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# **BULLETIN**

of the European Communities

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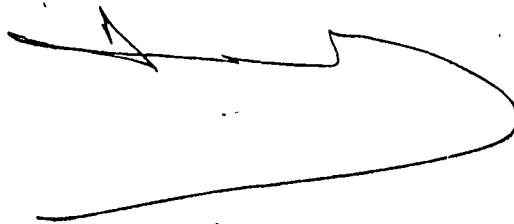
# Foreword

The "Bulletin of the European Communities", which now takes over from the previous bulletins, bears witness to the continuity of the Communities' work while the merger of the Institutions is going forward.

The Communities' tasks and responsibilities, whether political or economic, social or technological, have continued to increase in magnitude and variety for fifteen years now. These assignments cannot be carried out all at once: innumerable steps have to be taken and manifold efforts made, involving the participation of a great many authorities. The description of activities as they develop, and the provision each month of exact and reliable information on decisions proposed or already adopted — that, in short, is the purpose of this bulletin.

It has been designed first and foremost as an operational tool, and I hope it will be of use to all who need to have at their disposal a constant source of up-to-date knowledge of the work of the European Communities.

Published in six languages and reaching government departments, universities, the press, professional organizations, trade unions and bodies concerned with the education of the public, within the Community, in the associated countries and in several non-member countries, this bulletin forms a link between the various circles and the construction of the Community edifice which is the work of all Europeans.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a long horizontal stroke that curves upwards and then loops back to the left, ending in a small arrowhead-like shape.

Jean Rey

President of the Commission of  
the European Communities

# I. United Kingdom's application for membership of the Community

## DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE SUBMISSION OF THE COMMISSION'S OPINION TO THE COUNCIL

Bulletin 11-1967 reported the conclusions of the Commission's Opinion,<sup>1</sup> rendered to the Council in accordance with Article 237 of the EEC Treaty, on the United Kingdom's application for membership of the Community. Bulletin 12-1967<sup>2</sup> gave an account of the Council's examination of this Opinion at its session of 23 and 24 October 1967.

The following is a report on developments since this session up to the Council's statement of 19 December declaring that it had been impossible to reach agreement on the opening of negotiations.<sup>3</sup>

### Devaluation of the pound

On 18 November 1967 the British Government decided to devalue sterling, reducing the official exchange rate from \$2.80 to \$2.40 to the pound, a reduction of 14.3%, in order to secure a substantial surplus on the balance of payments with beneficial effect on economic growth and full employment. Bank rate was raised to 8%. The British Government also decided to take measures to reduce military expenditure and Government spending in general, particularly on special aid to certain firms, the nationalized industries and export rebates; it also decided to tighten hire purchase terms and keep a strict watch on prices, wages and dividends.

On 19 November 1967 the Ministers of Finance of the six Community countries and a representative of the Commission met in Paris to examine the problems arising from these decisions, in particular their consequences on the Community countries' economies and on the equilibrium of the international monetary system. Collectively they confirmed their decision to maintain the present parity of their currencies unchanged.<sup>4</sup>

At its meeting of 20 November the Council of the European Communities took note that M. Rey, President of the Commission, was to visit the British Prime Minister on 4 December 1967. The Council requested the Commission to submit to its session of 11 and 12 December 1967 an "oral report on the consequences of the measures taken by the British Government in the monetary and economic policy fields".

At the end of the meeting the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council: "The devaluation of the pound and the other measures already introduced or announced by the British Government are a courageous step

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<sup>1</sup> Ch. I.

<sup>2</sup> Ch. III, sec. 37.

<sup>3</sup> See below.

<sup>4</sup> See below the statement by the Ministers of Finance at the end of their meeting.

towards solving the British balance of payments problem and restoring the equilibrium of the British economy. The decision by the Governments of the Member States of the EEC to maintain the parity of their currencies and to participate in international support of the pound constitutes at one and the same time an indication of the solidarity of the Six among themselves, of their solidarity with Great Britain and of their readiness to work together in international monetary matters.

All the Member States of the EEC hope that the British measures and the joint international efforts will produce rapid and lasting results."

### Council meetings of 11-12 December and 18-19 December 1967

In his oral report of 12 December, M. Rey, President of the Commission, gave the Council an account of the position adopted by the British Government on the occasion of his visit to London on 4 December, a position which in particular excluded any solution other than membership of the Community.

M. Barre, Vice-President, then presented the Commission's statement on the consequences of the British measures.<sup>1</sup>

In conclusion M. Rey drew the Council's attention to the need for conciliation in order to avoid a crisis, which would be a grave political error at a moment when the unification of Europe is of particular importance.

The Council resumed its discussion of the United Kingdom's application at its session of 18 and 19 December 1967, at the end of which it published the following statement:

(1) Considering the objectives laid down in the Preamble to the Treaty of Rome, and considering the tasks falling to the Member States pursuant to Article 5, which provides that they shall abstain from any measures which could jeopardize the attainment of the objectives of the Treaty, the Council of the European Communities, meeting at Brussels on 19 December, noted that no Member State has raised any fundamental objection to the enlargement of the Communities. When noting this fact, the Council assumed that the new member states would fully accept the Treaties and the decisions adopted by the Community.

One Member State, however, expressed the opinion that this enlargement would profoundly alter the nature of the Communities, and the methods of administering them.

(2) All the Member States were of the opinion that the restoration of Great Britain's economic and monetary situation is of fundamental importance to the question of its accession. Several Member States, while fully in favour of re-establishing Great Britain's economic equilibrium, do not think that the British economy must necessarily be completely re-established at the moment of Great Britain's accession.

(3) All the Member States recognized that, particularly since 18 November 1967, Great Britain has put into operation measures intended to consolidate its economic, financial and monetary situation. All the Member States noted that the process of re-establishing the British economy will take a certain time.

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<sup>1</sup> See below.



(4) The Commission expressed the opinion that it would be advisable to open negotiations in the most appropriate form with the States which have presented requests for accession, in order to undertake the necessary further examination of the problems pointed out in its opinion of 29 September 1967 addressed to the Council, and to examine whether solutions exist which make it possible to satisfy the conditions necessary for ensuring the cohesion and vitality indispensable to an enlarged Community.

(5) Five Member States agreed with the Commission's point of view.

They expressed their desire for the immediate opening of negotiations for the accession of Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway, so that these negotiations might be undertaken in parallel with the re-establishment of Great-Britain's economic situation.

One Member State considered that the re-establishment of the British economy must be completed before Great Britain's request can be reconsidered.

(6) For this reason, there was no agreement in the Council at this stage on the next step to be taken.

The President of the Council was instructed to inform the countries in question accordingly.

(7) The requests for accession presented by the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, and also the letter from the Swedish Government, remain on the Council's agenda.

The Commission published the following statement on 20 December 1967:

"The Commission deeply regrets the Council's failure to reach agreement on what steps should be taken to deal with the applications for membership of the Communities made by a number of European countries, in particular the United Kingdom.

Whatever difficulties of substance may have arisen, the Commission still believes that the countries concerned must be given a hearing and that the Communities should negotiate with them in order to ascertain whether solutions acceptable to all can be found.

The Commission, faithful to the letter and the spirit of its report to the Council, has spared no effort to convince all the Member States that a solution should be sought which will reconcile the various views advanced.

This being so, the Commission appeals to all concerned to keep the consequences of the present disagreement within the narrowest possible limits. More than ever before, efforts in the field of European integration will have to be pursued tenaciously, and opportunities must be sought of resuming the course, temporarily abandoned, of expanding the Communities. The Commission will do its utmost to help towards the attainment of these objectives."

#### **Communiqué published by the Finance and Economics Ministers of the European Economic Community (19 November 1967)**

"The Finance and Economics Ministers of the six member countries of the European Economic Community held an extraordinary meeting in Paris on 19 November 1967.

The following were present at the meeting: M. Emilio Colombo, Minister of the Treasury (Italy), M. H.J. Witteveen, Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance (Netherlands), M. Pierre Werner, Primer Minister and Minister of the Treasury (Luxembourg), Dr Franz Joseph Strauss, Minister of Finance and Professor Karl Schiller, Minister of Economic Affairs (Federal Republic of Germany), M. Robert Henrion, Minister of Finance (Belgium). The meeting, which was attended by the Governors of the Central Banks, was presided over by M. Michel Debré, Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance (France).

The Commission of the European Communities was represented by M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President with special responsibility for economic and financial affairs. The meeting was also attended by Jonkheer Emile van Lennep, President of the EEC's Monetary Committee and M. Rinaldo Ossola, Chairman of the Deputies of the Group of Ten.

The purpose of the meeting was to review the problems raised by the decisions taken on the previous day by the British Government to re-establish the equilibrium of the UK's balance of payments.

1. The Ministers and Governors had an exchange of views on the consequences of the devaluation of sterling for the economies of the Community countries and the equilibrium of the international monetary system. They also discussed the economic and budgetary measures which were announced at the same time. They confirmed their decision, taken both individually and collectively, to maintain the present parity of their currencies unchanged. This decision clearly shows their desire to make a positive contribution to international monetary co-operation. It is also a further demonstration of the solidarity of the member countries of the European Economic Community.

The Ministers and Governors were unanimous in appreciating the courageous decisions taken by the British Government and intend to co-operate in their success.

The Ministers observed that the British authorities' decisions were bound to necessitate added vigilance in conducting the economic policy of the EEC countries.

Lastly, the Ministers and Governors agreed on how the Community countries would help the International Monetary Fund to finance the sums the United Kingdom wished to draw on the Fund.

The Ministers confirmed that their next official meeting would be held in Paris on 14 and 15 December 1967 as agreed."

#### Oral statement by the Commission to the Council (12 December 1967)

1. At its session of 20 November 1967 the Council requested the Commission to make an oral report on the consequences of the measures taken by the British Government in the monetary field and in the field of economic policy.

The Commission obtained all the necessary information through normal diplomatic channels. In addition, on the occasion of the visit to London on 4 December of the President of the Commission, accompanied by M. Barre, Vice-President with responsibility for economic and financial affairs, and M. Martino, responsible for external relations, further information was obtained at talks between Mr Harold Wilson, Mr George Brown and Mr Roy Jenkins, on the one hand, and the Commission delegation on the other.

2. It is the Commission's aim in this statement to examine, on the basis of the information gathered, how far the recent decisions can lead to the restoration of lasting equilibrium in the United Kingdom's economy and balance of payments, and then to consider the repercussions of the new situation on the problem of the sterling balances and of the role played by the pound in international monetary relations — a point stressed in the Commission's Opinion of 29 September 1967.

The Commission wishes, however, to stress the difficulty of drawing definitive conclusions from events which are so recent and so important as those of the last few weeks. Therefore the observations it will be making later in this statement can be no more than a partial and provisional reply to the question raised by these measures. The Commission will have an opportunity to amplify these observations at the different stages of the discussions within the Council.

3. In the Opinion it submitted on 29 September, the Commission expressed the view that the present difficulties of the United Kingdom were in part structural, in part due to cyclical swings in economic activity. This conclusion was reached not only from observation of economic developments in the United Kingdom since 1965 but from consideration of more deep-seated factors which were the cause of a wide gap between the possibilities open to the British economy and those open to other industrialized economies where pursuit of the basic objectives of economic policy is concerned.

In particular the Commission had indicated that it was for the British Government to take the necessary adaptation measures, since these fell within its competence.

4. Since the spring of 1967 a series of fortuitous events, such as the closure of the Suez canal and the dock strike, has aggravated the British payments deficit. Nevertheless, this deficit was a reflection of internal trends which tend to undermine the balance of the economy.

The British economy had in fact begun to pick up to some extent, chiefly under the stimulus of an increase in private and public consumption. This increase was due to certain reflationary measures and to the rise in incomes which made itself felt at the end of the wage freeze and of the period of severe restraint decided on by the British Government in July 1966. It may be estimated that on the eve of devaluation GNP was growing at an annual rate of around 4.5 to 5%. Such a growth rate was not compatible with an improvement in Britain's current balance of payments.

After the wave of speculation that started in June, it had been necessary to mobilize considerable and growing monetary resources to maintain the parity of the pound. And finally, the United Kingdom had to meet a time-table of international debt repayments before the end of the year.

The situation was therefore extremely critical when on 18 November the British Government decided to devalue the pound sterling by 14.3%.

True, other lines of action could have been taken by the British Government, but it seemed to them that, grave as devaluation might be, a change in the parity of the pound was indispensable if lasting equilibrium was to be restored to the British economy.

5. Devaluation of the pound can unquestionably contribute to the achievement of this objective, provided that the complementary measures for the success of the operation are put into effect rapidly.

In the long run devaluation should change the external situation of the United Kingdom considerably, for the relative improvement in the competitive position of British industry on international markets should give a strong boost to exports.

From this angle the rate of devaluation chosen may appear modest. However, judgment should not be based purely on a comparison with the rate of devaluation decided on by the British Government on previous occasions, which was of the order of 30%. In 1949, for example, all industrialized countries with the exception of the United States, Switzerland and Canada devalued their currencies, as did the majority of primary producing countries and all sterling area countries. Today, only a few countries (in particular Spain, Israel, Denmark, Ireland and New Zealand) have followed the United Kingdom and changed their parities. Hence the competitive advantages which the British economy can gain are appreciably greater than in 1949.

Furthermore, the increase in import prices expressed in national currency should also help to improve the balance on current account.

To some extent the balance on capital account may also benefit from devaluation.

The British authorities are very circumspect as regards the time it will take for devaluation to produce its full effect. They have said that their object was an improvement in the current balance of payments of at least £500 million per year. On the most favourable assumptions and without allowing for a possible return of short-term funds to London, it would seem that this improvement will only begin to make itself felt in the second half of next year and will not reach its full proportions before 1969.

6. Experience has shown that the advantages of devaluation are short-lived if the operation is not accompanied by a body of measures whose purpose, in the setting of a coherent policy pursued for a sufficiently long period, is to protect the economy concerned against the temptation to resort to facile solutions.

The British authorities have submitted a programme for economic recovery in the form of a letter of intent addressed to the competent international authorities on the occasion of the agreement to grant the United Kingdom a credit of £1 400 million through the IMF and general loan agreements. This declaration of intent has been published officially. The measures decided on by the British Government concern:

- i) The reduction of certain public expenditures, both military and civil;
- ii) The abolition of the selective employment tax;
- iii) The abolition of certain export refunds;
- iv) An increase in corporation tax from 40 to 42.5%;
- v) A rise in Bank rate from 6.5 to 8%;
- vi) A limit on bank advances;
- vii) Holding down borrowing requirement to £1 000 million in the financial year 1968-1969;
- viii) Restrictions on hire purchase of cars;
- ix) Strict control of prices, wages and dividends.

The Commission notes that the competent international bodies recognized in this programme the first steps towards an appropriate policy, which justified making available to the United Kingdom resources in addition to the already very considerable

sums it had previously obtained, either in the same framework or under agreements between the central banks of several countries.

The Commission also notes that the bodies concerned will continue to follow closely the economic trend in the United Kingdom, in the light of the expressed intentions of the British authorities to take, in addition to the measures already explicitly provided for, any others required for achieving the quantitative objectives which the British Government has set itself. With this in view, a time-table for periodical international consultations has been worked out; these will continue until the bulk of the debts contracted under various multilateral arrangements has been repaid.

7. Obviously, the results hoped for can be achieved only if the British Government's recovery programme is applied effectively and adapted to subsequent developments in the situation. The mechanical effects of devaluation will be lasting if the policy followed channels productive resources towards the satisfaction of external demand. To this end it is particularly important that in the coming months the trend of internal demand should not run counter to the effort which must be made in the field of transactions with abroad. Towards the end of 1968 the conditions under which the desired balance will have to be maintained will pose certain problems on the internal economic plane. It would seem that by then unemployment will have been brought down to below 2% and production capacity will have resumed a high rate of utilization. In 1968 budget policy and incomes policy will be the instruments *par excellence* for the regulation of overall demand and its various components.

The representatives of the British Government expressed to the Commission delegation, during its London visit, their firm resolve to implement all the measures — drastic as these might be — which will be called for in the months ahead.

8. The Commission attaches all the more importance to the success of the devaluation of the pound as all Member States of the Community made great efforts to support the British Government's action.

This support was first expressed at the close of the extraordinary meeting of the Finance Ministers of the Community countries on the day following the announcement of devaluation. It was manifested in various forms throughout the international discussions which ensued.

On the financial plane, all the Member States participated in mobilizing the resources made available through the IMF and under the General Arrangements to Borrow in order that the standby credit of \$1 400 million could be granted to the United Kingdom.

The contribution of the Community States may also be seen on a plane which is doubtless more important even than the financial one. Indeed, acceptance of the consequences for trade, for our economic activity and in the social field that will be entailed by the improvement in the United Kingdom's competitive position and by the changes which may affect the flows of material and financial resources across frontiers — especially when Bank rate is exceptionally high — testifies unequivocally to the Community's will to help solve Great Britain's economic problems.

Lastly, the importance which the Commission attaches to the success of the operation is all the greater because a lasting improvement in the British balance of payments and confidence in the new parity of the pound are indispensable if the threats weighing on the international monetary system and economic balance of the world are to be removed.

Great Britain's economic and monetary recovery is in fact one precondition if the international payments system is to function in a manner compatible with the requirements of smooth and harmonious international economic development in accord with the principles agreed on in recent months at the ministerial meeting of the Group of Ten in London and at the IMF conference in Rio de Janeiro.

9. The devaluation of sterling must also be examined from the angle of the international role of this currency.

For a reserve currency, devaluation is an event of exceptional importance. Such a measure diminishes, by the percentage of the devaluation, the gold value of assets held in this currency and so can change the attitude of the creditor countries to the way their monetary reserves are held.

In a century and a half the pound sterling (whose gold parity was defined in 1816) has been devalued only three times: in 1931, in 1949 and in 1967. It is probable that awareness of the international role of the pound and fear of the possible repercussions of a devaluation on the propensity of foreign creditors to hold assets in this currency have contributed very greatly, particularly in the last twenty years or so, to the determination of the British authorities to maintain the gold value of the pound sterling as constant as possible.

In view of the size of the sterling balances in relation to the immediately disposable official reserves on the one hand, and on the other the exiguity of the material or monetary resources which could offset drawings on these balances, any event likely to precipitate such drawings constitutes a redoubtable threat.

Since the end of the war this consideration seems to have been a leitmotiv of British economic policy. It largely explains the swings in the "stop-go" process and the fact that manipulation of Bank rate has been directed chiefly towards offering the holders of sterling balance an average yield definitely higher than could be obtained in the short term in other financial centres.

There are reasons to believe that this policy has been very costly for the British economy. Furthermore, it has only partially succeeded in saving the sterling system from gradual erosion. Since the early fifties the sterling system has ceased to contribute to the increase of international reserves. The stability of the sterling balance in nominal value has been due chiefly to a process of substitution of creditors within the sterling area.

10. No precise reply can be given to the question of what might be the impact of devaluation on the trends described above.

It is not certain that those foreign public authorities who hold sterling balances will, in the short term, make more or less heavy withdrawals of their holdings. Since the loss in gold value caused by devaluation is an accomplished fact and the holdings have been earning exceptionally high interest since Bank rate was raised to 8%, such withdrawals could be provoked only by factors of a psychological nature which are difficult to appraise. As to the readiness of the same monetary authorities to hold long-term reserves in sterling, there is no reason to think that the trend described above can be reversed.

The considerations which lead private transactors to hold sterling balances differ from those which motivate public authorities. For them the speculation factor in times of monetary troubles is very important and explains the sudden and sometimes prolonged variations which occur in their holdings of sterling. Similarly, private

holders are much more sensitive than public authorities to the variations which occur in the net yield from their holdings when they have the choice between placing them in London or elsewhere. These are familiar phenomena and they have been illustrated in particularly striking fashion in the last few months.

Consequently, the Commission does not consider it necessary to change the views it expressed on the problem of the sterling balances in its Opinion of 29 September last.

11. It might be thought that, once lasting equilibrium in the British balance of payments has been restored, the existence of large sterling balances in private hands — amounts which have tended to increase slowly in the long term, but considerably more slowly than international trade — might well not be fraught with the same disadvantages as in the past. This notion seems, however, to call for two comments.

The first is that disturbances quite independent of the economic evolution *per se* of a reserve currency country can seriously affect its equilibrium, in particular because the country may suffer an outflow of foreign currencies triggered off by speculation which is itself the result of fortuitous events. This is a very pertinent consideration for the United Kingdom if we note that the relative economic dimensions of this country today are not what they used to be.

It has been stressed furthermore that the distinction between the two roles of an international currency (trading currency and reserve currency) is difficult to draw in practice. This difficulty cannot be disputed. However, it must not lead us to overlook the fact that alongside the objective factors which explain the more or less large-scale use of a national currency in international payments, there are certain policies, in particular on interest rates and access to the money market, which have led to the constitution of balances higher than those which are required solely for the financing of international transactions.

12. Since the publication of the Commission's Opinion, the British Government has declared that the problems connected with the international role of sterling could be examined in the framework of negotiations on the United Kingdom's application for membership. The Commission notes with satisfaction that the British authorities today consider these problems in a spirit which could open the way to reforms that are from many angles desirable both for Great Britain and for the Community.

## II. Council decisions on Euratom's 1968 programme and research budget

At its session of 8 December 1967, the Council of the Communities drew up an interim programme for Euratom, of only one year's duration, and approved a corresponding draft research budget for 1968. The Council limited the expenditure ceiling, however, to 41 million units of account as a result of a distinction it had established between direct action by Euratom — its activities carried out for the most part within the Joint Research Centre — and indirect action, meaning activities conducted through contracts of association and research contracts.

For direct action, the Council reduced the relevant credits from 47 to 41 million units of account in view of the probability that there would be credits outstanding at 31 December 1967.

In the field of indirect action, several delegations supported the Commission's view that association arrangements should continue to be financed by the Community during 1968 so as not to prejudice in any way their possible inclusion in a future programme covering several years. This view, however, was not accepted by the Council. In order to avoid any gap which might be detrimental to the Community's further activity and past achievements, the Council agreed to ask the Commission to endeavour to work out a transitional arrangement, by agreement with its contract holders, safeguarding the future and ensuring the normal operation of associations under the terms laid down in the contracts, on the understanding that the Commission staff participating in these activities would continue to be paid by the Community.

The Council also agreed that for current association arrangements, upon the extension of which a decision is to be taken before 30 June 1968, the sums advanced by agreement with the parties to the contract to compensate for the suspension of the Community's financial contribution will later be reimbursed by the Community, as from 1 January 1968.

The Committee of Permanent Representatives was instructed to submit to the Council, by 1 March 1968, a report on the desirability of maintaining current association agreements.

The Council also held a preliminary discussion of Euratom's future activities. The Commission had submitted a document which was adopted as a good basis for discussion and which suggested, in view of the fact that nuclear energy had now entered the economic and industrial phase of its development, the following guidelines for Euratom's future activities:

- i) Formulation of a concerted prototype policy supplemented by large-scale joint supporting programmes. This problem exists in the case of both fast reactors and heavy-water and high-temperature advanced converters;
- ii) Action to ensure the dependability of supply of nuclear fuels, particularly enriched uranium, for Community users, possibly by setting up a European isotope separation plant.

The problem of choosing the most appropriate forms of co-operation arises for each project. In addition to the research programmes drawn up under Article 7 of the Treaty, the possibility of action by various means in favour of projects deemed to



be in the public interest is offered by Article 6 and the Chapter dealing with Joint Enterprises.

The Commission intends, in any future programme covering several years and hingeing on these two essential aims, to treat as matters of importance those activities which have been assigned to it as in the public interest, i.e. nuclear measurements, health and safety, radiation hygiene, training and dissemination of information. In addition, a certain number of areas of possible joint action were listed in the above-mentioned document concerning future reactors, proven-type reactors, and fields associated with reactors and long-term research, e.g. research on biology and controlled thermonuclear fusion.

The Commission will also be open to any suggestions arising from discussions with Member States, individuals and enterprises in the Community.

To sum up, the Commission came out in favour of co-ordinated action based mainly on concentrating structures to avoid unnecessary dispersion of effort, defining aims intimately linked with industrial development and determining fields of activity, which are of continuing or increasing importance.

In this context, the Commission emphasizes that the merging of the Institutions as a prelude to the amalgamation of the three treaties affords the opportunity for joint action to go beyond the field of atomic energy and, by incorporating all pioneering techniques, to make the fullest use of the infrastructures created with the advent of nuclear energy.

The Council did not reach a decision on all the details of the Commission's document containing a number of general guidelines for Euratom's future activities.

This resolution states that these activities will consist in part of a joint programme with as wide a scope as possible and financed by all Member States by means of a budget drawn up with a fixed scale of contributions. The joint programme comprises the following activities, which cover a number of years, although not necessarily the same in each case:

i) The activities of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre, whose present programmes are being revised in the light of the need to use existing plant and available personnel to best advantage. Wherever legally possible, research may also encompass non-nuclear activities.

ii) Certain present and possible future activities under association agreements, to the extent that they are of Community interest or could be the subject of scientific co-operation between the various national programmes and do not constitute wasteful overlapping.

Special importance will be attached to Community research work and basic programmes concerning reactor development.

iii) Training of scientists and documentation.

The Council resolution further states that this joint programme will be reinforced by supplementary programmes in which, where it is impossible to achieve unanimity, only those Member States will participate which have made individual agreements with the Commission. Co-operation under these supplementary programmes can be carried out in different forms, and it was agreed that these forms be examined jointly by the Council and the Commission in order to decide such matters as the method

of financing, the role of the Commission and what information is to be given to non-participating countries. Joint enterprises within the meaning of Chapter 5 of the Euratom Treaty have been found to be particularly appropriate for this purpose.

The Council adopted the principle of distinguishing, when drawing up a future programme, between activities presenting no industrial problems and those the continuation or initiation of which presupposes a joint industrial policy. It was agreed that a study should be made of the possibility, under the terms of the Treaty, of inviting non-member countries in Europe to participate in these programmes.

Noteworthy among the other points in the resolution is the fact that the Council, following one of the suggestions put forward in the Commission's document, instructed a special study group of the Consultative Committee on Nuclear Research to examine the question of the long-term supplies of enriched uranium so as to enable the Commission to submit appropriate proposals to the Council.

The Council will make every effort to adopt a definitive resolution on the future activities of Euratom before 30 June 1968.

### III. Results of the Kennedy round of trade negotiations

On 27 November 1967 the Council approved the Commission's report on the results of the Kennedy round of trade negotiations, endorsing on this basis the commitments entered into on behalf of the Community. The report gives, sector by sector, detailed information on these results, a summary of which had been included in the Tenth EEC General Report following the agreement announced by the Contracting Parties on 15 May 1967. It is impossible to sum up in a few paragraphs a document of more than 200 pages, to which the Commission refers the Parliament for fuller details.

#### THE LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

In their form as multilateral conventions the results of the Kennedy round are embodied in a number of legal texts which specify the commitments and obligations which the participating Governments have accepted by common accord. In addition to the lists of the tariff concessions granted by each party, which are grouped together in the 1967 Geneva Protocol, three other multilateral documents — the agreements negotiated on grains, chemicals and anti-dumping — are annexed to the Final Act.

A list of the tariff concessions made by the EEC in the Kennedy round is given in the 1967 Geneva Protocol as List XL. The Member States' harmonized tariffs for ECSC products are given in List XL(a).

This Protocol will come into force on 1 January 1968 for parties which have accepted it before 1 December.

The Agreement on chemicals reproduces the main points of the multilateral arrangement on the elimination of the American Selling Price system of valuation and on adjustments to certain tariff and non-tariff measures.

The stipulations of this Agreement are already given in the list of EEC concessions in the Geneva Protocol.

The Agreement will come into force on the first day of the first calendar quarter which is at least 30 days after the day on which the United States has notified the GATT Director-General that the legislation abrogating the ASP system of customs valuation and permitting the implementation of the other provisions of the Agreement has been enacted.

