

EEC



ENGLISH EDITION

No. 12-1966

MONTHLY

DECEMBER



12-1966

BULLETIN

of the European Economic Community

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY



Contents

	Page
Scientific and technological research in the Community	5
I. Regulations establishing joint organization of the olive-oil market	12
II. Debate in the European Parliament on the activities of the EEC	14
III. Internal activities	23
Establishment of a single market	23
Competition	26
Free movement of persons	27
Economic and financial policy	28
Common agricultural policy	34
Common transport policy	44
Social policy	48
IV. External activities	50
GATT	50
Bilateral relations	51
Relations with international organizations	53
V. The Community and the Associated States	54
Association of Greece with the Community	54
Associated African and Malagasy States	56
Scholarships, training periods and seminars	58
VI. Institutions and organs	59
The European Parliament	59
The Council	67
The Court of Justice	69
The Economic and Social Committee	69
The Monetary Committee	70
Administrative affairs	70
VII. The European Investment Bank	72
Miscellaneous	74
Annex: Resolutions of the European Parliament	76
Publications of the European Economic Community	82

CORRIGENDUM

to

Bulletin 11/1966

Administrative directory of the Commission of the European Economic Community

Page 48

Delete:

*E. DIRECTOR FOR SPECIAL TASKS
AND NEGOTIATIONS*

Adolphe DE BAERDEMAEKER

For the rest of the text read:

Liaison Office at OECD (Paris)

Adolphe DE BAERDEMAEKER
Director, permanent delegate
of the Commission to OECD

Liaison Office at GATT (Geneva)

Pierre NICOLAS

Page 61

For Franz Froschmaier read:

United States of America
Farragut Building 808 296-5131
900 - 17th Street
Washington 6, DC

Leonard B. TENNYSON

Page 63

Read:

Legal Service of the European Executives

51-53, rue Belliard, Brussels 4
2, Place de Metz, Luxembourg

Tel. 13 40 90

Tel. 288 31

Directors-General

Michel GAUDET

with special responsibility for EEC matters

Walter MUCH

with special responsibility for ECSC matters

Théodor VOGELAAR

with special responsibility for EAEC matters

Peter GILSDORF

Assistant to the Directors-General
with special responsibility for EEC and EAEC matters

Scientific and technological research in the Community

Address by M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the EEC Commission,
to the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 18 October 1966

The Commission particularly welcomes today's debate because we feel that it is opportune, not to say urgent, to draw the attention of those in responsible positions and of the public at large to a dangerous trend which cannot fail to have considerable consequences for the development of our Community, and to the measures needed to deal with it. Certainly, there is much talk of research and anxiety at Europe being left behind. However, it is doubtful whether public opinion has really appreciated the part played by science in our society and the link between scientific and technical research on the one hand and economic development on the other. The capacity for invention and its corollary, the capacity to exploit invention, now play a part similar to the possession of mineral deposits and sources of energy in the past.

To be in the front rank of nations it is not enough now to possess the equipment for mass production; you have to be able to remould your products and techniques, and to remould them at a rapid pace. Moreover, there is every reason to suppose that this pace will grow faster in the future.

Scientific and technological research policy has thus become an aspect of economic policy. M. Oele and M. Schuijt both stress this in their reports.

However, considered from the angle of the progress of the human mind, scientific research also belongs to another order of thought. Nobody would dream of subjecting the activities of our universities to purely economic considerations; that is an error which no man with a little culture could commit. But it is nevertheless true that the dynamism of modern economies is to be measured by the capacity to innovate, and this largely depends on the amount of scientific and technological research. It is also true that, in view of its considerable cost, research is nowadays high up on the list of expenditure in public and private budgets.

We could discuss at length the exact link between research and economic expansion, but we must avoid launching into this arid controversy. We can very largely accept M. Oele's conclusions by saying:

First, that it is not research in the strict sense but rather the introduction of new techniques which plays a direct role in economic growth.

Secondly, that satisfactory growth can be ensured for a fairly long period by buying the know-how, but at the cost of progressive intellectual impoverishment. Furthermore, the leading firms in any particular field are less inclined to disclose their technical processes unless others are revealed to them in return.

Even if the inadequacy of European research were not to have great economic and social consequences in the foreseeable future, intensification of research on our continent would nevertheless be necessary for psychological, political, and

we may even say, moral reasons, i.e. so that the Europeans do not lose confidence in themselves.

We can pass very rapidly over the analysis of Europe's place in the research field, since M. Oele himself has abundantly documented this point in his report.

1. The Community's lag in relation to the United States, Great Britain and, almost certainly, the USSR needs no further proving. I draw from M. Oele's report the information that the United States' expenditure on research and development in 1962 was \$17 500m. whereas the corresponding figure in the Community was only \$2 800m.

There is no sign that the European States are anywhere near catching up with America. In so far as one can make forecasts, it is probable that in 1970 the effort of no Member State of the Community expressed as a percentage of the national product will exceed the present United States level. We can also take as an example the number of persons employed in research in each of the countries in question related to working population.

2. Attention must be drawn to the migration to the United States of research scientists and engineers — what has been called the "brain drain" — which particularly affects Germany and the Netherlands.

However, I would like to draw from this phenomenon a conclusion which is not pessimistic. The fact that our scientists and technicians are so much sought after clearly shows that Europe is still in the running in the race for knowledge. Thus, if we pull ourselves together we have the means of redressing the situation.

3. I would like to mention the typical European shortcomings, those which impress public opinion, but are not perhaps the most important: insufficient development of aircraft construction, space exploration and electronic computers; penetration, practically without competition, of our market by products of the more advanced technology of other countries, particularly the United States.

Finally, the relative weakness of our States in the research and development field could be illustrated by comparison of the results achieved: the number of Nobel prizes in science; domestic patent applications compared with those from abroad, trend of the balance of transactions in patents and licences. I am only mentioning these data to stress the warning note which the Commission sounded in its draft economic programme for 1966-1970: "If the six countries remain, as they have probably done for a generation, the main world importers of discoveries and exporters of brains, they will be condemning themselves to a cumulative underdevelopment which will soon render their decline irremediable".

This is why the Commission considers that, with inflationary strains and inadequate regional integration, this falling behind in scientific and technological research is one of the three main causes of weakness which burden the economic prospects of the Community with a mortgage which will fall due in a few years time.

We should now look for the causes of this situation.

This lagging behind, this sort of lethargy which seems to weigh upon European research, is it due simply to the inadequacies of our research apparatus or to

difficulties of an economic nature in the structure of our industries, their capacity to invest and the general conditions in which trade and industry are carried on within the Community?

All these factors play a part in the regrettable state of affairs which we are endeavouring to analyse.

First of all a few words about basic research to which M. De Groot just now devoted a great part of his attention. Like science itself, such research is universal in its essence. It goes beyond the framework of the Six and even of the western world, and is chiefly the responsibility of universities and university institutes. It is also a responsibility of the State, which is generally called upon to provide the necessary funds. In this field a considerable effort is called for in each Community country.

The problem appears more complex when we examine the conditions of development of applied research and of the application of discoveries. This is, or should be, largely a matter for industry itself with more or less help from the public authorities.

However, we note that, with the exception of France, the Community States do much less than the United States or Great Britain to cover total research expenditure.

According to the most recent figures, the share of the total outlay shouldered by the authorities is about two-thirds in the United States, Great Britain and France, whereas it is only about 55% for Italy, 40% for Germany, 37% for Belgium and 35% for the Netherlands.

Spending on research by the authorities represents 12% of the budget in the United States, 5.5% in Great Britain, 4.8% in France, and in Germany 3.4% of the federal budget; it is not possible to say exactly the proportion of the Länder budgets which goes on research.

True, it should be recognized that the allocation by the United States of such large amounts to scientific and technological research reflects a sort of mobilization of national resources which stems from the special position of that great country and takes concrete form in an effort in the defence field. Thus, according to recent indications, public spending on defence appears to account for half the total in the United States, while NASA would get a third and the Atomic Energy Commission about a tenth of the same total.

However, it would be a mistake to appraise the public effort of the United States as if it were made by the Government. On the contrary, one of the essential features of the American research effort is that the Administration funnels into industry a very large share of the research funds and is generous with aid to firms for research purposes particularly in the allocation of research contracts and specially large orders.

In this way, although the State covers about 63% of total research expenditure in the United States, less than one third of this sum goes into direct government activities, the remainder being spent through the private sector.

It therefore appears that in the United States the authorities finance a much larger share of the research carried out in industry than is the case in Europe. But at the same time they do this through private industry and by helping to stimulate the latter and infuse dynamism into it. We note that in this respect

a unique example of co-operation between the State, industry and the universities has grown up in the United States, thus making it possible to multiply the effects of initial expenditure and attain optimum efficacy.

It is not a question of proposing the United States as an example for Europe. Montesquieu said that each must live according to his custom: our way of life is different. However, at a time when we are reacting in face of the widening gap between the United States and Europe in a field which is so essential and which determines our future, it is not a bad thing to learn how the Americans go about things: after which we need not imitate them, but ourselves seek better ways of achieving a similar result.

It may be objected that it is not enough to stimulate the private sector to undertake research: the private sector must also be amenable to such stimulation. We here touch on basic problems of industrial structure and climate, and I would specially like to draw the attention of this House to the fact that it is not possible in present circumstances, and if nothing is changed, to ask European industry to behave like American industry. Why is this so? Because considerable structural and operational differences exist between the two. From the structural angle I will mention only the relatively small number of large or very large firms in the Community. Now the link between research and development on the one hand and the size of firms on the other is clearly established. I fully agree with what M. Oele says on this point and I will quote a few further figures.

In 1960, 90% of the research carried out in the United States was in undertakings employing at least 5 000 persons. In the same year, 93% of research in Great Britain was in undertakings employing at least 2 000 persons. Here we have changed scale because we changed continent. In France 63% of research was in firms employing at least 2 500 persons. In the Netherlands 81%, and in Belgium 59% of research was in firms employing more than 1 000 persons.

I do not mean here to champion mammoth corporations. There are other factors which play a part, and I would be the last to dispute the importance which medium-size firms can have in research activities. Nevertheless these figures are striking.

But it is not only the structure of our industry which is different from the American. At the risk of not being understood by everybody, I must emphasize that the profitability of industrial investment in most Community countries is often too low to justify the considerable sums needed for research and development. In most cases firms' profit margins are insufficient to permit them to participate to the desired extent in the great scientific and technological adventure of our generation. This is one essential difference from the United States, where profit margins are appreciably higher.

In order to avoid the misunderstanding I mentioned, I would stress that I make these remarks from the standpoint of the enterprise and not of the individual. The Community can only gain from an increase in research and development spending. If this were to result in greater inequality in the living conditions of individuals it would be for the taxation system to redress the situation. But I emphasize that, under the conditions in which they operate in several Community countries — I do not say in all — it is at present impossible for even the largest industrial undertakings to engage in research on the same scale as American firms.

We can resign ourselves to this situation and say that in Europe there will not be any research effort corresponding to that accomplished by American industry.

However, such an effort is not impossible and if we wish it to be made we must draw the consequences.

This brings me to our initial conclusions concerning the policy to be followed in this field and to the formulation of some principles:

i) The first requirement — and I think that we will all be at one on this point — is to raise the level of higher education and make liberal grants to aid research at universities and similar institutions. This is a field in which economies do not pay;

ii) Secondly, we must increase the public contribution to applied research and development, either for work executed directly by the state, or — what is more important — for projects carried out by co-operation between the government and private industry;

iii) Thirdly, we must remove all obstacles to the formation of enterprises of optimum size, which does not mean monopolies or near-monopolies. Here I agree with the conclusions of the report which my colleague M. von der Groeben submitted on merger problems;

iv) Fourthly, we must pursue an economic policy which will enable firms to finance research and development work on a much bigger scale than at present.

I would mention incidentally that certain action could be taken in the field of taxation.

But it is not enough to spend more, one has to spend intelligently. The best recipe is always emulation, i.e. competition when it is a matter of private activities. As for government aid, it is essential that it should be directed through several channels, so that it may benefit the most active, the most enterprising, the most dynamic elements.

What European action is possible in the research field? What can the Community do here?

1. We should first pay tribute to our two sister institutions, Euratom and ECSC, for what they have done each in their own field in the matter of research.

As regards the new Community projects of which I will speak below, the EEC Commission will certainly not raise problems of competence. Our desire is that the execution of these Community programmes should be entrusted to those who have the means and the resolve to carry them through.

As regards the European Economic Community I would remind you that a draft regulation on the co-ordination of agricultural research is now under preparation at the Commission. This is the only point concerning research expressly mentioned in the Treaty of Rome.

When it comes to amalgamating the treaties an attempt must be made to broaden the scope of Community action.

2. Meanwhile our feeling is that we should act pragmatically and I refer here to a very pertinent statement by M. Oele:

"It must indeed not be forgotten that the success of the European institutions is largely due to the choice of the specific fields in which co-operation was to apply."

The conclusion which I draw from this is that we should promote a small number of highly important projects in which the Member States could take part in varying degrees. With an approach of this kind I also see the possibility of associating non-member countries in one or other project — particularly Great Britain, which, as we know from the figures we have just studied, possesses a considerable scientific and industrial potential.

It goes without saying that the experience of Euratom will be very valuable in planning and executing these projects.

3. However, if such projects are to have any chance of being put in hand there must be agreement on them between the Governments concerned.

In this respect the existence of a scientific and technological research working party within the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee is of great importance. This working party's studies can yield certain conclusions which will guide Community activity in the foreseeable future.

The working party has in particular been instructed to pinpoint deficiencies in the national programmes and to define co-ordinated or joint scientific and technological research projects. These are precise terms of reference, and we should use them as a lever to obtain the agreements we require from the national authorities.

4. The general climate for research should also be encouraged, in particular by a number of actions already put in hand by the Commission. On this point I recall the proposals for the creation of "European" companies, for an agreement on European patent law and for the elimination of obstacles which prevent European firms from attaining optimum size.

5. In certain sectors — and this will be very important if it proves feasible — we might envisage pooling orders from EEC Governments and passing them on to industry in relation to the research it has carried out.

American experience shows us that it is through government orders that the authorities have helped firms and have led them to make a large contribution to the development of research and of its applications.

6. The development of public aid should be encouraged but care must be taken that it does not distort competition.

7. The widest dissemination should be given to scientific knowledge. Here, too, American experience has many useful lessons to contribute, and clearing houses for scientific information on a European scale to which research workers and firms would have access could be envisaged.

When I speak of "a European scale" I am not referring only to the Six. We could even consider a wider geographical area including the United States. I am not among those who think that European research should be conducted quite independently of America; close co-operation with the United States in this field would probably save us a great deal of time.

8. To ensure a common market of research workers in our Communities is for us a basic concern. I suggest that exchanges of research workers between the universities and university institutes in our countries should be facilitated and encouraged. Furthermore, I am completely at one with M. Oele when he proposes encouraging co-operation between the universities at Community level.

I. Regulations establishing joint organization of the olive-oil market

On 10 November 1966 a common market in olive oil was established. On that date the common prices for this product, fixed by the Council on 26 and 27 October 1966, came into force. It is the first agricultural product to reach this stage.

It should be remembered that among the decisions on fruit and vegetables, sugar, and oils and fats adopted by the Council on 26 July 1966 was a decision to create a single Community market in olive oil, to be effective as of 1 November 1966 without any transition period. For technical reasons this date was put back to 10 November 1966. The common system for olive oil is provided for by Title II of Regulation No. 136/66/CEE of the 22 September 1966 ⁽¹⁾.

Two elements distinguish this from the other market organizations. Firstly, the common prices apply immediately to olive oil. These common prices for olive oil were by Regulation No. 165/66/CEE ⁽²⁾ as follows:

1. Target price to producer	115 u.a. per 100 kg
2. Indicator market price	80 u.a. per 100 kg
3. Intervention price	73 u.a. per 100 kg
4. Threshold price	79.8 u.a. per 100 kg

Secondly, producers will be eligible for aids equal to the differences between the target price to producer and the indicator market price. Combined with the levies system, these aids should allow both a fair return for the producer and a consumer price related to that of competing products, notably other oils. So the indicator market price should allow a normal flow of production and keep consumption at its present level, while maintaining the traditional competition between olive and other oils. Here it should be remembered that increased incomes and the downward trend of prices in Italy, which consumes some 95% of the Community's olive oil supplies, will in this Member State be the main stimulants to consumption of oils, and that the price of olive oil will rise throughout the marketing year because of the planned monthly increases.

