. 5, April-May 1967

### Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin, No. 5/67

CLIO — Classification and Nomenclature of Input-Output Branches (1965 Tables)

Overseas Associated Areas: Foreign Trade Statistics, No. 4/67

Industrial Statistics, No. 2/67

Agricultural Statistics, No. 2/67

Energy Statistics, No. 2/67

Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics, No. 5/67

Social Statistics, No. 2/67