The Memorandum of Agreement on the basic elements for the negotiation of a world grains arrangement includes an undertaking to negotiate a world arrangement including financial commitments. Immediately afterwards action will be taken to obtain acceptance of the arrangement in conformity with the constitutional procedures of the signatories.

Since the success of the negotiation on a world agreement, the first of the above commitments is practically fulfilled; the second commitment is also included in the text negotiated in Rome.

The Agreement on the implementation of Article VI of the GATT provides for the establishment of a code for the interpretation of the GATT anti-dumping clauses and includes rules for the implementation of these clauses with a view to uniformity and greater discipline in their execution.

The Agreement comes into force on 1 July 1968 for all parties which have accepted it by that date.

The Protocols for the accession of Argentina, Ireland and Iceland are legal instruments which, with minor exceptions, include the usual clauses contained in GATT accession protocols.

The Protocol for the accession of Poland is the first to deal, in the framework of full membership of GATT, with the complex problems posed by relations between a country with a centrally-planned economy and the other Contracting Parties. The Protocol was accepted by Poland on 18 September and thus came into force with effect from 18 October 1967.

As regards the Community the results of the Kennedy round also include a number of bilateral legal instruments defining certain specific reciprocal commitments vis-à-vis third countries.

Under the Geneva Protocol, the tariff reductions agreed can be implemented in two different ways: five equal annual instalments, each equivalent to 20% of the total reduction, starting on 1 January 1968, or 40% of the total reduction, starting 1 July 1968 and the rest, i.e., 60%, in three equal instalments beginning 1 January 1970. In both cases the concessions must be fully implemented on 1 January 1972.

The United States have chosen the first method and the Community the second, which was in fact provided at its request so that the implementation of the results of the negotiations would coincide with the date of entry into force of the common customs tariff and so that unevenness in the CCT could be avoided.

## THE RESULTS BY KEY SECTORS

### Industry

The results achieved in the industrial sector in general are extremely important. This success is due without any doubt to the 50% objective chosen as working hypothesis by all the "linear" negotiating countries.

In all the tariffs, cuts of 50%, and even more in some cases, were agreed for a wide range of products. The duties on some of the items not covered by the 50% rule were cut by smaller percentages, though often by more than 20%. Total exceptions were relatively few.

Although weighted calculations are of no great significance, since imports are normally all the lower in quantity the higher the duties, it may be estimated that most of the linear countries' tariffs have been reduced by between 35 and 40%.

These reductions will be felt only gradually since they will be spread over five years, but they will have appreciable effects in international trade. In particular, the burden of international competition will be better distributed and markets which were formerly very highly protected will be opened more widely to imports.

As regards trade between the two great European market areas, the Community and EFTA, it is likely that the drawbacks arising from the separate processes of economic integration of these two areas will become much less marked.

## Chemicals

The bargaining on chemicals was dominated by the problems arising from the existence in the United States of the method of customs valuation known as the American Selling Price system. As applied to an extensive range of organic chemical products, the ASP system constitutes an obstacle to exports to the US which for certain products is prohibitive. As the Trade Expansion Act gave it no authority to abolish this system, the US Administration undertook to submit to Congress a proposal to this end. The Agreement reached in this sector had therefore to provide for concession outlines only.

Should the ASP system be abolished, the American duties under this system will be converted. All American duties for chemicals (whether or not subject to the system) will be reduced by 50%. However, those duties whose incidence is particularly high will be reduced by a greater percentage in such a way that the final rates do not exceed 20%. Exceptions to this rule are dyestuffs and certain sulphur drugs, for which the rates will be between 25 and 30%. Except for plastics, the rates for which are relatively low, the United Kingdom will reduce its duties by 50% and more, to a maximum rate of 12.5%. The Community, the Nordic countries and Austria will make 50% reductions with a limited number of exceptions.

If the ASP system is not abolished, the United States will reduce by 50% their duties in excess of 8% and by 20% those which are below this rate. The EEC, the United Kingdom and the Nordic countries will reduce by only 20% duties below 25% and by 30% those above that figure.

Switzerland and Japan will carry out their reductions independently of the question of the abolition of the ASP system.

## Textiles

As the textile industries in the industrialized countries face serious difficulties, none of these countries felt able to concede any substantial reductions in existing tariff protection.

In the cotton sector the Community had made its tariff reductions conditional upon the renewal of the Long-Term Arrangement for Cotton Textiles. In the discussions on the renewal of the Arrangement, the EEC Member States made substantial concessions, including the limitation of the period of extension to three years and improved import quotas. The tariff concessions were confined to 10-20% reductions, the validity of which is limited to the period of extension of the Long-Term Arrangement.

The concessions by the other participants were also very modest — of the order of 10 to 25% for the United States and the Nordic countries; the United Kingdom maintained its duties at their present levels.

The United States had already excluded the whole of the wool sector in 1964. In view of the great disparity between the CCT and the US tariff, the Community made no

reduction and, generally speaking, the other participants maintained their tariffs, sometimes with selective and limited reductions.

For the other textile products, in particular man-made fibres, garments and knitted and crocheted goods, reductions by the leading participants were on a moderate scale.

## Steel

From the very beginning of the negotiations, the ECSC had stressed two objectives: a unified external tariff and mutual approximation of the customs duties applied by the main countries producing and exporting steel.

These two objectives were to a large extent achieved. For ECSC products the unified tariff works out at an average of 5.7%, as against 5% in Sweden, 5.5% in the United States, 7% in Austria and 7.5% in Japan. Only the United Kingdom made a smaller — 20% — reduction, to bring its average tariff down to about 11%.

The duties for products covered by the Treaty of Rome were harmonized with those of ECSC intermediate products.

## Non-ferrous metals

Except for products on which duties were already relatively low, and for aluminium, lead and zinc (the last two were maintained at their present level), the Community made considerable concessions. It maintained the present duty of 9% for unwrought aluminium but bound a tariff quota at the reduced rate of 5%. Partial reductions were conceded for duties on most non-ferrous metal semi-finished products in such a way as to achieve vertical harmonization (in relation to the unwrought metal) and horizontal harmonization (in relation to other metals).

The Community obtained major concessions for copper.

## Mechanical engineering

In this very important sector reductions were in general very substantial.

The Community merely endeavoured to maintain a moderate degree of protection for certain products in respect of which duties were already very low (machine tools), for articles exposed to competition from powerful foreign companies (tractors, trucks and heavy buses), for growth industries (electronics, nuclear reactors), and for certain products threatened by low-price imports (sewing machines, transistors, optical instruments).

The Community's leading partners granted very substantial reductions on most of the products of interest to Community exporters, particularly machinery, electrical equipment, precision instruments and sound-recording equipment.

In the motor vehicles sector the Community reduced its duty on private cars by 50%, thus bringing it down to 11%, while trucks and heavy buses will continue to attract duty at 22%. It obtained concessions from most of its main customers as a result

of which duties on private cars will range in general from 3% (in the United States) to 12% (in Switzerland and Denmark), Denmark having simply bound the duty at present levied. Only Canada and Japan maintained higher rates: 15% and 30% respectively; Japan declared its readiness, however, to come down to 20% if the Italian Government gradually liberalized imports of Japanese cars.

Finally, the Community concluded an agreement with Switzerland on clocks and watches. In exchange for a reduction of 30% in the CCT, this removes a large part of the public or private obstacles which Switzerland maintained in respect of imports or exports of these goods.

### Paper pulp, paper and paperboard

This was a key sector in the negotiations with the Nordic countries.

The Community reduced its duties on paper pulp from 6 to 3%, the Council having agreed that the Member States could grant degressive aids to their industries to facilitate amortization of existing plants and the development of production by new techniques.

For paper and paperboard the reduction was about 25%. In addition the Community obtained a consultation clause from the Nordic countries to cover the contingency of their exports gravely affecting the Community paper industry.

### Other sectors

The Community made substantial reductions although maintaining protection for sensitive products such as rubber footwear, veneer woods and certain ceramic products.

The concessions obtained are considerable, particularly as regards leather footwear (except from the Nordic countries), glass and glass products (except from the United States), gem-stones and furniture.

### The farm sector: general commodity arrangements

From the Community point of view, the results obtained in the farm sector derive from a different approach from that adopted in the industrial sector: the course of the negotiations must be assessed in relation with the method proposed by the Community for the main commodities with a view to the conclusion of general arrangements. For the Community, although it had not yet finalized its own common agricultural policy, was none the less anxious to make a constructive contribution to the round and had proposed a bargaining method allowing of offers which though original — as compared with the traditional approach to tariff bargaining of the other participants — were basically sound and useful.

The Community had submitted four outlines of general arrangements for cereals, beef and veal, dairy products and sugar, accounting for 28% of the Community's total farm imports.

With the exception of the proposals concerning sugar, which were not even discussed (mainly on the grounds that the bulk of the sugar trade was in the hands of countries not participating in the Kennedy round), it must first be noted that on each occasion the Community's proposals served as the basis of discussion. Although the Community's method could not be translated into action, exploratory talks elicited approval in practice of the soundness, in any endeavour to work out multilateral solutions to problems of international trade in the main farm commodities, of an approach based on commitments related to the margin of support provided under agricultural policies.

The grains agreement itself is based on much less ambitious commitments than those aimed at during three years' work, since they amount to no more than maximum and minimum price arrangements and a food aid programme of 4.5 million tons of grain.<sup>1</sup> However, the agreement includes new devices such as the scale of equivalence between the various qualities of wheats traded. The scale supplements the minimum and maximum price arrangement and means that this arrangement will probably have far more significant scope as an adjunct to market equilibrium.

It would even be too much to claim that the food grain aid programme, isolated from the context in which the Community had envisaged it, will help to maintain general balance between grain supply and demand, despite the fact that it constitutes, for the exporting countries, a substitute for the assurances of access that they failed to obtain in another form.

However, though the results of the agricultural discussions were modest, the way the negotiations on general arrangements developed was significant as a sign of a changing trend, and thus has its own importance.

## CONCLUSIONS

In the last analysis the political will to succeed prevailed despite the difficulties: the leading participants manifestly stood to gain from the success of the round: the United States had an obvious interest in opening to its trade the customs frontiers of the two European economic groups, and the EEC, the world's leading importer, also had to ensure the development of its external, and particularly, of its intra-European trade.

But perhaps even more important than the results on paper is the role played by the Community as such in a negotiating round of this kind.

Whilst assuming its international responsibilities, the Community succeeded in reconciling its own requirements with those of the world outside. It endeavoured to avoid jeopardizing Community consolidation and growth, although it had not yet been able to work out an industrial policy consonant with its scale and could not measure the exact potential dimensions of its economic capacity. Moreover, with the traditional interests of the six Member States as a basis, the negotiations brought to the fore an awareness of a common interest, of which the Community list of exceptions was a noteworthy illustration.

In this respect it is worth pointing out that the Community was one of the few "linear" participants which held closely throughout the negotiations to the linear rules and respected the proper operation of the linear formula. It is likely that the

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<sup>1</sup> See EEC's Tenth General Report, sec. 312 *in fine*.



Community's refusal to revert to the traditional item-by-item approach helped to halt a dangerous tendency towards disintegration and dilution of the gains made. The Community's success in "swimming against the tide" in this particularly difficult way bore witness to the strong solidarity and cohesion of the six Member States, without which it would have been impossible.

Although the outcome of this collective venture will be appreciable benefits to accrue as commercial gains for each of the parties, the effect of the multilateralization of the results is that each participant is in a position to review the advantages it has achieved globally. However, in the light of the country-by-country examination, conclusions can be drawn to guide certain bilateral relations in the future.

The most significant experience in this respect was with some advanced countries which, for special reasons, were dispensed from applying the linear rule, in particular Canada, Australia, and South Africa. True, these countries had undertaken to submit selective offers as a *quid pro quo* for the advantages which they would derive from the negotiations, but in fact this obligation remained a dead letter. Quite apart from any considerations as to disequilibria in the advantages derived from the agreement, these countries have remained outside the strict tariff discipline based on the linear system, and this factor cannot be ignored in the future.

The results in the agricultural field — though an improvement on earlier attempts — fall far short of the initial objectives: "the creation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade in such products".

The Community was the only participant to propose a method of negotiation calculated to get to grips with the real problem, i.e., to make internal agricultural policies the subject of undertakings to be given and concessions to be exchanged. The Community offered to proceed systematically and logically towards the "binding of the 'margin of support'" resulting from its agricultural policy if its partners were prepared to do the same. Admittedly, the significance and scope of this idea were not accepted as a rule of general application.

It nevertheless remains true that, on the basis of the Community's proposals, the problem was for the first time properly stated and discussed. The facts are now known and defined and awareness is now extending to interested sections of the general public.

The developing countries stated at the end of the Kennedy round that their main trading problems remained unsolved. It is hard to gainsay this, even though obstacles were reduced in a way which could promote trade where the situation of the relevant industries in the different markets of the advanced countries made this possible.

One reason why the importance, and even the usefulness, for the developing countries of negotiations of the traditional type on obstacles to trade may be doubted is because a large part of the industrial countries' imports from most of these countries is already admitted duty-free and is thus not subject to negotiation. For some of these countries this accounts for as much as 90% of total exports. Moreover, taking into account the preferential systems to which the developing countries are parties, the only effect of tariff reductions negotiated in a multilateral setting on products of particular interest to these countries is to give an advantage to some of them to the detriment of the traditional privileged suppliers. None the less, the Kennedy round afforded the developing countries an opportunity to obtain certain reductions in obstacles to their exports. To this gain in respect of products already exported were added all the many and substantial tariff reductions on the more sophisticated manufactures, which will also be exported by the developing countries in the future.

At its session of 27 November to 1 December 1967, the European Parliament debated an oral question concerning the results of the negotiations and the scope of the undertakings entered into by the EEC and adopted a resolution expressing the hope that the problems not yet solved would be dealt with at further GATT or UNCTAD negotiations. The Parliament also approved the Commission's attitude towards the protectionist trends which are emerging in the United States.

In this connection the Commission representative, M. Deniau, emphasized the danger of contagion in this field and showed how unjust was the accusation of protectionism levelled against the Community. He recalled the present disequilibrium in trade between Europe and the United States in favour of the latter. M. Deniau concluded by saying that the Commission would be watchful that no participant should give the impression of calling into question the progress that had been achieved. On 20 October the Commission submitted a memorandum to the US authorities on these lines.

## IV. Internal activities

### ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE SINGLE MARKET

#### Free movement of goods

##### Tariffs

###### *Commission proposal on valuation for customs purposes*

1. On 27 November 1967 the Commission submitted to the Council its proposal for a regulation on the valuation of goods for customs purposes.<sup>1</sup> The proposal was submitted because of the need for the Member States to apply uniform rules from 1 July 1968 onwards. Only in this way can it be expected that, in view of the differences which exist between Member States in their customs legislation and administrative practice, the valuation of goods imported would be made in similar conditions throughout the Community. If such divergences were to persist, this would seriously hamper the operation of the customs union (deflection of trade and of customs revenue, with consequent distortions of competition).

At first sight it might be asked why the basis of assessment is not always fixed in the same way in the various Member States, as they have all acceded to the Convention on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes, which was signed in Brussels in 1950 and came into force in 1953.<sup>2</sup> The definition of value for customs purposes (referred to hereinafter as the "Brussels Definition") and the Interpretative Notes that are found in Annexes I and II to the Convention have been taken over by each Member State in its national legislation. This has been done in forms which take account of the possibilities of adaptation offered by Article 4 of the Convention. The Interpretative Notes contain a number of optional clauses which have either not been adopted by all Member States or are applied in differing ways. In addition, certain details of the Definition have not been interpreted in the same way by the courts of the Member States. If the differences which have emerged were to be retained after 1 July 1968, this would hamper the uniform application of the common customs tariff, in which almost all duties are calculated *ad valorem*. Finally, the customs union gives rise to a new situation to which certain points in the Brussels Definition and the Interpretative Notes will have to be adapted. The Commission's proposal is intended to deal with these problems.

From a brief summary of the provisions proposed it can be seen that Title I lays down the rules that will govern the customs valuation of imported goods. These rules follow closely the Brussels Definition and the Interpretative Notes, with due allowance for the amendments which have been agreed in the Customs Co-operation Council in order to eliminate certain discrepancies between the English and French texts, both of which are authentic. There are also certain additional clauses giving fuller details of how the Definition should be applied in the Community.

<sup>1</sup> See also Bulletin 9-10/67, Ch. IV.

<sup>2</sup> At the present date twenty-two States have acceded to the Convention: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

The first three Articles, which correspond to the three Articles in the Brussels Definition, retain its principles of valuation. Fundamental to the Definition is the concept of normal price, that is to say the price which the goods would fetch at the time when the duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between buyer and seller independent of each other.

The expression "place of introduction into the country of importation" found in the Brussels Definition has been replaced by the expression "place of introduction into the customs territory of the Community". This is the most important adaptation to the new situation created by the customs union; it makes allowance for the fact that customs frontiers will be completely dismantled now that the union has come into being, leaving only one customs frontier separating the Community from non-member countries, with the result that the place of introduction into the Community is now situated on this external frontier. In consequence the customs valuation of goods imported into the Community must include the costs of delivery only as far as this place of introduction, which is defined elsewhere in the Commission's proposal in relation to the form of transport used.

A number of other clauses of equal importance for the functioning of the customs union define the conditions in which customs officials may use the invoice price as basis of valuation. Here it should be noted that the reason for the divergences that are in practice to be found today among the Member States is that Interpretative Note No. 5 to Article I of the Brussels Definition recommends that certain lines be followed in connection with the acceptance of the invoice price, lines which leave a fairly wide margin of appreciation to the customs authorities in drafting the measures to be applied in this field. Such a situation called for the elaboration of a Community solution which would not only ensure sufficient uniformity for deflections of trade and of revenue to be avoided, but would leave customs officials sufficient latitude for them to be able to assess the value for customs purposes of the vast majority of imported goods on the basis of the invoice price. The Commission believes that the proposals it is advocating will achieve this purpose.

Further provisions in Title I deal with quantity, the time when duty becomes payable, costs, charges and expenses, the rate of exchange to be taken into consideration when fixing value for customs purposes and the influence exerted on valuation by the method of payment.

Title II contains provisions for the establishment of a Valuation Committee, which is to be composed of representatives of the Member States and the Commission. The Committee will examine all the problems that may result from application of the provisions contained in the regulation. There is also to be a Community procedure under which it will be possible to define more closely the meaning of the provisions in the regulation and to settle in good time the details of how these provisions shall be applied.

On the legal form of the common provisions on customs valuation, the Commission feels that uniform application of these rules can be assured only by the adoption of a regulation. It should, incidentally, be stressed that these provisions are also applicable to the imports of goods covered by the Coal and Steel Community and the Atomic Energy Community.

#### *Tariff quotas.*

2. On 8 November 1967 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted the Italian Republic certain tariff quotas for imports from non-member countries to be used within Italy's customs territory; these tariff quotas are as follows:

CCT Heading	Description of product	Quantity	Duty	Period
ex 03.01 B I b	Tunny, fresh, chilled or frozen, for the canning industry	30 000 t	0%	1968
03.02 A I b	Cod, including stockfish and klippfish, salted, in brine or dried	34 000 t	0%	1968
ex 12.03 A	Sugarbeet seed of the Eagle Hill, Maribo, Janaz, Saroz and Buszczinski varieties	700 t	6.5%	1.1.1967 to 31.10.1968

On 10 November 1967 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, added cod and coalfish, fresh, chilled or frozen, to the tariff quota it had granted at 4.5% to the Federal Republic of Germany for the period 1 August to 31 December 1967, and which already covered haddock and rosefish, fresh, chilled or frozen, of the same heading 03.01 B I c in the common customs tariff. The quota was raised from 5 000 tons to 11 000 tons. On 8 November 1967 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, authorized the Federal Republic of Germany to reduce to 8% the duty on fresh tomatoes of the heading 07.01 M I in the common customs tariff, subject however to a minimum charge of 1.45 units of account per 100 kg net. This decision is valid for the period 1 January to 31 March 1968.

## Competition policy

### Business agreements

#### *Speech by M. Sassen, member of the Commission, to the European Parliament*

3. On 30 November M. E.M.J.A. Sassen discussed in the European Parliament his views on current problems of Community policy with regard to business agreements. M. Sassen, who spoke during the discussion on the Commission's 10th General Report, said that the main object of this policy was the creation of a single market with fair and undistorted competition. When working towards the attainment of the objectives, he said, the Commission would take care to ensure that consumers benefited equitably from the advantages of economic integration.

An effective system of competition was the key to the satisfactory functioning of the common market. To ensure the efficacy of competition, however, it was not necessary to maintain the largest possible number of buyers and sellers on the market. On this point M. Sassen said he held no brief to defend the principle of "absolute individual competition" or the "mathematical" concept of competition, according to which every reduction in the number of competitors constituted a restraint of competition in the meaning of the EEC Treaty. A reduction in the number of the buyers and sellers was even, in certain cases, an appropriate way of increasing the efficacy of competition.

M. Sassen gave an account of the measures concerning restrictive agreements already in force and of those which the Commission was contemplating. As a result of work done so far — in particular the adoption of Regulation No. 17, the establishment

of "communications" relating to sole agency agreements concluded with business representatives and to patent licensing agreements, and the adoption of the regulation on the block exemption of exclusive dealing agreements — the foundations for a community policy in this field were now laid. The task ahead was to complete without delay the set of European rules and regulations on competition.

The Commission would be guided by its concern to ensure a maximum of "legal predictability" for firms. During the coming twelve months, the Commission would make it clear what kind of business agreements and which forms of co-operation between firms were permissible or otherwise, in the common market.

The programme for next year would be concerned with three main classes of agreement:

- 1) Those obviously not caught by Article 85(1);
- 2) Those caught by Article 85(1) but qualifying for exemption under Article 85(3);
- 3) Agreements incompatible with the common market and therefore not qualifying for exemption.

Referring to the first group of cases, M. Sassen announced the forthcoming publication of a guide to the forms of co-operation not caught by Article 85(1). A general set of rules on cases of minor importance was being prepared. The Commission was planning to grant a large number of negative clearances.

As regards Article 85(3), the Commission was investigating whether and how far the regulation on the block exemption of exclusive dealing agreements could be extended to agreements involving territorial protection. Other block exemption arrangements were being envisaged for agreements on joint research and technical development, patent and trade-mark licensing agreements, and know-how agreements.

The Commission also intended to adopt decisions on a set of carefully selected individual cases designed to cover the largest possible number of kinds of restraints of competition. On this point, special facilities would be granted for specialization agreements and for joint purchase and selling agreements.

Lastly, the Commission would explain, by decisions taken in individual cases, at what points the application of the ban of Article 85(1) was necessary to ensure the unity of the common market and fair and undistorted competition.

M. Sassen concluded with a few remarks on the problem of industrial combination. There would be no change in the Commission's policy in this field, and the Commission would intervene under Article 86 only if there was reason for fearing that effective competition was being eliminated through mergers, amalgamations, etc.

#### *20th Conference of government experts on business agreements*

4. The 20th Conference of government experts on business agreements was held in Brussels on 9 and 10 November 1967, under the chairmanship of M. Albrecht, Director General for Competition.

The discussion dealt with proposals relating to measures encouraging co-operation between firms within the framework of EEC policy on business agreements. It is planned to publish a monthly guide listing types of inter-firm co-operation agreements not caught by Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty. The experts also discussed how far certain categories of business agreement, especially in the field of scientific research and technical development, qualify for exemption under Article 85(3).

## Concentration

### *Authorization in the field of concentration (Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty)*

5. In November 1967, the Commission gave its authorization under Article 66(2) to a merger in Italy between a firm manufacturing wire rod and a firm producing drawn wire.

## Taxation policy

### The burden of taxation in the EEC: country-to-country comparison

6. Working Party No. VIII held its 3rd meeting on 18 October 1967, in Brussels.

Professor Gerhard Zeitel of Mannheim presented to the experts his "Report on ways and means of comparing the actual burden of taxation borne by enterprises in the different Member States of the EEC".

It was emphasized that the many difficulties hampering comparisons within the countries were even greater when it came to making comparisons between them. The experts felt that further studies should be made, and that it was undesirable to use only one method, the value of a method of comparison being closely related to the objectives chosen.

According to the experts, comparisons based on actual tax liabilities must be given absolute priority over comparisons of tax liabilities of notional, imaginary companies, designed to determine the burden of taxation borne by an enterprise or by a specific product by data established arbitrarily, though as realistically as possible. When a sufficient number of different types of company were included, these comparisons of notional companies were, however, always of value in connection with the choice of location of industrial operations. Again, if it was planned to repeat the comparison at intervals, national comparisons could be useful to monitor changes towards, or away from, a Community average due to measures of tax harmonization.

The Commission will work out proposals for notional companies, and draft a questionnaire aimed at establishing, with the aid of a statistical comparison, what statistical data could usefully be provided by the Member States.

Professor Zeitel's report will be published by the Commission.

## Approximation of legislation

### Third directive relating to branded pharmaceuticals

7. On 8 December 1967 the Commission of the European Communities laid before the Council the proposal for a third Council directive concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation on branded pharmaceuticals. This directive, the fifth of a series on the establishment of a common market for drugs in the European Economic Community, is designed to facilitate further the licensing for sale of branded pharmaceuticals.

In order to give the Member States and the public in general an overall view of the work still to be carried out and to facilitate the approval of the proposals previously submitted to the Council, the Commission has also laid before the latter a draft Council resolution incorporating a working programme and a time-table. In addition to those already transmitted, the Commission will present, by 31 December 1969, proposals relating to the distribution of drugs, to patents, to prices, to serums and to vaccines, and will also examine any problems involved in the reimbursement under sickness insurance schemes of the cost of branded pharmaceuticals.

Two earlier proposals, the first of which has been adopted by the Council, deal with licence for sale and labelling,<sup>1</sup> and details of the controls to be carried out by manufacturers and the examination of applications for the grant of licences for sale.<sup>2</sup>

Another proposal contains a list of colouring agents which may be added to branded pharmaceuticals;<sup>3</sup> the fourth proposed directive is to guarantee protection of public health against questionable methods of advertising pharmaceuticals so as to obviate restriction of trade and distortion of competition.<sup>4</sup> The latter three proposals have all been laid before the Council, but still await approval.

The object of the new directive is the recognition by each Member State on its own national territory of licences for the sale of branded pharmaceuticals granted in other Member States. This recognition is to be effected by means of a "declaration of validity". The procedure is as follows:

- 1) The Member State which has granted approval for a licence for sale shall provide any other Member State which the party responsible for such marketing has designated with a copy of the licence and a translation of the particulars and documents which have to accompany the application for approval in accordance with the Council directive of 26 January 1965.
- 2) The Member State to which the copy of the approval granted in another Member State is sent shall check that the supporting data and documents are complete and, within 30 days of receiving the information, shall publish in an official gazette the name of the drug approved in the other Member State and refer to this approval.
- 3) This act of publication in the official gazette shall be tantamount to recognition of the approval granted by the other Member State.

In order that the Member States may be sure that the branded pharmaceuticals marketed in the other Member States have been manufactured according to the declared standards, care must be taken that the manufacturing process is supervised by persons of equal professional qualifications in all Member States. The proposed directive

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<sup>1</sup> Council directive of 26 January 1965 on the approximation of laws and regulations governing branded pharmaceuticals (official gazette No. 22, 9 February 1965); Council directive of 28 July 1966 amending Article 22 of the Council directive of 26 January 1965 on the approximation of laws and regulations governing branded pharmaceuticals (official gazette No. 144, 5 August 1966).

<sup>2</sup> Proposal for a second directive on the approximation of laws and regulations governing branded pharmaceuticals, submitted to the Council on 29 February 1964 (Supplement to EEC Bulletin No. 4-1964).