The intervention price has been fixed at seven units of account below the indicator market price; this gap seems sufficient to allow for market fluctuations and transport from production areas to the markets.

The threshold price, which determines levies, has been fixed for imports at a level based on the indicator market price at Imperia.

These prices are wholesale for standard quality, semi-fine oil with an acid content of 3%.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 9/10-66, Ch. I, and official gazette No. 172, 30 September 1966.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette No. 197, 29 October 1966.

To allow the joint organization of the market to come into effect on the planned dates, the Council adopted on 26 and 27 October a number of implementing measures ⁽¹⁾ concerning:

- i) The conditions for issue of import and export licences for olive oil (163/66/CEE);
- ii) The main market intervention centres for olive oil (164/66/CEE);
- iii) Levies on refined olive oil and products containing olive oil (166/66/CEE);
- iv) Refunds and levies on olive-oil exports (167/66/CEE);
- v) Aid to olive-oil production (168/66/CEE).

With the same object, the Commission adopted ⁽²⁾ in November :

- i) A regulation fixing the coefficients of equivalence between the various types and qualities of unrefined olive oil (172/66/CEE);
- ii) A regulation determining cif and free-at-frontier prices of unrefined olive oils and fixing the levies on these products (173/66/CEE);
- iii) A regulation on import and export licences for olive oil (174/66/CEE);
- iv) A regulation fixing customs duties on imports of certain olives (175/66/CEE);
- v) A regulation on transitional arrangements for olive oils (176/66/CEE);
- vi) A regulation establishing distinctions between the various refined olive oils (177/66/CEE);
- vii) Two regulations fixing the levies on olive oils (178/66/CEE and 181/66/CEE).

The cost of common organization of the olive-oil market is estimated at 140 million units of account. Seven tenths of this sum are to be met by the EAGGF for the 1966/67 marketing season, and from the next season onwards the whole cost is eligible. Italy will benefit substantially from the EAGGF's Guarantee Section, from which it has drawn little until now. As a result of this organization of the market, the Italian consumer will profit by the new system because of considerable price reductions for all vegetable oils.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 197, 29 October 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 202, 7 November 1966, No. 203, 8 November 1966, No. 204, 9 November 1966, and No. 208, 15 November 1966.

II. Debate in the European Parliament on the activities of the EEC

(Ninth General Report)

On 19 October 1966 the European Parliament held its annual debate on the activities of the Community (Ninth General Report), on the basis of a report presented by Madame Käte Strobel. The debate, which closed with the adoption of a resolution ⁽¹⁾, was mainly devoted to the problems posed in the transformation of the Community from a customs union into an economic union, and to the work still to be done before the end of the transition period in 1970.

Mme. Strobel's report

The debate was opened by the rapporteur, Mme. Strobel, who began by urging that the change-over from a customs union to an economic union should take place now, since a durable customs union would be inconceivable without a common economic policy. The short time that remained before the expiry of the transition period must be put to good use, as there was still no common policy except on agriculture. Mme. Strobel attached particular importance to the harmonization of social legislation and of social policy, and called upon the Commission to leave no doubt as to its policy in this field.

In connection with price trends within the Community, Mme. Strobel called for a balance sheet of the tangible effects of EEC policy for the consumer.

With regard to the Community's external relations, the rapporteur regretted the lack of a common commercial policy, without which any common economic policy would remain incomplete; she addressed a number of specific questions to the Commission:

- i) What new initiatives could be expected from the Commission with regard to economic relations with the Eastern European countries?
- ii) Would the Member States adopt a common position at the second conference on world trade?
- iii) What stage had the GATT negotiations at Geneva reached?
- iv) What were the Commission's views on Israel's request for association?

On the question of the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC, Mme. Strobel expressed the view that this time the initiative must come from the Community. The possibility of such an initiative must be examined in detail. First of all, a common position must be achieved with regard to the terms on which Britain's entry would be possible; it was not enough to formulate the requirements in general terms. Multilateral talks would be necessary in this connection.

⁽¹⁾ See Annex to this Bulletin.

Mme. Strobel attached special importance to the institutional matters dealt with in her report, particularly to relations between the Parliament and the Council, the democratic features of the institutional framework, and the merger of the Executives. She pointed out that unanimity within the Parliament should not be sought systematically, because the more Community decisions would directly affect the living standards of the peoples of the six countries, the more normal it would be to find that the views of the various political groups diverged; public opinion must be made aware of these divergencies. There was a possibility of democratic control here, of which greater use should be made. The Parliament must make the most of every opportunity to exercise supervision and intervene democratically in the European legislative process. One might wonder, Mme. Strobel added, to what extent it was already doing this. In particular, the political groups should act as if their decisions already had the force of law throughout the Community. Only the free exchange of opinion could create a democracy at the European level, and it might not always be desirable to attempt to attain unanimity.

Mme. Strobel went on to declare that, in the institutional structure of the Community, the principle of the separation of powers was not respected, for the Council enjoyed a wide measure of both executive and legislative power. In practice, however, it was apparent that the relationship between the Council and the Parliament was becoming closer. Discussing the working of the Committee of Permanent Representatives within the Council, Mme. Strobel referred to the Treaty's provisions and recalled, in particular, that no powers had been delegated to that Committee, as was nevertheless legally possible. Moreover, according to the Treaty, it was for the Commission alone to amend its own proposals, and any procedure that consisted in giving this task to the Committee of Permanent Representatives would be contrary to the Treaty. Likewise, it would be legitimate for the European Parliament to ask the Council if it were correct that it sometimes adopted *en bloc* and without any discussion decisions that had been agreed upon by the Committee of Permanent Representatives (points known as "A" points); she would like to know which points those were. Furthermore, when a proposal from the Parliament that an amendment be made was rejected by the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the draft in question was nevertheless included under the "A" points, the Council of Ministers held no debate on the arguments put forward by the Parliament. The latter should demand that such proposals for decisions be included under the "B" points.

With regard to the merger of the Executives, if this were to increase the possibility of democratic parliamentary control, the preparatory work which it involved would have to be very thorough and would have to be undertaken jointly by the Parliament, the Commission, the Member States and the national Parliaments.

Mme. Strobel then reviewed the various field in which it was to be hoped that work could be speeded up and the necessary progress made within the framework of a single Executive: energy policy, research policy, external relations, etc.

Looking critically back upon the activities of the year covered by the Ninth General Report, the rapporteur expressed the view that it had been the most disappointing year so far, where European policy was concerned. Mme. Strobel held the Council of Ministers mainly responsible for the fact that in many fields no progress had been made in spite of the efforts of the Commission. Taking an overall view, it must unfortunately be admitted that there had been some relapse into nationalistic behaviour — and not only on the part of one of the signatories to the Treaty. It was also regrettable that a common agricultural policy had only been achieved as a result of many individual concessions to national interests. No progress had been

made towards making the Community more democratic, and the political content of the Community had diminished in the past year. Thus it was unfortunately impossible to say that the Community had solved its problems. The rapporteur spoke of the latent danger that the Commission, out of concern to avoid another crisis, might become too cautious and too hesitant, and she called upon its members not to let themselves be led into a position of retreat.

Mme. Strobel concluded by saying that the lack of European unity left an unpardonable gap in the world of today, which could only be filled if they completed the Common Market in accordance with the intentions of the Treaties, if they at last managed to progress in the development of parliamentary democracy, if they made it possible for the Community to be extended to the whole of free Europe, and if they achieved a comprehensive political Community on a federal basis.

President Hallstein

The President of the EEC Commission, Professor Walter Hallstein, spoke next, and thanked Mme. Strobel for her report, which was of considerable practical value for the work of the Commission. He then commented in detail on the draft resolution on the Ninth General Report, which had been presented by the rapporteur, and expressed the Commission's agreement with it.

President Hallstein gave an urgent warning against any excessive sensitivity concerning temporary difficulties that arose within the Community, and firmly opposed a certain feeling of pessimism and resignation that was apparent in public opinion. Referring to Mme. Strobel's criticism of the past year's activities, he said that although it was true that less progress had been made in 1965 than had perhaps been hoped, the decisions taken in 1966 had completed a good half of all the work envisaged in the Treaty. In the face of the many tasks in which the Community was still behindhand, it was important not to lose one's sense of proportion and to beware of dramatizing the disappointments. That only encourage the opponents of integration. "We have always known," President Hallstein declared, "that our work involves difficulties and dangers. If it had frightened us off, if it had made us throw up the sponge, where would we have been today?" The important thing was, however, that this disappointment should make us work with even more understanding, imagination and resolution for the building of Europe.

The Commission was prepared to regard this situation as a challenge.

The views of the political groups

The various spokesmen then gave the political groups' views on Mme. Strobel's introductory speech.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Lücker (Germany) reviewed the decisions of May, June and July 1966 and said that the present situation was better than the crisis itself but not so good as it had been before the crisis broke out. As positive achievements he mentioned the Council's decisions on agricultural policy, the Community's agricultural offers for the Kennedy round, and the calendar of work up to the end of the transition period which had been agreed upon by the Council of Ministers. The Christian Democrat group considered that another positive

result was the common attitude adopted by the Member States at the recent World Monetary Conference in Washington.

The negative aspects, M. Lücker said, included the still unresolved question of the application of the majority rule, co-operation between the Council and the Commission, and failure to give effect to the merger; the problems about which little had been done were above all those connected with the constitutional organization of the Community.

On the possibility of widening the Community to include other countries, M. Lücker said that, in his group's view, the question was inevitably whether or not they would accept the aims of the Treaty of Rome and recognize the Community's constitution. In view of the latest statements on the subject by British politicians, M. Lücker did not support Mme. Strobel's suggestion that, where the United Kingdom was concerned, the initiative should now come from the Community, because any offer by the Community at this moment would necessarily be taken to mean that it was ready to renounce the Treaty's political objectives.

The discussion in Great Britain should be left to mature; the Community should wait and see how the Kennedy round developed, and also the international monetary conference, which would certainly be able to eliminate many of the current difficulties.

Like both the previous speakers, M. Lücker thought that it was now urgently necessary to attain economic union, and expressed the wish that the Council should implement the programme of work which it had itself drawn up, and do so within the time-limit it had itself fixed; then by the end of the transition period economic union would by and large have reached the stage that could reasonably be hoped for, given a realistic appraisal of the situation. M. Lücker concluded by congratulating the rapporteur, and expressed the complete agreement of his group with the draft resolution that had been presented.

Speaking for the Socialist group, M. Dehousse said that he "wished to concentrate on the political and institutional aspects of European unification by means of the Common Market". Recalling the position of the Socialist group at the time of the Luxembourg agreements of 29 January 1966, he affirmed that there ought to be no exception to the qualified majority rule. Of course, the French view that, when vital interests were at stake, discussion should continue until unanimous agreement was reached did not infringe the letter of the Treaty. To adopt this course in practice would, however, cause considerable delay, and the dominant factor would then be the paralysing fear of provoking a fresh crisis, whereas the fear of finding oneself in the minority would otherwise have militated in favour of Community solutions. M. Dehousse added that, as a lawyer, he had the gravest doubts about the validity of the Luxembourg agreements. The procedure explicitly provided by the Treaties for their revision gave the power of interpretation not to the Council but to the Court of Justice. In M. Dehousse's view, no legal basis existed for going beyond the Treaty.

With regard to the election of the Parliament by direct universal suffrage, M. Dehousse recalled that a plan dating from 1960 had been adopted almost unanimously by the Parliament, but that nothing had come of it. He pointed out the trend which was clearly apparent in the Parliament's demands, by comparing the 1960 plan with the modest demands made today. "What are we asking for now? The right to be consulted more effectively, to be consulted more often, and to be able to ask questions more easily."

On the institutional level, M. Dehousse recalled the successive delays in the implementation of the merger—since the Treaty of 8 April 1965, and pointed out the anomaly of the fact that the mandate of the members of the Commission had expired on 1 January. This was a ridiculous situation, he said; no institution could endure on foundations such as these. In the circumstances, it was natural that there should be a certain feeling of bitterness, of which the Parliament inevitably felt the repercussions.

If at this time there was a prevailing belief that it had become easier for new countries to join, this was because supranationality, which had not been legally eliminated, was henceforth eliminated in practice. M. Dehousse referred to the support given to this idea in recent utterances made by Mr. Gordon Walker at the joint meeting, and by M. Bock, the Austrian Vice-Chancellor. He added that the Socialist group remained favourable to an extension of the Communities, particularly with regard to Austria and the entry of the United Kingdom; on the other hand, he reiterated that the group was opposed to the admission of Spain at the present time on any footing whatever.

Speaking in a personal capacity, M. Dehousse discussed the reasons why parliamentary control was at present inadequate and wondered how far this could be made good by reviving control by the national Parliaments. Such a possibility could not be entertained without abandoning all notions of supranationality.

M. Dehousse concluded by urging the Parliament to accentuate the political nature of its debates and to hold resolutely to the principles of the Treaty with the intransigence born of strong convictions; to uphold those principles was the *raison d'être* of the European Parliament.

M. Brunhes (France) then spoke for the Liberal group. His remarks were devoted mainly to common transport policy and energy policy. Starting from the transport proposals of 22 June 1965, which led to an unsatisfactory compromise between clearly conflicting positions, M. Brunhes supported the Commission's plan to establish a supervisory committee placed under the authority of a Commission member and aided by experts from the Six. The speaker thought that such a committee would perhaps be the best approach for such time as there was no resolve to take any real action in the transport sphere. He hoped that this resolve would materialize through this supervisory committee, which would be empowered to hear complaints in the six Member States against practices forbidden by the Treaty.

M. Brunhes regretted that the Ninth General Report said nothing about sea and air transport problems, which could not be left out of account if the transport policy were not to end in failure.

Turning then to energy policy questions, M. Brunhes said that these could not be solved without the merger of the Executives nor, perhaps, even without amending the Paris and Rome Treaties.

The Liberal spokesman concluded with an appeal to the Member Governments to give proof of their political resolve to build Europe rapidly.

On behalf of the European Democratic Union (UDE), M. de Lipkowski first praised Mme. Strobel for her report and emphasized that he did not share the opinion of those who regarded the past year's balance-sheet as completely negative. He agreed with President Hallstein that they should not see only the difficulties in the building of the Community and that it would be healthier and fairer to consider the progress already accomplished.

For M. de Lipkowski the agreement on the agricultural common market was the essential point for Europe: agriculture and not industry was the real driving force of European integration. He said that France, for which agriculture was of great importance, was perfectly conscious of setting in motion "a train of Community action which would eventually lead to increasing limitation of national sovereignties" and realized that the Governments would have less and less room for manoeuvre. The most important aspect was that this renunciation of power should be concerted and voluntary. He emphasized that in the final analysis the spectacular achievements of the Common Market in the last eight years has been due to agreements between Governments, all of whom thus gave expression to their resolve to build Europe. "In this way the procedure of co-operation between Governments enabled us to overcome a grave crisis. The January 1966 agreements were a good compromise because they made it possible to agree once and for all on the common agricultural market, which sets in motion an irreversible Community process, and to recover the Community spirit."

Coming to the question of British membership, the UDE speaker emphasized that the initiative should now come from the British side. "It is", he concluded, "primarily for our British friends to judge whether they can reconcile their present financial difficulties with entry into Europe and also whether they can adapt their agricultural system sufficiently to accept the agreements of 11 May unreservedly, even if time has to be granted for adaptation."

A certain measure of political independence should mark what M. de Lipkowski called "the Europe of responsibilities". For this Europe to retain control of its economic destinies it will have to be able to build on solid economic foundations. However, this could not be as long as Europe was not in a position to compete with both West and East in two essential fields — industrial combination and scientific research, which was in a desperate situation.

M. de Lipkowski then said that the economic edifice only assumed its real significance if completed by a political Europe. The real problem was to know what place Europe should be given in the world and what its political role should be. The initiatives needed in this field should aim particularly at helping to reduce tension in order to arrive at understanding and overcome the artificial division of the European continent into two hostile blocs. The UDE speaker said that it now seemed to him that political evolution had moved beyond doctrinal controversies and that points of view which seemed strongly opposed a short while ago were beginning to come closer together. From this angle he referred to a recent speech of President Johnson arguing that Europe must again be made one whole and the European people be helped to build a continent in which the nations of East and West would work together for the common weal, thus enabling Germany to be unified in the setting of a wider, peaceful and prosperous Europe with full knowledge that this objective could be achieved only through gradual reconciliation. But this quest for reconciliation, the speaker added, should not prevent their standing four-square with the whole free world, just as the United States should not be excluded from the discussions on European security. But it was for Europe itself to take the initiative, as had already been done in the recent journeys of various European statesmen to the East bloc countries.