<sup>3</sup> Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' laws and regulations relating to colouring agents which may be added to branded pharmaceuticals, submitted to the Council on 10 June 1966 (official gazette No. 17, 28 January 1967).

<sup>4</sup> Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the legislation by which Member States regulate publicity for branded pharmaceuticals and the contents of package inserts, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 7 June 1967 (official gazette No. 248, 13 October 1967).



therefore provides that manufacture and supervision shall be directed by a pharmacist. Where this is not the case the person in charge must hold a qualifying certificate and have had at least three years' professional experience.

In the light of the experience gained during the first three years of application of the regulations to be issued in pursuance of the proposed directive, the Commission will check whether the formalities pertaining to the declaration of validity may be dispensed with, or whether this may not be replaced by a European permit directly applicable throughout the Community. Under the terms of the new proposal, the Commission will make further proposals to the Council to this end.

#### Application of Articles 101 and 102: specific case

8. A recommendation adopted under Article 102 of the EEC Treaty concerning an Italian private member's bill No. 792 B on rules for the control of advertising of and trade in olive oil and seed oils has been submitted to the Italian Government.

The Commission has recommended to Italy that it should refrain from instituting compulsory discoloring of seed oils as provided for in the bill.

#### Price legislation

9. The Working Party on price legislation held its first meeting on 6 November 1967. After an introductory statement from a Commission representative, officials from the appropriate ministries and the Commission discussed basic principles and comparative law in this field. A working document prepared on the basis of a technical study was given a preliminary examination: this document covers the legal situation in each of the Member States. It was suggested that the information it contains should be supplemented and brought up to date on the basis of written comments from the various delegations. The discussion, which should yield a very accurate description of the provisions concerned and of their application, will be resumed at a forthcoming meeting on the basis of the revised document.

#### Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

##### Resolution of the European Parliament

10. At its session of 27 November - 1 December 1967 the European Parliament adopted a resolution embodying an opinion on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive on freedom of establishment for self-employed activities in film distribution.

The resolution suggests that as soon as possible the Commission make the Council a proposal to ensure the right of establishment for film producers.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Extracts of this resolution are given in an annex.

## TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

### Short-term economic policy

#### Group of experts on economic budgets

11. The Group met on 14 November 1967 to study the short-term implications of the introduction or (in France) the extension to all sectors of the added value tax system.

The first part of the meeting, during which the experts from the various countries contributed general introductory statements, was devoted to a broad examination of the situation. This brought out the many points of uncertainty as to the assumptions put forward in view of the difficulty of currently assessing the influence and the role of imponderables varying with the economic trend. The Group therefore agreed that the various problems should be examined in further detail. For this purpose, in the second part of the meeting, it drew up a questionnaire to which the delegations agreed to provide replies; the delegations also declared themselves willing to send in any reports or studies available in this field. From the various documents received, the Commission's staff will prepare a combined report to be discussed at a forthcoming meeting.

### Medium-term economic policy

#### Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

12. The Committee held its twenty-fourth meeting on 6 and 7 November 1967. It continued its work on a preliminary draft of the second medium-term economic policy programme.

The Working Party on scientific and technological research policy met on 30 November 1967 and agreed a working programme to cover the tasks laid down in the Council resolution on scientific and technological research in the Communities, adopted on 31 October 1967 in Luxembourg.

### Financial policy

#### The Budget Policy Committee

13. The Committee held its tenth meeting on 20 and 21 November 1967 in Brussels. The Chairman, M. Marzano, having moved to another post in his home country, the members unanimously elected Professor G. Stamatati for the term of the chairmanship still to run. Professor Stamatati is a senior official in the Ministry of the Treasury in Rome.

At this meeting, the Committee examined the Italian and Dutch draft budgets for 1968.

## Social policy

### Free movement of workers

14. On 27 October 1967 the Technical Committee, assisted by statistics experts, met in Brussels to examine how harmonized statistics on foreign wage-earners could be established. Working from instructions approved on 19 May 1967 by the representatives of the Member States, it established that figures for the first Community labour permits do not reveal the number of foreign workers employed, and that the other statistics on foreign workers available at Community level are clearly not sufficiently comparable, in the main because of differences in the way the information is reported and processed and in the reference dates.

After consulting the statisticians, the Committee adopted an opinion laying down the guidelines for work in the short and medium term and stipulating the main characteristics which would make Member States' foreign manpower statistics comparable at Community level.

The Committee recommends that its Working Party on uniform criteria and the SOEC Working Party on employment statistics jointly seek out ways and means of achieving, by stages, the principal objectives fixed in this field.

### European Social Fund

15. A plenary session of the Committee of the European Social Fund was held on 20 November 1967. It approved a number of applications for assistance from the Fund, submitted by Germany and Italy. The total Fund contribution involved is 7 644 979 u.a., of which 7 556 381 u.a. are for vocational retraining and 88 598 u.a. for resettlement operations.

The total number of workers concerned is 24 183, 17 225 in retraining operations and 6 958 for resettlement.

### ECSC readaptation aids

16. On 10 and 29 November 1967, the Commission, acting under the readaptation clauses of Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty, adopted a number of measures to aid readaptation operations.<sup>1</sup>

These measures are for the benefit of nearly 8 350 Community miners (coal and iron ore) and iron and steel workers made redundant because of shutdowns resulting from the fundamental changes in market conditions for coal and steel. In addition to an increase of DM 1 million in a loan made by the High Authority in 1966 to help workers in a coalmine in the Federal Republic, the aids provided from the Commission's budget total DM 9 176 000 for German workers, Bfrs. 1 050 000 for Belgians, FF 2 350 000 for French workers and Lit. 105 million for Italian workers.

The Governments of the respective Member States will match the Commission's grants with equal contributions. Of the 8 350 workers affected, about 6 820 are from industries in the Federal Republic, 60 in Belgium, 1 250 in France and 200 in Italy.

<sup>1</sup> See also the Supplement to this Bulletin: "Memorandum to the members of the ECSC Consultative Committee on Community readaptation and conversion operations".

## Construction of workers' houses (ECSC)

17. On 31 October 1967 the Commission approved loans to help build 869 dwellings for iron and steel workers and miners in the Federal Republic, France and Italy.

This decision was pursuant to the framework-decision of the former ECSC High Authority of 22 June 1965, which earmarked \$20 million, as a loan from the special reserve, for aid to the construction of workers' dwellings between 1 January 1966 and 31 December 1968 (6th workers' housing programme).

*Federal Republic.* The loans granted by the Commission total DM 7 252 000 and will serve to supplement those mobilized by a number of firms and financial institutions for the construction of 486 dwellings. The Community's financial stake will vary between 4 and 33% of the total cost of the various projects.

*France.* The Community will contribute FF 2 978 million of the construction of 352 dwellings, accounting for about 13% of the total cost.

*Italy.* Under the 5th workers' housing programme, the Community will contribute Lit. 127 250 000 to the construction of 31 dwellings, accounting for 50% of the total cost.

## Vocational training

### *Advisory Committee on vocational training*

18. The Committee met in plenary session on 6 November 1967. The following items were on the agenda:

*Problems arising from the medium-term economic policy programme.* Having examined, at the previous session, the vocational training problems arising from the first medium-term economic policy programme, the Committee agreed the following "Conclusions":

a) The adoption, by the Council and the Member States, on 15 April 1967, of a first medium-term economic policy programme including recommendations on vocational training represents a substantial advance in this field at Community level.

b) The Commission's work on the basis of the Council's decision of 2 April 1963 establishing general principles for a common vocational training programme and action programmes on vocational training in general and in agriculture takes account *inter alia* of the policy aims of the medium-term economic policy programme. This work must be completed so that it can usefully contribute to encouraging the development, the improvement and the qualitative and quantitative adaptation of vocational training in the EEC to the needs summarized in the medium-term economic policy programme.

c) At the same time, a comparative study must be made of the individual Member States' vocational training plans and programmes to assist these States in framing their decisions on vocational training in line with the objectives set out in the medium-term economic policy programme and to avoid inconsistencies from country to country with regard to these objectives. The study should concern in particular the adaptation of vocational training to the needs of the future and the evidence (forecasts, forward studies, etc.) on which this policy is based, although general training, which in any case must not only precede but also accompany vocational training, is not to be neglected. The Committee calls upon the Commission to take appropriate action

so that the experience gained and the views developed in the Community can be pooled and used to improve the national plans and programmes and any reform measures in hand.

d) While the common medium-term vocational training policy must have general objectives, it must also be designed to facilitate the solution at Community level of important specific problems, such as the preparation for appropriate trades of migrant workers and the adaptation of training to regional development requirements. The Committee calls upon the Commission to examine the vocational training of migrant workers in more detail and to submit proposals to encourage training of this kind. When the general lines of the Community regional policy have been adopted by the Council, the Committee would like the Commission to consider what measures it should take itself or what measures it should induce others to take so that vocational training can play its full role as a component of a regional development or reorganization policy.

In these two fields, the Committee believes that co-operation between the appropriate working parties of the Consultative Committee on the free movement of workers, of the Advisory Committee on vocational training and of the Consultative Committee for the European Social Fund is indispensable.

e) A vocational training policy designed to achieve the objectives fixed by the medium-term economic policy programme (among others) must be based on scientific research. In view of the importance of co-ordinating such research at Community level, it is suggested that this be done at the initiative of the Commission with assistance from existing national study and research centres.

Accordingly, the Committee believes that the Commission should draw up a list of existing national centres and an inventory of current research in these. If the centres should prove inadequate in number or in quality, the establishment of a European institute for technical studies, research and practical applications should be considered.

*Other items on the agenda.* The Committee approved the draft Community list of qualifications and aptitudes required for the occupation of precision grinding machine operator.

With the objective of establishing a Community list of road hauliers' qualifications and aptitudes, the Committee agreed that additional members should be appointed to the group of experts on the approximation of levels of training in the transport industry. It also agreed to submit suggestions for the appointment of the members of a group of experts to establish a Community list of qualifications and aptitudes for the occupation of farm manager.

Lastly, the Committee examined the draft questionnaire relating to an inventory of vocational training facilities in the EEC.

#### *Fact-finding and study meetings*

19. On 21 and 22 November 1967 fact-finding and study meetings organized by the ICFTU and the IFCTU on problems and prospects for the common vocational training policy were held in Brussels. The meetings were sponsored by the Commission, and M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, took part in the work.

During the two days those taking part discussed the following points:

i) EEC vocational training activities;

- ii) The training of teachers and instructors;
- iii) The actual vocational training situation in each of the Member States of the Community;
- iv) Vocational training and employment prospects in the EEC.

#### *Training of teachers and instructors*

20. From 12 to 16 November 1967, the Working Party on the training of teachers and instructors attached to the Advisory Committee on vocational training held a fact-finding session in Italy arranged by the Commission in association with the appropriate departments and organizations. The visit was a sequel to similar visits to Baden-Wurtemberg in Germany and to the Netherlands, and the Commission was thus continuing in Italy the organization of meetings to discuss theory and practical aids for teachers and instructors. The aim was to consider lessons learned in Italy and to discuss the results obtained so far, with a view to establishing what lines Community action should follow.

#### *Study meeting for members of staffs of labour services*

21. In association with the Italian Ministry of Labour, the Commission organized a study meeting at Catania from 13 to 16 November 1967 for civil servants of the six Member States concerned with international clearance of job vacancies and applications for employment.

This collective training session was part of general arrangements for exchanges of information and experience provided for in the Plan for co-operation between the labour services of the six Member States and in the Plan concerning a programme for further training of vacancy clearance staffs (Article 37 of Regulation No. 38/64).

The information supplied concerned the objectives, the nature of the work, the organization and the operating methods of Italian labour services, and the delegates also discussed these topics. The meeting included a guided visit to a labour exchange and to a vocational training centre. The officials attending thus had an opportunity to obtain an overall view of the role, the facilities and the actual operation of the Italian services. They were also able to examine labour problems in Italy and the solutions adopted for them in practical detail.

#### *Exchanges of young workers*

22. On 23 October 1967 the 5th meeting of representatives of the Member Governments and of the Commission was held in Brussels to examine problems of the implementation of the first joint programme for the exchange of young workers within the Communities.

Noting that the volume of exchanges remained unchanged, the government representatives pointed out that on the basis of the measures now in preparation progress should be made in 1968 in the execution of the joint programme. These measures concern the constitution of national advisory committees in the countries where they have not yet been set up and the fixing of detailed arrangements for the utilization of credits earmarked in the national budgets for aid to trainees.

On 22 November, the Commission convened in Brussels leaders of the EEC Union of Craftsmen (hairdressing section) to prepare a training programme for young hairdressers.

### Social security for migrant workers

23. At its 90th meeting, held on 23 November 1967, the Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers resumed its examination of the problem of the apportionment by country of compensation costs in the case of silicosis caused by work in the territory of two or more Member States. No agreement was reached on an interpretation whereby the costs could also be apportioned when the legislation of the country to provide the benefits does not explicitly make these subject to the condition that the work liable to have caused the disease has lasted for a certain period of time, but nevertheless does stipulate requirements as to how, where and when the disease was contracted. Discussion of this point will be resumed at a later date.

The Administrative Committee also adopted a draft interpretative decision concerning the right to claim family allowances in the case of temporary incapacity when the contract is cancelled and in the case of unemployment, in respect of children brought up on the territory of a Member State other than the one which provides the benefits.

### Industrial health and safety

24. Further to the decision of the Group of national experts on dangerous substances and preparations at its meeting of 25 and 26 September 1967, the EEC Social Affairs Directorate-General organized, on 13 and 14 November 1967, the first meeting of the group of national experts on the labelling of dangerous preparations used as solvents. The Group began discussing how to set about drafting a directive concerning these preparations.

A list of 52 substances normally used as solvents was agreed. A classification will be established using the simplest possible formula, with the percentage content of the dangerous preparation in the mixture as criteria.

At the request of the Commission, the delegations will send the Commission their views on possible exceptions, packaging, the name of the preparation required on the label, the size of the label, quantitative restrictions and the definition of the solvent.

In the light of this discussion and of additional information to be supplied by Member States, the Commission will draw up a preliminary draft directive as a basic document for future work.

### The European Parliament

25. At its session of 27 November to 1 December 1967, the European Parliament examined a report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1966 and adopted a resolution noting with satisfaction the guidelines and priorities established by the Commission, deploring delays in these fields and calling on the Council of Ministers (Labour and Social Affairs) to expedite their work so as to make up for lost time and ensure order and social equilibrium in the Community in step with progress in the economic field. The resolution approves the Commis-

sion's intentions in various fields: arrangements facilitating the adaptation of migrant workers and their families; a more vigorous common vocational training policy and co-ordination of training programmes; contacts with both sides of industry; improvement of machinery for pooling and clearing job vacancies and applications, etc.

Substantial extracts from this resolution are given in an annex.

The Parliament also adopted a resolution on the Commission's memorandum to the Council concerning guidelines for work in the social affairs sector.

The Parliament endorsed the memorandum and called on the Commission to pursue consultations with the unions and the employers, to extend to new fields the establishment of advisory committees working on a parity basis, to study trends with regard to individual and collective service contracts, to pursue the harmonization of social-security concepts and terms, and to include certain activities within the scope of the general measures (for example, activities connected with agriculture and transport).

### Health and safety in the nuclear field

26. The field covered by health and safety in the nuclear disciplines is given in Chapter III (Articles 30-39) of the Euratom Treaty and includes control, administrative, technical and scientific activities.

In November 1967 the Netherlands Government, under Article 33 of the Treaty, forwarded to the Commission three draft decrees passed in implementation of the "Nuclear Law", while the Belgian Government submitted a draft Royal decree to the Commission, the aim of which was to amend the "General Regulations Governing Protection Against Ionizing Radiations", particular attention being paid to the directive dated 27 October 1967 by which the Council modified Euratom's "Basic Standards" governing radiation protection. These drafts are at present being studied by the competent departments with a view to drawing up the recommendations which the Commission must produce within three months of the drafts being received.

Several projects making up the health protection programme for 1966/1967 have been continued in the field of background radioactivity monitoring. It was with this in mind that a group of technical experts charged with routine control of the environments of nuclear installations met on 14 and 15 November 1967. An important feature of this meeting was an exchange of views on problems arising from the application of the recommendations on the monitoring of radioactivity in the vicinity of nuclear installations, which were listed in ICRP Publication 7.

A group of experts also met in Brussels on 23 and 24 November 1967 to study problems linked with the measurement of the radioactive contamination of foodstuffs following accidental contamination. The basic document used at this meeting was report EUR-3265 entitled "Studies on a portable instrument for measuring radioactive contamination in foodstuffs", which was drawn up by the CEN at Mol under a study contract.

The "Basic Standards" group of experts provided for by Article 31 of the Euratom Treaty met on 30 November and 1 December 1967. Consideration was given to certain problems arising from the general revision of the Basic Standards, and the members of the group acquainted themselves with studies at present being carried out by the Commission. Time was also given at this meeting to an exchange of views on the possibilities of establishing standards, on a Community scale, for the



disposal of radioactive waste in hydrobiological networks. The group examined and approved a technical document which listed principles and procedures enabling the maximum permissible quantities of radionuclides in river basins and hydrobiological networks to be determined from the health point of view. This document is to be distributed among national health authorities, and it makes a useful contribution towards solving problems arising in connection with the prevention and control of radioactive pollution in the environment. Publication is scheduled for 1968.

In the field of radioactive waste and nuclear safety measures, work was started on examining the radioactive waste disposal plan for the SENA nuclear power plant and that for the EDF-3 power plant at Chinon, which was communicated to the Commission by the French Government under the terms of Article 37 of the Treaty. The recommendation on the SENA power plant has been drawn up and examination of the EDF-3 reactor will be continued at a subsequent meeting.

An analysis of the possible health hazards arising from the use of lasers and beryllium is one of the technical studies at present being undertaken. It is intended that the Basic Standards group of experts should examine this at a subsequent date.

In the field of dosimetry, preparatory work for the second general series of standardization experiments and comparisons of photographic dosimeters in use in Member States has just been completed. These studies, it will be remembered, comprising numerous series of irradiations, have been carried out over the last two years in collaboration with outside laboratories and the principal national dosimetric services.

As in the past, the Health and Safety Directorate has continued to give information to labour union circles and to collect documentation on the problems of health protection. In this respect, a four-language edition of the text of the Basic Standards, based on the first directive of the Council in 1959 and the amended directives of 1962 and 1966, has been published and disseminated.

## Policy with regard to general and nuclear research, technology, education and training-dissemination of information

### Debate and resolution of the European Parliament on scientific research

27. At the session of 27 November - 1 December, the European Parliament debated a report by M. Bersani together with an oral question submitted by the committee concerned on the co-ordination of the national research policies of Member States and the technological gap separating Europe and the United States. The spokesmen for all political groupings stressed that a real Community policy would require a research policy as an essential element. They also laid emphasis on the importance of co-operation with Great Britain in this field. While noting Europe's comparative technological backwardness, M. Hellwig, the representative of the Commission, showed that, as a result of Community backing (ECSC research into safety or automation in mines), certain sectors of European research had reached a level comparable with that in the United States. He also mentioned the need to increase the number of people engaged in research work in the Community countries since progress did not depend simply on the percentage of the national product invested in research.

In the resolution adopted, the Parliament confirmed its opinion that research and technology policies should be regarded as a basic element in the development of

the European economy and the king pin of a modern industrial strategy, thus implying a suitable common power policy.

The Parliament considered it essential and urgent that individual, scattered action should give way to a systematic policy with promptly defined aims, structures and methods and a clearcut timetable.

It advocated action not only in the six sectors mentioned in the Council resolution of 31 October 1967, but also in other sectors, such as high energy physics, the nuclear field (notably a Community isotope separation project), space research, aeronautics, computers, molecular biology and non-nuclear power sources, with priority for the advanced technological sectors.

The resolution also expressed the confidence of the Parliament in the ultimate co-operation of the United Kingdom, raised the still unsolved problems with regard to Euratom and the European patent system, and proposed that a European scientific development fund and European research centres for basic sectors should be established.

The "*Scientific and technical research policy*" working group of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee presented its report, entitled "Towards a Community research and innovation policy", in July. The report first of all examines the conditions influencing the general promotion of research and innovation in the Community and brings out the aims in view: creation of an economic climate favourable to research and innovation, instilling greater dynamism in the universities, development of human resources and maximum dissemination of scientific and technical information. Public authorities, the universities and industrial concerns each have an important role to play in attaining these aims and these roles are examined in detail. The second part of the report analyses the elements of an orientation policy, i.e., selective measures to promote research, as well as the elements of a policy of scientific and technical co-operation.<sup>1</sup>

#### Interim Euratom programme for 1968

28. Upon approval by the Council on 24 July 1967 of the second revision of the second five-year programme, the Programmes Directorate of the Commission of the European Communities undertook, in co-operation with the General Affairs Directorate (Contracts Division), to finalize the supplements to the main contracts of association in respect of which the ceiling for the available credits had been modified and to submit to the Commission by stages the proposals for future action which had had to be held over pending final adoption of the research budget for 1967 (which took place in early October).

In addition, having regard to the considerable delay in voting this budget and the impossibility of obtaining approval of a programme covering several years within the time-limit laid down, the Commission instructed the Directorate-General for Research to draw up an interim programme for 1968 designed mainly to ensure the essential continuity of the principal projects in progress in order to avoid losses on investments already made. In implementation of this task, the Directorate-General for Research submitted to the Commission a first document which, after a few amendments, was forwarded to the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Consultative Committee on Nuclear Energy for their opinion.

<sup>1</sup> Extracts from this resolution are given in the annex.

The Scientific and Technical Committee (CTS) met in Brussels on 10 October 1967 in order to examine this working document. Under the Treaty this Committee, which consists of twenty persons chosen for their skill in the field of nuclear research and applications, has to be consulted on all major decisions concerning research programmes.

On the whole, the Committee was satisfied with the proposals submitted by the Commission, it being understood that they relate to a year bridging the gap between two programmes covering several years; in consequence, action is in large measure predetermined by the need to conserve, with a limited budget, the potential already existing, particularly at the Joint Research Centre.

The Committee came out in favour of strengthening (relatively speaking, at least) the Joint Research Centre establishments and urged maintenance of the principle of contracts of association between the Community and certain countries for the continuance of large-scale joint research in important fields.

It further recommended cutting down new activities to a minimum in order not to prejudice at the outset the formulation of guide-lines for future programmes.

On 26 October, the Consultative Committee on Nuclear Research, a joint Council-Commission body, in turn studied the working document, and its members expressed views which in some cases showed divergences of opinion and also from the views expressed by the Scientific and Technical Committee.

The Commission then drew up the preliminary draft research and investment budget for 1968, as well as a note relating to the interim programme for the same year. These two documents were sent to the Council on 11 November and laid before the Budget Committee on 15 November.

## Enquiries into the Community's nuclear potential

29. Pursuant to Article 5 of the Treaty establishing the EAEC, the Commission has carried out two series of enquiries into the Community's nuclear potential. The first of these concerned activities in the field of biology, medicine and agronomy; more than 2 500 bodies were sent a detailed questionnaire regarding general information and scientific potential and activities. The replies are now being processed and may be expected to yield valuable information. The other enquiry was on particle accelerators installed or being installed in the Community. It involved 150 bodies and over 300 accelerators. A draft document has been submitted to the bodies concerned prior to official publication.

## Use of prestressed concrete

30. A meeting held in Brussels on 7 and 8 November 1967 brought together, at the invitation of the Directorate-General for Industry and Economy, 250 experts representing 91 firms and other bodies in the six Community countries for a general pooling of their most recent research and experimental results on the use of prestressed concrete for the fabrication of reactor vessels and a discussion on problems relating to the thermal shielding of such vessels.

Prestressed concrete, which was developed in Europe, is already being used on a broad scale as a substitute for steel in the construction of power reactor vessels. New solutions have been advanced by which it is possible to extend the technological

limits imposed by the internal pressure and temperature in the vessel. They cover a vast field, ranging from prefabrication to overall prestressing, through the latest multi-layer techniques.

In the field of thermal shielding, systematic basic research has led to far better knowledge of the heat transfer arrest mechanism and to several industrial solutions in the field of thermal insulation which can be applied to the various present and future reactor families. All the communications submitted at the meeting showed clearly that in these two fields the Community, far from having a technological leeway to make up on non-member countries, actually has a certain lead, which it will be able to turn to account in new reactor groups — boiling-water, gas, high-temperature and even fast breeder reactors.

Convinced as it is of the promising qualities of prestressed concrete for reactor vessel fabrication, Euratom has been unflagging in its efforts to develop them, and under its second five-year programme appropriated approximately \$1 650 000 for proven graphite-gas reactors alone. This amount has been used mainly to stimulate by means of contracts the research undertaken in the member countries.

Even so, and this is a highly significant factor which emerged from the meeting, several enterprises agreed to communicate the results of work of their own carried out without any financial contribution from Euratom. The meeting thus afforded the participants a very comprehensive view of the rapid progress recently achieved in the Community.

#### Euratom's Centre for Information and Documentation (CID)

31. It is known that during the session held at the end of October, the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, the Representatives of the Member States meeting in the Council and the Commission adopted a resolution on the advancement of scientific and technical research and industrial innovation in the Community. The "Scientific and technical research policy" working group of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee in particular was asked to "examine the means of creating a Community system for collecting and disseminating technical information or of co-ordinating national information services".

In this matter, the working group can benefit from the experience gained by Euratom's Centre for Information and Documentation (CID). Since its creation in 1961, the CID has fulfilled a dual purpose:

- i) First, it ensures wide dissemination of information acquired by Euratom while carrying out its research programme;
- ii) Second, in a more general sense, it provides scientists and the nuclear industries with all information available throughout the world in as short a time as possible.

Working with Member States and various specialized outside organizations, the CID has thus devised and implemented methods, many of them original, as a result of which it today provides a service widely used not only by Member States, firms and individuals in the Community, but by users in non-member states as well. A certain amount of further information on this subject is given below.

*Scientific information.* Results of scientific work carried out under the Community research programme are systematically disseminated throughout the scientific world, regardless of whether this work has been carried out in the establishments of

the Joint Research Centre, under an association between Euratom and one of the Community's large research centres in a well defined sector, or by means of research contracts concluded by Euratom.

Whether they are in the form of articles appearing in scientific periodicals, texts of papers given at conferences, records of colloquia organized by Euratom, technical reports disseminated either in normal size or on microfilm in the Euratom reports series (now running to several thousand titles), or even patents filed as a result of the Community research programme, all scientific documents originating from Euratom are listed as abstracts in the monthly multilingual "Euratom Information", published by the CID, together with details of how to obtain them.

For a wider public, the quarterly "Euratom Bulletin", also published by the CID, (in five languages: Dutch, French, German, Italian and English), deals in more general terms with Euratom's activities and problems of interest in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

*Scientific documentation.* At the present time, more than 100 000 documents of nuclear interest are published annually, and these have to be added to the some 600 000 documents already existing in this sector. In spite of the existence of numerous specialized libraries (including, of course, those of Euratom) and many indexes and bibliographies, it is beyond the capabilities of conventional document retrieval to pinpoint, among this mass, the exact information required by a research worker or industrialist at any given moment, and all too often, owing to lack of co-ordination, work is undertaken somewhere in an attempt to obtain a result that research conducted elsewhere has already produced.

From the beginning, the CID applied itself to devising and setting up an automatic documentation service, the aim being to provide research workers and manufacturers in the field of nuclear science and technology as quickly as possible with data published throughout the world which might be of use to them. All documents of nuclear interest available to the public (at the present time more than 100 000 articles, reports, works, theses, patents, etc., selected every year from a total of more than one million documents) are analysed by co-ordinate indexing using key-words. A summary of the subject-matter of the selected documents is encoded and recorded in the memory of a computer from which it can be retrieved selectively in an extremely short time.