The general debate

After the four political groups had stated their positions various speakers discussed problems dealt with in Mme. Strobel's report.

M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, spoke rather briefly, first because the Commission agreed with the social ideas set out in Mme. Strobel's report and secondly because the Parliament would be holding a debate on social problems when discussing the report on the social situation in the Community in November. The Commission had done and would continue to do everything in its power to end the stagnation noted in the social field. M. Levi Sandri reassured Mme. Strobel by emphasizing that the Commission in no way shared the opinion that the time was not yet ripe for a genuine Community concept of social policy. On the contrary, the Commission believed that the time had come to plan and put into practice such a policy because it was this alone that would permit the harmonious and balanced development of the Community.

M. Deringer (Germany, Christian Democrat) then dealt with three questions. With regard to competition policy he noted that a few decisions had indeed been taken in this field but that practically nothing had been done with regard to the distortion of competition by public authorities. He mentioned, for instance, that a Commission proposal was still awaited with regard to measures having the same effect as quantitative restrictions. Nor had the Commission availed itself of the possibility of making recommendations in the very difficult field of government monopolies. State aids, which M. Deringer quoted as a third example, were particularly intolerable where public undertakings were involved. Concrete action under Article 90 had not been taken in a single case.

The second group of questions which M. Deringer dealt with concerned the development of European Community law. In harmonizing the different fields of law the first question calling for thorough examination was the degree of co-ordination really necessary for the establishment of the common market. Like Mme. Strobel, M. Deringer favoured greater recourse to the European Court of Justice by the national courts so as to arrive at co-ordination through the case law of this body.

Thirdly, M. Deringer dealt with questions of the Parliament's own activities and its demands with regard to its status. He was of the opinion that the Parliament should not make political claims but rather should consider empirically where the main effort could be brought to bear from the legal angle.

M. Scelba (Italy, Christian Democrat) particularly appealed to the Executive not to hesitate in associating the Parliament in all important decisions and this even in cases where it was not mandatory under the Treaty to do so. The Executive had already asked this on several occasions, and M. Scelba further urged that it vigorously support the Parliament's opinions in the Council.

M. Pedini (Italy, Christian Democrat) was convinced that common commercial policy was *par excellence* a field for joint action by the six Community countries. The end of the transition period was approaching but no truly organized approach to a common trade policy had yet been evolved. The speaker concluded that this endangered the very being of the Community, if it was true that the latter was not to remain inward-looking but to be open to the outside world and participate with other countries in framing trade policy.

M. Merchiers (Belgium, Liberal) noted that the Community's economic balance-sheet was indeed encouraging, but this was much less true of the social field. Real progress would not be accomplished in the Community until all levels of population in the six countries had attained a comfortable standard of living as far as possible fair to all. This was not the case, however, as long as member countries were behindhand in granting one or other social improvement already introduced in another Member State. With Member States out of step in this way, a country

more advanced in the social field was at a competitive disadvantage. It was therefore urgent to remedy this lack of harmonization in social legislation by regular meetings of the Ministers for social affairs and to abandon the path of bilateral and multilateral negotiations and agreements in favour of a concerted Community approach (i.e. establish Community rules).

M. Rey, a member of the EEC Commission, answered Mme. Strobel's questions to the Commission concerning external relations. He said that the Commission was perfectly aware that the common commercial policy was not progressing as rapidly as the common agricultural policy for example. But since, on the one hand, the Council had noted that the harmonious development of the Community called for advance in four sectors, common commercial policy being one of these and, on the other, had decided on the establishment of customs union by 1 July 1968, the Commission had a motive for taking fresh action. Before 1 July 1968, certain minimum decisions, which would be the subject of new Commission proposals to the Council, would therefore have to be taken. This first set of decisions would include policy on trade with the East bloc countries. As to the coming World Conference on Trade and Development in New Delhi, M. Rey did not think it very likely that the Community States would adopt a common position on all the problems to be discussed, but hoped that they would at any rate display a more concerted attitude than in 1964.

Replying to Mme. Strobel's question concerning the Kennedy round, M. Rey did not believe that it would be possible to form a general idea of the progress made until the second half of November. The Commission would have to "search its conscience" to ascertain in which fields it should firmly maintain the positions it had so far defended and in which other it could possibly agree to concessions. One thing, however, was beyond doubt: no one-way discussion was acceptable for the Commission. M. Rey regretted that he could not give any reply to the question concerning Israel's request for association since the Commission after discussing this matter had first to inform the Council of its point of view. However, M. Rey made no secret of the fact that these deliberations would not be made public and that the Commission was not in the habit of announcing its opinion before beginning negotiations. The same method was followed during the previous negotiations with Greece, Turkey and Austria. But the Commission was unanimous in considering — and this since last year — that the trade agreement concluded with Israel in 1964 had been disappointing in its results.

As regards Mme. Strobel's suggestion that the Community should itself take the initiative of an invitation to Great Britain, M. Rey stressed, first, that this was a decision for the Council and, secondly, that the problem of Great Britain should not be seen separately from the others. If action were initiated by the Community, they would have to be sure that the negotiations would be successful, an assurance which nobody was in a position to give at present. In M. Rey's opinion the most opportune moment to begin joint exploration of all the problems to be discussed in future negotiations would be at the end of the Kennedy round.

M. Rey concluded by quoting, as a counterblast to the prevalent pessimism, the evidence of partners of the Community, i.e. non-member countries, concerning the building of Europe. "If we consider the situation of our European neighbours and our activity in September and October, does it not seem obvious that the whole of Europe is at present turning towards the Community? When we see the lively interest which our European neighbours take in us, can we have the slightest anxiety as to the health of our Community? The forces which are impelling Europeans towards unity are much more powerful than any national resistance, and our continent is already further advanced than it imagines on the road to unification."

Mme. Strobel wound up the debate with a short address in which she again spoke of British entry. She said that she really could see no very great contradiction between M. Rey's opinion on this matter and her own. Since Great Britain could not again risk being left out in the cold at the end of the negotiations, the conditions should first be cleared up beforehand by the Six and action then taken. This could be an action which led to discussions with Great Britain, but it could also already be an invitation to join. This point would have to be studied. Mme. Strobel denied she had been over-pessimistic in the debate or in her report. Professor Hallstein had addressed himself not so much to the Parliament as to public opinion. The Parliament was critical but not pessimistic. She, too, had been asked by the press what satisfaction she really felt here in view of the fact that no material advance was being made. And she had answered as President Hallstein had once done: "If I were not optimistic as regards European developments I would certainly not be here. That I am here is a sign that I am optimistic."

The concluding resolution submitted by Mme. Strobel was passed without amendment.

III. Internal activities

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

Customs matters

Introduction of a trading system for certain goods manufactured from agricultural products and Council resolution concerning the financial responsibility of the Community for basic agricultural products, processed into goods not included in Annex II and exported to non-member countries

On 27 October 1966 the Council adopted a resolution on the introduction of a trading system for certain goods manufactured from agricultural products and a resolution on the Community's financial responsibility for basic agricultural products processed into goods not included in Annex II and exported to non-member countries. ⁽¹⁾

1. The Commission had submitted the above-mentioned proposal for a regulation on 6 July 1964. ⁽²⁾ The proposal was for a special system for processed goods obtained from basic agricultural products and not listed in Annex II of the Treaty and separate import protection for these goods. This system thus involves a levy consisting of a variable component representing the difference in the costs of the raw materials incorporated and a fixed element for the protection of Community processing industries. At the same time provision is made for a system of export refunds which should place Community producers in a position to offer their goods on the market of non-member countries on the basis of the world price of the agricultural raw materials incorporated in them.

In fact, the Commission considered that the special character of these goods should definitely be taken into account.

The Commission's proposal was intended to replace the Council decisions of 4 April 1962, whose validity had been fixed initially at three years and subsequently extended several times, most recently until 31 October 1966.

The European Parliament was consulted on this proposal and gave its opinion on 22 January 1965.

2. In view of the Council decisions of 11 May 1966 and the Parliament's opinion, the Commission also sent the Council, on 24 April 1966, a memorandum on the Community's financial responsibility. This contained a draft Council resolution under which the Community would undertake to draw up, within the framework of the common market organization for the basic agricultural products concerned, and in accordance with Article 43 of the Treaty, the necessary provisions to enable these products to be made available to the processing industries at the world market price

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 195, 28 October 1966.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 8-64, Ch. I, sec. 21 and Supplement to this Bulletin.

when the resultant goods are exported to non-member countries. The goods which may benefit from this measure are shown on a list in the annex to the resolution which the Council adopted on 27 October 1966.

Common system for trade in egg albumin and milk albumin

3. On 14 October 1966 the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Council regulation introducing a common system for trade in egg albumin and milk albumin.

The purpose of this proposal is to introduce for white of egg, a product not included in Annex II of the Treaty and at present subject to CCT duties, a similar system to that existing for egg yolk — an Annex II product governed by a system of levies and sluice-gate prices — and thus to avoid disturbances on the market for eggs and egg products in the Community.

As white of egg was not considered as an agricultural product, it was omitted from the list of products in Annex II of the Treaty and consequently excluded from the system of levies and sluice-gate prices under Regulation No. 21. This creates an ambiguous position for egg albumin, since the product is now protected only by a low customs duty when marketed separately from the yolk. This anomaly has created difficulties throughout the whole egg production sector.

For this reason, a system of charges on the import of white of egg and the establishment of a sluice-gate price would seem justified.

Tariff quotas

4. On 4 October 1966, the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted the following tariff quotas up to the limits and at the duties indicated to certain Member States for imports from non-member countries :

Member State	Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity (m.t.)	Duty %	Period
Italy	ex 01.02 A II	Oxen, cows and heifers of the Schwyz, Simmental and Fribourg strains, other than those intended for slaughter.	3 000 head	2.4	1967
Italy	ex 03.01 B 1 b	Tunny fish, fresh, chilled or frozen for the canning industry	14 000	0	1967
Italy	03.02 A 1 b	Cod including stockfish and klippfish salted, in brine or dried	34 000	0	1967
Italy	ex 07.01 A I	Seed potatoes of the "Kennebec" and "Majestic" varieties	7 000	4	1967
Italy	ex 08.01 A	Dates for the manufacture of animal feedstuffs	10 000	4.8	1967
Netherlands	ex 08.02 A I A II	Bitter oranges or Seville oranges	150	6 8	1967

(1) See official gazette No. 193, 27 October 1966.

Germany	ex 08.02 A I A II	Bitter oranges or Seville oranges	150	9 11	1967
B.L.E.U.	ex 08.02 A I A II	Bitter oranges or Seville oranges	60	6 8	1967
Italy	ex 12.03 A	Sugarbeet seeds of the "Eagle Hill" "Maribo", "Janaz", "Saroz" and "Buszczinski" varieties	800	6	1.11.1966 to 31.10.1967

On 4 October 1966 ⁽¹⁾ the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty authorized the Federal German Republic temporarily to reduce to a rate of 7.4%, with a minimum charge of 3% plus 3.20 DM per 100 kg. net weight, the customs duty on fresh tomatoes under CCT heading ex 07.01 M I. This decision is valid for the period 1 January to 31 March 1967.

On 20 October 1966 ⁽²⁾ the Commission acting under Article 25(3) and (4) of the Treaty, increased from 900 to 1 150 tons the tariff quota granted to Italy for certain sugarbeet seeds (tariff heading ex 12.03 A) at 2.2% duty for the period 1 November to 31 December 1965, and at 4.5% for the period 1 January to 31 October 1966.

5. On 27 October 1966 ⁽³⁾ the Council, acting under Article 25(1) of the Treaty, granted the following tariff quotas to Member States for imports from non-member countries :

Member State	Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity (m.t.)	Duty %	Period
Italy	ex 28.28 H I	Pentoxide of vanadium for the manufacture of ferro-vanadium	100	2.5	1. 7.1966 to 30. 6.1967
France	ex 28.28 H I	Pentoxide of vanadium for the manufacture of ferro-vanadium	480	2.5	1. 7.1966 to 30. 6.1967
Netherlands	ex 38.08 C	Hydrogenized rosins polymerized and dimerized	3 200	2	1967
Germany	ex 38.08 C	Polymerized and oxidized rosins	2 000	2	1967
Germany	ex 54.03 B I a	Certain qualities of flax yarn	500	3	1967
Germany	ex 73.05 A	Iron or steel powders, unwrought	11 000	4	1967
Netherlands	73.05 A	Iron or steel powders	2 000	3.2	1967
B.L.E.U.	73.05 A	Iron or steel powders	1 100	3.2	1967

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 193, 27 October 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 210, 18 November 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 207, 14 November 1966.

Abolition of technical obstacles to trade : Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee

6. At its session of 26 October 1966 the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the proposed Council directives concerning the approximation of legislation on :

- i) Direction indicators for motor-vehicles (1)
- ii) The elimination of radio interference produced by motor vehicles (2)
- iii) The braking systems of certain categories of motor vehicles (3)

As the opinion essentially concerns questions of general scope relating to the approximation of legislation it is discussed in section 8 of the chapter on competition.

COMPETITION

Tax matters

International tax questions

7. The Working Party on international tax questions held its 18th meeting on 4 and 5 October 1966 in Brussels.

Questions concerning unit trusts were discussed in detail. From the point of view of double taxation these problems arise because, on the one hand, such trusts draw income not only from the country where the trust fund has its head office, but also from the other EEC Member States and non-member countries and, on the other hand, there are holders of certificates resident not only in the country of the trust but also in other EEC member countries.

It was agreed that from the taxation angle unit trusts should in principle be regarded as non-existent, but that this treatment should not be unrestricted, particularly with respect to possible claims to tax refund. These studies are continuing.

An endeavour was also made to establish, on the basis of the national regulations, a uniform definition of dividends for the purposes of a possible multilateral convention to avoid international double taxation.

A start was made on working out a preliminary draft of a convention of this kind.

Approximation of legislation

Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on three proposed directives (direction indicators, radio interference and braking systems) (4)

8. The Committee approved the choice made by the Commission in favour of "optional" and partial Community harmonization. However, it stressed that, under this system, it was for the manufacturer to choose between national legislation and

(1) See Bulletin 9/10-65, Ch. II, sec. 7.

(2) See Bulletin 2-66, Ch. II, sec. 13.

(3) See Bulletin 5-66, Ch. II, sec. 12.

(4) See above "Establishment of a single market", sec. 6.

Community legislation and that his choice would undoubtedly be determined not only by the stricter or looser nature of domestic law compared with Community law, but also by the possible advantages of the one or the other system. The Committee therefore urged that the Community procedure should open to the manufacturer access to the Community market under equal conditions for all competitors without any bureaucratic or administrative restriction.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Banks, loans to farmers, transport auxiliaries : debate in the European Parliament

9. At its session of 17 to 21 October 1966 the Parliament discussed freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the banking sector. After hearing M. Leemans, the rapporteur, and M. Colonna di Paliano, a member of the Commission, the Parliament adopted a resolution in this field. ⁽¹⁾

The Parliament also debated the proposed directive concerning freedom for farmers who are nationals of one Member State and established in another to join co-operatives and have recourse to credit facilities ⁽²⁾.

M. Bersani and, on behalf of the Commission, M. Colonna di Paliano, spoke after which a resolution was passed. ⁽¹⁾

Finally, on a report of M. Kulawig, and after a speech from M. Colonna di Paliano, the Parliament passed a resolution on the proposed directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in a self-employed capacity for certain transport auxiliaries, (warehousemen, customs agents) and on certain transitional measures. ⁽³⁾

Banks and other financial establishments : opinion of the Economic and Social Committee

10. On 26 October 1966 the Committee rendered its opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on self-employment in banking and other financial activities. ⁽⁴⁾

The Committee considered that the liberalization provided for under the directive constituted a useful first step towards the achievement of a truly European capital market. Under the first directive pursuant to Article 67 of the EEC Treaty restrictions on capital movements in the Community arising from the present rules on establishment are to be abolished only in so far as the Member States have introduced freedom of establishment.

The Committee consequently supports the proposed directive but expresses regret at the delay it represents in relation to the date fixed in the time-table of the General Programmes.

⁽¹⁾ For extracts from this resolution, see Annex.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 2-66, Ch. II, sec. 22.

⁽³⁾ See Bulletin 2-66, Ch. II, sec. 21.

⁽⁴⁾ See Bulletin 9/10-65, Ch. II, sec. 10.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Short-term economic policy

Quarterly survey of the economic situation in the Community

11. The EEC Commission has published its third Quarterly Survey for 1966 on the economic situation in the Community.

The Survey outlines the main characteristics of the economic situation in the Community for the second quarter and the summer. It also examines the prospects of the Community and of each member country in the final months of 1966 and for the whole of 1967, together with the relevant short-term policy problems. Annexed to Part I of the Survey — on the overall situation in the Community — is the text of the Short-term Economic Policy Committee's formal Opinion (28 July 1966) on the preliminary economic budgets for 1967. Annexed to Part II — on the situation in each member country — is the Council's Recommendation (18 July 1966) on the adoption of certain provisions that will improve statistics on the economic situation.

On the overall situation, the Commission finds that the considerable expansion of aggregate demand and of domestic supply previously noted in the Community continued in the second quarter of 1966 and in the early part of the summer:

The growth of effective demand from abroad, especially visible exports to non-member countries, was even more rapid than in the preceding months, largely because purchases by the developing countries were rising faster than before. Customs statistics show that the value of goods exported in the second quarter was some 10.5% higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1965.

On the other hand the expansion of domestic demand began to show signs of weakening. Investment in building, for instance, which in the first quarter had benefited from the exceptionally good weather, subsequently expanded more slowly, in parts as a result of the earlier speed-up and in part because the expansion of building demand, especially in housing, has been losing momentum in several of the Member States. In France, the vigorous expansion of investment in plant and machinery has, if anything, become more vigorous, while in Italy its progress has been reduced as a result of strikes in the capital goods industries. This situation is one of the reasons why the advances made in these two countries were insufficient to offset the further weakening of the investment boom in the Federal Republic of Germany and a similar though less marked weakening in the Netherlands.

Furthermore stock-building, which till the beginning of 1966 had been expanding faster than production, appears to have been slowing up in the last few months; the change is partly a reaction to the easing registered in certain important international raw materials prices, but it is also in part due to financing difficulties.

Finally, the pace at which private consumers' expenditure was growing has become somewhat more modest, primarily as a result of the more moderate pace at which the total wage bill has been climbing in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Community's domestic supply expanded further, but here, too, the pace seems to have become somewhat slower, at any rate in the industrial sector; the SOEC index of industrial production (which excludes construction, food, tobacco and beverages and is adjusted for seasonal and fortuitous fluctuations) shows a rise of some 1% between

the first and second quarters, after rises of 1.5% in the two preceding quarters. For the second quarter the unadjusted index was none the less 6% higher than a year earlier.

During this time there were slight signs of an easier situation on the Community's labour markets; only in France and Italy were there appreciable increases in the total numbers employed, and in Italy the figure for unemployment was slightly down. There was nevertheless still a considerable shortage of manpower, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany and in the Netherlands, where the number of unfilled vacancies continued to be several times as high as the numbers out of work.

The Community's visible imports from non-member countries have hardly risen, the main reasons being the slower pace at which stocks of raw materials and semi-finished goods were being built up, and the reduction in imports of foodstuffs and defence goods; the total value of imports from non-member countries in the second quarter was none the less 6% higher in the corresponding period of 1965. Imports of services appear to have maintained their greater vigour.

Unlike imports from non-member countries, visible trade between the countries of the Community continued to climb steeply. In terms of the value of imports its year-to-year increase in the second quarter was 13.5%.

At the beginning of the second quarter the consumer price level was rising even faster than before, but towards the end of the quarter and during the summer months the rate of rise eased considerably, especially in the Netherlands, in Belgium and in the Federal Republic of Germany; the relevant indices showed no change or were even slightly down. This was, however, due more to falls in the prices fetched by various foodstuffs than to the trend of demand and costs; the lower prices paid for foodstuffs were caused on the one hand by normal seasonal factors and on the other by the weather, which was not so unfavourable for various products as it had been in 1965, when it had been responsible for prices being marked up quite considerably.

The more rapid growth of exports coupled with a slower growth of imports led to a reversal of the tendency, noticed since the beginning of 1965, for the visible trade balance of the Community to deteriorate; at 385 million u.a. the deficit for the second quarter was only half as heavy as in the first. This undoubtedly had a beneficial effect on the current payments position. In addition, there were — particularly towards the end of the second quarter — net inflows of capital, so that the overall balance of payments of the Community will probably have closed with a distinct surplus. At any rate the gross official gold and currency reserves of the member countries rose by 385 million u.a. during the second quarter, after falling 413 million u.a. between December 1965 and the end of March 1966.

In the remaining months of 1966, the Commission considers that the economic expansion of the Community should be maintained, although aggregate monetary demand may continue to rise less vigorously than in the early months of the year. The expansion of exports to non-member countries is again likely to be fairly high; but in view of the further weakening to be expected in outlay on investment in the Federal Republic of Germany, overall expenditure on investment in the Community can hardly gather speed, while private consumers' expenditure may rise somewhat less rapidly than in the first half of the year. The impact of stock-building on the growth of aggregate demand is once again likely to be, if anything, negative.

The growth of production in the Community may none the less pick up a little more rapidly, as the rise in prices in the second half of the year will undoubtedly be more moderate than it was in the first half and as, in addition, the balance of payments situation can be expected to improve.

There may nevertheless well be a tendency for the rise in consumer prices to accelerate again somewhat in the final months of the year, as the helpful climatic factors referred to above decline in importance. The rise in prices connected with the business cycle will tend to fade out, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany and in Belgium; this is not, however, likely to be sufficient to prevent some fresh acceleration in the upward movement of consumer prices.

At the present stage of the stock-building cycle, imports of raw materials will undoubtedly remain hesitant unless there is some change in the present quiet trend of world market prices. This, added to the slower expansion of other domestic elements in monetary demand, will hold back the growth of purchases from non-member countries. As exports can be expected to expand more vigorously, there may well be a further improvement in the Community's trade balance.

Examination of the economic developments that have occurred so far this year and of the latest views on the developments that will occur in the remaining months does not call for any essential change in the forecasts made for the main quantitative results for the full year. In all probability, then, the real gross Community product in 1966 will be some 4.5% higher than it was in 1965; the external balance, however, might turn out to be higher than previously expected.

For 1967 too, the Commission judges the business outlook to be on the whole encouraging. True, the growth of exports from the Community is likely to be less vigorous; the information at present available suggests however that monetary demand within the Community will continue to grow at practically undiminished speed, and in view of some easing of the upward thrust of prices coupled with the likelihood that changes in the external balance will be slight, the real gross product of the Community could once again be some 4.5% higher than in the preceding year. The growth of internal trade within the Community will remain brisk and will continue to make a contribution to economic balance and, by and large, to the promotion of output.

Economic expansion in the Federal Republic of Germany may pick up speed again in the course of 1967; in Italy, and perhaps also in France and in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, it may for the full year be greater than it was in 1966; in Belgium there may be no change and in the Netherlands there might be some loss of momentum. Total imports from non-member countries are very hard to forecast in view of the latest changes of trend in the stock-building sector, but in 1967 their rise may be somewhat less rapid than in 1966. With exports also likely to be expanding less vigorously, there may well be no great change in the Community's deficit on visible trade.

Prices in the Federal Republic of Germany and in Belgium are likely to rise less in 1967 than they did in 1966; in the Netherlands, too, there might conceivably be less advance than before. In all three countries, however, and particularly in the Netherlands, present forecasts suggest that the upward thrust of prices will still be such that there can be no talk of even approximate stabilization. In France, where the upward trend of prices has so far been moderate, there might even be some acceleration. There is also a risk that the high level of stability achieved in Italy may be upset by fresh pressures on costs and prices.

Looked at from the angle of short-term policy, the latest economic developments in the Community and the further outlook suggest that some change in the economic climate is under way and that stabilization policy is beginning to show greater results than hitherto. The Commission does not, however, consider that this could justify any premature relaxation of the efforts to achieve stability and still less any

attempt to follow a more expansionary policy. In the countries where there have been inflationary developments — the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and to some extent Luxembourg as well — those responsible for short-term economic policy should rather aim at reinforcing the tendencies that contribute to stability, while in those countries — Italy and France — where the business situation is recovering from a period of weakness, those responsible for policy should seek to keep the growth of domestic monetary demand within those limits beyond which there will be a recrudescence of pressures on prices and costs. This does not mean that the promotion of growth should be unduly neglected. On the contrary, the more short-term economic policy gains or maintains control over the expansion of consumption, the greater will be the margin for investment — and without sufficient expansion of investment there can be no economic growth in the longer term.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

12. The Committee met on 18 October 1966 with M. Pérouse in the chair. It examined the Community's short-term economic situation and discussed problems of the co-ordination of short-term economic policy.

Medium-term economic policy

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

13. The Committee held its 17th meeting on 14 October 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Brouwers.

It examined the subjects of study envisaged for the Group of Experts on medium-term forecasts. It also studied various problems of public finances and the structural adaptation of firms.

The Working Party on incomes policy met on 24 October and continued discussion of a draft report to the Committee on the general lines of the incomes policies so far followed in the Member States.

Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee

14. At its session of 26 and 27 October 1966 the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the draft of the first programme worked out by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee and submitted with comments by the Commission to the Council.

Before discussion of the draft opinion prepared by an *ad hoc* sub-committee, two introductory statements were presented, one by M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, and the other by M. Langer, State Secretary in the Government of the Federal Republic and chairman of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

M. Langer spoke of the spirit in which this first programme had been drawn up, recalling its main content and the principles on which it was based ⁽¹⁾. He added that the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee would continue its study of the

(1). See Bulletin 8-66, Ch. I.

points not sufficiently developed in the initial programme and at the same time would in all cases compare the forecasts in this programme with the actual results.

M. Marjolin replied to certain comments on the Community's economic prospects contained in the draft opinion and dealt with the problems involved in establishing a European capital market and an incomes policy. He concluded by saying that the terms of these problems were now clear and that the Community was on a road which should lead to true economic union.

In the unanimous opinion it then rendered, the Economic and Social Committee first congratulated the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee on this initial achievement in its sphere of competence and stressed the effectiveness of the Commission's action in this field.

The Economic and Social Committee considered that the objectives of the programme constituted a balanced whole and in general responded to the requirements of present-day economic policy.

Regarding the general outlook for growth in the coming years, the Committee stressed how important it was that, for the first time, forecasts for all the Member States had been worked out and collated in a single document which gave a synoptic view of the present trend and future prospects of the national economies.

It considered, however, that the methods used to work out these forecasts could still be improved.

The main purpose of these remarks was to suggest the lines along which future work should proceed.

As regards the general lines of medium-term economic policy in the coming years, the Committee thought that the stress should be on measures to increase supply.

The Committee's opinion then contains an analysis, followed by the pertinent conclusions, of the measures advocated in the programme for various fields of decisive importance for medium-term economic policy. In general, the Committee supports the measures proposed.

Capital movements with non-member countries: debate in the European Parliament

15. At the session of 17-21 October 1966 the European Parliament held a discussion, followed by the passing of a resolution, on a proposal for a Council directive on the supply to the Commission of statistical data on capital movements to and from non-member countries and on the Commission's recommendation for a Council decision concerning consultations within the Community on national policies with respect to movements of capital from non-member countries ⁽¹⁾.

Presenting his report on behalf of the Economic and Financial Committee, M. Baas said that movements — particularly the inflow — of capital could influence the economic structure and development of the Community and that their volume, in particular that of United States' investments, needed watching. It would also be advisable to study the co-ordination of investments from non-member countries and to make an inquiry into foreign currency movements, taxes and credits and other factors which involved movement of capital in Community countries. Finally,

(1) See Bulletin '1-66, Ch. I, sec. 16.

M. Baas said that if investments of United States firms in the Community were a problem, this was, first, because the structure of member countries' capital markets was not yet commensurate with the dimensions of the EEC market and, secondly, because certain economic sectors in the Member States were behindhand in relation to the United States.

M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, agreed with M. Baas on several points, particularly the need to study the different factors which gave rise to capital movements. In this field information was vital and the Commission hoped for the Parliament's fullest support for its proposals to the Council, where there did not seem to be unanimity in their favour. M. Marjolin also said that he agreed with one speaker who had called for a confrontation of the policies of the States which should lead rapidly to a common policy. He added that in the nature of things problems in this field assumed a political aspect; for this reason it had to be recognized that an important political problem arose and that endeavours must be made to work out a common position.

The Parliament passed a resolution supporting the Commission's proposed directive and recommendation ⁽¹⁾.

Energy policy

Debate in the European Parliament on petroleum and natural gas

16. At the same session the Parliament held a debate, followed by the passing of a resolution, on the Community's petroleum and natural gas policy ⁽²⁾. The debate was opened by M. Leemans, rapporteur for the Energy Committee.

Speaking for the Liberal and allied group, M. Hougardy congratulated M. Leemans on his report, which was a valid basis of work, but made reservations on certain aspects he considered too dirigiste. M. Hougardy also said that new legislation would have to be framed for the common carrier (obligation to transport petroleum for third parties at non-discriminatory rates); he enlarged on this question and also on the legislation envisaged for the exploitation of the Netherlands continental shelf. M. Hougardy, finally, expressed his complete agreement with the rapporteur regarding the introduction of a common energy policy.

Replying on behalf of the Socialist group, M. Oele first stressed the importance of petroleum for the energy market. Although in the medium term supplies seemed to be assured, it was advisable in order to guarantee them in the long term to avoid any restrictive policy regarding surplus quantities from the traditional import flows to Europe. He also expressed reservations as to the matters causing concern to the big petroleum companies of which M. Hougardy had spoken. As regards programming and exploitation it was advisable to support all soundings with a view to clearing the ground for a common policy. It was necessary to encourage the merger of Community companies to make them competitive vis-à-vis the big integrated international companies. For the spokesman of the Socialist group the merger of the Executives might bring a solution to the most urgent problem — that of petroleum and coal. Finally, M. Oele approved the proposed resolution on the whole subject to certain reservations on the "sectoral" approach to energy policy.

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

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 4-66, Ch. II and Supplement to Bulletin 7-66.

For the UDE group, M. Bousch (France) pointed out that the proposed resolution did not fully reflect the general spirit of M. Leeman's report and the information it contained. He laid stress on security of supplies, which could be ensured by diversification of sources. Hydrocarbons were forming an increasing proportion of the Community's energy, and the competitive position of Community companies, sometimes threatened by European subsidiaries of international corporations, should be maintained. In conclusion he approved the proposed resolution subject to these few minor reservations.

Speaking for the Commission M. Marjolin agreed that petroleum policy should not be protectionist and that the central problem, which should be given priority, was security of supplies. The energy problem would still be present even after the merger of the Executives; despite the progress which this would represent, the single Executive would find itself faced with difficult choices. In any case the Member Governments and the Community authorities would need the political will to succeed.

The following speaker, M. Pedini, expressed anxiety about price problems and criticized what he considered an over-optimistic attitude. He thought state aids should be given to exploration and not at the production and distribution stage. M. Pedini also stressed the importance of harmonizing taxation systems.

M. Coppé, Vice-President of the High Authority, associated himself with M. Marjolin's remarks on the energy problems which would persist after the merger.

M. Carcassonne (Socialist, France) said that a European Executive pursuing an energy policy which it had itself defined should not in the oil sector have to deal solely with companies whose decision-making centre was outside the Community. The safeguarding of an oil industry proper to the Community was essential for the safeguarding of its independence.

Finally, M. Springorum spoke of disparities which contributed to a lack of harmony in the Community's energy policy.

The Parliament then adopted a resolution on the Community's petroleum and natural gas policy ⁽¹⁾.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Council sessions of 24-25 and 26-27 October 1966

17: At its sessions of 24-25 and 26-27 October 1966, the Council adopted a number of implementing regulations for the establishment, with effect from 1 November, of the single market in olive oil (for technical reasons this date was subsequently put back to 10 November 1966) ⁽²⁾. These regulations concern imports and exports, levies, refunds, aids and prices (see below the paragraph concerning oils and fats).