By means of magnetic tapes containing the subject-matter of all available information in the field of nuclear science and technology, the CID can rapidly supply complete cumulative bibliographies in the form of abstracts from published documents.

At its present rate, the CID annually conducts about 1 000 document retrieval operations on behalf of nuclear centres or industrial concerns both inside and outside the Community.

The dissemination of information of nuclear interest published in countries outside the Western world and which for linguistic reasons are not readily accessible is facilitated by the "Transatom Bulletin", published by the CID, which every month lists nuclear documents of East European or Oriental origin of which translations are available.

## Instruction and training

32. The Treaty setting up the EAEC explicitly makes provision for activities in the field of instruction and training. These appear in the five-year programmes and appropriations are set aside for them every year.

By organizing training courses and grants, the Community plays its part in meeting the needs of Community research centres and industry for highly qualified scientific and technical staff.

Student training courses are intended for students with a university or technical education who are completing or have just completed their studies. They enable the holders to acquaint themselves with the work of nuclear laboratories while working in a multi-national team. These training courses give certain trainees the opportunity to prepare a graduation thesis.

The grants can be used by university graduates either to specialize in one particular nuclear discipline or technique or to prepare a doctorate thesis. They also enable young university lecturers to broaden and increase their knowledge of certain aspects of their disciplines.

Qualified trainees are experienced, fully trained research workers or engineers who are seconded by their employers for a limited period to receive extra instruction in the establishments of the JRC, which also derive benefit from the exercise.

Student trainees, grant-holders and qualified trainees have, in addition to their individual aims, one thing in common: after a period in the laboratories of the JRC or with a contracting firm, a number of technicians and scientific experts, having acquainted themselves with the work carried on by the Community, offer an excellent means of disseminating information and form the basis of a harmonious and fruitful co-operation between the Community and nuclear research centres and industries in Member States.

The situation with regard to training courses and grants at the end of November 1967 was as follows:

*Student trainees:*

In service:

- a) 13 university graduates, 11 of them employed in the establishments of the Joint Research Centre and two in establishments with contracts of association;
- b) 17 trained engineers or technicians, 16 of them employed in the establishments of the Joint Research Centre and one in an establishment with a contract of association;

Student trainees approved:

- a) Four have been approved, of whom two, both university graduates, are employed in the establishments of the Joint Research Centre, and two, trained as engineers or technicians in establishments with contracts of association;
- b) One is under consideration: university graduate for the Joint Research Centre.

*Grant-holders:*

In service:

- 9 thesis grants
- 6 specialization grants
- 1 young teacher's grant

12 of the above are in establishments of the Joint Research Centre and four in establishments with contracts of association

Grant-holders approved:

4 grants have been awarded (2 for theses, 2 for specialization) of the holders,

2 are for Ispra

1 is for Karlsruhe

1 is for an establishment with contract of association

One further grant is under consideration.

## Coal and steel research

### *Coal research*

33. The main points dealt with at the Coal Research Committee's meeting in Paris on 10 November 1967 were the intended medium-term research programme, future co-operation with the United States on coal research, and the merits of ten applications for research grants.

The meeting was informed that, at the request of the (ECSC) Commission's Directorate-General for Coal, the Western European Coal Producers' Study Committee (CEPCEO) had drawn up a medium-term research programme for the Community coal industry, covering all three of the main research categories, mining techniques, coal valorization and coal utilization, to be jointly financed by the colliery companies, the public authorities, the coal research establishments and the Community. The programme would be submitted to the Commission in the near future.

Preparations for co-operation with the United States on coal research, originally suggested by the American authorities concerned, were now complete. It was planned that depending on what the two sides might deem desirable, the first stage should consist either in researchers' exchanging information or collaborating on matters of interest to both; a list of subjects had accordingly been drawn up, in agreement with the Coal Research Committee, and dispatched to the American authorities. As soon as the latter had made known their views on these, direct relations would be instituted between the research establishments and individual researchers concerned, and the subjects on which information was to be exchanged would be definitely settled.

The ten coal research projects for which grants were being sought were to be duly submitted to the Commission, the Consultative Committee (ECSC) and the Council in accordance with Article 55(2 c) of the Treaty of Paris.

### *Steel research*

34. On 28 November 1967 the Commission approved the substance of a series of memoranda to the ECSC Consultative Committee concerning the allocation of 3 020 000 units of account to steel research projects. It next intends to ask the Commission's consent to the nine projects in question, which are for:

- i) A joint steel utilization programme, planned as a follow-up to a first programme now in hand (proposed Commission grant 1 951 644 units of account);
- ii) Pilot-scale development of a new oxygen-steelmaking process using scrap and molten pig-iron (proposed grant 257 000 units);

- iii) Research on the metallurgical properties of products cold-worked at high speeds (proposed grant 92 700 units);
- iv) Research on methods of analysing gases found in steels (proposed grant 77 250 units);
- v) Research on the structure of blast-furnace sinter and improvements in burden preparation (proposed grant 185 400 units);
- vi) Research on minette and magnetite ore mixtures to enable pelletizing to be done largely with indigenous Community ores (proposed grant 135 445 units);
- vii) Research (two projects) on the non-destructive testing of semis (blooms and slabs) by gammagraphic scanning (proposed grant 127 720 units);
- viii) Research with a view to improving the quality of castings in order to promote sales of foundry pig (proposed grant 48 255 units);
- ix) Research on metal physics, aimed at enabling steels of high mechanical strength to be produced at lower cost (proposed grant 149 350 units).

## Industrial policy

### Programme with forecasts (steel), first quarter of 1968

35. In accordance with Article 46 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission adopted and forwarded to the ECSC Consultative Committee the latest quarterly programme with forecasts for iron and steel.

The introductory section of the programme is reproduced in full below.

The Community's 1967 crude-steel production may be put provisionally at 90m. tons, an increase of nearly 5m. tons, or just under 6%, on 1966. The rise was mainly in exports to non member countries, which totalled approximately 19 400 000 ingot tons; there was, however, also a slight upturn in real internal consumption. Quantitatively, therefore, 1967 was a fairly encouraging year for the Community's steel industry, though the trend varied a good deal from country to country. As regards prices, on the other hand, it was not: during the first half-year they steadied somewhat, both in the export and in the internal markets, but in the summer the downward drift resumed, especially on the export side.

Overall, then, the present position shows little improvement: utilization of capacity, though up a trifle, was still under 80%, the Community's crude-steel production potential having grown from 108 300 000 tons in 1966 to 112 700 000 in 1967.

In each of the first three quarters of the year producers were urged by the High Authority, and later the new Commission, to reduce their production by a sufficient margin to allow some rundown in consumers' and dealers' stocks, which would help to stabilize conditions in the Community steel market. This was not entirely achieved: a comparison of the forecast movement of the Community market with the tonnages actually produced by Community plants for sale there shows that the forecasts were slightly exceeded. Consumers' and dealers' stocks did, however, decrease.

With the fourth quarter the prospects began to improve, and the Commission ceased to suggest that there should be the same substantial stock reductions as previously. Its



view is that to run stocks down any further could result, when recovery gets under way, in too sharp a jump in demand while they are built up again, and a consequent widening in the cyclical swing.

The position in the steel sector in the six countries is now roughly as follows. In Germany expenditure under the two publicly-financed pump-priming programmes is already having its initial effects, if not on the actual production of the industries concerned, at any rate in the flow of orders: the general impression is that the recession in that country is being absorbed, a circumstance which is bound, though with a certain timelag, to influence private investors and so pave the way for a renewed upswing in industrial production, and hence in steel consumption, during 1968. At the opposite end of the scale comes Italy, where production, especially of capital goods, continues booming: while in some sectors capacity now appears to be pretty well fully extended, in others there is still plenty of scope for further production increases. In France production seems to be climbing gently in most of the steel-consuming sectors, including more particularly building and public works; in the Benelux countries on the other hand the steel-based manufacturing industries, which are heavily dependent on the German market, are stagnating. This pattern is borne out by the flow of orders. The third quarter saw a slight rise, the first for a year, in orders from Germany. Total steel orders from within the Community were 3% lower in the first nine months than in the corresponding period in 1966 and export orders more than 16% higher, which accounts for the 1% increase in total orders received by the Community steel industry. Forward assurance of activity is so short that the enterprises are finding it very hard to plan their rolling schedules efficiently.

Such, then, is the general background against which the following forecasts are to be viewed.

By and large, the outlook for steel in 1968 is promising, quantitatively at all events. There seems no doubt that consumption will pick up gradually in Germany, while in the other member countries it should continue to grow in varying degrees. Exports, though unlikely to equal their 1967 performance, ought nevertheless to remain pretty high. As regards prices, still keener competition must be expected, in the world market in particular, and this of course could affect the Community price level, especially as Community steelmaking potential will increase by a further 3m. tons in 1968. This being so, the Commission would urge enterprises to tailor their production to real market requirements, in order not to endanger the balance between supply and demand, and so make the going even harder for the industry than it already is. Consumers' stocks being now down to the operational minimum, they should preferably be built up only so far as the movement of steel consumption warrants, particularly as existing Community capacity for all steel products is ample to meet requirements. Provided this is done, it should be possible to bring the supply of and demand for steel into balance while achieving moderate growth and keeping prices on an even keel.

The Community's real steel consumption in the first quarter of 1967 was 17 900 000 ingot tons, practically the same as in the first quarter of 1966. Provisional calculations show it as having risen by 0.5-1% in the second and third quarters, and 2-3% in the fourth. The estimated figure for the first quarter of 1968 is 18 850 000 ingot tons, a 5% increase over the same period of 1967, with consumption in Italy up by 11%, in France by 4%, in Germany by 3.5% (though here it should be borne in mind that the corresponding 1967 figure was extremely low, having dropped over 11%), and in the Benelux countries by only 1%.

## Investment policy in the coal and steel sectors

### Financing

36. The last Bulletin (No. 71) issued by the Coal and Steel Community recorded developments in ECSC investment in the first half of 1967. Section III was devoted to financing (borrowing and relending operations).

The Commission has since allocated the proceeds of two new loans contracted on 19 and 29 September 1967.

The first was a bond issue on the international capital market, which was taken up firm by a banking syndicate formed on the initiative of S.G. Warburg & Co. of London. The syndicate was headed by the following:

S.G. Warburg & Co., Ltd., London

Lazard Frères & Co., New York

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan

Société Générale de Banque S.A., Brussels

Société Générale, Paris

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg.

A large number of other banks in different countries — Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States — also took part. The loan, which matures in 20 years, is for \$ US 20m. (including \$5m. issued to the public in Belgium), was issued at 98 1/2%, and carries an interest of 6 5/8% per annum.

The second was a private loan of DM 30m. (= 7 500 000 E.M.A. units of account) from a German bank, contracted for five years at 6 3/4%.

Of the total of 27 500 000 units of account so raised, 23 500 000 were earmarked for relending, in dollars and marks, to coal and steel enterprises in Germany, the DM loans to be repayable over five years and the dollar loans over 20, both at 7%.

The projects scheduled, in accordance with the General Objectives of the Coal and Steel Community, to be so financed are as follows:

#### *Steel*

August Thyssen-Hütte AG., Duisburg-Hamborn

Klöckner-Werke AG., Duisburg

Hoesch Aktiengesellschaft Hüttenwerke, Dortmund

Röchling'sche Eisen- und Stahlwerke GmbH., Völklingen.

All four are modernization schemes, to be carried out at one of the most efficient plants affiliated to each of the German industry's four selling agencies. Thanks to co-operation agreements concluded with neighbouring works, the effect should be to increase the enterprises' profitability without appreciably altering their overall capacity.

#### *Coal*

Gewerkschaft Alte Haase, Sprockhövel, Westphalia

Remodelling of coal-winning by working the Buchholz pit, where the natural conditions are such that the underground output per man/shift should be very high.

Friedrich Thyssen Bergbau AG., Duisburg-Hamborn

Valorization of coke-oven gas, from now on to be burned at a nearby steel plant.

Hibernia AG., Herne

Valorization of coal into electric current at a large-capacity power-station jointly operated by this company and another Ruhr colliery. As required by Article 54(2) of the ECSC Treaty, the project received the endorsement of the Council of Ministers on 3 October 1967.

### *Redevelopment*

Four million units of account were set aside for financing redevelopment schemes for the establishment of industrial estates in Belgium.

The two transactions described bring total ECSC borrowings since the Community first became active in this field to the equivalent of 720 500 000 E.M.A. units of account.

### **Energy policy**

#### The state of the energy economy

37. The Commission's report on the state of the Community energy economy in 1967 and the outlook for 1968 ("Rapport sur la Conjoncture dans le Secteur de l'Energie de la Communauté: Situation 1967, Perspectives 1968") is on the point of completion, and will be published early in 1968 following discussion with the member Governments.

Present information indicates that *total energy consumption* in the Community rose in 1967 by 4%, to reach 633m. tons hard-coal equivalent.<sup>1</sup>

Trends varied considerably from country to country according to the general economic situation in each, the recession in Germany and soaring industrial production in Italy being clearly reflected in the energy requirements of these two countries.

On the supply side, the closure of the Suez Canal, the blocking of the pipelines and the suspension of production posed a serious threat to the flow of oil. Purely quantitatively the emergency was dealt with by switching to other, more expensive sources of supply, and also by taking some tonnages from stock; the resulting rise in costs, however, sent up consumer prices, especially for motor spirit and light fuel oil.

The major imbalance forecast for the end of 1966 between production and sales of coal<sup>2</sup> compelled the Community collieries to revise their production plans. By recourse to short-time working (7m. tons h.c.e. not mined), shutdowns (20m.) and drastic

<sup>1</sup> Probable figure, partly based on estimates.

<sup>2</sup> See "La Conjoncture dans le Secteur de l'Energie de la Communauté: Situation 1966, Perspectives 1967" (ECSC Bulletin No. 67/1967).

personnel cuts, production was successfully pared — notwithstanding a 7% increase meantime in output per man/shift — to 178m. tons h.c.e., a reduction of some 20m. tons, or 10%, which enabled supply to be brought more or less into line with demand.

The forecasts for 1968 indicate a considerable change for the better in the general economic situation, particularly in Germany, and a further substantial increase in steel production. Given average temperatures and an average water run-off, energy consumption may be expected to rise by about 5.5% (corrected for temperature, by about 4.5%). The structural changes in progress will continue, with the pattern of consumption showing coal again losing ground to the other energy sources, and the pattern of demand a yet greater degree of import-dependence.

#### Programme with forecasts (coal), First Quarter of 1968

38. The Commission duly adopted and forwarded to the ECSC Consultative Committee the programme with forecasts in respect of Community coal up to 31 March 1968.

The introductory section of the programme is reproduced in full below.

In 1967 there was a sizeable shift in the ratio of Community coal availabilities to requirements.

Even with substantially reduced production, the industry was still left with unsold stocks on its hands, the 7% shrinkage in internal demand having more than counter-balanced the combined effects of pit closures and of a great deal of short time. The reduction in output due to short time must have amounted to some 7m. tons in the first nine months of the year, most of it (6m. tons) in Germany. There were, however, some withdrawals from pithead stocks during the second half-year.

A surplus of about 1m. tons h.c.e. is forecast for the first quarter of 1968; it should be pointed out, however, that the production figures are for potential production, i.e. not allowing for possible short time, except in the case of the French coalfields and the Saar, where they are production targets. These first-quarter forecasts cannot however be extrapolated for the whole of 1968, as the preliminary calculations for the 1968 balance-sheet suggest that there may be some rundown of pithead stocks.

Internal demand in the first quarter of the year should benefit from the upturn in steel production. The revival which developed in the last quarter of 1967 is expected to continue during the early months of the new year. Pig-iron production should amount to 17m. tons, as compared with 16m. in January-March 1967, an increase of 6%: with the blast-furnace coke rate meantime down from 639 to 620 kg., this would bring the steel industry's coke requirements, inclusive of those for sintering, to 11 800 000 tons, 300 000 tons more than at the same time last year. This improvement may be set against the continuing contraction in sales elsewhere, especially sales to industry other than iron and steel. On the other hand, 3% less coke will be produced than in the first quarter of 1967, so that stocks at the coking-plants will show a decrease of perhaps 500 000 tons, instead of an increase of 300 000 as they did a year ago.

Generally speaking, temporary factors, in the form of mild, wet weather, caused consumption to be unexpectedly low in the first quarter of 1967, and the figure for internal demand in the first quarter of 1968 consequently looks a good deal better by comparison.

The difference is particularly apparent in the case of the thermal power-stations (mine-owned and publicly owned), sales to which are expected to be 2m. tons, or 15%, larger than in the corresponding period of 1967. In addition to the fact that the demand for energy is rising all the time, specific allowance has to be made for the above-average water run-off at the beginning of 1967 (producibility coefficient 110), which primarily affected the two countries, Germany and France, where a sizeable proportion of electricity production is represented by hydro power. In Germany, furthermore, new legislation on power generation (the Verströmungsgesetz) came into force in mid-1967, and is beginning to take effect on the volume of coal sales. The thermal power-stations' coal requirements for the Community overall are estimated at 15m. tons, nearly 30% of total internal disposals.

In the "other industries" sector coal consumption is still contracting, by over 10% a year. Only in Germany and France had coal by now any appreciable share in the coverage of industrial demand, and in the Community as a whole this sector represents no more than 10% of total internal requirements.

Consumption of coal by the gasworks and the railways also continues to fall steeply, by more than 15% a year; 80% of sales to these two sectors are in Germany. No change in this trend is forecast for the coming quarter.

In contrast to the tendency hitherto, sales of coal and briquettes to households are expected to be slightly higher in the first quarter of 1968 than in the first quarter of 1967, those of coke-oven coke remaining about the same as before. This apparently uncharacteristic movement is accounted for by the unusually mild weather in the first quarter of last year, forecasts being of course always based on the assumption of average weather conditions; as compared with the figures for January-March 1966, the current forecasts show a 13% drop in the demand for solid fuels (coal, briquettes, coke-oven coke and gas coke together).

The Middle East crisis which broke in June does not in general appear to have affected the coal market to any real extent, as it might have been expected to do.

Taken overall, internal sales of coal are expected to work out in the first quarter of 1968 at 51 600 000 tons, and of coke at 15 900 000, roughly the same as in the first three months of 1967 but 8% below the level for the first three months of 1966.

Consumers' stocks are being reduced more and more rapidly at an ever faster rate as markets are lost to other fuels: the reduction on the previous year was 1 500 000 tons, or 7%. Two-thirds of these stocks are held by the publicly-owned power-stations, where they constitute on average three months supply and are kept at approximately the same level irrespective of the time of year.

## Financial aid to the coal industry

39. Decision No. 3/65, of 17 February 1965, concerning the Community system of State aid to the coalmining industry, was fixed to expire on 31 December 1967. Since the economic circumstances on the strength of which it was adopted still persist, the Commission, after obtaining the views of the Consultative Committee and securing the unanimous consent of the Council, extended the Decision up to 31 December 1970, by Decision No. 27/67, of 25 October 1967 (official gazette No. 261/67).

By the terms of these Decisions, any assistance to be furnished by the Member States to the coal industry must receive prior Community authorization, and this will be given

only provided the assistance is not liable to interfere with the proper functioning of the common market.

Accordingly, after consulting the Council, the Commission authorized the assistance planned by the Member States for 1967 by issuing Decisions

No. 28/67, of 7 November 1967, respecting the Federal Republic of Germany;

No. 29/67, of 7 November 1967, respecting the Kingdom of Belgium;

No. 30/67, of 7 November 1967, respecting the French Republic;

No. 31/67, of 7 November 1967, respecting the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The four Decisions were published in No. 284/67 of the official gazette.

## House coal

40. The Commission submitted to the Council for the session of 2-3 October 1967 a memorandum on the state of the market for house coal and the special problems arising in this connection.

In this document, the Commission described the special position currently obtaining in the market for house coal, and listed proposals for stabilizing the prices of anthracite and low-volatile coal nuts for household consumption; emphasis was also laid on the need to bring production of these into line with sales potential. The Commission expressed the view that hard and fast measures, such as imposing minimum prices, were not calculated to improve the price situation in this sector, and that for the purpose of adjusting production to demand arrangements should be made to have regular forecasts drawn up concerning shifts in production and sales possibilities.

## Agricultural policy

### Council sessions

41. In November 1967 the Council held two sessions on agriculture.

At its meeting on 25-27 October 1967, the Council settled the main features of the regulation on the common organization of the sugar market,<sup>1</sup> and at the session of 27 and 28 November 1967 it reached agreement on the few outstanding problems and on the regulation fixing the basic quotas.

The Council also discussed a resolution on the measures to be taken with a view to implementing a Community veterinary policy. The basis of the discussion was a proposal submitted by the Commission in July 1967; the definitive text will be worked out at a forthcoming Council session.

Problems arising from the fixing of an equilibrium price for sugar and maize used in the production of dextrose intended for the manufacture of certain chemical products were briefly discussed in the Council on the basis of a memorandum

<sup>1</sup> EEC Bulletin 12-67, Ch. II, sec. 20.

submitted by the Commission. The Council agreed to continue its work on this subject at the next meeting devoted to agriculture, on the basis of a report from the Permanent Representatives Committee. In view of the effect of these discussions on decisions relating, in particular, to the implementation of the trade arrangements resulting from the provisions of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE in respect of manitol and sorbitol, the Council put back until 1 February 1968 the date of entry into force of Regulation No. 408/67/CEE.

At both sessions held during November, the Council continued its work on the Commission's proposals concerning the Community programmes for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF. It agreed to instruct the Special Committee on Agriculture to analyse, in the light of the discussions which had taken place in the Council, the problems raised by the Commission's proposals. Discussion of these matters will be on the agenda of a coming Council meeting on agricultural questions.

The Council also resumed its examination of the main problems raised by the Commission's proposal for a regulation on certain marketing standards for eggs.

With regard to the proposed decision of the Commission increasing the wine import quotas to be opened by the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy, the Council at its session of 14 November 1967 took note of a declaration by the German delegation on the opening by that country of an additional quota of 263 000 hl of wine for imports from other Member States and agreed to resume its examination of this proposal at a later meeting concerned with agricultural questions.

The Council also adopted several implementing regulations which are mentioned in the paragraphs which follow.

## Common organization of agricultural markets

### *Cereals and rice*

42. On 14 November 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation amending the wording of Regulation No. 469/67/CEE as regards offers of a product in sacks, used in determining the cif price of rice and broken rice.<sup>1</sup> This regulation replaces one paragraph of Regulation No. 469/67/CEE, the earlier version of this paragraph having proved in practice to be ambiguous as regards the products covered.

On the same date, five regulations were adopted by the Council:

a) A regulation on the refund to producers in respect of broken rice used in the starch industry, by manufacturers of "Quellmehl", and in the brewing industry.<sup>2</sup> This regulation adds the following paragraph to Regulations Nos. 367/67/CEE and 371/67/CEE: "No refund to producers shall be granted where the cif price of broken rice is equal to or higher than the threshold price for that product";

b) A regulation fixing prices in the cereals sector for the 1968/69 marketing year;<sup>3</sup>

c) A regulation laying down the standard qualities for durum and other wheat, rye, barley and maize;<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. 276, 15 November 1967.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. 278, 17 November 1967.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. 279, 18 November 1967, and EEC Bulletin 12-1967, Ch. II, sec. 15.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. 279, 18 November 1967.

d) A regulation fixing the target price for husked rice for the 1968/69 marketing year;<sup>1</sup>

e) A regulation amending Regulation No. 362/67/CEE laying down the standard qualities for husked rice and broken rice.<sup>2</sup>

On 9 November 1967 the Commission adopted a decision authorizing France to introduce special intervention measures for wheat other than durum.<sup>3</sup> Under these measures a maximum of 200 000 tons of wheat other than durum may be bought at a price slightly higher than the intervention price in certain departments north of the Seine. The grain thus bought by buyers who have been chosen by tender can be forwarded by them to other areas favourably situated for storage and subsequent sale.

Furthermore, on 30 November 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation on the advance fixing of the levy and the refund for compound animal feedingstuffs based on cereals.<sup>4</sup> The aim of this regulation is:

a) To limit, in intra-Community trade, the period of validity of import and export licences for cereal-based compound animal feedingstuffs to 1 April 1968, the date on which the single price system in the milk and milk products sector is to come into force;

b) To obviate any speculation in exports of cereal-based compound animal feedingstuffs to non-member countries. Such speculation could be encouraged if, when the single price system referred to above comes into force, the threshold price for powdered milk were fixed at a level appreciably higher than that now in force in the Member States for skim milk powder intended for animal feed.

On 28 November 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation amending the German, Italian and Dutch texts of Regulation No. 473/67/CEE as far as import licences for rice and broken rice are concerned.<sup>5</sup>

On 22 November 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation modifying the derived intervention price for wheat other than durum fixed by Regulation No. 161/67/CEE for the Rendsburg marketing centre.<sup>6</sup> This regulation raises the intervention price of 96.65 u.a./t fixed for wheat other than durum for the Rendsburg marketing centre to 97.15 u.a./t as from 1 July 1967 (i.e. from DM 386.60 to DM 388.60).

### *Beef and veal*

43. On 14 November 1967, the Council adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 47/64/CEE fixing coefficients for calculating the levies applicable to the goods listed in Annex II to Regulation No. 14/64/CEE<sup>7</sup>. The main purpose of this regulation is to remove a disparity between levies on meat and livestock.

The Council also formally adopted a resolution on the guide prices applicable to beef and veal during the 1968/69 marketing year<sup>8</sup> these prices having been agreed in principle at the Council session of 27 October 1967.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. 279, 18 November 1967, and EEC Bulletin 12-67, Ch. II, sec. 15.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. 279, 18 November 1967.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. 287, 25 November 1967.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. 292, 1 December 1967.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. 289, 29 November 1967.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* No. 285, 23 November 1967.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* No. 278, 17 November 1967.

<sup>8</sup> EEC Bulletin 12-1967, Ch. II, sec. 15.



## *Pigmeat*

44. On 30 October 1967, the Commission adopted a third decision authorizing France to introduce special intervention measures in the pigmeat sector.<sup>1</sup> The purpose of this decision is to supplement the measures already taken<sup>2</sup> to remedy the situation on the pigmeat market in France under Article 31 of Regulation No. 121/67/CEE, which allows the adoption of transitional measures for certain products if they encounter serious difficulties as a result of the entry into force of the single market regulations for pigmeat. This decision authorizes France to intervene in the pigmeat market up to 31 December 1967 by means of intervention agency purchases whenever the official price for pig carcasses falls below the level at which the intervention machinery is brought into motion; this level is FF 3.63 per kg of slaughtered pigmeat and is related to the basic price fixed by the Council. The maximum buying-in prices are derived from the maximum buying-in price laid down in Regulation No. 121/67/CEE, namely FF 3.34 per kg of slaughtered pigmeat. Buying-in by the intervention agency may cover sides and breasts.

Furthermore, on 14 November 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation fixing the supplementary amount for certain products in the pigmeat sector.<sup>3</sup>

## *Milk and milk products*

45. Regulation No. 116/65/CEE, which deals with the term of validity of the amount of the refund applicable in particular cases to exports to non-member countries of certain preserved dairy products, is due to expire on 31 March 1968. To avoid any interruption in the application of this regulation, particularly in the case of exports effected in connection with calls for tender issued prior to the date on which the common regulations for the final stage come into force — this is planned for 1 April 1968 — but delivered after that date, the Commission on 15 November 1967 adopted Regulation No. 848/67/CEE<sup>4</sup> re-extending and amending Regulation No. 116/65/CEE. This regulation also takes account, in connection with the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund, of the adjustments which will be made necessary by the introduction of the single price system on 1 April 1968 and by the consequent alignment of prices in the Member States at a more or less uniform level.