The Council also adopted certain decisions concerning cereals and rice, fruit and vegetables, beef and veal and dairy products (Cheddar) and on veterinary legislation (see paragraphs below).

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

⁽²⁾ See official gazette No. 197, 29 October 1966.

Finally, the Council drew up the regulation establishing a trading system for certain goods manufactured from agricultural products, a system which will enable manufacturers to safeguard their competitive position ⁽¹⁾.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

18. On 25 October 1966 the Council adopted four regulations concerning cereals and rice :

a) A regulation on the financing of domestic market support in the rice sector ⁽²⁾. This establishes procedures for financing during the transition from one marketing year to the next rice stocks which have been bought in to support the market.

b) A regulation establishing a supplementary list of basic products for the calculation of the financing of refunds on exports to non-member countries ⁽²⁾. This adds rice and brokens and certain products of the milk and beef and veal sectors to the relevant list of basic products.

c) A regulation on levies applicable to mixed cereals, rice and brokens ⁽²⁾. This regulation incorporates the measures already adopted in 1962 on mixed cereals and new ones concerning mixed cereals, rice and brokens; its aim is to prevent certain imports from attracting an insufficient levy in relation to the cereals of which they are composed.

d) A regulation amending Council Regulation No. 121/64/CEE as regards the system applicable to rice imports from Madagascar and Surinam ⁽³⁾. The object is to permit duty-free imports of certain quantities of rice from Madagascar to France and from Surinam to the non-producing States between 1 September 1966 and 31 August 1967.

On 12 October 1966 the Commission drew up a regulation fixing standard coefficients for calculating refunds on exports to non-member countries of products manufactured from cereals in the 1964/65 and 1965/66 marketing years ⁽⁴⁾.

On 30 September 1966 the Commission made two decisions, one fixing the premiums added to levies in intra-Community cereals trade ⁽⁵⁾ and the other noting the changes in the average levy with a view to calculating the variable component of the levy for processed products incorporating cereals and rice ⁽⁶⁾.

The Commission transmitted to the Council a memorandum on the consequences of the system of abatement applicable to imports of husked rice. This was in compliance with the Commission's undertaking at the 190th session of the Council to study any anomalies which might arise in giving effect to Regulation No. 127/65/CEE (extended) in the Community and to remedy these where necessary. The memorandum indicated that no such anomalies existed, and that no remedial measures were called for.

⁽²⁾ See also above "Establishment of a single market", sec. 1.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette No. 192, 27 October 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 197, 29 October 1966

⁽⁴⁾ Ibid., No. 183, 13 October 1966.

⁽⁵⁾ Ibid., No. 185, 17 October 1966.

⁽⁶⁾ Ibid. No. 186, 19 October 1966.

Beef and veal

19. On 23 September 1966 the Commission took a decision concerning the implementing procedures of the special support measures for beef and veal in France ⁽¹⁾.

Council Regulation No. 111/66/CEE dated 28 July 1966 authorized France, Belgium and Germany to take special measures in this sector. Since only France has expressed the intention of making use of this authorization, the implementing procedures were drawn up for this Member State alone.

Furthermore, on 24 October 1966, the Commission made a decision authorizing France to grant a refund for exports to non-member countries of beef and veal salted or in brine, CCT heading ex 02.06 C. France may grant a maximum refund of 22.787 units of account per 100 kg. of boned meat when these products are exported to non-member countries up to 31 March 1967.

The Council also adopted, on 25 October 1966, a regulation adjusting the method of ascertaining beef and veal prices on the market of an importing Member State ⁽²⁾, as provided for in the basic beef and veal regulation.

On 27 October 1966 the Council made a regulation on increases in levies applicable in Germany, Belgium and France to certain beef and veal imports from non-member countries ⁽³⁾. These provisions will be made compulsory for Germany and extended, but on an optional basis, to France and Belgium. Germany will charge the extra amount of levy only for imports of frozen beef and veal, whereas the other two Member States mentioned will be able to charge it on all products coming under Regulation No. 14/64/CEE.

Pigmeat

20. On 6 October 1966 the Commission drew up a regulation fixing the standard coefficients applicable to cuts of pork and pigmeat preparations and preserves in the calculation of refunds on exports to non-member countries for the period 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966 ⁽⁴⁾.

Dairy produce

21. On 25 October 1966, the Council authorized the Netherlands to sell Cheddar cheese which had been the subject of support measures at a price below the minimum fixed by Regulation No. 55/65/CEE ⁽⁴⁾. It will thus be possible to market 330 tons of Cheddar which has deteriorated in quality considerably because of the length of time in store and which cannot be sold at the price fixed by the regulation.

Eggs and poultry

22. On 20 October 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation increasing the supplementary amount for slaughtered chickens and hens and for halves or quarters ⁽⁵⁾.

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

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 197, 29 October 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 179, 7 October 1966.

⁽⁴⁾ Ibid., No. 204, 9 November 1966.

⁽⁵⁾ Ibid., No. 188, 21 October 1966.

By this regulation the supplementary amount for chickens and hens plucked and drawn with the head and the feet and for chickens and hens plucked and drawn without the head and the feet but with heart, liver and gizzard rose from 0.1250 to 0.1500 units of account per kg. The supplementary amount for chickens and hens plucked and drawn without head or feet and without heart, liver or gizzard rose from 0.1000 to 0.1250 u.a. per kg. For halves or quarters the rise was from 0.1000 to 0.1250 u.a. per kg.

On 25 October 1966 the Commission also made a regulation fixing intra-Community levies on poultry eggs for hatching (1).

Finally, on the same date, the Commission adopted a regulation fixing the supplementary amount for imports of poultry products from non-member countries and rescinding Regulation No. 109 (1). For the arrangements for white of egg marketed separately, see "Establishment of a single market", sec. 3.

Fruit and vegetables

23. On 5 October 1966 the Commission made a regulation instituting a countervailing charge on imports from Bulgaria and Hungary of table grapes grown in the open (2). This charge was fixed at 1.9 u.a. per 100 kg. net. The reason for this regulation was that for some days the prices of table grapes from the countries in question on certain Community markets were below the reference price.

As a result of the trend of prices for these products imported from Bulgaria and Hungary, the conditions which led to the adoption of the previous regulation no longer obtain and the Commission consequently rescinded the regulation on 13 October 1966.

On 25 October 1966 the Commission also made a regulation fixing reference prices for mandarins, clementines, satsumas and wilkings (3). The reference prices for these fruits expressed in units of account per 100 kg net and valid until 30 September 1967 are fixed as follows for products in Class I of the common quality standards: November 17.8, December 15.1, January 15.1, February 15.1, March —.

24. *Application of quality standards to fruit and vegetables marketed within the Community.* By extending the application of the common quality standards to fruit and vegetables in the home trade of the Member States, Regulation No. 158/66/CEE, adopted by the Council on 25 October 1966 (4), supplements the standardization measures laid down in Regulations Nos. 60 and 80/63/CEE, which dealt respectively with application of the quality standards to products in trade between Member States and products imported from non-member countries (Regulation No. 80/63/CEE).

Among the provisions of this regulation, those concerning the field of application of the standards, their content and the time-table for their introduction are especially worthy of note.

(1) See official gazette No. 191, 26 October 1966.

(2) Ibid., No. 178, 6 October 1966.

(3) Ibid., No. 184, 14 October 1966.

(4) Ibid., No. 192, 27 October 1966.

Field of application: The standards are applicable to all stages of marketing down to retail trade, and although exceptions are allowed for sales to the consumer direct from the farm and for produce delivered to processing plants.

Standards applicable: In order to permit the necessary adjustments in production and techniques of presentation and marketing, a supplementary quality class will be introduced for a limited period for products marketed within the Community.

Time-table: 1 January 1967 for cauliflowers, tomatoes, apples and pears, peaches, citrus fruit and table grapes; 1 January 1968 for lettuce, endives, onions, apricots, plums, spinach, chicory, peas, beans, carrots, artichokes, cherries and strawberries.

The regulation also contains provisions on the marking of products and quality control by spot checks at all stages of marketing in accordance with procedures still to be decided.

25. *Supplementary provisions for the common organization of markets in fruit and vegetables.* Regulation No. 159/66/CEE, which was adopted by the Council on 25 October 1966 ⁽¹⁾ and lays down supplementary provisions for the common organization of markets already in force; it establishes rules governing the functioning of the markets and the harmonization of national systems of trade with non-member countries.

Where rules governing the functioning of the markets are concerned, provisions are laid down which will make it possible *inter alia* to adapt the supply of produce to the market's requirements and to ensure as far as possible that growers get a fair return. Thus, in view of the nature of the market in fruit and vegetables, the emphasis has been placed on action that can be taken by growers' associations in order to achieve these aims, and financial aid is envisaged to encourage the formation and assist the work of such associations.

The regulation provides that growers' associations shall intervene on the market in order to stabilize prices; in particular, they may fix a reserve price below which members' products are withdrawn from sale. For certain kinds of fruit and vegetables which are particularly important as regards the earnings of growers, the possibility of support for growers' associations is provided; they will be compensated from Community funds for quantities withdrawn from the market. In order to be able to determine the periods during which compensation may be granted and the amount of such compensation, there will be fixed annually for each product a basic price representative of the producing areas of the Community where prices are lowest, together with a buying-in price at a specified percentage below the basic price.

If and for as long as the price on representative markets falls below the buying-in price increased by 15% of the basic price, compensation may be granted to growers' associations. If the crisis is aggravated and market prices are lower than the buying-in price, the Member States will be authorized to buy such products originating in the Community as are offered to them. In both cases the destination of the products withdrawn from the market must be fixed in such a way that normal sales of the product in question are not impeded.

During a transition period which will end on 31 December 1969, the Member States may fix the level on the buying-in price applicable to their own market; it must not exceed an upper limit fixed in relation to the basic price for the Community.

(¹) See official gazette No. 192, 27 October 1966.

Reimbursable expenditure for the measures described above may not, in principle, exceed 60 million units of account per year. Italy's share of this sum is 40 million units of account; if all this amount is not used to finance market support measures, the balance will be paid to Italy for measures designed to improve the structure of agriculture.

With regard to the rules on harmonization of national systems of trade with non-member countries, the regulation lays down that the CCT duty will be applied from 1 January 1967 to the class of products for which compensation may be paid. For other kinds of fruit and vegetables, this will be done by 1 July 1968 at the latest. On the same dates customs duties, quantitative restrictions and measures having an equivalent effect will be abolished in trade between the Member States.

In addition, from 1 January 1967, the common quality standards will be applicable to exports from the Community to non-member countries, while in certain circumstances export refunds may be granted for a limited number of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables.

Lastly, the regulation stipulates that the necessary measures to co-ordinate and standardize the national arrangements governing imports from non-member countries must be adopted by 1 January 1967.

Oils and fats : olive oil

26. On 26 and 27 October 1966 the Council adopted certain implementing regulations with a view to establishing a single market in the olive oil sector by 10 November 1966 (1).

Financing the common agricultural policy

27. On 4 October 1966 the Commission submitted to the Council a draft regulation putting back from 1 October 1966 to 31 January 1967 the date by which projects for aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1967 must be deposited; the Commission made this proposal because it had not been possible to submit the draft Community programmes to the Council. This draft, which was made available to the Standing Committee on Structure for information at its meeting of 18 October 1966, was referred to the European Parliament by the Council on 19 October 1966.

Competition in agriculture

Amendment of proposed regulation on aids

28. Under Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty, the Commission submitted to the Council on 13 October 1966 amendments to the proposal which it submitted to the Council on 23 March 1966 for a regulation amending Regulation No. 26 of 4 April 1962, applying certain rules of competition to production and trade in agricultural produce.

(1) See Ch. I of this Bulletin.

Following the work undertaken by the Community institutions with regard to policy on aids to agriculture, and in particular the Council resolution of 26 July 1966, and in view of subsequent developments in the last few months in the planning of a common agricultural policy, the Commission has amended its initial proposal.

The new proposal includes the following points:

a) The Commission has, firstly, endorsed the agreement reached in the Council concerning the application, as from 1 July 1967, of Articles 92-94 of the Treaty to production and trade in all the products listed in Annex II to the Treaty. However, in respect of aids for production and trade in the products which will not be subject to a common organization of markets by 1 July 1967, application of the provisions of Article 93(2) and (3, second and third sentences) is postponed until the date when a common organization of the markets in these products comes into force, in accordance with Article 40 of the Treaty.

b) Next, the Commission proposes that all aids to agriculture be classified into five groups:

i) The first group includes the measures to which Articles 92-94 are not applicable (Annex I to the proposal, e.g. aid to rural housing);

ii) Two other Annexes list the aids that may be deemed compatible with the common market on condition that they do not jeopardize the objectives of the common agricultural policy and that the share of the cost borne by the beneficiaries amounts to at least 30% of the total. These Annexes include, among others, the aids which conform to the objectives, scope and conditions of the Community programmes planned under the EAGGF;

iii) On the same conditions, the following are deemed compatible with the common market: the categories of aid listed in Annex II of the proposal and which correspond to the objectives and conditions established by the measures adopted in pursuance of the Council's decision of December 1962 on the co-ordination of policies on agricultural structure (e.g. aids to the migration of rural workers).

iv) The Commission also proposes a negative list; it considers incompatible with the smooth operation of the common market, and in particular of the Community market organizations and the price system, aids of which the amount is related to the area under cultivation, to the price, quantity or number of production units (e.g. dairy cows, fruit trees). The Commission proposes that such aids be prohibited as soon as the free movement of farm products comes into operation (i.e. 1 November 1966 for olive oil and 1 July 1968 at the latest for sugar);

v) Aids falling under the four categories above are therefore defined in the regulation; aids not included in these categories are examined case by case in the light of Articles 92-94.

c) Lastly, the Commission proposes a more expeditious procedure for examining aids within of permanent multilateral consultation with the Member States.

If the Council adopts all the proposals submitted by the Commission, the general system of Community regulations governing State aids will be as follows:

a) *At the present time*, State aids granted for production and trade in the products listed in Annex II to the Treaty are governed:

i) by Article 93(1) and (3, first sentence) of the Treaty (notification), by virtue of Article 4 of Regulation No. 26;

ii) subject to some reservations, by Articles 92-94 of the Treaty in the case of the following products :

cereals (Regulation No. 19, Article 19)

pigmeat (Regulation No. 20, Article 16)

eggs (Regulation No. 21, Article 13)

poultrymeat (Regulation No. 22, Article 13)

fruit and vegetables (Regulation No. 23, Article 7)

potatoes for starch production (Regulation No. 56, Article 1)

milk and milk products (Regulation No. 13/64, Article 13)

beef and veal (Regulation No. 14/64, Article 14)

rice (Regulation No. 16/64, Article 13)

oils and fats (Regulation No. 136/66, Article 33)

sugar

b) *From 1 December 1966*, in addition to these regulation, the following provisions will be in force:

i) Article 94 becomes applicable to all agricultural aids; this provision will enable the Council to extend to agricultural aids the application of the regulation on procedure which has been submitted to it by the Commission. This proposal, which the Commission has also recently amended in order to adjust it to the amendments it has made to the proposal on agricultural aids, lays down the definition of the period understood by the words "in due time" in Article 93(3), and regulates exemption from the obligation incumbent on Member States to notify certain proposed aids in advance;

ii) Certain categories of agricultural aid are governed by special arrangements:

aids to which Articles 92-94 do not apply;

aids compatible with the common market;

aids that may be deemed compatible with the common market;

prohibited aids;

iii) Permanent review of the system of agricultural aids existing in the Member States, as provided for in Article 93(1), takes place by co-operation between the Member States and the Commission under standing arrangements for multilateral consultation.

c) *From 1 July 1967*, Article 4 of Regulation No. 26 extending to agricultural aids the application of Article 93(1) and (3), first sentence) and of Article 94 is replaced by the following provision:

"Articles 92-94 of the Treaty shall be applicable to the production of, and trade in, the products listed in Annex II to the Treaty from 1 July 1967, unless contrary provisions have been or are adopted by virtue of Articles 39-43 of the Treaty. Provided that, with regard to aids to the production of, and trade in, agricultural products which will not be subject to a common organization of markets by 1 July 1967, the application of the provisions of Article 93(2) and (3), second and third sentences) is suspended until the date when a common organization of markets comes into operation for these products, in accordance with Article 40 of the Treaty."

Harmonization of legislation

29. On 25 October 1966 the Council adopted two directives amending its directives of 26 June 1964 ⁽¹⁾.

- i) on health requirements for intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs;
- ii) on health requirements for intra-Community trade in fresh meat.