Pursuant to Regulation No. 747/67/CEE defining the conditions for the admission of certain milk products under certain tariff headings, the Commission adopted Regulation No. 887/67/CEE on 22 November 1967 establishing the list of organizations which may issue certificates to accompany imports of certain milk products from non-member countries under certain tariff headings.<sup>5</sup> The list covered only Swiss organizations, as information on organizations in other supplying countries was still incomplete.

On 28 November 1967, the Commission adopted Regulation No. 914/67/CEE supplementing Regulation No. 887/67/CEE by a list of Finnish organizations which may issue certificates to accompany imports of certain milk products from non-member countries under certain tariff headings.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. 274, 11 November 1967.

<sup>2</sup> EEC Bulletin 12-67, Ch. II, sec. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Official gazette No. 276, 15 November 1967.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. 277, 16 November 1967.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. 285, 23 November 1967.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* No. 289, 29 November 1967.

On the same day the Council adopted a regulation authorizing the Member States to grant, until 31 March 1968 and under certain conditions, aid for the sale at a reduced price of butter from private stocks.<sup>1</sup>

At the session of 27 November — 1 December 1967, the European Parliament approved the proposal which the Commission had submitted to the Council for a regulation to amend Regulation No. 13/64/CEE in respect of the refund on the milk products contained in lactalbumin exported to non-member countries.

### *Sugar*

46. On 8 November 1967 the Commission took two decisions in this field. The first authorized Belgium to suspend the levy applicable to certain quantities of dried sugarbeet chips imported from other Member States for the brewing and the feeding-stuffs industries.<sup>2</sup> By the second, Germany was authorized to suspend the levy applicable to certain quantities of dried sugarbeet chips imported from other Member States for the coffee substitute industry.<sup>2</sup>

On 13 November 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation authorizing the Member States to suspend until 30 June 1968 the levy applicable to sugarbeet imported from Member States for seed selection purposes.<sup>3</sup>

On 22 November 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation on criteria for determining the difference between the world price for white sugar and its threshold price<sup>4</sup> in the Member States.

On 28 November 1967, the Council extended until 31 January 1968 the period of validity of Regulation No. 281/67/CEE fixing the maximum amount of refunds to producers in respect of sugar used in the chemical industry.<sup>1</sup>

On 29 November 1967 the Commission fixed, for each Member State, the price differential for white sugar that was to be used in calculating the levy and the refund applicable to products processed from fruit or vegetables with the addition of sugar.<sup>1</sup>

At the session of 27 November — 1 December the Parliament approved the proposals which the Commission had submitted to the Council for a regulation on the refund applicable to products in the cereals sector exported in the form of sorbitol and a further regulation amplifying Regulation No. 44/67/CEE in respect of the refund applicable to certain products in the sugar sector exported in the form of manitol or sorbitol.

### *Oils and fats*

47. On 9 November 1967 the Commission adopted Regulation No. 830/67/CEE,<sup>5</sup> with details of measures implementing Regulation No. 754/67/CEE, which dealt with the principles governing aid to producers of olive oil.

On 16 November 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation modifying the export refund for oilseeds.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. 291, 30 November 1967.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. 290, 29 November 1967.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. 275, 14 November 1967.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. 285, 23 November 1967.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. 272, 10 November 1967.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* No. 278, 17 November 1967.

On 20 November 1967, the Council adopted a regulation introducing, for the 1967/68 marketing year, additional aid for colza and rape seed processed in Italy.<sup>1</sup> This regulation provides in particular that pending a more thorough examination of the reasons behind existing difficulties and also of production conditions in the Community, additional aid will be granted for one year to Italian oil works for the processing of oilseed of these types grown in the Community. A flat rate of 0.675 u.a./100 kg has been fixed for this aid.

Furthermore, on 24 November 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation dealing with arrangements for advance fixing of the refund on certain exports of oilseeds.<sup>2</sup>

#### *Eggs and poultry*

48. On 13, 21 and 27 November 1967, the Commission modified the supplementary amount for certain eggs in shell<sup>3</sup> and certain parts of poultry.<sup>4</sup>

Furthermore, on 23 November 1967, it adopted a regulation modifying the supplementary amount for ovalbumin and lactalbumin other than dried.<sup>5</sup> Under this regulation, the supplementary amount is increased by 0.1250 u.a./kg for products originating in the People's Republic of China and by 0.0750 u.a./kg for products originating in other non-member countries.

#### *Fruit and vegetables*

49. Pursuant to Regulation No. 159/66/CEE laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables, the Council on 14 November 1967 adopted two regulations fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for mandarins<sup>6</sup> and sweet oranges.<sup>6</sup>

The prices for mandarins valid from 16 November 1967 to 29 February 1968 are shown in the table below:

	<i>u.a./100 kg net</i>	
	Basic price	Buying-in price
November (16 to 30)	18.0	11.7
December	16.2	10.5
January	15.1	9.8
February	14.5	9.4

These prices are for mandarins of Class I, size 57/66 mm, marketed in boxes or other simple packaging normal for this type of product.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. 281, 21 November 1967.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. 287, 25 November 1967.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. 275, 14 November 1967 and No. 288, 28 November 1967.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. 283, 22 November 1967.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. 281, 24 November 1967.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* No. 276, 15 November 1967.

The prices for sweet oranges, valid from 1 December 1967 to 30 April 1968, are as follows:

	<i>u.a./100 kg net</i>	
	Basic price	Buying-in price
December	17.0	11.9
January	12.9	9.0
February	14.6	10.2
March	17.4	11.3
April	18.6	11.3

For December these prices relate to oranges of the "Moro" variety, Class I, size 67/81 mm, for January to April inclusive they relate to oranges of the "Sanguinello" variety, Class I, size 67/81 mm, in each case when the oranges are marketed in boxes or other simple packaging normal for this type of product.

On 29 November 1967, the Commission adopted four regulations concerning mandarins and sweet oranges; these regulations fixed for each product the coefficients for adjustment of the buying-in price and the list of representative producer markets.<sup>1</sup>

At the meeting of 25 November to 1 December 1967 the European Parliament adopted a resolution approving the Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation to amend Council Regulations No. 23 and No. 158/66/CEE on the common organization of the markets in the fruit and vegetables sector.

In its resolution the Parliament recalled that the quality standards were an essential element in the organization of the markets for the items in question and that they should be retained as the basis of free movement of these products within the Community.

## Policy on the structure of agriculture

50. The Standing Committee on the Structure of Agriculture held its 36th session on 21 and 22 November 1967. M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, was present. At this meeting the Committee set up three working parties to study the problems that will face farmers in the Community during the years ahead and the structure policy which the Community would have to evolve if these problems were to be solved. It is hoped that the findings of the three working parties will be discussed by the Standing Committee in the spring of 1968, with a view to helping the Commission with the drafting of a memorandum that will be submitted to the Council.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. 291, 30 November 1967.

## Financing the common agricultural policy

51. On 30 October 1967, the Commission took decision fixing the amount of the advance payments in respect of aid from the Guarantee Section of the European Guidance and Guarantee Fund for repayable expenditure incurred by the Member States during the 1964/65 accounting period.<sup>1</sup>

Payments from the EAGGF for repayable expenditure during the 1964/65 accounting period were fixed as follows:

	<i>u. a.</i>
Belgium	1 184 000
Germany	5 337 600
France	73 208 400
Italy	3 126 600
Luxembourg	9 400
Netherlands	14 889 000

At its 19th meeting held on 15 November 1967 the Agricultural Fund Committee was informed of the payment decisions for 1964/65 and it agreed on certain additional measures concerning the form that applications for repayment for 1965/66 should take. It also noted a provisional schedule of conditions for eligibility which is to be adopted shortly for the financing of intervention and aid. The Committee expressed itself in favour of the overall view taken by the Commission with regard to the levies charged for the calculation for the scale of contributions and to the expenditure to be repaid from 1967/68 onward. Finally, the Committee was informed of the present position with regard to grants from and contributions to the Guidance Section of the Fund.

## Transport policy

Proposal for a Council regulation on access to the market in goods transport by inland waterway

52. On 23 November 1967 the Commission submitted to the Council a "proposal for a regulation on access to the market in goods transport by inland waterway".

The aim is to introduce at Community level a uniform system of rules for access to the market and to achieve Community integration of this form of goods transport.

The main features of the proposed regulation are as follows:

### *Conditions for admission to the profession*

Carriers must satisfy conditions of:

- a) financial capacity
- b) skill

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. 275, 14 November 1967.

### *Measures for regulating capacity*

#### *a) General provisions*

The vessels governed by the proposed regulation are recorded on a register of the inland waterway fleet and a certificate of registration valid for one year is issued. An annual charge is levied for the issue of this certificate and the extension of its validity. The proceeds of these charges are to be used to finance the laying-up of vessels.

#### *b) Arrangements for laying-up*

When the Commission finds that "temporary excess capacity" is giving rise to serious disturbances on a given market it arranges for the voluntary laying-up of surplus vessels. The temporary withdrawal of these from service entitles operators to receive compensation for each day they are not used.

#### *c) Arrangements for supervising the growth of the inland water fleet*

i) An inland water fleet modernization and development programme is drawn up every five years. One of its main objectives is to enable the authorities, by keeping a watch on market trends, to lay down the broad lines of a medium-term policy for the development of capacity.

ii) If "structural excess capacity" is seen to be building up, the Commission may decide that unregistered craft may be put into service only upon payment of a tax. Likewise, when it is noted that structural excess capacity already exists, no more permits are issued until it has been eliminated.

#### *d) Arrangements for scrapping*

The effectiveness of the other long-term measures is enhanced by the Community arrangements for breaking up vessels. The craft to be broken up are selected from among those that are technically and economically obsolescent. Owners of scrapped vessels are entitled to compensation. As the proceeds from contributions during the periods when investments are restricted might prove too small to provide an adequate incentive for scrapping, it is proposed that the Council have power to impose additional annual charges.

These scrapping operations are independent of any action which Member States may undertake individually, in particular in the form of aids.

#### *e) Institutional provisions*

In order to help the Commission carry out the tasks with which it has been entrusted, it has been decided to set up an "Equalization Committee" of representatives of enterprises engaged in goods transport by inland waterway.

The Transport Market Supervisory Committee, set up in accordance with the proposal for a Council regulation relating to the introduction of a "rate-bracket" system, must also be consulted.

### *Admission to national and international transport*

The system ensures that the final obstacles to the admission of non-resident carriers to national transport in a Member State will be removed at an early date. It also confirms the freedom to operate transport between Member States or across the territory of one or more Member States.

## Applicability of competition rules to rail, road and inland water transport

53. On 16 November 1967 the Commission laid before the Council a proposal for a regulation, extending the period of non-applicability to rail, road and inland water transport of Council Regulation No. 17, which is the first implementing regulation pursuant to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty establishing the EEC.

Since the framework of a common transport policy and the special features of this sector may make it necessary to adopt regulations distinct from those established or to be established for the other sectors of the economy, Regulation No. 17 has not been applied to transport. The period of non-applicability, initially specified in Council Regulation No. 141 of 26 November 1962 and then in Council Regulation No. 165 of 9 December 1965, expired on 31 December 1967.

As for the substance of the problem itself, the Council, by its Regulation No. 141, had instructed the Commission to submit suggestions before 30 June 1964 concerning the application of rules of competition to rail, road and inland water transport. This was done on 8 June 1964. However, owing to differences of opinion which emerged in the Council concerning the common transport policy as a whole, this body was unable to reach a decision on the Commission's suggestions regarding the rules of competition.

Since the Council's work on the applicability of the rules of competition to the transport sector is now at an advanced stage, the Commission had done no more in its present proposal than provide for a fresh extension, until 30 June 1968 only, of the period of non-applicability of Regulation No. 17.

The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee were consulted on this proposal by the Council using the emergency procedure. They expressed favourable opinions at their respective meetings of 1 December 1967 and 29 November 1967. Both however stressed the need for the Council to lose no time in adopting regulations on the application of rules of competition to the transport field.

The Commission's recommendation concerning a French bill to introduce a special tax on the use of road infrastructures

54. In accordance with the Council's decision of 21 March 1962 establishing a procedure of prior examination and consultation for certain laws and regulations envisaged by the Member States in the transport field,<sup>1</sup> the French Government communicated to the Commission and the other Member States the text of a bill to introduce a special tax on the use of road infrastructures by certain categories of goods transport vehicles.

On 6 November 1967 at a meeting arranged by the Commission in Brussels, all the Member States were consulted on this matter.

Following this consultation the Commission, on 16 November 1967, sent a recommendation to the French Government dealing with the following main points:

The Commission noted that the chief purpose of the arrangements envisaged was to ensure a more equitable contribution by the various categories of vehicles towards covering the expense which their use of the road infrastructures entails for the

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. 23, 3 April 1962, p. 720.

country at large, and that this purpose was consonant with the general lines of the common transport policy.

Although pointing out that it would prefer that the measure envisaged be carried out only in the framework of the scheme the Community intends to put forward for the harmonization of the structures of commercial vehicles taxes, the Commission took note of the statements of the French government representatives, from which it emerged that the bill in no way prejudices the decisions on the apportionment of infrastructure costs that will have to be taken later in the context of the common transport policy, and must be considered of temporary nature.

The Commission observed that the levying of this special tax on vehicles registered in other Member States brings up the problem of double taxation on motor vehicles used in international transport. The Commission considers that the implementation of Community regulations to abolish such double taxation should become effective at a very early date and, bearing this in mind, deemed it advisable that the French Government waive the application of the proposed measures to vehicles registered in other Member States.

#### Standardization of the accounts of road transport enterprises

55. A second meeting of a small working party of representatives of road hauliers' organizations was held in Brussels on 13 November 1967. The purpose was to study the practical possibilities of introducing a common system of cost accounting suitable for road transport enterprises.

The group will continue its work at a further meeting on 8 January 1968.

#### Implementation of Article 80(2) of the Treaty establishing the EEC

56. Consultative meetings in pursuance of Article 80(2) of the EEC Treaty were held in Brussels on 9 November 1967 to consider the tariff amendments provided for in the Italian draft ministerial decree No. 12811.

#### Technical harmonization

57. An exploratory meeting on the rationalization and standardization of European inland navigation was held in Brussels on 25 October 1967 to discuss how the relevant studies might be pursued.

The discussions related in particular to the types of vessels which might be standardized and priorities for the study of each type.

#### Road haulage of dangerous substances

58. A meeting of government experts was held on 10 November 1967 to examine the question of regulating the road haulage of dangerous substances.



Particular attention was paid to the possibilities of rapidly implementing the agreement on the subject drawn up in 1957 by the Economic Commission for Europe and to the possible advantages of a Community regulation in this field.

It should be pointed out, however, that the statutory annexes to this agreement have already been revised and brought up to date (December 1966) preparatory to their entry into force.

#### Common ports policy: resolution of the European Parliament.

59. At its session of 27 November to 1 December 1967, the European Parliament debated the common policy for ports. As M. Seifriz was no longer a member of the Parliament, M. Laan (Dutch Socialist, Chairman of the Transport Committee) presented his interim report for him.

M. Laan emphasized that the Transport Committee had itself assumed responsibility for this question and had considered that the way things were developing, especially as regards competitive conditions in the Common Market's seaports, required that another detailed study be made.

M. Bodson, a member of the Commission of the European Communities, endorsed M. Seifriz's view that a Community approach to port policy is needed in the present circumstances.

The Parliament adopted a resolution requesting that a Community policy for ports be worked out without delay.<sup>1</sup>

#### Ratemaking for the carriage of coal and steel

##### *Minimum charges and minimum chargeable distances in ECSC cross-frontier rail traffic*

60. In some member countries the railways have a system of minimum charges and minimum chargeable distances. A series of increases during the last few years has brought these to a point where they are now tantamount, in cross-frontier carriage, to the "breaks in rates" which the Agreement of 21 March 1955, instituting international rail through-rates, was to abolish.

Government and Commission representatives are now discussing, on the basis of an expert committee's report, how the problem can be dealt with.

At a meeting in Luxembourg on 17 October 1967, a working party of experts from the different railway executives and representatives from the Commission was instructed to make the necessary preparations for the study of certain practical measures, and to calculate the economic impact of these. This is now being done.

#### Publication of rates and conditions of carriage for coal and steel

##### *Implementation of High Authority Recommendation No. 1/61*

61. The Commission continued its efforts to obtain from Governments the full implementation for all modes of transport of High Authority Recommendation No. 1/61, concerning publication of rates and conditions of carriage for coal and steel.

<sup>1</sup> See the extracts from this resolution in the annex.

In the inland-waterway sector, attention at the multilateral negotiations which began between Governments and the High Authority in June 1966 was focused on working out a system of post-publication of the rates charged for the cross-frontier carriage of coal and steel by water.

The publication arrangements selected by the different Governments for the rates and terms applying to such transport were set down in a memorandum finalized at a meeting in Luxembourg on 3 November 1967, and this is now before the Governments for approval.

The procedure for the consultations which some of the Governments consider should, and indeed must, be conducted with the Swiss authorities and the Central Commission for Navigation of the Rhine is under examination.

## Activities of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre

### The Petten establishment

62. On 3 November 1967 the Petten HFR (high flux reactor) commenced its thirteenth cycle for 1967 following one week's shut-down during which certain measurements were carried out in the reactor itself. This week was also used to install special probes in the primary circuit which enable the total power produced in the reactor to be determined more quickly and with more precision.

The reactor was then loaded with two new materials-testing experiments which are to be carried out on behalf of the establishment.

Meetings took place between members of Euratom and representatives of the Reactor Centrum Nederland on the behaviour of the reactor and the optimum configuration with an eye to future irradiation programmes. It was decided to make slight modifications to the control rods since these at present limit the neutron flux density which can be generated in the core.

The Joint Euratom Reactor Centrum Nederland Committee held its monthly meeting on 14 November. Discussions dealt with the licences and insurance required for operation of the reactor as a result of the change of liability laid down in the new Euratom/RCN contract.

A report was presented by the Petten Centre concerning work carried out in the contract of association with THTR for the period 1 July - 30 September 1967. It gives the results of research in the following fields:

Mechanical and dimensional properties of graphite,

Standard oxidation tests on nuclear graphites,

Compatibility of carbon and steel,

X-ray characterization of pyrocarbon,

Influence of formation conditions on the properties of pyrocarbons and graphite materials.

## V. External activities

### COMMERCIAL POLICY

#### GATT

##### Twenty-fourth session of the Contracting Parties

63. The twenty-fourth session of the Contracting Parties, held in Geneva from 9 to 24 December 1967, was of particular importance for two reasons: it coincided with the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the General Agreement, and it was the first session after the end of the Kennedy Round.

Besides the work and decisions required for the normal implementation of the General Agreement, the agenda contained two closely linked items:

- 1) The Director-General's report on progress achieved in carrying out the GATT Programme for Expansion of International Trade inaugurated at a meeting of Ministers in 1958;
- 2) Review of the work of the Contracting Parties over the last twenty years and consideration of future work programme.

The Director-General's report, which concentrated on the three main items of the Programme — tariff reduction, trade in agricultural products and the trade problems of developing countries — summed up the post-Kennedy-Round situation in each case and, taking stock of the gap — varying in width from one sphere to another — between what has been achieved and the objectives ahead, made suggestions on ways and means of making further progress.

The review of work done and consideration of the future programme were the subject of a special debate on the last three days of the session (22, 23 and 24 November), at which the Contracting Parties were invited to be represented at the highest level possible.

The Member States' delegations and that of the Commission of the European Communities, which was led by M. Deniau, one of the members of the Commission, took a very active part in the work on these two points. For the winding-up of the debate most of the Member States were represented at ministerial level. The delegations of the Six and the Commission joined with the other Contracting Parties in paying tribute to GATT's important achievements in the last twenty years and in reaffirming their countries' determination to pursue the objectives of the General Agreement in accordance with its underlying principles.

With regard to the organization's future programme, the representatives of the Community countries and the Commission had a considerable influence on the decisions taken, urging caution and due thought in order to ensure that any action taken would be really effective.

A Committee on Trade in Industrial Products and an Agricultural Committee were set up. The Contracting Parties realized that they could not study ways and means of further action without having as thorough a knowledge as possible of the situation in which the action must be put in hand and of the problems that will have to be

tackled. They therefore gave the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products the preliminary task of making an objective analysis of the tariff situation as it will be when all the Kennedy Round concessions have been fully implemented. The Committee is also to draw up an inventory of non-tariff and para-tariff barriers affecting international trade so that it will have a better grasp of the situation in a field which, for lack of time, was dealt with only sketchily in the Kennedy Round but whose importance becomes more and more apparent as the tariff obstacles are progressively removed.

The Agricultural Committee's task is to examine the problems in the agricultural sector. On the lines of the general approach supported by the Community in the Kennedy Round, this should bear on all agricultural products that are important in international trade and on all relevant elements of agricultural trade and production policies; all contracting parties which have a significant influence on the situation of the markets in the products concerned are to participate.

Although the conditions, namely the background of general negotiations, which had led the Community to propose a fresh attitude towards agricultural negotiations no longer exist, the representatives of the Communities nevertheless declared themselves ready to co-operate actively in the examination proposed.

The Contracting Parties were careful to state in their conclusions that the work undertaken at this stage did not imply any commitment on the part of governments as to the results or as to possible future negotiations. The work programme was proof of their will to embark immediately on the preparation of further measures according with the objectives and rules of the General Agreement.

The launching of this programme of investigations and studies must go hand in hand with what has been recognized as the primary task, both an essential and an immediate one, namely the integral implementation of all the results arrived at by common accord during the Kennedy Round.

Acknowledging that the scope and breadth of these results could in certain cases give rise to problems, the Contracting Parties recalled that the GATT consultation procedures are available to facilitate constructive co-operation between countries in such cases, the essential point being to avoid any widespread restriction of trade which might undo what had been accomplished in the matter of liberalizing trade.

The problems of the developing countries' trade were examined at length by the Contracting Parties and occupied an important place in the programme of work. Here, too, the general tendency was to analyse the problems by seeking their basic causes. The Special Group on Tropical Products, for example, was reactivated in order to examine problems affecting trade in these products and to report on ways and means of overcoming them. Furthermore, panels of governmental experts may be set up to examine problems relating to the quantitative restrictions maintained by developed countries on industrial products of particular interest to developing countries.

Finally, the Contracting Parties again expressed their interest in the matter of preferences and noted with satisfaction the initiative taken by developing countries to explore the possibilities of an exchange of concessions directed towards the expansion of their mutual trade.

The Contracting Parties were unanimous in stressing and appreciating the usefulness and effectiveness of the International Trade Centre's work in promoting the developing countries' trade. They instructed the Centre to give special attention in its work

programme to assisting developing countries to take advantage of the new market opportunities opened up by tariff concessions granted in the Kennedy Round. The proposals for a joint GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre were keenly endorsed.

Having examined this programme and its sensible, balanced and pragmatic approach, the Commission of the European Communities noted with satisfaction that once again GATT had demonstrated its vitality and the soundness of its work. The studies entailed by the programme will ensure that there is no danger of a standstill in GATT's particular area of international co-operation. Furthermore, the determination expressed by the Contracting Parties to consolidate all that has been achieved will require a sustained joint effort to hold in check the protectionist forces which will inevitably attempt to regain the ground they have lost.

The Community, as is its custom, submitted through the Commission's representative a report on the broad lines of progress made in implementing the Treaty of Rome since the preceding session. In these reports there is one point which is always of particular interest to the Contracting Parties — the figures for the recent trend of Community trade. There are always latent fears on this subject among the Community's trading partners, and yet once again it was demonstrated how the growth of the Common Market is itself a factor that helps to expand trade.

A particularly sensitive point in this connection is the effects of the Association with African countries. Certain countries still insist that the preferential treatment accorded the associated countries is potentially harmful to them. The trade figures, however, continue to show that with growing imports from other developing areas the Association's sole effect on trade is to safeguard the associated countries' relatively small share in total EEC imports. In the face of these attacks the associated countries put up a particularly vigorous and determined common front. Their fundamental position is all the more well-founded since far from claiming that their privileged position should be perpetuated, they say they are ready to give it up if balanced trade conditions can be achieved in an equitable arrangement of world markets.

#### Debate and resolution of the European Parliament on the results of the Kennedy Round (oral question)

64. On 29 November the European Parliament held a debate on the results of the Kennedy Round. The spokesmen of the different political groups expressed their regrets that the Parliament did not yet have at its disposal a final study of the results and brought up points that worried them regarding the consequences of the negotiations.

Commenting on the reasons for which the Parliament's Committee on External Trade Relations had requested the debate, M. Kriedemann (Germany, Socialist) said that the consequences of the Kennedy Round were important enough for the Commission to have kept the Parliament informed.

Speaking for the Commission, M. Deniau started by saying that he would confine himself to remarks of a general nature since a full debate on the subject was to be held in January.

In the industrial field the Kennedy Round had been marked by a two-fold revolution, both in methods and in scope.

Instead of the traditional approach and the application of the GATT rules product by product, it had been agreed that an overall linear approach should be adopted. This, however, had posed a special problem, that of tariff disparities. The second general problem that had had to be dealt with was that of the exceptions lists. Although it was very difficult to make a general assessment in mathematical terms of the results of the negotiations, M. Deniau considered that it was a result which the Community should welcome.

Speaking of agriculture, M. Deniau stressed that the results were perhaps not as substantial as might have been hoped, but that there had been a considerable awareness of agricultural problems at the international level.

As for the concern shown at the bills introduced by certain American Congressmen to protect home production, M. Deniau pointed out that they were still being considered and that it was not known what would eventually become of them.

Therefore it was necessary to wait, for it would be unwise to intervene over-hastily in this field at the risk of worsening the psychological atmosphere. On the contrary, he said, the United States Administration and its officials should be helped since they were waging a courageous and relentless battle against moves which threatened the balance of the Kennedy Round and of world trade.

However, M. Deniau concluded, if protectionist measures were taken by any of its trading partners, the Community could not fail to react.

## **Bilateral relations**

### **Spain**

65. At the conclusion of the second session of the negotiations between the EEC and Spain the following joint communiqué was issued.

"The negotiations between the European Economic Community and Spain, which were opened on 21 and 22 September 1967, were continued from 7 to 10 November in Brussels.

"The Spanish delegation was led by H.E. Sr. Don Alberto Ullastres Calvo, Ambassador to the European Communities, assisted by Sr. Don F. Javier Elorza, Marqués de Nerva, Director-General.

"The Community delegation was headed by M. Axel Herbst, Director-General for External Relations in the Commission of the European Communities, assisted by M. Robert Toulemon, Director.

"Sr. Ullastres made a full and precise statement of the Spanish delegation's position, and the two delegations began a detailed comparison of their respective positions in the various areas of negotiation. They agreed to resume discussions next January.

"The two delegations expressed their satisfaction at the cordial atmosphere during this second session of negotiations".

### **Tunisia**

66. A further session of negotiations between the EEC and Tunisia opened in Brussels on 14 November 1967. The Community's terms of reference are contained in a Council decision of 15 June 1965, which was extended by a supplementary

directive of 24 October 1967. Tunisia's approach to the Community was based on the Member States' Declaration of Intention on negotiations with independent countries of the franc area with a view to their economic association with the Community. The initial negotiations between the Community and Tunisia took place from 6 to 8 July 1965.

At the conclusion of the second session the following joint communiqué was issued:

"The negotiations between Tunisia and the EEC were resumed in Brussels on 14 November, with the new terms of reference adopted by the Council at its meeting of 23 and 24 October 1967 as a basis. The negotiations aim at an agreement in accordance with the Declaration of Intention annexed to the Treaty of Rome concerning the association of the independent countries of the franc area with the Community.

"The Tunisian delegation was led by H.E. M. Bechir Ennagi, Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, assisted by H.E. M. Slaheddine El Goulli, Head of the Tunisian Mission to the EEC.

"The delegation of the EEC Commission was headed by M. Axel Herbst, Director-General for External Relations, assisted by M. Robert Toulemon, Director.