Proceedings of the European Parliament

30. At the session of 17-21 October 1966, a report was presented by M. Hansen, on behalf of the Committee on health protection, concerning the EEC Commission's proposals for:

- i) a directive concerning health requirements and inspection for imports of cattle, pigs and fresh meat from non-member countries;
- ii) a Council decision establishing a Veterinary Committee.

M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, proposed that they should revert to the original text of Articles 14 and 25, in which the Committee had asked that changes should be made; the Parliament decided to refer the report back to the Committee.

The Parliament then heard a report by M. Dittrich, deputizing for M. Lenz, concerning:

- i) a decision establishing a committee on foodstuffs;
- ii) a directive amending the Council directive of 5 November 1963 on the approximation of the legislation of Member States concerning permitted preserving agents in food for human consumption;
- iii) a directive amending the Council directive on the approximation of the regulations of Member States concerning permitted colouring matters in food for human consumption.

Speeches were made by M. Illerhaus and M. Hansen, the latter on behalf of the Socialist group, and a resolution was passed welcoming the Commission's initiative but urging that the Committee on foodstuffs should be purely advisory. M. Charpentier, deputizing for M. Lardinois, then presented a report on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation amending Council Regulation No. 121/64/CEE with regard to the system applicable to imports of rice from Madagascar and Surinam.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the Commission's proposal.

Commission proposal for a directive on measures to combat certain plant pests

31. Taking into account the opinions expressed by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee with regard to the proposal for a Council directive on measures to prevent the introduction of plant pests into Member States, the Commission submitted to the Council, on 14 October 1966, two proposals for

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 192, 27 October 1966.

directives concerning the control of potato wart and potato-root eelworm. The Commission is aware that measures to prevent the introduction of plant pests into the Community would not be completely effective unless, at the same time, steps were taken to combat these pests systematically throughout the Community and prevent their propagation. The proposed directives contain the minimum provisions that must be applied to combat *synchytrium endobioticum* and potato-root eelworm within the Community. These are two of the organisms most harmful to potatoes, the cultivation of which is particularly important in the Community. The measures envisaged take into account the specific dangers and characteristics of each of these pests. Some of the provisions apply to both potato wart and potato-root eelworm, and others to only one of these pests.

The minimum arrangements proposed concern preventive measures, the discovery of contamination and the delimitation of danger areas, measures of treatment and certain exceptions (to promote scientific progress, the development of selective breeding and testing).

The two Commission proposals are the first step towards concerted action against plant pests within the Community. The Commission will work out proposals for Community regulations as soon as possible, dealing in particular with measures to combat San Jose scale and fruit-tree viruses.

Proposed Council directive on the marketing for the vegetative propagation of grape vines

32. On 14 June 1966 the Council adopted the first set of directives proposed by the Commission concerning agricultural and forestry seeds and seedlings ⁽¹⁾. The Commission entered upon the second stage of harmonization in this field by submitting to the Council, on 26 October 1966, a proposal for a directive on the marketing of material for the vegetative propagation of grape vines.

This new proposal is closely linked with the directives previously adopted, as it includes similar provisions to deal with similar problems. On the other hand, the proposal allows for the fact that the grape vine (*Vitis L.*) is a perennial plant generally propagated by vegetative reproduction.

The proposed minimum standards and the definitions reflect these special features.

As in the case of a great many herbage plants, it is not at present possible, where the vine is concerned, to satisfy all the Community's requirements exclusively from certified material. Consequently, in addition to basic reproductive material and certified reproductive material, the proposal provides for the introduction of an additional category, "standard reproductive material".

Like certified material, this new category of material must satisfy criteria of varietal identity and purity, but it is not required to have been produced on the responsibility of the breeder by clonal selection. The new category of "standard reproductive material" has only been introduced as a temporary solution and may be gradually withdrawn by the Commission and the Member States.

The proposed directive, like the directive on forestry reproductive material, includes provisions concerning the sealing and marking of packages and bundles. Thus it

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 125, 11 July 1966.

provides for these operations to be carried out by those responsible for marketing, whereas sealing and marking are effected by the appropriate authorities in the case of agricultural plant species.

In contrast to the principles laid down for agricultural seeds and seedlings, the proposed directive does not, for the time being, deal at Community level with the question of which varieties can be profitably grown nor with the use of an EEC catalogue of varieties of grape vines in order to determine which varieties can be approved. The Member States can, however, continue to apply, or as the case may be establish, exhaustive lists of varieties on this basis. An EEC catalogue of varieties of grape vines is to be drawn up by 1 January 1970.

Methods of collecting Community information for purposes of the common agricultural policy

Information on farm accounts

33. At its 7th meeting on 11 and 12 October 1966, the Community Committee on the collection of information on farm accounts discussed the draft regulation on the collection, verification and transmission of information on farm accounts with a view to ascertaining farm incomes. The Committee will be asked to give its opinion on the draft in question at its next meeting.

Survey on the pattern of farming

34. On 20 October 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation on the detailed methods by which each Member State is to work out and submit to the Commission a draft plan for conducting a survey ⁽¹⁾. By this regulation, the Commission made certain arrangements necessary to enable the Member States to carry out the basic survey on farm structures within the EEC which was decided upon by the Council on 14 June 1966.

On the same date, the Commission adopted a decision ⁽²⁾ fixing the definitions and instructions for the model questionnaire given in Annex III of Regulation No. 70/66/CEE ⁽³⁾. This decision was necessary in order that, when the basic survey on farm structures is carried out, the concepts contained in the model questionnaire may be included and used in a uniform way in the different Member States. Although the definitions adopted by the present decision are compulsory in all the Member States, the model instructions may be adapted to national requirements in accordance with Regulation No. 70/66/CEE, Article 9 (1a).

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

Council session of 19-20 October

35. On 19 and 20 October 1966 the Council held a session devoted to transport questions.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 188, 21 October 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 206, 12 November 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 112, 24 June 1966.

The Council made a thorough examination of the points arising in the amended proposal for a regulation relating to the introduction of a rate-bracket system applicable to the transport of goods by rail, road and inland waterway. Finding that it was impossible to attain the unanimity required for the adoption of this proposal, which had been amended on the lines of the agreement of 22 June 1965, the Council discussed the broad outlines of the common transport policy; wishing to avoid any fresh deadlock in this sector, it agreed to cease treating the question of rates as a matter of priority, and to let its decision on the subject form part of a set of measures concerning the organization of the transport market.

To this effect, the Council adopted the following resolution:

"The Council,

Considering that the studies which have been undertaken as a result of the agreement of 22 June 1965 must be widened in scope in order to make possible a more accurate definition of the relative importance of the regulation on rate brackets and of certain other regulations to be adopted in the context of this agreement, and thus to enable a solution to be found to the disagreement which has arisen in the Council over the whole problem of rate brackets;

Considering that the necessity of preventing the abuse of dominant positions, or ruinous competition, from leading to a serious disturbance of the transport market has been unanimously recognized;

Invites the Commission to propose, within a short time, measures relating to capacity in road and inland water transport, as well as to entry to the profession;

Instructs the Committee of Permanent Representatives to examine, as soon as possible, the Commission's proposal relating to the rules of competition, the question of safeguard measures, and also the Commission's communication on the International Rhine Navigation Union plan and regulations concerning the capacity of inland water transport;

Emphasizes the necessity for rapid implementation of the Council decision of 13 May 1965 on the harmonization of conditions of competition, and also the necessity for a solution to the problem of the apportionment of infrastructure costs, possibly by the adoption of a provisional interim solution."

Speaking on behalf of the Commission, M. Schaus, the member responsible for transport, said that the new departure embodied in this resolution could possibly cause some delay in the execution of a common transport policy. He added that the Commission would do everything possible to expedite the implementation of the resolution, and that it would submit without delay the proposals which it had been asked to prepare, particularly those on:

- i) measures concerning the capacity of road transport vehicles;
- ii) a provisional interim solution to the problem of the apportionment of infrastructure costs.

These proposals will be additional to the following proposals which are already before the Council:

Proposal for a Council directive on permitted weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles and on additional technical requirements applicable to such vehicles (7 September 1962);

Proposal for a Council regulation establishing a rate bracket system for goods transport by rail, road and inland waterway (20 May 1963);

Proposal for a Council regulation on the institution and operation of a Community quota for the transport of goods by rail within the Community (20 May 1963);

Proposal for a Council regulation on the abolition of double taxation on motor vehicles engaged in international traffic (18 March 1964);

Proposal for a Council regulation making rules of competition applicable to transport by rail, road and inland waterway (8 June 1964);

Proposal for a Council regulation on the abolition of discrimination in transport rates and conditions (29 October 1965);

Proposal for a Council directive on the standardization of provisions relating to duty-free entry for fuel contained in the tanks of commercial vehicles (20 July 1966);

Proposal for a Council regulation on aids granted to enterprises engaged in transport by rail, road and inland waterway (18 July 1966);

Proposal for a Council regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the field of road transport (27 July 1966);

A memorandum on the proposed union for the international navigation of the Rhine (UNIR plan) and on the regulation of inland waterway freight capacity (24 June 1966), which supplements the Commission's memorandum on the application of the EEC Treaty to Rhine shipping (13 April 1964).

Study session on railway problems

36. Following a decision of the Council, a study session on railway problems was held in Brussels from 24 to 28 October 1966; it was attended by about 50 government experts and representatives of the railway boards of the six Member States of the Community, and by officials of the EEC institutions.

As the railways are in a process of transformation which affects techniques, economics and organization, it is important to define the general lines of railway policy in the framework of the common transport policy.

The study session was designed to provide an opportunity to define, in the light of the aims and fundamental principles of the common transport policy, the role of railways in the transport economy and the measures which need to be taken for this type of transport in order that this policy may be implemented.

There were two main aspects to be considered:

- i) Relations between railways and the public authorities;
- ii) The adaptation of the railways to trends in the transport market.

Officials from the national government departments presented the following reports as a basis for the experts' discussions:

Report No. 1: "Legal and financial system of the railways: statute and budget equilibrium." Rapporteur: M. Stukenberg, member of the Federal German Railway Board, Frankfurt;

Report No. 2: "Intervention by the public authorities and their influence on the competition situation." Rapporteur: M. De Bruin, Director-General of the Netherlands Railways, Utrecht;

Report No. 3: "Price formation". Rapporteur: M. Protat, Head of the Railways Department, Ministry of Equipment, State Secretary for Transport, Paris.

Report No. 4: "Optimum operational structure from the angle of the general economy and of the economy of the enterprise". Rapporteur: M. Santoro, Chief Executive Assistant to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, Rome.

Report No. 5: "Co-operation of the railways with the other types of transport, with users and between railway administrations of the Member States." Rapporteur: M. Denis, Chief Engineer, Director in the Ministry of Communications, Transport Department, Brussels.

The opening address was given by M. Schaus, the member of the Commission responsible for transport. M. Rho, Director-General for Transport at the Commission, presided over the discussions, from which a number of fundamental conclusions emerged:

i) The railways ought, like any other industrial enterprise, to operate on business lines and enjoy financial independence.

ii) Consequently they should have a certain liberty in fixing rates, but the degree of liberty remains to be decided.

iii) Action by the public authorities should be limited to that justified by the economic situation and regional necessities, and any action which proves to be indispensable should be compensated.

iv) Special importance must be attached to the settlement of the fundamental problem of apportioning infrastructure costs correctly between the different forms of transport according to common criteria, and users must bear their share of the costs.

v) It is necessary to decide on criteria and adopt measures permitting a rational and co-ordinated choice of investments.

vi) Close co-operation must be established between the railways themselves and with other forms of transport and users, the main objective being to achieve the lowest possible overall cost to the community.

vii) Measures to be taken in accordance with the above guidelines should be adopted rapidly, so that the application of the principle of competition in the Community is not jeopardized.

On 27 October M. Rho gave an address on the work of the study session to the Committee of ITF Unions in the EEC, the European Transport Committee and the Group of Six of the International Union of Railways, which in their turn made a number of observations.

Speaking at the closing session on 28 October 1966, during which M. Rho presented a summary report, M. Schaus and M. Posthumus, current President of the Council of Ministers for transport matters, stressed the importance of the work accomplished and of the results achieved at this study session.

Survey of infrastructure costs

General development

37. With regard to the question of infrastructure costs, the Commission studies the question of how the need for rapid action could be reconciled with the need for future decisions to be prepared as carefully as possible.

The Commission therefore called a meeting of the Committee of government experts on transport costs, which was held in Brussels on 21 October 1966; the object was a preliminary exchange in views of the possibility of adopting interim solutions which would enable progress to be made on the apportionment of infrastructure costs without waiting for the full results of the various enquiries at present in progress.

The Commission's staff are at present examining the conclusions reached at this meeting, and a note on the subject will be submitted to the Council in the near future.

Determination of marginal costs of infrastructure use

38. The first meeting of the working parties set up to study the question of determining the marginal costs of infrastructure use took place in Brussels on 30 September 1966. A preliminary exchange of views was held on matters of principle and method, and a study was made of the problems peculiar to each mode of transport. The working parties then made arrangements for their future work, which includes the drafting of a preliminary report on methods to be used and estimates of costs.

SOCIAL POLICY

Social security for migrant workers

Administrative Committee

39. The Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers held its 78th session on 28, 29 and 30 September 1966. It examined the preliminary draft regulation on implementing procedures and supplementary provisions in respect of Regulation No. 4 relating to the application of social security systems to workers and their families who move from one Community country to another.

On 18 and 19 October 1966, the Audit Board also made an initial study of the financial provisions of the preliminary draft of the amended Regulation No. 4, which concern reimbursements between institutions of different Member States.

Maternal welfare: opinion of the Economic and Social Committee

40. The Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the draft Commission regulation on maternal welfare ⁽¹⁾ at its meeting of 26 and 27 October 1966.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 3-66, Ch. III, sec. 43.

The draft recommendation was favourably received; nevertheless the Committee urged that maternity protection should be improved, particularly as regards working hours, exceptions to the ban on night work, and health protection. In addition, the Committee proposed that, except in certain cases, work on Sundays or public holidays should be prohibited, and that the exceptions provided for should be extended to self-employed women workers.

Exchange of young workers

41. In pursuance of the first joint programme to promote exchanges of young workers within the Community, a Community study session was held in Brussels on 26 and 27 September 1966 for a group of about 30 young farmers.

The aim of this meeting was to prepare these young men for the periods of in-service training that they were going to spend on farms in other member countries, as part of a programme drawn up by the Liaison Committee of young farmers' and farm-workers' unions in the EEC.

Employment problems

Joint Consultative Committee on social problems relating to paid agricultural workers

42. The Committee's ninth meeting, held in Brussels on 19 October 1966, was devoted to a discussion of the report on continuity of employment for paid agricultural workers, which had been drawn up by an *ad hoc* working party. The experts considered the general situation with regard to employment in agriculture and the reasons why optimum employment of wage-earners was not achieved in this branch of activity. They tried to define the factors that influenced the employment of paid agricultural workers and to find the most effective way of achieving greater continuity of employment.

The working party was asked to amplify the aforementioned report and submit it to the Commission as a formal opinion, stressing the importance of problems relating to agricultural structure and to social equality between wage-earners in agriculture and those in industry.

IV. External activities

GATT

Multilateral trade negotiations

43. The Community's delegation in Geneva is actively engaged in negotiations which will become the more urgent as the date when the parties to the negotiation have to review their position approaches. The final and decisive phase of the Kennedy round is to open in mid-January 1967.

Bilateral meetings between the EEC and its various partners to examine jointly the present offers are growing more frequent. They are mainly devoted to an examination of agricultural offers and it appears that the desired parallel development of progress in negotiation on agriculture and on industry is being achieved; it will be possible to take the situation regarding agriculture into account when evaluating the negotiations as a whole.

The groups set up to work out general arrangements on certain large classes of products (cereals, meat and milk products) have been active and it is becoming possible to assess more readily the situation and prospects in each case. The cereals group naturally remains in the van of progress. It has proceeded from the stage of comparing the various proposals to the stage of negotiation, on the basis of a single document in which attitudes are expressed and brought together progressively. The meat and milk products groups have in their turn passed the stage of exploratory work and have reached that of negotiation.

Outside tariff matters, a fundamental factor likely to have repercussions on the possibilities of offers in various cases is being given special attention at the multilateral level; this is the establishment of an international code for anti-dumping policy.