"The talks, which went on from 14 to 16 November, provided an opportunity for a broad exchange of views on the preferential arrangements to be established in the agricultural and industrial fields and on the general form of the proposed agreement.

"The negotiations were conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. As the Tunisian delegation suggested the possibility of concluding a partial agreement to be supplemented by a possible subsequent overall association agreement, the Commission will have to report to the Council before it can meet the Tunisian delegation again."

## Morocco

67. At the conclusion of a further session of negotiations between the EEC and Morocco the following joint communiqué was issued:

"The negotiations between Morocco and the EEC, the aim of which is to conclude an agreement in accordance with the Declaration of Intention annexed to the Treaty of Rome, were resumed in Brussels on 22 November on the basis of a new mandate adopted by the Council of the European Communities at its meeting of 23-24 October 1967.

"The Moroccan delegation was led by H.E. M. Bensalem Guessous, Head of the Moroccan Mission to the EEC.

"The delegation from the Commission of the European Communities was led by M. Axel Herbst, the Commission's Director-General for External Relations.

"The talks, which lasted from 22 to 24 November, provided the opportunity for a broad exchange of views on the preferential system to be established in the agricultural and industrial fields, and on the general outlines of the agreement envisaged.

"The negotiations took place in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding. The Moroccan delegation recalled the importance it attaches to the establishment of co-operation between the Community and Morocco on technical and financial matters and as regards manpower. During the talks consideration was given to the possibility of concluding a preliminary agreement on the basis of the present revised mandate to be incorporated at a later date in an overall association agreement."

## ECSC / Japan

68. The first meeting of the Joint Commission (ECSC) / Japan Committee took place in Luxembourg on 30 and 31 October 1967. The Japanese delegation was led by M. Takashima, Director-General of the Heavy Industry Office in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The Commission (ECSC) delegation was headed by M. Reichling, Adviser *hors classe*, Director of External Relations (ECSC).

The items discussed at the meeting were the general economic situation in the Community and in Japan, the general situation of iron and steel markets, forecasts of the consumption and production of steel, the situation and problems of steel works with electric arc or Martin furnaces, the prospects for supplies of iron ore and alloy constituents, and the technological gap between the steel industries of the main producing countries.

## Amendment to the Euratom / United States Agreement for Co-operation

69. The supply of special fissile material to the Community is one of the main points of the agreements concluded between Euratom and the United States in 1958 and 1960.

The quantities of uranium 235 and plutonium originally provided for had been used in the Community at such a rate that in 1964 they had to be increased. The US Congress raised the quantities from 30 to 70 metric tons of uranium 235 and from 9 to 500 kg of plutonium.

As the rapid advance of nuclear industries in the Six made it clear that these new ceiling would in their turn become insufficient, Congress approved in November 1967 a further increase in the amounts which the US Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to supply to Community utilizers; the new amounts are 215 metric tons of uranium 235 and 1 500 kg of plutonium.

The appropriate amendment to the Euratom Co-operation Act of 1958 will shortly be promulgated by the President of the United States.

## Missions of non-member countries (November 1967)

70. The competent institutions of the European Communities have given their *agrément* to the appointment of H.E. Sr. Don Hernán González-Vale as Head of the Venezuelan Mission to the three European Communities and the appointment of H.E. M. Daniel Owino as Head of the Kenya Mission to the EEC.

The appointment of H.E. M. Stavros G. Roussos, the Greek Permanent Delegate to the EEC, as Head of the Greek Mission to Euratom and the ECSC as well received the *agrément* of the competent institutions of those two Communities.

The Council and the Commission agreed to the request made by the Ghanaian and Maltese Governments for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the EEC.



## DEVELOPMENT AID — GENERAL

### Presentation of text of Algiers Charter to Community institutions

71. A Delegation led by M. Jacques Rabemananjara, Malagasy Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by representatives of Brazil, Colombia, Algeria and the Philippines, handed over a copy of the Algiers Charter to the President of the Commission of the European Communities on 17 November 1967 and to the President of the Council on 20 November.

The Charter was drawn up by the developing countries at the meeting they held in Algiers from 10 to 24 October 1967 in preparation for the second UN Conference on Trade and Development to be held in New Delhi in 1968.

The visit of the developing countries' delegation was in the nature of a goodwill mission.

# VI. The Community and the Associated States

## AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

### Yaoundé Convention

#### Association Committee

72. The EEC-AASM Association Committee held its eighteenth meeting on 10 November 1967 under the chairmanship of M. Sachs, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the EEC.

First the Committee examined the implementation of Article 29 of the Yaoundé Convention (right of establishment). Only Mali, whose representative was unable to attend the meeting, had not yet made it known whether — and, if so, how — Article 29 had been put into effect in its territory.

The Committee then discussed the non-phased implementation of certain tariff concessions granted by the EEC at the GATT multilateral negotiations. The Community argued that, as it was mostly a question of the total or partial binding of suspended duties, the Associated States would not suffer in any way. The Associated States asked for certain products to be excluded, in which case they would agree to the Community's proposal. So that it could examine this request thoroughly, the Community asked the Associated States to provide further information quickly on the importance they attach to these various products, with due regard, for example, to the role they may play in diversification or development plans.

Among the items included in the agenda at the request of the Associated States was the treatment of their exports of manufactures to the Community. Upper Volta's exports of matches to Germany, for instance, appeared to have met with an obstacle in the shape of a state monopoly. The Associated States also wished to hear the Community's reactions to the letter from the Executive Director of the African and Malagasy Sugar Agreement, in which facilities were requested for 8 000 tons of sugar. The Community declared that it was not yet able to state its position on the matter but that the Associated States would be consulted at the appropriate time in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention and that a fresh regulation for sugar originating in the Associated States was currently being drafted.

The Community notified the Associated States of the action taken by the Council of the European Communities following the consultations on the arrangements applicable to processed products derived from fruit and vegetables, with added sugar, originating in the Associated States. The latter noted with satisfaction that the Council's regulation maintained the previous provisions and extended the application of the intra-Community levy system to pineapple juice (subject to a review of the situation).

The Committee concluded its discussion of the report of the joint panel of experts on the marketing of goods originating in the Associated States; the report is to be transmitted to the Parliamentary Conference.

After taking note of the resignation of M. Hammes, President of the Court of Arbitration of the Association, the Committee instructed the secretariat to intisute a

written procedure, in the Association Council, so that the Governments of the Associated States might be able to give an opinion on the candidates put forward by the Community for the posts of President of the Court and Deputy Judge of the Court.

Lastly, the Committee discussed various other points concerning the definition of the concept "products originating in...", the Associated States' quota arrangements for 1967, the application of the tariff preferences for coffee, Senegal's envisaged import restrictions on building materials, Mauritania's special situation regarding the definition of the origin of fishing products, the draft regulation of the Council of the European Communities on tobacco originating in the Associated States, the implementation of Annex VI, the arrangements for exports to the Community of manioc and products derived from manioc originating in the Associated States, the implementation of Article 61 of the Convention (statement by the chairman of the *ad hoc* meeting) and the state of progress of the Community's study on the establishment of a joint marketing organization for the Associated States.

The date of the next meeting will be decided jointly by the two Presidents. The Committee did not exclude the possibility of a meeting of alternates being necessary before 31 December 1967.

#### Resolution of the European Parliament on processed products derived from cereals and rice originating in the AASM and OCT

73. During its session from 27 November to 1 December 1967 the European Parliament adopted a resolution embodying its opinion on the proposal of the Commission to the Council to extend Regulation No. 361/67/CEE on the arrangements applicable to processed products derived from cereals and rice originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar or in the Overseas Countries and Territories.

The Parliament considered that the relative level of prices paid for maize and barley harmed trade relations with the associated countries and proposed that these imports should be levy-free.<sup>1</sup>

#### Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

74. At 20 November 1967 the number of scholarships granted for the 1967/68 academic year to nationals of the African States and other overseas countries, territories and departments associated with the Community totalled 1 853. Besides these scholarships for full-time normal or advanced training courses, there are a further 564 new scholarships for correspondence courses. Part-time courses in Africa for craftsmen, office workers and heads of small African businesses are also being financed; 171 persons are attending such courses.

The Commission was represented at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the CESD (Training Centre for Development Economists and Statisticians) which was held in Paris on 9 November 1967. For a number of years now this Centre has been training Community scholarship-holders at two levels: "ingénieur de travaux de la statistique" (pre-university) and "ingenieur économiste" (university).

<sup>1</sup> Extracts from this resolution are given in the Annex.

In November 1967 the Commission arranged three seminars; these were attended by a total of 75, of whom 19 were from countries not associated with the EEC. They were held in Brussels on 9 and 10 November, in Toulouse on 13 and 14 November, and in Béziers on 16 and 17 November.

## European Development Fund

### Financing decisions

75. On 24 November 1967, following endorsement by the EDF Committee, the Commission of the European Communities approved ten decisions for financing projects from the resources of the second EDF. These decisions covered 22 341 000 units of account,<sup>1</sup> 19 700 000 u.a. of which are in the form of grants and 2 641 000 u.a. in the form of loans on special terms.

Construction of the port of Owendo, Gabon: 3 300 000 000 Frs CFA, or about 13 368 000 u.a. The project is for the construction on the headland at Owendo, 10 km south of Libreville, of a deepwater harbour comprising three quay berths made of cement blocks, with a total length of 489 m; a road 8 km long joining the port to Libreville; and a 3-km road within the harbour area.

Rice and banana cultivation in Casamance, Senegal: 451 500 000 Frs CFA, or about 1 829 000 u.a. The rice programme provides for the development in two stages, each lasting two years, of 2 000 ha of mangrove land (600 ha in the valleys of Nyassia and Guidel, and 1 400 ha in other, neighbouring valleys in Lower Casamance). The banana programme provides for the establishment and exploitation of some 50 ha of banana plantations over a period of four years. Suitable advisory staff will be supplied for these two schemes. Expected annual production: 3 000 tons of rice and 1 250 tons of banana.

Cultivation of dah (a shrub whose fibres are used in the manufacture of sacking, etc.) in Mali: 216 450 000 Mali Frs, or about 428 000 u.a. This is the first phase of a two-phase programme for developing the cultivation of dah. Attempts are to be made to introduce dah cultivation in the rural areas of Mali for a period of three years, in order to ascertain whether family cultivation methods can produce adequate quantities of good quality. The scheme is also designed to show whether it will be possible to supply dah to a textile mill for the manufacture of sacks, pack-cloth and twine at competitive prices.

Improvement of the water supply at St. Pierre, St. Pierre and Miquelon: 115 000 000 Frs CFA, or about 466 000 u.a. The project aims to improve the water supply at St. Pierre by remedying the decrepitude and inadequacy of the existing installations and the complete absence of a water-purifying system, which at present makes the water highly unsuitable for consumption. The works comprise: the fitting-up of a dam and of a main reservoir which is already in existence, the construction of a water-purifying station and connecting chamber, and the provision and laying of water-pipes.

Construction of a deep-water landing stage in Nouméa harbour, New Caledonia: 150 000 000 Frs CFA, or about 1 671 000 u.a., including 89 765 000 Frs CFA (1 000 000 u.a.) in the form of a loan on special terms. A deep-water landing stage,

<sup>1</sup> 1 unit of account = 1 US dollar.

comprising 65 m of quay built on foundations 11 m down, is to be constructed in the harbour of Nouméa. This will enable ships, and in particular cruising steamers drawing nearly 10 m of water, to berth alongside it. The landing stage will be built at the end of a jetty 300 m long and 14 m wide, which will be the first step towards connecting the port with the island of Nou, 1 km away, a connection which the local authorities have decided to make in the near future.

Construction of a cement works at Figuil, northern Cameroon: 1 641 000 u.a., or 405 000 000 Frs CFA, in the form of a loan on special terms. The project is for the partial financing by the EEC of a cement works with a capacity of 46 000 tons per year at Figuil, in the Department of Benue. Substantial beds of limestone and clay occur close to the chosen site. The project, whose object is to replace imported cement by local cement, is part of the industrial expansion programme for northern Cameroon under the country's five-year plan.

Schemes for establishing training programmes, for follow-up action, and for checking on the use made of former scholarship-holders from the overseas States, countries and territories associated with the EEC: 160 000 u.a. The aim is to improve the criteria for selection and guidance of candidates for scholarships and to implement a scheme for keeping in touch with former scholarship-holders.

Fixing of the second annual instalment of Togo's production aid programme: 262 894 000 Frs CFA, or about 1 065 000 u.a. This instalment will be used to support groundnut, cotton and palm oil prices, and to finance a structural improvement scheme for groundnuts, cotton, coffee and coconut palms. The improvement scheme involves technical assistance; improvement of growing techniques; distribution of fertilizers, insecticides and sprayers; agricultural experiments; and the construction and equipment of multi-purpose agricultural centres.

Fixing of the fourth annual instalment of Cameroon's production aid programme: 391 400 000 Frs CFA, or about 1 586 000 units of account. This instalment will be used to support groundnut prices, and also for a structural improvement scheme for the production of cotton, coffee and groundnuts. The scheme is mainly concerned with the granting of cultivation bonuses and the provision of fertilizers, insecticides, sprayers, and equipment for five coffee-processing plants.

Repairs to the dredger "Garoua", Cameroon: 29 000 000 Frs CFA, or about 117 000 u.a. The project is for the partial financing of repairs to the "Garoua", which was financed in 1961 by the first EDF and has been seriously damaged by collision with another vessel in the Wouri estuary. The grant will cover the provision of material and qualified European staff.

These new financing decisions bring the total commitments of the second EDF since it began operations up to about 461 887 000 units of account for 223 financing decisions. The figures do not include either expenses incurred in supervising the execution of the projects or the EDF's financial and administrative costs.

## Inauguration of completed projects

76. On 8 November 1967 the Brazzaville Ecole Normale Supérieure (training college for secondary school teachers) was formally opened in the presence of M. Alphonse Massamba-Débat, President of the Congo (Brazzaville), accompanied by his Government, the Education Ministers of the Central African Republic, Chad and the Congo (Kinshasa) and representatives of international organizations such as the UN and UNESCO. M. Westhoff, Director for General Affairs in the Development Aid

Directorate-General, represented the EEC. The college was financed from the first EDF. It cost about 1 million units of account and took thirteen months to complete. The scientific equipment for the laboratory and the library were supplied by the UN Special Fund and UNICEF.

The college, which will also be open to nationals of three other countries in Central Africa (Chad, the Central African Republic and Gabon), will have an annual intake of 360 students. It will play a decisive role for it will permit the gradual replacement of foreign teachers by teachers from the countries concerned.

At Ouesso and Impfondo, in the north of the Congo (Brazzaville), the Minister of Education recently opened two general secondary schools which had been financed and built by the first EDF, as were the schools which are already functioning at Boko, Brazzaville and Fort Roussot. The two new schools cost about 2 400 000 units of account; one can take 126 pupils and the other 252.

Another seven secondary schools, also financed by the EDF, will be opened in the same country very shortly.

## VII. Institutions and organs

### THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Session of 16-19 October 1967

The debate on the activity of the European Atomic Energy Community<sup>1</sup>

The debate was opened by the Rapporteur General, M. Springorum (Germany - Christian Democrat). He described Euratom's Tenth Annual Report as a sort of jubilee report, as it was the last to be issued by an independent Euratom Commission; it was welcome for its exposition of the sober facts, but unfortunately it did not provide any balance-sheet of the situation and so failed to indicate where Euratom stands to-day. Despite this criticism, M. Springorum thanked those responsible for performing their hard, dedicated and frequently discouraging task.

In his oral report, the Rapporteur dealt firstly with the effects of a nuclear war and pointed out that the will to secure peace called for more strength than war. Euratom was such an organization for peace, since the peoples of Europe were prepared to co-operate in peaceful activity in the field of the greatest technological significance, relegating their national interests to the background. Present-day Europe, whose lot it had been to gaze in wonder at the staggering achievements of the countries in the van of technological progress, had to face the important question whether European countries could participate in such work as equals. In M. Springorum's view, this could only be done within the Community, for which, however, nationalism was by far the greatest danger.

The Rapporteur deplored the fact that in recent years joint research had shown a tendency to decline, as Euratom was to-day carrying out with its own resources only those projects which were adopted in the first flush of enthusiasm at the establishment of the Community, whereas in future pilot projects would be conducted on a national basis and would only be linked with the Community by contracts of association. M. Springorum emphasized that it was not the common agricultural and economic policy but the common research policy that would be the decisive factor in the integration of a Europe geared to political union and he concluded with an appeal for every possible effort to ensure that at least justice was done to the Rome Treaty on the European Atomic Energy Community, which admittedly had only been conceived as a starting point.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Burgbacher (Germany) addressed the Parliament and listed some fundamental tasks with which the Commission should concern itself in particular. Since there was as yet no certainty as to what systems would be applicable in the future, the fixing of targets and the deployment of resources was a task to which special responsibility attached. Hence the necessity for the Commission to formulate its current aims clearly and intelligibly.

<sup>1</sup> This item is an account of the debate on the activities of the EAEC which took place at the session of the European Parliament immediately preceding the one held during the period covered by this Bulletin.

A further problem, according to M. Burgbacher, was "geological" and political dependability of supply and the exchange of experience within the Community. In view of the various overlapping national research projects, he wondered whether the integrated Commission should not make a new start in its efforts to secure pooling of experience, publication of results, along the same lines as had already been pursued for a long time in the United States.

As regards the new research programme, M. Burgbacher advocated a period of eight years, as five years was only a very short span where nuclear research was concerned. Another task was the early construction of an isotope separation plant, which was essential for dependability of supply. This, however, would require a considerable outlay, and M. Burgbacher wondered exactly how much. It was imperative that, in addition to the technical and capacity planning, the question of the facilities available to both the Commission and the member countries on the capital market should be given a thorough airing.

Nuclear physics and nuclear electricity should be allotted their place in overall Community power production. The Rapporteur illustrated with the aid of numerical examples probable electricity requirements up to the year 2000 and expressed the view that present electricity production from fossil sources would have to be doubled if half the demand were to be met by nuclear electricity at that time. In this connection he uttered a warning against neglecting what appear to be useful investments in conventional energy generation.

Turning to the question of the United Kingdom's application for admission to the Community, the Christian Democrat group spokesman put the rhetorical question whether the British would make their experience in this field available to Euratom unconditionally.

He ended with a request to the new Commission to submit the relevant data and said he favoured acceptance of the proposed resolution.

After recording the Socialist group's approval of the general lines of the motion, M. Oele (Netherlands) made a critical assessment of Euratom's activity. Recalling that Euratom had lurched from budgetary crisis to budgetary crisis and that its importance had been waning continuously, the speaker said he considered that a first cause could be found in the Euratom Treaty itself, the authors of which had not given sufficient thought to a nuclear energy policy at Community level in the industrial and technological fields. M. Oele went on to deplore the fact that the Euratom Commission had not seized the few opportunities open to it which had held out abundant possibilities for development in order to strengthen its position further — the first in 1965, when the price of electricity of nuclear origin became competitive, the other at the time of drawing up the target programme, which was not turned to account as it should have been. He further regretted the "obdurate nationalism" prevalent in a sector of so much importance for the future, a state of affairs which made it impossible to draw the political implications from the technical forecasts and requirements of scale in this field.

After expressing the opinion that Euratom in its present form scarcely formed a valid basis for setting up a technological Community, the speaker raised certain technical problems, in particular that of fissile material supply, the construction of a Community isotope separation plant, the question of Community enterprises and safety problems.

Winding up his speech, M. Oele regretted that the Tenth Annual Report of the Euratom Commission did not constitute a political testament of which the new single Executive could avail itself.



The spokesman for the Liberals and "apparentés", M. Hougardy (Belgium), confined himself to a few general observations and laid particular stress on the "singular" method by which the Commission intended to pursue preparation of the draft Euratom research budget for 1968. He regretted that the programme underlying this draft budget was not for five years but only for one year.

On behalf of the European Democratic Union, M. Fanton (France) made the point that henceforth the Commission of the Communities would have to shape its course, take "decisions and not samples" and choose the most difficult sectors, those concerned with basic research or those which called for large-scale investment. As regards supply problems, M. Fanton expressed certain criticism, describing Euratom's policy as "very changeable". The Tenth General Report, he observed, did not, after a first reading at all events, yield any clear and precise conclusion. This prompted M. Fanton to ask the Commission for guidance on the subject.

The situation created by the Non-Proliferation Treaty, he went on, threatened to rock not only the equilibrium but also the very foundations of a European nuclear policy. The speaker said he was surprised that a treaty put forward outside the Community could call into question rules which had been accepted by the Six. If this problem was liable to put Euratom in jeopardy, this could only be by the will of the Six Member States, for it was up to each one of them to adopt the standpoint which it deemed appropriate. If the other Community countries accepted additional control, that would be their affair, but in any event it could not upset the foundations upon which Euratom rested. "If, on the other hand", said the EDU spokesman, "we consider that a treaty which has been freely concluded between the Six Community countries can be changed by forces outside the Community, the common nuclear policy might well be imperilled still further".

To bridge the technological gap, which had become still wider, between the United States and other countries, M. Fanton was of the opinion that the Six should make every effort, and especially in the financial sphere, to develop a research policy. They should also be inspired by determination to do this for Europe, to secure independence as regards energy in general and nuclear power in particular, which was the basis of political independence.

In a short speech, M. Van der Ploeg (Christian Democrat) highlighted the importance of the social aspects and health and safety in Euratom. He felt it desirable that the single Commission should set up within its administration a Directorate-General which could deal solely with such problems.

M. Van der Ploeg regretted that the Council, in its directive concerning modification of the Basic Standards, had not inserted a clause obliging the Member States to take the decisions necessary for its implementation within one year of its entry into force.

#### Speech by Representative of the Commission of the European Communities

On behalf of the European Communities, Vice-President Hellwig thanked M. Springorum for his report, which concisely summarized the most important political problems.

He underlined at the outset of his speech that the new Commission would spare no effort to continue implementation of the political and the specific tasks which fell to Euratom. In this respect, the Community's activity was at a turning point. In the first place, the breakthrough of nuclear energy to economic viability would

inevitably bring about a shift of emphasis among the various individual spheres of Community action. If this had not been effected at the right time, it was probably due to an inherent feature of the Community's research structure, namely, the fact that it was committed to research programmes spanning terms of several years. The necessity for such programmes must therefore be reconciled with equally necessary flexibility in adjustment to overall economic, technical and industrial progress.

Secondly, the merging of the Executives now made it possible for all decisions and considerations in the field of nuclear research to be incorporated in a comprehensive economic forecast; in the preliminary work on this programme for medium-term economic policy, this aspect and its integration into the nexus of general economic problems had already been taken into account. At the same time, the merger implied integration of activity in the field of nuclear energy into an overall concept of the European Communities' energy policy, which had rightly been called for in the present debate.

Turning to the role of conventional sources of energy, M. Hellwig said that with the prospect of electricity demand doubling twice in the period up to the year 2000, there would at all events still be a place for conventional sources. The problem facing the Community's energy policy would not be the ousting of coal by nuclear power plants but rather, as hitherto, the substitution rivalry between coal and oil.

Regarding health and safety and social problems, together with the revision of the Basic Standards as adumbrated in the Report, M. Hellwig stated that the Commission was naturally concerned not only to maintain in all circumstances the standard of safety achieved but also to ensure the progressive extension of such measures.

On the question raised in M. Springorum's report as to how far the delays in implementing the research programme had affected the individual research projects, M. Hellwig explained that a distinction must be made between delays in programme decisions and delays in actually carrying out the programme. Delays of the first kind were to be observed in the case of the ESSOR and SORA reactors, the political effect of which was that the Community had lost the lead that it had previously held over the United States and the Soviet Union in this field. The carrying out of the programmes had been held up in the case of the ECO, RAPSODIE and MASURCA reactors. M. Hellwig also went into the details of the special problem inherent in the DRAGON project.

With regard to the research programme for the coming five years, the new Commission had taken over a situation fraught with uncertainty, as prior to the merger there had been no consultation in the Council of Ministers on the subject. Thus the conditions and groundwork for a really practicable new five-year programme were lacking. The probability was that the new Commission would be unable to complete the necessary preliminary work before the end of the year, which was why it was proposing a transitional programme for 1968. This proposal fulfilled the following conditions: firstly, uninterrupted pursuit of the research activity in hand must be ensured; secondly, for the development of these activities there must be appropriate departures from the programme in operation to date so as to take account of the criticisms levelled at certain facets of it; thirdly, provision must be made for the initiation of several new activities warranted by the general progress of nuclear research and which would be particularly necessary to obviate the further lagging of certain projects.

M. Hellwig then expressed the hope that by 30 June 1968 a new programme extending over several years could be adopted, and summed up the state of thinking in the Community as regards the further orientation of Euratom's activity as follows:

In the first place, it was a fact that, despite individual criticisms as to guide-lines or programmes, the Community had proved its worth in the field of research.

Experience with Euratom had shown that it was possible to organize and carry through Community activity and Community policy in the research sector; at the same time, the line of demarcation separating the research and work which the Member States wished to perform and that which they left to the Community organization was naturally to be found at the point where the chances of success were greater and the risks smaller. The individual Member States were invariably anxious to secure the most promising projects for themselves and to have those involving special hazards done by the Community.

In the second place, Community research had also a stimulating effect on research and scientific activity beyond its own narrow compass. Here the Community had a duty towards technicians, scientists and researchers to ensure that this skilled manpower not only did not despair of Euratom but also did not lose faith in the usefulness of their own activity.

Thirdly, all Six Member States were agreed that Community activity should be extended to further fields of research and technology. This was an opportunity that should not be lost in any circumstances.

Fourthly, the common market and the continuation and completion of economic integration would prove a decisive factor in the creation of the infrastructure necessary for counteracting the major risks inherent in modern research, modern industrial development and modern industrial investment.

Vice-President Hellwig concluded his speech by making a fifth point which in his view should be the mainspring of a central research system, namely, that in the field of research Community policy demanded a modicum of financial autonomy for those Community organs which were called upon to direct its research policy. The besetting weakness of Euratom was its lack of financial autonomy.

#### Oral Question No. 8/67 with debate on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

On 18 October 1967 the European Parliament held a discussion on an oral question by the Political Affairs Committee in which the Commission of the European Communities was asked for an opinion on what effects the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the draft of which had been tabled by the United States and the Soviet Union, would have on the Communities.

The Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, M. Scelba (Italy), emphasized in his preamble that any step towards an attenuation of the arms race was to be welcomed, but that such a step should not prolong the existing balance of terror but should bring about progress towards general and controlled disarmament. Such progress should consist of an undertaking by both the great nuclear powers to introduce disarmament measures themselves within a stated time, and this could be highlighted, even if only symbolically, by immediate measures.

Apart from the Community's general interest in nuclear disarmament, the draft treaty directly concerned the Community as regards the effects it could have on the existence and chances of development of one of the three Communities.

In this connection M. Scelba emphasized that the three Communities fulfilled all the requirements for the establishment of a true community of nations. Any measure tending to loosen the existing bonds between the six Member States would be bound to affect the entire structure and thus impair its political aims.

In these terms M. Scelba justified the question of the Political Affairs Committee, but reserved the Committee's right to consider the Commission's answer in detail and if necessary to refer the result of its deliberations back to the Parliament in due form.

In conclusion M. Scelba reiterated that the objectives of the Community and the cause of peaceful co-existence between nations, which was pursued by the draft Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, were entirely compatible.

M. Martino then answered the oral question on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities. He first of all stated his twofold grounds for maintaining a certain reserve: firstly, consultation was in progress with the American authorities and this called for the maintenance of close contacts with the Governments of the Member States, and secondly, there was considerable uncertainty concerning the draft treaty tabled in Geneva, in particular Article III, which was still open.

M. Martino followed his introduction with a reference to the debate on this matter in the European Parliament in March 1967, since which the problem had not substantially changed.

M. Martino then went on to discuss the details of the safety controls stipulated in the Euratom Treaty and said that their effectiveness had been recognized by the United States also. He stressed that the draft texts for the introduction of control requirements in the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty were at the moment so worded as to make full implementation of the Treaty of Rome impossible. The proposed discrimination between nuclear and non-nuclear military powers with regard to control obligations ran counter to the non-discrimination principle in the Euratom Treaty. Acceptance of this discrimination would be bound to affect the economic and competitive position of the nuclear industries from the outset, and this was a matter for anxiety in view of the planned long-term nature of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and future technical development which could not be foreseen in detail.

The existence of two different control systems in the Community would moreover favour a concentration of nuclear activities in countries where conditions of work were less burdened by control obligations. Such a position would be bound to disrupt the common nuclear market provided for in the Treaty of Rome. Anything desfraying the existing state of equality in the Community would moreover upset the political balance which was an important factor in European integration.

After a detailed account of what the Commission had done to assert its point of view, M. Martino concluded by stressing once again the principles on which the Commission based its examination of the texts submitted to it. These were: the intangibility of the safety controls stipulated by the Euratom Treaty (which can only be changed by a revision of the Treaty), the full defence of the rules in the Treaties of the three Communities and, in this connection, the efforts to achieve a workable formula for collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

M. Furler (Germany) followed the Commission representative on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group. He expressed satisfaction at M. Martino's clear statement and at the fact that the Commission was watching over the implementation of the Euratom Treaty.

Military matters were not at issue here because no differences of opinion were possible as regards the need to strengthen peace. The question was whether the peaceful development of atomic energy would not be adversely affected by certain discriminations. When the Euratom Treaty was being drafted the importance of non-discriminatory control was recognized and many of the objects of the Non-Proliferation Treaty had already become binding standards ten years ago.

If, as the Commission noted, the Non-Proliferation Treaty conflicted with the Euratom Treaty, the latter Treaty, which was signed ten years ago, had precedence and discrimination could be introduced only by revising it.

In reply to the suggestions that a way out of the situation could be found in inspection of the Euratom control by the Vienna Agency, M. Furler said that this could be discussed if the intention was only a formal confirmation of the effectiveness of the Euratom control. If, however, inspection meant that control by Euratom would be valueless, because the general control instituted by the Non-Proliferation Treaty existed side by side with it, then there would be discrimination.

M. Furler concluded his remarks by emphasizing the adverse effects which any injury to the common nuclear market would have on the European Economic Community.

M. Burger (Netherlands) then spoke on behalf of the Socialist Group.

He emphasized the world importance of a Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which was far greater than that of the European Communities. The fact that the arrangement between the Soviet Union and the United States reduced the importance of smaller European nations undoubtedly had to be considered, not in a negative way, but as a fact. There were three things which the Commission had to do in this connection:

- a) It had to be very careful that no industrial espionage could occur;
- b) The maximum opportunities of development must also be kept open to the Community in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy;
- c) Lastly, every precaution had to be taken to ensure that the Community organization Euratom could function properly.

M. Burger then named three difficulties which stood in the way of a constructive solution; these were:

- a) Euratom's position if an agreement were concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna;
- b) The general political question of the development of Europe's own nuclear defence system;
- c) The discrimination which must be expected from the implementation within the Community of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its control rules.

On the first point M. Burger said that the Non-Proliferation Treaty did not jeopardize the existence of Euratom, since it only affected a subsidiary activity, namely safety control.

The research activities of Euratom, which had not come up to all expectations in the past, would certainly have to be further developed; but the technological gap between America and Europe could only be bridged if the United Kingdom joined the Community. The expansion of the Community would open a prospect to Euratom of not being overshadowed as a result of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

M. Burger was sceptical about a common European defence system since political unity was not in sight.

The main points made by M. Brunhes (France) on behalf of the Liberal Group in his remarks were that doing away with equality in the Community was bound to lead to imbalance and that no text for Article III of the Treaty had yet been submitted to the European Parliament. Under these circumstances the Parliament could only call upon the Commission to continue to follow developments very closely and endeavour to persuade the Council that no solution be accepted which destroyed the Community's internal unity.

M. de la Malene (France), on behalf of the European Democratic Union explained the French Government's point of view. If the French Government refused to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty, it was because the Treaty provided only for sham disarmament and because the French Government, which was not affected or was only slightly affected by Articles II and III, did not wish to impair the freedom of decision of the other countries. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty unavoidably raised the question of the structure of the military organization of states still members of NATO. It also raised the question of the creation of a European nuclear defence system. No participation by Europe in its Atlantic defence, no participation in its independent defence: these were the problems brought up by the draft Treaty. It was therefore in truth Articles I and II of the draft treaty which involved the fundamental problems. By comparison the problems of safety controls and their compatibility with the common nuclear market took second place in the French view.

There was at the moment no text for Article III of the Treaty. If Euratom was called into question in its final text, the Member States would have to meet to discuss it. At the present time, however, this was within the competence of the Member States.

M. de la Malene concluded by calling on the five Member States concerned to adopt a common attitude if, as was desirable, the common nuclear market was to be maintained.

When the speaker had finished, the President of the Assembly said that no draft resolution had been submitted and closed the debate.

### Session of 27 November - 1 December

The European Parliament met in plenary session from 27 November to 1 December 1967.

Opening the session, the President, M. Poher, expressed the Parliament's regret at the death of M. Albert Wehrer, a former member of the High Authority, and paid tribute to "this convinced European, this upright man and sincere patriot", and to his devotion to duty and his moral rectitude.

President Poher also paid tribute to the late M. Alric (France, Liberal), who had been a member of the European Parliament since 1958; he recalled that M. Alric had joined with President Coty to found the French parliamentary group of the European Movement.

The President then welcomed MM. Loustau, Mitterrand, Naveau, Spenale and Vals who had been designated members of the European Parliament by the French National Assembly; they will sit with the Socialist group.

At this session, the Parliament held an important debate and adopted a resolution on the Tenth General Report on the Activities of the EEC. There were also several other debates on the associations between the EEC and Turkey and the EEC and Greece, the results of the Kennedy round, scientific and technological research policy, budgetary matters, transport and harbour traffic, and agricultural problems. A resolution was also adopted on the situation in Cyprus. These debates are described in the relevant chapters above, and the text of the resolutions is to be found in the Annex to this Bulletin.

## Debate on the Tenth General Report on the Activities of the EEC

Presenting his report, M. Merchiers (Belgium, Liberal) began by declaring that the progress of European integration had been very uneven in recent years. Notable successes had been scored in certain fields, but in others he considered that things had stagnated or even regressed.

In the first part of his remarks, M. Merchiers described the "advance towards economic union". After expressing satisfaction with the progress made as regards the common agricultural policy, the customs union, short-term and medium-term economic policy, tax harmonization, competition and the Kennedy round, the rapporteur said that it was now necessary to work for a real common market that would have all the main features of an internal market.

The principal obstacles to the establishment of a market of this kind lay in the different tax systems in force in the Member States and in the lack of a common transport policy, energy policy and research policy and of a common commercial policy towards non-member countries. M. Merchiers thought, moreover, that before any particular economic policy was adopted the social aspects of each measure ought to be considered.

Turning to the problem of the institutions, the speaker noted with regret the sharp contrast between the dynamism of the Community where economic integration was concerned and the relative stagnation so far apparent in institutional matters. He said that none of the hopes that might have been entertained as regards the development of the institutions had been fulfilled, particularly where the role of the European Parliament was concerned. It had not been possible to arrange for the Parliament to be elected by universal suffrage nor for its powers to be increased; M. Merchiers pointed out that this lack of progress assorted ill with the democratic traditions and convictions of the six countries. At the present time it had become too much to hope that there would be any radical change in this situation in the near future.

Dealing next with relations between Council and Commission, the speaker warned against possible attempts to restrict the scope of the Commission's activities and urged the latter to defend "with vigour" its independence and authority in the eyes of the public.

Passing on to the question of the enlargement of the Community, M. Merchiers recalled that the preamble to the Treaty of Rome and the political will that had led to the establishment of the Communities showed that democratic European countries that wished to join ought to be made welcome, provided that extension of the Communities in this way did not alter their nature. In order to solve the difficulties that arise in this connection, the rapporteur thought it might be possible to make

some adjustments and exceptions on points of detail or to provide for transitional solutions where appropriate. M. Merchiers concluded by commenting on certain points in the draft resolution.

M. Habib-Deloncle, speaking for the European Democratic Union, said at the outset that his group was in profound agreement with most of the rapporteur's remarks, and proceeded to deal mainly with the institutional problem and the enlargement of the Communities. The speaker thought that the advance towards European union would come about through day-to-day co-operation. He sought to dispel any misunderstandings that might have been caused by certain statements made by the President of the French Republic in this connection. One should bear in mind that, in what he had said, the French President was taking a long-term view, particularly when warning against moving too rapidly towards federation, towards a Europe that would transcend national interests, by establishing federal institutions straight away.

With regard to the enlargement of the Community, the speaker called upon the Parliament "to go beyond surface reactions and examine the problems themselves". According to the EDU spokesman, it was not reasonable to say that General de Gaulle had given a "veto of principle"; on the contrary, it should be recognized that the General "considered that the movement which was bringing the British people nearer to the European continent was a satisfactory one for Europe, provided of course that certain conditions were safeguarded". M. Habib-Deloncle ended by asking, "Why don't we get together to persuade the United Kingdom that these profound changes must take place even before she enters the Community?"

On behalf of the Christian-Democrat group, M. Lücker (Germany) replied to the previous speaker by saying that the objectives of the Rome Treaty went far beyond mere co-operation and that, in particular, salvation could not come from a form of co-operation directed by one European State or another; such co-operation was no substitute for either a federation or a confederation. With regard to the creation of a real internal market, the speaker stressed the need for more extensive tax harmonization. He considered, however, that this question should also be examined from the point of view of the consumer, for it certainly seemed that price differences had been maintained to a greater extent than was thought. Moreover, as long as there were customs officers, people would not understand what Europe meant. M. Lücker also said that if we wanted to create a real economic union, we must draw the logical conclusions and have the courage progressively to do away with national frontiers; to this end, the Member States would of course have to take firm steps towards common proposals in the political field. In this connection, the speaker thought that our attitude should not consist in saying that nation States are realities to which one should bow, but on the contrary we should ask ourselves whether these realities had not had their day and ought not to be changed. European States could no longer hope to pursue a policy of national independence, for they no longer had the means to do so. Only a united Europe would be able to stand its ground in tomorrow's world; only if Europe were united would it be able to regain its strength as a partner with equal rights among the great powers. In conclusion, M. Lücker reaffirmed his group's favourable attitude towards the opening of negotiations with the United Kingdom.

The spokesman for the Socialist group, M. Kriedemann (Germany), declared that there was henceforth no alternative to a United States of Europe, and that any sort of a return to nationalism was in any case unacceptable. He deplored the fact that young people in the Common Market countries were steadily losing hope and confidence in the new European political order, because of the selfish and too narrowly national attitudes adopted by the Member States.



Speaking of the enlargement of the Community, M. Kriedemann emphasized that time would not automatically solve these problems and that the moment had come to take a decision. Furthermore, if the present opportunities were not taken, future generations would not be able to remedy the situation.

After recalling some facts which illustrated the decline in the Community spirit, M. Kriedemann concluded by declaring that all was not yet lost if we had the courage and the common sense to face up to reality and not let ourselves or others be persuaded that Europe was advancing when in fact it was losing ground.

M. Starcke (Germany), speaking on behalf of the Liberal and allied group, stressed that if there were no agreement on the foundations of the European policy to be followed, any fresh advance by the Community would be doomed to failure. In the long run, a disagreement of this kind would even jeopardize everything that had already been achieved during the ten years of the Community's existence. Turning to the problems raised by the applications for membership, M. Starcke considered that these applications offered the Community an opportunity to overcome the present difficulties in Europe. Moreover, new candidates ought not to be asked to furnish too many proofs of their European convictions at a time when the Community spirit was becoming less and less evident among the present members. Of course, the entry of new members would lead to changes in the Community, but that was just what the Treaty of Rome had intended. The speaker then discussed monetary questions, particularly the devaluation of sterling, urging that any joint measures in the monetary field should be consonant with the West's political objectives. M. Starcke concluded by saying that he feared a crisis was brewing, and that the Community would make no progress but only stagnate if détente were to follow crisis and crisis détente.

After the four political groups had expressed their views, a number of other speakers dealt *inter alia* with the need, if the Community is to succeed, for all strata of the population, and especially the farmers, to derive benefits from it (M. Dröschner, Germany, Socialist), the urgent need to establish industries of European scale and plan productive investment at the European level (M. de Lipkowski, France, E.D.U.), the conditions of healthy competition (M. Dichgans, Germany, Christian-Democrat), the need for Europe to maintain its alliances while working to become an equal partner with the two powers (M. Schuijt, Netherlands, Christian-Democrat), the Community's political role (M. Sabatini, Italy, Christian-Democrat), and the need for and limits of a common policy on agricultural structure (M. Dupont, Belgium, Christian-Democrat).

M. Sassen, member of the Commission, spoke on matters relating to competition.<sup>1</sup>

He was followed by M. Rey, President of the Commission, who stressed that the present situation, however disquieting it might be, must not blind us to the fact that the Community's life was continuing, as it must continue in all sectors, in spite of everything. He then reaffirmed the Commission's determination to undertake new initiatives soon with regard to Euratom's future. M. Rey said that he was, however, fully aware of the gravity of the problem and of the risk of a crisis occurring in the next few weeks if common solutions were not found. It would be deeply disquieting, he said, if the move to enlarge the Community in the way the Treaties of 1952, 1957 and 1965 had intended were to come to a halt.

"Nothing would be more painful," M. Rey continued, "than to have to admit, because of a divergence of this gravity, that the attempts to establish the beginnings of a

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<sup>1</sup> See sec. 3 above: summary of M. Sassen's remarks.

political union are in danger of paralysis at a time when political union is what we most need if Europe is to play its part."

"We must try," M. Rey concluded, "to find, beyond these very serious differences, a path that we can take together and that will enable us to take a step forward in building political Europe."

M. Merchiers replied briefly to the various speeches. The European Parliament then adopted a resolution<sup>1</sup> on the Tenth General Report on the Activities of the European Economic Community.

## Resolutions

During this session, the European Parliament adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution on the Tenth General Report on the Activities of the European Economic Community.

### *External relations*

- i) Resolution on the results of the Kennedy round and the economic significance of the commitments undertaken by the EEC during these negotiations;
- ii) Resolution on the recommendations of the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee relating to the Association Council's second annual report;
- iii) Resolution on the situation in Cyprus.

### *Right of establishment*

Resolution on the EEC Commission' proposal to the Council for a directive introducing freedom of establishment for self-employed activities in film distribution.

### *Common agricultural policy*

- i) Resolution on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation amending Council Regulations Nos. 23 and 158/66/CEE concerning the common organization of markets in the fruit and vegetables sector;
- ii) Regulation concerning the refunds for milk products contained in lactoalbumin exported to non-member countries;
- iii) Resolution on proposals submitted to the Council by the Commission of the European Communities for a regulation supplementing Regulation No. 120/67/CEE as regards the refund to be granted for products in the cereals sector exported in the form of sorbitol and a regulation supplementing Regulation No. 44/67/CEE as regards the refund to be granted for certain products in the sugar sector exported in the form of mannitol or sorbitol.

### *The Associated African States and Madagascar*

Resolution on the proposal submitted to the Council by the Commission of the European Communities extending Regulation No. 361/67/CEE on the system applicable to processed products derived from cereals and rice originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar or in the overseas countries and territories.

<sup>1</sup> The full text is given in the Annex to this Bulletin.

### *Transport policy*

- i) Resolution on the proposal submitted to the Council by the Commission of the European Communities for a regulation extending the period during which Council Regulation No. 17 need not be applied to transport by rail, road and inland waterway;
- ii) Resolution on the common policy on ports.

### *Social affairs*

- i) Resolution on the EEC Commission's report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1966;
- ii) Resolution on the EEC Commission's memorandum to the Council on guidelines for the Commission's work on social affairs.

### *Research*

Resolution on European scientific and technological research policy.

### **Joint meeting of the Institutions**

The annual joint meeting between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission was held on 28 November 1967. Its subject this year was: "The outlook for the development of the Communities following the merger of the Institutions."

Opening the discussions, the President of the European Parliament, M. Poher, expressed the Parliament's regret that the Council should thus have limited the subject; the Parliament would have liked also to discuss the chances for political union following the Rome summit meeting.

M. Karl Schiller, President in office of the Council, emphasized that the merger of the Institutions was important not only as a starting-point for the merger of the Treaties but also for its own sake in that it entailed concentration of powers, streamlining of the administration, and simplification of the institutional structure — aspects which were all calculated to stimulate public interest in the building of Europe. Reviewing certain problems of the completion of the customs union and the economic union, M. Schiller particularly stressed the need to work harder for a short-term economic policy to parry the threats of recession, and the need to implement a common policy in the energy field, which was urgent.

Turning to the question of the widening of the Communities, M. Schiller said the Council considered that the accession of new members should in no way modify the Treaties and that the first question it should examine was the economic and financial situation of Great-Britain. Here the Commission's complementary oral report, due on 11 December 1967, would provide new data. The President of the Council also stated that the cohesion of the Six and their solidarity towards Great Britain was shown by the member countries' decision to participate in multilateral action to support the pound at the meeting of the Ministers of Finance which followed devaluation of sterling.

The debate showed that many speakers (M. Illerhaus, M. Pedini and M. De Winter for the Christian Democrat group; M. Metzger and M. Burger for the Socialists; M. Rossi for the Liberals and affiliated group) wanted negotiations started with the countries which had applied for membership. Without underestimating the very

great difficulties involved, certain speakers declared that the opening of negotiations could not be made conditional upon the solution of precisely those problems which the negotiations could help to solve.

In reply to certain arguments put forward the previous day in public statements by the French Head of State, several speakers pointed out that neither the Commission, nor the Parliament, nor the majority of Council members thought that Great Britain's entry would be fatal to the Community.

Speaking on behalf of the Commission, M. Rey felt that a "little merger" (limited to the Institutions and not followed by a merger of the Treaties) would not meet the needs of the further building of the Community. He mentioned the solidarity in monetary matters which was one of the great things the Community had produced. He recalled the conclusions of the opinion rendered by the Commission to the Council on the possible accession of new members, which recent happenings in the monetary field had well and truly confirmed, and said that the Community no longer had the right to allow itself to be paralysed by divisions: its responsibilities throughout the world had become too great for that. Moreover, the Preamble to the Rome Treaty included an appeal to the other countries to join in the efforts of the Six. This being so, how could those countries be refused an opportunity of expressing themselves to this effect?

Answering certain points made during the discussions, and speaking as a member of the German Government, M. Schiller first stressed that his Government favoured the accession of the four States which had applied for membership, and that all the economic and financial questions connected with their membership could be solved. Speaking then as President of the Council, M. Schiller added that the merger of the Treaties and the internal consolidation of the Community should not delay enlargement of the latter. He ended by saying that the Council would endeavour to bring this question down to earth, without dramatizing the debate but by calm discussion with a view to deciding on future action in the matter.

## COUNCIL

### 12th session (agriculture)<sup>1</sup>

The Council of the European Communities held its 12th session on Tuesday 24 November 1967, under the chairmanship of M. Herman Hoecherl, Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Germany.

*Community programmes:* the Council held an initial discussion on the Commission's proposals relating to the Community programmes for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF.

*Beef and veal:* the Council adopted in the Community languages the regulation amending Regulation No. 47/64 (coefficients for the calculation of levies applicable to processed products in the beef and veal sector). The Council also adopted in the Community languages the resolution on the guide prices for beef and veal during the 1968 marketing year.

*Colza:* the Council signified its agreement in principle on the regulation introducing supplementary aid for colza-seed and rape-seed processed in Italy.

<sup>1</sup> For details of the decisions referred to see Chapter IV, sec. 42, in this bulletin.

*Wines:* the Council took note of a statement by the German member of the Council concerning the opening of a supplementary quota of 263 000 hl of wine by the Federal Republic of Germany in respect of imports from the other Member States, and agreed to re-examine the relevant proposal at a later session on agricultural matters.

*Fruit and vegetables:* the Council adopted in the Community languages the regulation fixing the basic price and the purchase price for sweet oranges and the regulation fixing these prices for mandarins.

*Cereals:* the Council adopted in the Community languages several regulations on prices, certain standard qualities, and rice.

### 13th session

The Council of the European Communities held its 13th session on Monday 20 November 1967, under the chairmanship of M. Karl Schiller, the German Minister of Economic Affairs.

*Applications for membership:* the Council continued its work on the applications lodged by the United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark and Ireland as well as the letter from the Swedish Government.

*Customs problems:* the Council adopted:

- i) A decision reducing from 1 January 1968 to 31 December 1968 the CCT duties on certain goods,
- ii) A decision suspending until 30 June 1968 the CCT duty on ferro-nickel under heading 73.02 IJ I.

*Common agricultural policy:* the Council adopted in the Community languages:

- i) The regulation introducing, for the 1967-1968 marketing year, supplementary aid for colza-seed and rape-seed processed in Italy,  
and, in view of the implementation of the provisions of Regulation No. 160/66,
- ii) The regulation waiving the provisions of Article 5(3) and Article 12(3) of the above-mentioned regulation.

### 14th session (agriculture)

The Council of the European Communities held its 14th session on Monday 27 and Tuesday 28 November 1967 under the chairmanship of M. Hermann Hoecherl, the German Minister of Agriculture.

*Common agricultural policy — sugar:* the Council reached agreement on certain outstanding problems concerning the common organization of the market, and also endorsed the regulation fixing basic quotas. Furthermore, it extended until 31 January 1968 Regulation No. 281/67, fixing the maximum production refunds for sugars employed in the chemical industry.

*Veterinary policy:* on the basis of a Commission draft, the Council laid down the broad lines of a resolution on the steps to be taken to implement a Community policy in the veterinary field. The discussions yielded certain tentative solutions for the problems still to be solved which should enable the Council to reach a definite conclusion, founded on the preparatory work of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, at its next session on agricultural matters.

*Community programmes:* the Council continued to examine the Commission's proposals concerning the Community programmes for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF. It was agreed that the Special Committee for Agriculture should be instructed to analyse, in the light of these debates, the problems arising from the Commission's proposals.

*Butter:* the Council adopted in the Community languages the regulation authorizing Member States to grant aids for the sale of butter from private stocks at reduced prices until 30 March 1968, under certain conditions.

*External relations:* the Council adopted decisions concluding:

- a) Multilateral agreements signed at the close of the 1964-1967 GATT negotiations (Kennedy round),
- b) The Protocols of accession to GATT by Argentina, Ireland, Iceland and Poland,
- c) The bilateral agreements reached at the 1964-1967 negotiations.

The Council also adopted the decision concluding the Agreements relating to certain residues from the extraction of olive oil, under Article XXVIII of GATT, with Canada, Uruguay, and the United States of America.

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE

### Present composition of the Court

The Court of Justice elected one of its Judges, M. Robert Lecourt, as President for the period from 7 October 1967 to 6 October 1970.

Following the Court's decision concerning the formation of the two Chambers for the 1967/68 legal year, the present composition of the Court is as follows:

President of the Court: M. Lecourt.

First Chamber, Judges: M. Donner (President), M. Monaco, M. Mertens de Wilmars.

Advocate-General: M. Roemer.

Second Chamber, Judges: M. Strauss (President), M. Trabucchi, M. Pescatore.

Advocate-General: M. Gand.

### Cases pending

Case 37/67 — Acciaieria San Michele S.p.A. v. Commission of the European Communities (ECSC).

On 9 November 1967 this case was filed with the Court under Article 34 of the ECSC Treaty, following the Court's judgment of 2 March 1967 in Cases 9 and 58/65 by which the Court annulled two decisions of the High Authority concerning scrap-price compensation.

## Judgments

a) Case 30/66 — Kurt A. Becher v. EEC Commission.

On 30 November 1967 the Court, giving an interim ruling before pronouncing final judgment, asked the plaintiff to submit to the Court the decisions rendered by the competent courts of the Federal Republic of Germany with regard to his vicarious liability actions against the latter, and to submit certain proofs enabling the Court to pronounce final judgment.

Like the interim ruling given on 14 July 1967 in Consolidated Cases 5, 7 and 13-24/66 (Kampffmeyer and others v. EEC Commission), this ruling arises out of the Court of Justice's previous annulment of a decision of the EEC Commission relating to safeguard measures.

Following the requests made under Article 177 of the Treaty by, respectively,

b) the Belgian Conseil d'Etat in Case 18/67 (Mme Argia Cossuta, widow of Giuseppe Pagotto v. Office National des Pensions pour Ouvriers) concerning the interpretation of Council Regulation No. 3, and

c) the French Cour de Cassation in Case 22/67 (Caisse Régionale de Sécurité Sociale du Nord-Est v. M. Robert Goffart) concerning the interpretation of Article 28(1) of Regulation No. 3,

the Court of Justice handed down its rulings on 30 November 1967.

## THE ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Consultative Committee held its 116th session in Paris under the chairmanship of M. Martin. The Chairman opened the session by paying tribute to the memory of M. Baart, a former Chairman of the Committee, and M. Wehrer, a former member of the High Authority.

The discussions mainly concerned the study made by the Community's steel industry, and the memorandum on Community measures for adaptation and conversion.

M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission, introduced the document on iron ore supplies. Generally speaking, it appears that supplies for the Community's steel enterprises are guaranteed for a long time to come and as regards prices and quantities. Speaking more particularly of the Community's iron ore deposits, M. Colonna di Paliano said the survey showed that the mines in the Community would remain profitable in the long term, except in the Salzgitter basin, where the position was less favourable because of the more difficult geological conditions.

In the ensuing discussion, various members of the Consultative Committee said that any action that would increase the world output of iron ore should be avoided. Such an increase — although it would reduce the price of ore — would ultimately benefit

neither the Community's steel industry nor its iron mines. On the contrary, the Commission should use all its influence to ensure stabilization of ore prices and equilibrium on the world market.

The Commission was then urged to try to improve the competitiveness of Community ore by taking steps to eliminate the imbalance between the cost of transporting Community ore and imported ore.

M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, presenting the memorandum on Community measures for adaptation and conversion, assured the members of the Committee that the Commission would not drag its feet on adaptation. Where conversion was concerned, the Commission would follow the example set by the High Authority. Conversion measures ought not to be rescue operations but factors in a dynamic policy to create new activities, with due allowance for regional circumstances.

In the ensuing discussion, several members of the Consultative Committee expressed anxiety about the difficulties currently facing the coal and steel industries. Adaptation, which was becoming more and more common, called for increasingly large amounts of money, and the opportunities for substitution were declining steadily. The fear was also expressed that the merger of the Treaties might reduce the Commission's power to intervene.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 66th plenary session in Brussels on 28 and 29 November 1967, with M. Major in the chair.

The Committee rendered opinions on the following matters:

1. Proposal for a Council directive instituting a common method for calculating the average rates provided for in Article 97 of the Treaty.

The opinion was adopted by 67 votes with 7 abstentions.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 25 July 1967.

2. 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 major group 13).

The opinion was adopted by 79 votes with one abstention.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 11 April 1967.

3. Proposal for a Council regulation extending the period of non-applicability to transport by rail, road and inland waterway of Council Regulation No. 17.

The opinion was adopted by 64 votes with one abstention.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 20 November 1967.

4. Draft directive concerning additives in animal feedingstuffs.

The opinion was adopted by 54 votes to 10, with 8 abstentions.

The Council had referred this draft to the Committee on 11 July 1967.



5. Draft Council decision setting up a Standing Committee for Foodstuffs .

The opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred this draft to the Committee on 28 June 1967.