The EEC Council, at its session of 26 and 27 October 1966, held an exhaustive discussion on matters concerning the pursuit of multilateral trade negotiations at GATT and made certain arrangements regarding the organization of work within the Community in order to keep pace with the calendar of work in Geneva.

Other business in GATT

Renegotiations

44. The Commission has announced to GATT the Community's intention of renegotiating certain tariff concessions relating to olive-oil extraction residues. These concessions granted by the Community at the Tariff Conference of 1960/1961 are to be reviewed in the light of the introduction of a common policy in the olive-oil sector. The renegotiations with the countries concerned will be conducted according to the provisions of Article XXVIII of the General Agreement.

Committee on Trade and Development

45. The Committee held a meeting on 18 and 19 October 1966 which was predominantly concerned with the trade negotiations in progress. The Committee

noted the fact that out of fifty underdeveloped countries belonging to GATT, twenty-eight had already indicated their intention of participating in the Kennedy round. Of these countries twenty had made offers and ten of them had stated precisely the concessions they were willing to make.

Moreover, the underdeveloped countries have started a negotiation procedure for the interchange of concessions among themselves. Mutual concessions will be granted either on the basis of the most-favoured-nation clause or by a preferential system. The results of these negotiations will be included in the full Kennedy round results or implemented separately if the negotiations are not completed in the prescribed period. During the debate, a number of underdeveloped countries expressed great concern regarding the present trend of trade negotiations. In particular they feared that the products which interested them would not be included in the products benefiting from tariff reductions.

The Committee also reviewed the measures taken to ensure more effective implementation of Part IV of the General Agreement. The hope was expressed that this legal instrument, which came into force in July 1966 for the Contracting Parties accepting it, would receive certain additions; some underdeveloped countries have announced their intention of submitting proposals to this effect shortly.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Austria

46. On the basis of a report from the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the Council closely examined at its session of 26-27 October 1966 certain problems arising in the negotiations between the Community and Austria.

Among the subjects discussed were the establishment of a preferential zone for industrial products and problems relating to agriculture.

At the close of the debate, during which a certain measure of agreement was reached, the Council requested the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue its work on the lines of approach it had evolved. It also requested the Commission to draw up for the next Council session on 24 and 25 November 1966 a preliminary draft mandate for the resumption of negotiations with Austria. This mandate will concern the matters dealt with in the first report of the Commission: establishment of a preference area, agriculture and Austrian trade with the East bloc countries.

Norway

47. M. Kaare Willoch, Norwegian Minister of Trade and Navigation, visited the EEC Commission on 14 October 1966.

The Commission delegation was led by M. Rey, the member responsible for external relations. A discussion took place on a number of problems concerning Norway's relations with the EEC, notably the possibility of a rapprochement between the EFTA countries and the Community. The Kennedy round negotiations were also discussed.

Israel

Application for association

48. On 4 October 1966 M. Najar, Head of the Israeli Mission to the European Communities, handed to the President of the Commission a note in which the Israeli Government expressed the hope that the Council would agree to open negotiations as soon as possible with a view to substituting an association agreement for the present trade agreement by 1 July 1967.

A similar approach was made to the President of the Council.

The latter informed the Council at the session of 26 and 27 October of the Israeli application. The Council did not discuss the matter, but merely agreed to decide by December at the latest on what procedure should be followed in examining the request.

Temporary reduction of a CCT duty

49. The Council decided at the session of 26-27 October 1966, as a result of the joint EEC-Israel Committee's work, temporarily to reduce the CCT duties for sliced grapefruit from 23% and 25% to 18.4% and 20% ⁽¹⁾. At the same time, the Member States declared that they were ready to apply these reduced rates in all cases where their present national duties were higher. These measures will apply to all concerned for the duration of the EEC-Israel trade agreement, which expires on 30 June 1967.

Iran

50. At its session of 26-27 October 1966, the Council decided to renew the trade agreement between the Community and Iran signed on 14 October 1963 for one year as from 1 December 1966.

For this purpose it approved the following texts:

- i) Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters, renewing the trade agreement between the EEC and Iran;
- ii) Decision formally concluding the agreement of renewal of the trade agreement between the EEC and Iran;
- iii) Decision extending the temporary suspension of the application of the supplementary note to CCT Chapter 58.

Representation of associated countries

51. The competent institutions of the European Economic Community gave their *agrément* to the appointment of M. Michel Kompaore and His Excellency Ambassador M. Médoume Fall respectively as new representatives of Upper Volta and Senegal to the Community.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 204, 9 November 1966.

Missions of non-member countries to the Community

52. The competent institutions of the EEC gave their *agrément* to the appointment of His Excellency Ambassador M. D.C. Igwe as Head of the Nigerian Mission to the European Economic Community.

On 10 October 1966, the President of the Council, M. De Block, and the President of the Commission, M. Hallstein, each received His Excellency Ambassador M. Osman Ali who presented his credentials as new Head of the Pakistani Mission to the European Economic Community.

On 27 October 1966, the President of the Council, M. Luns, and the President of the Commission, M. Hallstein, each received His Excellency Ambassador Mr. Sean Morrissey who presented his credentials as new Head of the Irish Mission to the European Economic Community.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Economic Commission for Europe — Trade Development Committee

53. The EEC Commission was represented at the 15th session of the EEC Trade Development Committee, which was held in Geneva from 17 to 24 October 1966.

The main subject under discussion at this session was the improvement of commercial relations between the East and West European countries. Little progress was made, however, since the East European countries stipulated as a prerequisite the recognition by the western countries of the application of the most-favoured-nation clause to trade between them, in particular the abolition of quantitative restrictions affecting their exports.

United Nations Trade and Development Board (UNCTAD)

54. The United Nations Trade and Development Board (UNCTAD) held its 4th session in Geneva from 30 August to 25 September 1966.

The 55 members of the Board, including the EEC Member States with the exception of Luxembourg, and the Community were represented.

At this session the Council surveyed the work done and progress made since the conference in 1964 and began preparations for the second conference. It adopted a provisional agenda for the second conference and, at the request of the Indian Government, recommended to the UN General Assembly that the conference should take place in New Delhi in September 1967.

V. The Community and the Associated States

ASSOCIATION OF GREECE WITH THE COMMUNITY

Examination in Athens of problems affecting Greece

55. M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, was in Greece from 4 to 10 October 1966. He met members of the Greek Government, notably M. S. Stéphanopoulos, President of the Council, M. Misotakis, Minister of Co-ordination, M. Lothris, Minister of Trade, and M. Vasmatzidis, Minister of Agriculture.

M. Mansholt studied on the spot problems affecting Greece and the Community in their association, in particular agricultural matters and more especially tobacco.

The following joint communiqué was issued:

"The delegations of the Commission and of Greece led respectively by the Vice-President of the Commission, M. Mansholt, and the Minister of Co-ordination, M. Mitotakis, met in Athens from 4 to 7 October 1966.

The discussions concerned in general the problems of Greek agriculture in the framework of the common agricultural policy. Note was taken of the need to assure farmers of a fair and adequate income.

There were exchanges of view more particularly on a common policy for tobacco, having regard to the great importance of this product to the Greek economy and the fact that this policy is currently under consideration. In this connection the question of guaranteed prices to producers was first raised. The problems of trade with non-member countries was also examined in the light of certain special situations on the world market.

Finally, note was taken that the question of financing should be examined when suitable solutions were being sought to the problems of harmonization of agricultural policies."

EEC Council regulation on trade in oils and fats

56. On 22 September 1966 the EEC Council adopted a regulation setting up a common market organization for oils and fats ⁽¹⁾. Greece benefits for certain agricultural products listed in Annex III of the Athens Agreement, including olive oil, from the trading arrangements which the Member States have agreed between themselves, in anticipation of the harmonization of agricultural policies. Since, however, the provisions of this regulation cannot be applied to trade in oils and fats between the Community and Greece, on 27 October 1966 the Council, on a proposal of the Commission, passed a special regulation relating to trade in oils and fats between the Community and Greece ⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 9/10-66, Ch. I.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette No. 197, 29 October 1966.

EEC-Greece Parliamentary Committee

57. The EEC-Greece Parliamentary Committee met in Toulouse from 29 September to 2 October 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Spenale, leading the European Parliament delegation, and M. Rodopoulos, deputy leader of the Greek Parliament delegation, in the presence of M. Droulias, President of the Association Council, M. De Block, President of the EEC Council, M. Tranos, permanent delegate of Greece, and M. Herbst, Director-General of External Relations of the EEC Commission.

After speeches made by M. Spenale, M. Rodopoulos, M. Droulias and M. De Block, the meeting of 29 September was devoted to the presentation of reports by M. Scarscia Mugnozza on behalf of the European Parliament and M. Hassapidis on behalf of the Greek Parliament on the third annual report of the Association Council.

The discussions began on 30 September.

The Commission representative, speaking at the chairman's invitation, expressed his satisfaction at the consensus formed the previous day concerning the smooth functioning of the association and, among other things, the satisfactory development of trade between the Community and Greece. He recalled that the Association Council's mandate of 21 July 1966 concerning financial assistance from the Community in the process of harmonization pointed to an easier attitude; Greek interests would obviously be taken into consideration when working out a common policy for tobacco.

In response to a suggestion of the Greek rapporteur, M. Hassapidis, on evolving an EEC "general policy for the Mediterranean", M. Herbst explained the difficulties existing in view of the different situations in each of the Mediterranean countries which had already negotiated or were still negotiating with the EEC and in view of the limits of the negotiating mandates which had been given to the EEC Commission.

The Parliamentary Committee unanimously adopted six recommendations on:

- i) The third annual report;
- ii) The organization of the Parliamentary Committee's work;
- iii) Private investments in Greece;
- iv) The development of the tourist industry in Greece;
- v) The creation of industrial development poles in Greece;
- vi) The co-ordination of markets for products of the Mediterranean basin.

These recommendations take account of certain suggestions:

- a) Harmonization of Greek agricultural policy with that of the Community (the financial difficulties to be solved by the creation of an autonomous Greek Agricultural Fund, similar to the EAGGF, to the financing of which the EEC could contribute);
- b) Diversification and development of Greek exports in particular by a remodelling of agricultural structures which would bring Greek agriculture into a general development programme with EEC support;
- c) Study of certain problems connected with particular crops (citrus fruits, tobacco) with a view to a harmonized policy for the whole of the Mediterranean basin;

- d) Extension of EEC activity to technical and vocational training fields in Greece;
- e) Steps to encourage private investments in Greece;
- f) Action through the Association to promote the development of the tourist industry in Greece.

ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

The Association Committee

58. On 7 October 1966 in Brussels the EEC-AAMS Association Committee held its 12th meeting under the chairmanship of Ambassador M. Guerillot, the Central African Republic representative. This was a preparatory meeting for the Association Council session to be held on 28 October, which is discussed below.

The Committee examined the following problems:

- i) Definition of the concept of "goods originating in ..."; some products are still excluded temporarily from this definition. No agreement on the definition of origin for these products was reached during this session.
- ii) Consultation of Associated States on offers which the Community intends to make in the Kennedy round. The Associated States put forward certain considerations concerning these offers, mainly on the subject of customs duty on certain fruit preserves. The Community noted these points.
- iii) Consultation of the AAMS concerning certain modifications to Council Regulation No. 121/64 on the arrangements applicable to rice imported from the AAMS and OCT. The Community also noted the wishes of the associates, in particular with regard to the volume of imports entering levy-free.
- iv) Application of Article 12 of the Convention. Agreements made by some of the AAMS with non-member countries. Information has been supplied by Senegal and the Ivory Coast on agreements made by them respectively with Tunisia and Israel.

The Committee also studied problems of application of Protocols 1 and 2 appended to the Yaoundé Convention in respect of the customs tariffs of Associated States and quantitative restrictions.

Finally, the delegations of Associated States were reminded that they should bring their legislation into line by the end of May 1967 in respect of the right of establishment in accordance with Article 29 of the Yaoundé Convention.

Extraordinary session of the Association Council

59. The EEC-AAMS Association Council held its 4th session on 28 October 1966. It reached agreement on the so far unsolved problem of "goods originating in ...".

It will be recalled that at its 3rd session the Association Council met in Tananarive on 18 May 1966 but did not succeed in finding an answer to the problem of products listed in Annex IV of Decision 5/66 defining the concept of "goods originating in ..." in accordance with Protocol III to the Yaoundé Convention. Annex IV

listed a series of products temporarily excluded from the scope of the decision. The Council decided at that time to hold an extraordinary session in October in Brussels in order to define the concept of origin for these products.

At this 4th session the Contracting Parties reached agreement concerning these products.

With regard to fishery products, it was agreed that these would appear in Annex II of the decision, i.e. in a list of methods of preparation or processes calling for a change in tariff position but conferring origin only under certain conditions. However, bearing in mind the special problem of Mauritania, the Council decided that certain fishery products originating in Mauritania should be admitted into the Community at intra-Community duties, although not originating in the strict sense from Mauritania, up to the limit of 6 500 metric tons.

The Council decided to place printed fabrics in Annex III of the decision, i.e. a list of methods of preparation or processes which, without calling for a change in tariff position, nevertheless confer the character of "products originating" under certain conditions; in the present case the value of fabrics must not however exceed 50% of the value of the finished product. This provision will apply up to 31 December 1968, when the rate will be reduced to 47.5%.

Hides and skins will appear in Annex II, but margarine will not be on this list.

Still in connection with the "origin" decision, the Association Council approved certain drafting amendments to be made to Decision 5/66 and decided to carry forward to 31 December 1966 the date of validity of issue for old origin certificates.

Finally, the Council delegated to the Association Committee the power to make a decision modifying the regulations in force concerning the award of AY 1 certificates when they apply to goods exported by post, in order to remedy the practical difficulties encountered.

The Council then considered the problem of markets for products originating in the AAMS from its two aspects: the increase in consumption of Associated States' products was examined by a mixed group of experts to which the Association Committee had assigned their terms of reference on 22 April 1966; and the mutual taking into consideration of the interests of the Contracting Parties to the Yaoundé Convention. The AAMS presented the second aspect of the matter to the Council by a communication dated 28 October urging the Association institutions, should the World Cocoa Conference fail or be adjourned, to seek suitable measures for the EEC to take in order to increase export earnings from cocoa. The Community noted this suggestion, at the same time observing that it appeared premature to take steps at the moment and reaffirming its intention to observe scrupulously the provisions of Protocol No. 4 to the Yaoundé Convention.

Finally, the problem of multilateral negotiations in GATT was raised by the Associated States, asking for confirmation that if the Community envisaged modifying its list of offers as known to them and already the subject of two consultations, a further consultation would first be held. The Community confirmed this intention and mentioned the possibility of reverting to a flexible procedure which would avoid hampering the progress of negotiations.

SCHOLARSHIPS, TRAINING PERIODS AND SEMINARS

Scholarships

60. The work of selection of candidates submitted to the Commission by the responsible authorities of Associated Overseas States, countries and territories is sufficiently advanced to permit the allocation of a first tranche of 1 664 scholarships for the academic year 1966-1967 (including 1 009 renewals) on 10 October 1966.

The holders have been distributed as follows:

- a) Training establishments in the Member States : 1 053
- b) Training establishments in the Associated States : 569
- c) Training establishments in non-member countries : 42

In addition, almost 600 applications for training scholarships by correspondence are currently being sifted and their distribution is under consideration.

Seminars

61. Five seminars took place in October 1966 in Brussels; there were 166 participants, of whom 36 were English-speaking.

VI. Institutions and organs

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament met in plenary session from 17. of 21 October 1966.

Opening the session, the President, M. Alain Poher, gave a funeral oration in memory of M. Paul Reynaud, "a great European and a great French parliamentarian, whom we were proud to have among us". M. Poher gave an account of M. Reynaud's career, emphasizing the part he had played in the building of Europe, which had lost in him one of its greatest champions. The President of the Parliament also said a few words in memory of M. le Hodey, a former member of the European Parliament whose death had been mentioned at the joint meeting.

The Parliament elected M. van der Goes van Naters as Vice-President in succession to M. Kapteyn.

A parliamentary delegation from Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles also attended the session.