6. The Commission's review of the social situation in the Community during 1966.

The opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Commission of the European Communities had referred this to the Committee on 5 July 1967.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

### Statute of Service

Pursuant to Article 24(1), second sub-paragraph, of the Treaty setting up a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, the Commission submitted to the Council on 27 October 1967 a proposal for a regulation embodying the Statute of Service of the officials of the European Communities and the conditions of employment of other servants of the Communities and providing for special temporary measures applicable to the officials of the Communities.

### Appointments

M. Manfred Caspari, Executive Assistant to M. von der Groeben, Member of the Commission, has been appointed Chief Executive Assistant, with effect from 1 October 1967.

M. Ivo Schwartz, Adviser to M. von der Groeben, has been appointed Executive Assistant, with effect from 1 October 1967.

### Budget matters

Following the adoption by the Council, at its session of 23 and 24 October 1967, of the regulations to speed up the financing of the common agricultural policy, and of the regulation establishing two special sections of the European Guidance and Guarantee Fund to deal with Community compensation measures, the Commission asked the Council to increase the appropriations in the preliminary draft budget of the European Communities for 1968<sup>1</sup> by 206 250 000 units of account.

The amount requested for the administration of the Institutions of the three Communities in 1968 now totals 840 833 664 units of account, an increase of 185 430 904

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin No. 11-1967, Ch. VII, Administrative Affairs.

units of account on the appropriations for 1967. The breakdown by Institution is as follows:

European Parliament	7 841 100 u.a.
Council	8 835 840 u.a.
Commission	
Administrative running expenses	95 693 735 u.a.
European Social Fund	24 550 989 u.a.
EAGGF	702 090 000 u.a.
Court of Justice	1 822 000 u.a.
	<hr/>
Total	840 833 664 u.a.

## VIII. European Investment Bank

### Loan contracts

#### Federal Republic of Germany

The European Investment Bank concluded on 28 November 1967, a loan contract for an equivalent of 25 million DM (6.25 million units of account) and with a term of 12 years, at the annual rate of interest of 6.5%, for the construction of a nuclear power plant with an electrical capacity of 240 MWe, at Darne in the district of Lingen, Lower Saxony, which will supply its electricity production to the grid of the Vereinigte Elektrizitätswerke Westfalen, Dortmund (VEW).

The promoter of the project is the limited liability company Kernkraftwerk Lingen GmbH (KWL), the capital of which is held by the VEW and the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft AEG-Telefunken (AEG) of Berlin/Frankfurt on the one hand, and a syndicate of four banks: the Deutsche Bank AG, the Dresdner Bank AG, the Commerzbank AG and the Landesbank für Westfalen-Girozentrale, on the other.

The Lingen power plant is the first project for the production of nuclear power to benefit from financing by the European Investment Bank. The electrical engineering company AEG has undertaken to supply the plant on a turnkey basis.

Its installed power will make this the second largest nuclear power plant in the Federal Republic of Germany. Its execution comes within the development programme which is to be applied by the VEW in order to meet the growth in demand for electricity in the region it serves.

The design of this plant fulfils the aim of creating a power plant of a light water and enriched uranium type which, according to the forecasts of Euratom, is to occupy, together with nuclear power plants utilizing other techniques, an important place in the development of such plants. The Lingen power station, which forms part of the "demonstration programme" of the Federal Republic, belongs to the series of efforts aimed at enabling the countries of the Community to operate on the industrial scale, without assistance from non-Community countries, a technique which is already competitive in the United States.

Indeed, it affords European industry the possibility of carrying out independent research and improving its techniques so as to become producer in its turn of nuclear plants of this type. Moreover, it is under these conditions that the Council of Ministers of the Communities has granted the KWL, upon a proposal from Euratom, the special status of "Joint Enterprise" which, in exchange for certain advantages, obliges it to share its technical experience at the Community level.

The total cost of the project is estimated at 264 million DM (66 million units of account).

The financial rentability of the project is ensured thanks firstly to the long-term power supply contract concluded with the VEW, making provision for favourable prices and guaranteeing adequate utilisation of capacity, and secondly to assistance from the public sector in the form of subsidies, tax relief and credit at advantageous rates.

The loan is guaranteed by the "Land" of Lower Saxony.

## Turkey

On 2 February 1967, the European Investment Bank had concluded, with the Republic of Turkey, an outline contract aimed at simplifying the procedure for financing industrial projects in the private sector. It involved an amount equivalent to 5 million units of account, which was to be gradually appropriated, in the course of 1967, for the execution of investment projects in the financing of which the Bank decided to participate through the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey.

At the request of this latter and with the consent of the Turkish government, this amount has now been increased to 15 million units of account.

The supplementary agreement concerning this increase of the amount provided for by the contract of 2 February 1967, was signed in Brussels on 29 November 1967, by H.E. M. Ziya Müezzinoğlu, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Turkey to the European Communities, and M. Paride Formentini, President of the European Investment Bank.

The funds are lent to the Turkish State for a period of 30 years, with a 7 years' period of grace, at a rate of interest of 4.5% per annum, and relent to the beneficiary by the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey under Turkish market conditions.

The European Investment Bank is performing these operations under its Special Section for the account of Member countries and in accordance with the terms of the mandate it received in order to apply the finance protocol annexed to the Agreement of Association between the EEC and Turkey.

## Bonds issue

### Italy

The European Investment Bank will issue bonds in Italy for a total value of 15 000 million Italian lire. The bonds will be offered to the public from 27 November 1967, by a syndicate of Italian banks headed by Mediobanca. They will bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum and will be offered at 97%.

The 20-year bonds are redeemable at par from 1 December 1971 in 17 annuities. The European Investment Bank will, however, have the option of redeeming by anticipation all or part of the bonds, at par, from 1 December 1976.

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

## ANNEX

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(November-December 1967)

#### Resolution on the Tenth General Report of the EEC Commission on the activities of the Community

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

1. Notes that the Community has made very considerable headway during the past year;
2. Thanks to the EEC Commission, without whose efforts this achievement would have been impossible, for its work, which is an essential chapter in the history of European unification;
3. Is gratified at the merger of the Executives and urges the Commission of the European Communities to carry on tirelessly, and in the same spirit, the work of the EEC Commission, to make the most of the advantages offered by the merger both from the political and administrative point of view, and to play to the full the political role with which it is invested;
4. Notes with satisfaction that during the past year the Community has covered several important stages on the road to economic union, marked in particular by decisions on the introduction of the customs union earlier than at first planned, the financing of the agricultural policy and common farm prices, the harmonization of turnover taxes, medium-term economic policy, and the success represented by participation as a single entity in the GATT negotiations;
5. Invites the Council and Commission of the European Communities to do their utmost from now on to abolish as quickly as possible all the fiscal and technical obstacles without exception still inhibiting the free movement of goods, freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, the free movement of capital and mergers of European enterprises across frontiers; to promote the creation of a European type company; to ensure effective competition throughout the Community, and to take appropriate action so that consumers benefit to the full from the advantages of the Common Market;
6. Now that the bases of the common agricultural policy have been laid down, urges determined action to encourage further improvements in agricultural structures and to guarantee the agricultural population an income equivalent to that obtained in other sectors of the economy;
7. Recalls that certain important areas of economic integration are lagging behind and stresses in particular that a genuine internal market cannot come into being in Europe without a common energy policy and the transport and external trade policies specifically provided for in the Treaty;
8. Is concerned that the common social policy has not kept pace with progress achieved in the economic sector and urges the Council to drop the reserved attitude which it has hitherto adopted with regard to most of the EEC Commission's initiatives in the social policy field and in order to overcome the stagnation in this field, demands that action be expedited in the following sectors:
  - a) Full implementation of the free movement of workers in all respects;
  - b) Reform of the European Social Fund;
  - c) Harmonization of working and living conditions;
  - d) Industrial safety, health protection and protection of consumers;
  - e) Equal pay for men and women;
  - f) Vocational training;
  - g) Information to consumers on the advantages of the Common Market;
9. Stresses the need for a far-reaching Community policy with regard to scientific and technological research;
10. Is satisfied on the whole with the way the association with the African States and Madagascar is developing and recalls once

again that the Community, because of its economic strength and its position in the world market, can and should make an important contribution to the economic advance of the developing countries;

11. Is pleased with the course of the association with Turkey and reiterates its earnest desire to see parliamentary democracy re-established in Greece as soon as possible so that the association with that country may be continued;

12. Recalls the suggestions and calls for action formulated by its Committees and mentioned in the General Report and asks the Executive to guide its activities accordingly;

13. Is gratified that the United Kingdom and other European countries have applied for membership of the Community and hopes, as soon as possible, to see a start to negotiations which will lead to the admission of the applicant States while fully respecting the economic and political content of the Treaty and the political aims of the Community;

14. Stresses the close relationship which exists between the Community's economic and political tasks and its institutional structure, and the need to maintain the elements of a federative organization sketched by the Treaty and, as far as possible, to further its development, particularly by strengthening the parliamentary element of the Community's institutional system;

15. Notes that Europe cannot at present exercise any decisive influence on the course of world politics even where this directly affects its vital interests and is consequently convinced that political union is the only way by which the peoples of Europe can assume a role commensurate with their history and their capabilities, in today's world;

16. Therefore calls on the Governments to introduce, in those areas not covered by the Treaties, effective political co-operation with, as its ultimate aim, a politically united Europe capable of playing its political role to the full;

(...)

#### Resolution on the EEC Commission's survey of the social situation in the Community in 1966

##### *The European Parliament,*

(...)

1. Is gratified that the Commission has defined the points on which Community efforts must be concentrated if the further progress aimed at by the Treaty and necessary for the harmonization of social and economic development is to be achieved, and notes with satisfaction that in response to the wish expressed by the European Parliament the Commission has also given some indication of the future direction and priorities for its work in this field;

2. Regrets, however, that because of the inaction of the Council of Ministers and the lack of co-operation between the Member States in matters of social policy and public health, the past year again brought no real progress;

3. Therefore invites the Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs, as it has already done in the past, to organize much more frequent meetings in Council with a view to adopting,

on the basis of numerous proposals submitted by the Commission, decisions which would promote harmonization, make up the time lost in the social sector and ensure a social order and balance in the Community in keeping with the advances made on the economic plane;

4. Stresses the importance of the Community's institutions making better use of the opportunities offered by the European Treaties in the fields of social policy and public health policy, by directing their efforts, as laid down in the Preamble to the Treaty establishing the EEC, "to the essential purpose of constantly improving the living and working conditions of their peoples", through progressive harmonization and improvement as understood in Article 117 of the Treaty;

5. Considers for this reason that the Commission should concern itself more than hitherto with social requirements in implementing the common policies on agriculture, transport, regional development and industry, and medium-term economic policy;

6. Is convinced that the Commission can also exert a favourable influence on the development of the social situation in the Member States by working constantly to improve the efficiency of Community instruments and by putting them to more effective use, notably:

a) By constantly adapting the European Social Fund and the possibilities of action open to it to practical necessities and by deciding in good time on the new tasks to be entrusted to it under Article 126(b) of the Treaty establishing the EEC;

b) By seeing to it that all laws and regulations dealing with the free movement of workers within the Community are observed in every particular pending the introduction on 1 July 1968 of the definitive regulations adopted in this connection;

c) By improving the regulations dealing with the application of social security arrangements to migrant workers and their families;

7. Approves, in particular, the Commission's intention:

a) To pursue its study of the human and social aspects of the free movement of workers and to put forward suggestions facilitating the adaptation of migrant workers and their families;

b) To reinforce considerably the measures taken on the basis of the general principles and action programmes already adopted for the implementation of a common policy on vocational training;

c) To co-ordinate training programmes and promote the alignment of levels of vocational training with a view to arriving at equivalent professional qualifications;

d) To encourage contacts between both sides of industry within joint committees to be set up without delay for the various sectors, and to promote, as provided for in Article 118 of the Treaty, close collaboration between the Commission, the Member States, and employers and workers' organizations within joint working parties;

e) To improve and extend career guidance services;

f) To urge the Member States to take more effective measures to ensure general equilibrium of employment;

g) To improve arrangements for vacancy clearance with a view to arriving at a balanced employment situation;

b) To tighten co-operation between the Member States in the field of industrial health and safety, and to prepare Community meas-

ures to protect workers against accidents at, and on their way to and from, work and occupational diseases, and to promote industrial safety;

8. Considers it essential that the Commission should also draft proposals designed to:

a) Co-ordinate and stimulate Member States' efforts in the field of publicly assisted housing, social services, family benefits and public health and make it possible for the Commission to take the necessary harmonization measures when required;

b) To promote harmonization in the social security field in accordance with the conclusions of the European Conference on social security held in 1962;

9. Invites the Commission and the Council to convene, as soon as possible, a tripartite labour conference with a view to promoting equilibrium on the labour market by means of an active and co-ordinated manpower policy;

10. Urges that the conclusions of the studies undertaken by the Commission on the subject of instructor training, vocational training for adults and for workers leaving agriculture, further training and social advancement, be acted upon as soon as possible, that they be brought to the notice of all interested parties and adopted as a basis for future Commission proposals;

11. Recommends the Commission, when drafting Council regulations, to give more weight to the legitimate interests of Community consumers;

12. Attaches great importance to respect for old people and the place that should be theirs in society and regrets that, to date, the Commission has not yet complied with the Parliament's wish that research into the financial situation and the social problems peculiar to this section of the population be put in hand and encouraged;

13. Notes with satisfaction that the Commission of the European Communities intends to continue and expand the efforts hitherto undertaken in the social field by the High Authority of the ECSC and by the Commission of the EAEC;

14. Reminds the Commission of the European Communities of the wish already expressed by the Parliament that a beginning be made without delay with drafting proposals

on the merging of the European Treaties, and urges that these proposals take account of the social and health policy desiderata set out in M. Troclet's report on the social aspects of the merger of the Executives of the Communities (Doc. 36/65) and in M. Pêtre's report on the repercussions of the merger of the Executives on problems of safety, industrial health and health protection within the European Communities (Doc. 13/65).

15. Trusts that, henceforward, whenever the European Parliament decides to amend Commission proposals in the field of social and health policy, the Commission will as a consequence amend its initial proposal, as provided for in the second paragraph of Article 149 of the Treaty establishing the EEC, before submitting it to the Council of Ministers;  
(...)

### Resolution on the EEC Commission's report to the Council concerning the guidelines for the Commission's work on social affairs

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

1. Approves the EEC Commission's report subject to the observations contained in the explanatory statement;

2. Nevertheless invites the Commission of the European Communities, the legal successor to the EEC Commission:

a) To continue at European level the consultations with trade unions and employers which have proved of value for several years in their present form, and to examine, where necessary, the possibility of improving them;

b) To recommend and encourage ratification by the Member States of agreements concluded within the framework of the International Labour Office calculated to contribute to better living and working conditions within the Community;

c) To extend the establishment of joint Consultative Committees, which have proved their worth, to new sectors of the economy in agreement with the trade unions and the employers;

d) To establish, in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 122 of the EEC Treaty, documentation on the development of the law on individual and collective work contracts, together with a catalogue of salaries and working conditions, and to transmit the resulting information to both sides of industry at regular intervals;

e) To co-ordinate the application of the EEC Treaty provisions on manpower policy, particularly those relating to free movement of workers, the European Social Fund and vocational training, so that they may contribute to full employment within the Community;

f) To undertake in whatever way may seem most appropriate the harmonization of concepts and terms relating to the field of social security as an initial step towards all further harmonization;

g) To encourage Member States which do not yet have any social security arrangements for self-employed to adopt, with a view to introducing such arrangements, co-ordinated measures which can serve as the basis for the harmonization which must take place;

h) To submit proposals for a directive on the alignment of legislation, giving priority to the social aspects;

i) To recommend the Member States to effect this alignment as soon as possible so that the remaining legal disadvantages in connection with the social security of migrant workers who have worked in two or more Member States may be eliminated;

j) To include certain activities relating to agriculture and transport in particular within the scope of general measures on the same footing as other types of employment;

k) To increase the staff of the Statistical Office of the Communities and to strengthen its organization so that it may be able to make a more effective contribution to the harmonization of social statistics in the Member States;

3. Draws attention to the statements made by M. Rey before the European Parliament on 20 September 1967 to the effect that insufficient progress had been made in the social sector in recent years, and notes that the Commission intends to do all in its power to give fresh impetus to social policy in the Community;



4. Invites the Commission to work out an overall concept of social policy which, bearing in mind the changes which have come about in certain sectors, would define the aims of a modern and progressive social policy;

5. Urges the Governments of the Member States to comply to a greater degree than hitherto, with recommendations on social policy issued by the Commission thus

demonstrating their political will to harmonize and improve their social policies;

6. Urges the Council to adopt a more active social policy based on these guidelines, and in this way to make up more rapidly the leeway in this sector as compared to others so as to ensure a balanced and organic development of the Community;

(...)

**Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council concerning a directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment in respect of non-wage-earning activities in film distribution**

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

c) Considering that the film industry is characterized by systems of aid and that it is therefore advisable to provide for a general Community policy in this regard, with a view to achieving genuinely undistorted conditions of establishment;

(...)

1. Hopes that the Commission will, as soon as possible, submit to the Council a proposal to ensure the achievement of the right of establishment for film producers;

2. Draws the attention of the Commission of the Communities to the need to make provision, again as soon as possible, for the

abolition of restrictions on freedom to supply services in the cinematographic field;

3. Affirms that the complete removal of conditions which may distort conditions of establishment can be ensured not only by prohibiting the grant of discriminatory aid by the Member States, but above all by a Community policy on aids to the industry;

(...)

5. Considers it opportune to request the Member States to exercise the greatest possible vigilance to enable nationals of other Member States to be affiliated with professional organizations under private law in the same way as their own nationals;

(...)

**Resolution on a European scientific and technological research policy**

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

2. Reiterates its opinion that a scientific and technological research policy must be regarded as a fundamental factor in the development of Europe's economy and as the pivot of an industrial strategy in keeping with our times; however, it implies the existence of an appropriate common energy policy;

3. Views with grave concern the tendency for the technological gap between Europe, the United States and the other great technolo-

gical powers to grow ever wider, with a resultant considerable loss of valuable energies, placing the independence of Europe in grave jeopardy and involving serious dangers for its future economic and social structure;

4. Is therefore of the opinion that there is an urgent need to move from unco-ordinated individual efforts to a systematic policy starting from fundamental and applied research, and development, and fitting into a programme for European economic expansion; this policy should include suitable measures covering action both by the public authorities

and the private sector and making provision, particularly in the case of the latter, for financial aid, tax reliefs and public contracts;

5. Is of the opinion that the aims, structure and methods of this policy should be promptly defined and that — as has been done to advantage in other areas of Community policy — it should include a time-table for its gradual implementation in the near future;

6. Considers this programme should give priority to measures in the technological growth industries by making provision for specific action not only in the six sectors referred to in the resolution of the Council of Ministers on 31 October 1967 but also in others considered as being of particular importance, notably:

- a) High energy physics
- b) The nuclear energy field and in particular Community action in the matter of isotope separation
- c) Space
- d) Aeronautics
- e) Electronic computers
- f) Molecular biology
- g) Non-nuclear sources of energy;

7. Considers that the concrete points in the report prepared by the Working Party on Scientific and Technological Research Policy set up by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee will prove useful in drawing up this programme and hopes that this report may serve as a basis for transition from the exploratory to the implementing stage;

8. Is convinced that this transition to the stage of implementation will call for the action of bodies with the necessary competence in the leading sectors; these bodies should be given appropriate powers, should be financially autonomous, and co-ordinated by an *ad hoc* Community body;

9. Reaffirms the urgent need to draw up as soon as possible the new programmes for Euratom's Joint Research Centre and to indicate how the experience and structures of the EAEC can be put at the service of the scientific and industrial aims indicated above;

10. Declares itself satisfied with the initial talks with British experts organized at parliamentary level by the Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems to explore the possibility of combining the European Communities' efforts and those of Great Britain in the key areas of research and technology, in the common belief that British potential combined with the Community's could go far towards narrowing the technological gap;

11. Recommends that, when the policy indicated above is being prepared, the best possible use be made of existing links with international institutions in particular with OECD;

12. Takes note of the terms of the resolution adopted by the Council at the close of its session of 31 October 1967 on problems of scientific and technological research, and notes with satisfaction that in adopting this resolution the Governments of the Member States took the first step on the road to a common action programme in this sector;

13. Is confident that the implementation of this programme will make possible the early achievement of concrete and tangible results in the various sectors mentioned, and deems it desirable, in particular, to organize permanent confrontation and comparison of the six countries' research programmes and budgets, thus developing the Community aspect of the resources brought to bear;

14. Urges the creation of an adequate system of European patents and a legal system for "European" companies;

15. Suggests the establishment of a European scientific and technological development fund and the creation of European centres for the fundamental areas of research;  
(...)

### Resolution on a common ports policy

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

1. Considers that no further time should be lost before drafting a common policy for ports, an essential component of a common

transport policy, since any common transport policy measures applied to rail, inland water and road transport can have serious repercussions on competition between seaports;

2. Requests the Commission to instruct the Statistical Office of the European Communi-

ties to see that port statistics are made comparable, and itself to carry out statistical studies, or have them carried out by independent scientific institutes, with a view to assembling complete documentation on the seaports of Europe and in particular on the financing of port investments;

3. Requests the Commission to publish this information in an appropriate form and to make it available to port authorities;

4. Considers that the Commission should be guided by the following considerations in formulating a common ports policy:

a) European ports must be run on a competitive basis. Generally speaking, the division of labour between ports or concentrations of ports should never be the outcome of anything but the play of competition and economic factors;

b) The rates for internal transport media providing services to and from ports should be planned to a greater extent than at present as competitive rates, when, social provisions, etc. having been harmonized within the framework of the common transport policy, the cost factors constitute for competition a basis on which it will be possible to arrive at normal results from the economic point of view;

c) Similarly, the ports themselves should apply competitive tariffs more than they do at present;

d) Ports policy should not be a matter for private firms alone; in the majority of ports it concerns the public authorities, whether they be local authorities, provinces or the State. The public authorities must not be indifferent to ports, even if the present trend is towards increased autonomy for port authorities;

e) A common ports policy should tend to make competition between the ports an instrument of economic policy, and of the Community's external trade policy in particular. In other words, this competition should favour the pursuit of prime economic objectives, particularly with regard to invest-

ment policy, which the public authorities are in a position to influence;

f) The progressive liberalization of world trade, to which the Kennedy negotiations bear witness, the prospect of the countries of Eastern Europe being opened to the world market and the development aid policy followed by the EEC countries with regard to the economically backward overseas countries, will in the course of the next decades, if present trends are any criterion, lead to greater external trade and to its corollary — an increase in the importance of the EEC's seaports;

g) To meet the ever-growing needs of world trade, the seaports must modernize on a large scale and this implies considerable investment. In many ports large ships can only tie up if the approach channels are deepened or new docks capable of accommodating giant vessels are built. New methods of handling and transport, such as container traffic, also call for considerable investment even if the capital required per unit handled is less than in the case of "conventional" types of transport. It is for the Member States and the European authorities to back this investment effort by the ports in the setting of a common ports policy, particularly by supplying each port with full details of what is being done in other ports with regard to investments.

h) In the context of common action on transport infrastructure, the common ports policy should, where this is technically possible and economically justified, encourage the linking of all Europe's important seaports to the European communications network, and thus to their hinterland, by means of electrified railways, motorways and navigable waterways accessible to 1 350-ton vessels;

i) Special attention should be given to the question of adapting ports in the developing areas of the Community as part of the Community's regional policy. Small and medium-size ports are of particular interest in this connection: under regional development programmes they may be allotted a special role which would necessitate developing their infrastructure.

(...)

### Resolution on the outcome of the Kennedy Round and the economic implications of the undertakings entered into by the EEC

*The European Parliament,*  
(...)

3. Hopes that attention will also be given to those problems for which no satisfactory solution was found during the Kennedy Round

and which will shortly be the subject of new negotiations within GATT and the world conference on trade;

4. Is gratified at the attitude adopted by the Commission of the European Communities

with regard to the protectionist trends at present emerging in the United States of America;

5. Hopes that the European Communities will make every effort, in conjunction with

political and economic forces in the countries responsible for world trade, to mount effective opposition to all attempts to return to national protectionism;

(...)

### Resolution on the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations concerning the second annual report of the Council of Association

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

1. Approves and concurs in the recommendations adopted on 13 September 1967 by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee (doc. 125/67);

2. Is pleased that the association between the European Economic Community and Turkey is working well and developing normally;

(...)

5. Hopes that closer contacts will be established between the Community and the relevant Turkish authorities to facilitate co-ordination between the implementation of Turkey's second five-year economic development plan and the Community's general

medium-term economic policy and to obviate forthwith any difficulties in connection with the alignment of economic policies provided for in Article 4 of the Ankara Agreement;

6. Considers that the Community should thoroughly examine the possibility of co-ordination between the economic development policies of the countries which are associated with it or which, because they form part of the same geographical area, are inclined to conclude special economic agreements with it;

7. Invites the Commission of the Communities to take steps to advance the solution of the problem of the vocational training of Turkish workers both in Turkey and in the countries of the Community;

(...)

### Resolution on the situation in Cyprus

*The European Parliament,*

Deeply concerned by the serious turn of events in Cyprus which constitutes a grave threat to peace in the Mediterranean area,

Convinced that the European Community cannot remain indifferent to a conflict involving two countries associated with it,

1. Invites the Council and the Commission of the Communities to exert themselves to safeguard peace in this part of Europe;

2. Requests its President to convey to the authorities in the countries concerned the wish of the parliamentary institution of the Communities that, in the interest of peace and of Europe, a humane solution be found which excludes all recourse to violence and is applied within the framework of international agreements.

**Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal of the Commission of the European Communities to the Council extending the validity of Regulation No. 361/67/CEE on the system applicable to processed products derived from cereals and rice originating in the AASM and in the OCT**

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

2. Is of the opinion that the ratio established in the Community agricultural regulations between world market prices for maize and barley and that paid by the Community for manioc and manioc derivatives imported from the AASM or the OCT is in fact prejudicial to trade with these countries and therefore contrary to the spirit of Articles 1 and 11 of the Yaoundé Convention;

3. Proposes accordingly that these imports be admitted free of levy in accordance with the provisions of Regulation No. 78/65/CEE relating to imports of manioc starch;

4. Invites the Commission of the European Communities to adopt this proposed amendment in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty;

(...)

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

Items concerning the activities of the European Communities published in the official gazette between 1 and 30 November 1967.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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Written questions and replies

N° 99 de M. Oele à la Commission de la C.E.E.A. Objet: Application de l'article 70 du traité d'Euratom (No. 99 by M. Oele to the Euratom Commission: Application of Article 70 of the Euratom Treaty)	No. 270, 8.11.67
N° 100 de M. Westerterp à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet: Application de l'article 177 du traité de la C.E.E. (No. 100 by M. Westerterp to the EEC Commission: Application of Article 177 of the EEC Treaty)	No. 270, 8.11.67
N° 117 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Application de l'article 119 du traité de la C.E.E. (No. 117 by M. Berkhouwer to the Commission of the European Communities: Application of Article 119 of the EEC Treaty)	No. 270, 8.11.67

N° 122 de M. Dulin à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Prix du lait (No. 122 by M. Dulin to the Commission of the European Communities: Milk prices)	No. 270,	8.11.67
N° 128 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Remplacement du sucre par des cyclamates dans les denrées alimentaires (No. 128 by M. Oele to the Commission of the European Communities: Substitution of cyclamates for sugar in foodstuffs)	No. 270,	8.11.67
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N° 151 de M. Müller à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Lacunes dans l'application de l'article 98 du traité d'Euratom (No. 151 by M. Müller to the Commission of the European Communities: Defects in the application of Article 98 to the Euratom Treaty)	No. 270,	8.11.67
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