Two important debates were held at this session: on scientific and technological research in the Community, and on the Ninth General Report on the activities of the Community. The Parliament debated many other subjects and passed resolutions on agriculture, capital movements, petroleum and natural gas, freedom of establishment in various sectors, budgetary matters, and institutional developments in the Community. ⁽¹⁾

Debate and resolutions on technological progress and scientific research and on common scientific policy

After discussing the activities of Euratom and passing a resolution on the subject, the Parliament held a debate on technological progress, scientific research and common scientific policy.

Two reports were presented on behalf of the Committee on Research and Cultural Affairs and debated together : one by M. Oele on technological progress and scientific research in the European Community, and the other by M. Schuijt on the proposed resolution relating to a common scientific policy.

M. Oele (Netherlands, Socialist) said that at the present time the United States was doing nearly twice as much as the Community where research was concerned, and that the proportion of gross national product which the Member States devoted to research varied greatly — from 0.4% to 2%. These considerable differences were disturbing. It was therefore necessary that scientific research should be co-ordinated at Community level. Research was of vital importance for the social and economic progress of the Community. At the present stage of its economic development, the Community was at the beginning of a transition period which would prove extremely important because of the advance of knowledge in the field of applied research.

⁽¹⁾ See the relevant chapters.

In addition, it was clear that the Community countries and even the Community itself were not sufficiently large to be able to set the pace in technical matters: it was an illusion to think that the Six, even with the addition of Great Britain or the seven EFTA countries, could pursue a completely independent policy. For this reason, the question of the exchange of knowledge was one that merited the full attention of the Community. In this connection, M. Oele recalled that the President of the United States had recently suggested an exchange of scientific and technological knowledge.

Turning to the policy that should be pursued with regard to scientific research, the speaker recalled what was being done by the big industrial countries — particularly the USSR — in, for example, the field of space research or the desalination of sea water. Some of this research often served military purposes, but its influence was also felt in civil life, so that it led to scientific and economic progress which affected growth and competitive capacity.

Europe would be letting a historic opportunity slip if it did not arrange for close co-operation on scientific matters, particularly by more thoroughgoing exchanges of scientific information, by sharing the cost of research and by pooling or co-ordinating the work done and the experience gained.

It was essential that something should be done to develop a Community scientific policy. Europe would have to set up at least one institute similar to those in the United States — in Boston and Los Angeles, for example — to perfect research methods. Research must also be undertaken, M. Oele said, in the natural and human sciences, and it must be done in a European context and not in order to further nationalistic aims. This was a wide field for study, and might perhaps help to revive the idea of a European university. Public opinion must be made aware of the important political decisions involved. The Committee on Research and Cultural Affairs therefore hoped that a report on scientific policy would be drawn up by the Community as a basis for constructive discussion.

The speaker concluded by stressing that this was a challenge that democracy must accept if it were to survive. The European countries must endeavour to make progress in scientific research, without which Europe could not hope to play a major part in world affairs.

M. Schuijt, (Netherlands, Christian Democrat) referred to the resolution proposed by M. Gaetano Martino (12 May 1966) suggesting that all research should be entrusted to Euratom and that Great Britain should join the European Atomic Energy Community immediately; the resolution also called for the creation of a European advisory committee composed of scientists from the six member countries. M. Schuijt said it would not be wise to invite Great Britain to join only one Community; its membership must be total, that is, Great Britain must become a member of the three Communities. Furthermore, he added, a technical agreement between the United Kingdom and Euratom already existed. The idea of setting up an advisory committee was worth pursuing, but as research methods were becoming increasingly industrialized it would also be necessary to consult specialists in the organization of research. The rapporteur also hoped that a European symposium would be arranged in order to press forward the establishment of a European scientific policy.

The next speaker was M. de Groote, a member of the Euratom Commission. He discussed mainly the draft resolution submitted by M. Gaetano Martino : in view of the importance of the problems referred to, the Euratom Commission had prepared a declaration to be made to the Parliament, on scientific and technological research policy in the Six. M. de Groote began by reading this declaration :

In the nuclear field, Euratom was concerned with the widest problems of pure and applied research. Euratom had realized that the Community's obligations in this matter went beyond a mere concern to restore an acceptable balance with what was being done in the way of scientific and technical research in other parts of the world.

He was firmly convinced that at the present time no Community, of any kind, could be complete, either at the intellectual level or as regards the material interests it was designed to safeguard, unless that Community devoted a relatively large proportion of its resources to research.

Europe did possess great inventive and creative potential, and it would be unjust to regard the fact of its lagging behind as a sign that the sources had dried up. The progress made by others could not justify abstaining from certain branches of activity which had already reached a very advanced stage abroad. For this reason, Euratom was prepared to make its most notable achievements available to the whole European Community. There were openings for joint action in addition to that of the Member States. With regard to pure and applied research of a general nature, Euratom thought that action at Community level was desirable, feasible and rich in promise. As for the third branch of research — industrial research — Euratom did not think it could define the aims of a Community scientific policy in this field better than by paraphrasing Article 1 of its Treaty: "It should be the aim of the Community to create the conditions necessary for the development of industrial research".

M. de Groote added some comments of his own to the Euratom declaration.

Pending the merger of the Executives, Euratom would formulate proposals which it thought would be of benefit to the whole Community in this field.

The Member States' will to establish a scientific and technological policy called for more than broad interpretations of Treaty provisions.

Euratom was convinced that it was impossible to make one body responsible for devising a common research policy and another body responsible for carrying it out. The planning and execution of research policies and programmes must remain in the same hands.

Lastly, Euratom did not think it was a good thing to create a systematic link between economic considerations and scientific research. It was not at all desirable, by linking economics and research, to add to the normal risks of any research policy the risks that were inevitably bound up with an economic policy, which often had to be modified with changing circumstances. It was difficult to see how bodies responsible for managing the economy could guide the pure sciences and tell them what aims to pursue.

In his closing remarks, M. de Groote gave some indication of the form a precise European research programme might take. Three fields had often been mentioned as lending themselves to co-operation: space research, aeronautics and computers. M. de Groote did not question these assertions but thought it would be idealistic to hope to find complete solutions to all the problems. To begin with, measures must be devised which would be immediately practicable in the Community. In particular, the speaker thought that, where research of general interest was concerned, the Community's work should concentrate on the following subjects: air pollution; supplies of fresh water in the long term; prevention of corrosion of metals and other materials, and the durability of road surfaces.

M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, then gave the views of the EEC Commission. (1)

(1) See editorial to this Bulletin.

The political groups in the Parliament expressed their opinions; they all fully endorsed the objectives put forward in the debate.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Schuijt said that in Europe defensive and negative ideas were more persistent than creative ideas; one of the factors that made the development of scientific research difficult was the novel character of the later. Civilized man had always been ready to spend money on invention for defence purposes. But where independent research was concerned, the position was different; the public funds allocated to institutes whose task was to make the present world a better place to live in were limited, to say the least.

In conclusion, the speaker stressed the moderate tone of M. Oele's report, which should surely receive unanimous approval.

Speaking for the Socialist group, M. Oele recalled that last summer it had been proposed that Euratom's sphere of competence should be extended. But how were Euratom's terms of reference to be widened without amending the Treaty? The experience gained by Euratom had no doubt proved fruitful, but only up to a point. The social consequences of technological research must also be considered. For this reason, the EEC would have to share in the framing of scientific policy. It could profit from Euratom's experience. The speaker thought that it was high time the United Kingdom joined the Community. It would be much easier to solve the Community's research problems if Great Britain were a member.

M. Oele concluded by submitting an amendment which he hoped would be made to the resolution proposed in M. Schuijt's report.

On behalf of the Liberal and allied group M. Berthoin said that they supported the Parliamentary Committee on the proposed resolution.

"Community Europe has considerable leeway to make up in scientific matters, failing which it will be colonized in its turn by the great technological powers". This being so, the speaker considered, Euratom should remain a great centre of inspiration and hope in these efforts towards Community-based research.

Political resolve was more than ever necessary: it was the key to the whole problem, for the rest was never anything more than the implementation of this resolve. The speaker concluded by a warning and an appeal, on behalf of his group, to the national Governments.

M. Laurin replaced M. Terrenoire, who was unable to be present, as spokesman for the *Union Démocratique Européenne* (UDE). He pointed to the danger which Europe was incurring by lagging behind in science. The "gradual satellization of Europe" in the technological and scientific fields had serious economic and political consequences. There was a risk, he said, that it would make Europe the 51st star in the United States flag.

In 1963 the European effort, including Great Britain's, was as one to four compared with that of the United States.

Speaking of computers, M. Laurin said that their use was spreading to all industries in the United States and would further increase an already enormous potential. They were making all manner of calculation possible and this was the secret of America's unheard-of expansion. Of 35 000 computers in service in the world, 30 000 were in the United States.

It was therefore to be feared that European industry would gradually be dominated and colonized by American industry. However, resistance was not entirely ruled

out. They had only to note the progress which the Japanese — whose products were now invading the United States market — had made in miniaturization. Nevertheless, by comparison Europe still lagged behind. The effort to be made must be threefold: at national, intra-European and Community level.

As the experience acquired by Euratom was of the very first order, M. Martino's suggestion of setting up an advisory committee of scientists should be adopted. But industrial specialists should now sit alongside the scientists.

M. Laudrin suggested establishing a Community information bureau which would keep up-to-date records of scientific research. He concluded that in view of the disquieting situation there was no time to be over-particular in the choice of means and lines of action.

M. Merten, speaking for the Socialist group, said that the medium-term economic programme highlighted the fact that the future of industry and its capacity to compete depended on research and technological development. M. Merten also stressed the need for a political will, which was vital in the struggle against the temptation to take refuge in national self-sufficiency now evident in all fields and particularly in scientific research. The Rome Treaty was, moreover, an inadequate basis for joint activity in these fields. Only by a broad interpretation could the Treaties furnish the basis of common political action, but the Council of Ministers lacked the resolve which was the *sine qua non* in this fields. M. Merten said that his group fully supported the proposed resolution.

Speaking for the Research and Cultural Affairs Committee, M. Catroux noted the unanimity emerging in the Parliament to give research and technology their place in the building of Europe. He emphasized that the difference between the United States and Europe was not only economic but political. An industrial policy in Europe had still to be defined. The industrial market was not yet established, and research could not be co-ordinated until they had defined and adopted a common industrial policy.

The medium-term programme must harness the efforts of industry, government bodies and the universities. Euratom had formed teams and put in hand work which must not cease just because the Executives were to be merged. The task was so great that there was more than enough room for all. M. Catroux concluded by saying that the peoples of Europe must become alive to the importance of scientific and technological research for their future.

The Parliament then adopted two resolutions. ⁽¹⁾ These will not have any immediate consequences, since the Parliament was not called upon to give opinions on proposals from the Executives, but they show the very great importance it attaches to this matter, on which it had on its own initiative held this debate.

Debate on institutional developments in the European Communities

On the basis of a report by M. Illerhaus (Germany, Christian Democrat), rapporteur for the Political Committee, the Parliament discussed its attitude to institutional developments in the Communities.

(1) See Annex to this Bulletin.

M. Illerhaus pointed out that the number of discussions on the Community's constitution was proof that this did not meet all needs. One of its defects was that the Parliament did not have wide enough powers and consequently could not fulfil its proper role. Furthermore, there was no real separation of powers. The rapporteur mentioned M. Furler's report of three years before, which set out the immediate and long-term requirements for strengthening the Parliament's powers, and said that these demands should be maintained and given an airing even if the time did not always seem opportune. M. Illerhaus gave point to his remark by recalling that it was legitimate to think that the time was not ripe when Robert Schuman proposed the coal and steel pool or when the Rome Treaties were signed. However, events had given the lie to this opinion.

M. Jozeau-Marigné expressed the Legal Committee's agreement with the draft resolution although he made reservations concerning the vagueness of certain terms in the draft, which were susceptible of differing interpretations. Although it encouraged the Commission to present itself often before the Parliament, the latter's real desire could not be to limit the Commission's power of initiative, which was guaranteed by the Treaty, but rather to do its best to help the Commission advance while exercising effective control over it.

For the Christian Democratic Group, M. Furler said that despite the Treaty provisions the supervisory role of the Parliament was more effective than it seemed. However, if the latter had the right to be consulted, this right should have its counterpart in an obligation on the Council to keep the Parliament informed and this obligation should be established. As the Council's decisions in practice became Community law, it could be said that the legislative power was in the hands of the Council. M. Furler protested at the anomaly of such a situation, in which the Parliament did not pronounce on the law which governed the peoples it represented. The independence of the Commission and the strengthening of the Parliament could go hand in hand. Any decline in the Commission's importance would represent a loss of European substance. In conclusion M. Furler hoped that members of the Council would appear more often before the Parliament.

For the Socialist Group, M. Van der Goes van Naters approved the conclusions of M. Illerhaus' report. Should recourse be had to national control for such time as supranational control has not been achieved? The Socialist speaker did not think so. He added that the Executive Commission should reconsider its tactics and not give way to fatalism before the dangers of the Council encroaching on its rights, and stressed the need for close collaboration between the Parliament and the Commission.

Speaking for the Liberal Group, M. Berkover gave a warning against a certain pessimism which was belied by the functioning and progress of the Community.

M. Vendroux for the UDE pointed to a contrast which he thought existed between a certain revisionist attitude to the Treaties contained in the report and the prudence and hesitancy of the rapporteur's conclusions.

Although the UDE would in no way be alarmed at an increase in the Parliament's authority and effectiveness, he thought that certain views expressed in the report were nevertheless over-ambitious.

M. Vendroux agreed with the principle that the Community's institutional system should be considered as a whole and that any change in one institution necessarily affected the whole Community structure. To his mind, the resolution would tend to make a political executive of the Commission, whereas the Rome Treaty only

vested certain powers of decision in the Council and the Commission working in co-operation; and it would tend to enlarge the Parliament's role. The consequence would be a profound modification of the structure of the Community.

M. Vendroux further pointed out that each national Parliament had power to disclaim the action of its Ministers on the European plane as a sign of disapproval, but this had never happened. In conclusion he expressed his confidence and optimism with regard to the continued operation of the institutions on the present lines.

The following speaker, M. Hallstein, President of the Commission, said that, in view of the excellence of the speeches heard, he would refrain from making the long statement he had contemplated. He agreed with M. Illerhaus and hoped that the Parliament would become more topical in its approach, would act on the basis of the factual situation and would endeavour to improve even further its relations with the Commission as illustrated by the report under discussion.

After a few words from M. Illerhaus a resolution was passed on the position of the European Parliament with regard to recent institutional developments in the European Communities. In this resolution the Parliament expressed its disquiet at seeing the Communities develop without any strengthening of the democratic constitutional principles recognized in the six countries ⁽¹⁾.

Resolutions adopted

At this session the Parliament passed several resolutions:

Activities of the EEC

Resolution on the Ninth General Report of the EEC Commission on the activities of the Community (see Ch. II and annex to this Bulletin).

Scientific research

Resolution on technological progress and scientific research in the European Community (see above and annex to this Bulletin).

Resolution on a European scientific policy (see above and annex to this Bulletin).

Institutional questions

Resolution on the position of the European Parliament with respect to recent institutional developments in the European Communities (see above and annex to this Bulletin).

Approximation of legislation (agricultural policy)

Resolution expressing the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposals to the Council concerning:

- a) A decision to set up a committee on foodstuffs;
- b) A directive amending the Council Directive of 5 November 1963 on harmonization of Member States' legislation concerning permitted preserving agents in food for human consumption;

⁽¹⁾ This resolution is given in the annex to the present Bulletin.

c) A directive amending the Council Directive on the approximation of Member States' regulations on permitted colouring matters in foodstuffs for human consumption (see Ch. III, sec. 30).

Imports from certain associated States

Resolution expressing the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation amending Council Regulation No. 121/64/CEE as regards the system applicable to rice imports from Madagascar and Surinam.

Freedom of establishment

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive to abolish restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in banks and other financial establishments (see annex to this Bulletin).

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive on freedom for farmers who are nationals of one Member State and established in another Member State to join co-operatives.

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal concerning a directive on freedom for farmers who are nationals of a Member State and established in another Member State to have access to credit facilities (see annex to this Bulletin).

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council concerning a directive on the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in the following occupations :

- i) Certain transport auxiliaries and travel agents (ISIC Group 718);
- ii) Forwarding agents (ISIC Group 720);
- iii) Customs agents (ISIC Group 839).

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council concerning a directive on transitional measures affecting self-employment in the following occupations :

- i) Certain transport auxiliaries and travel agents (ISIC Group 718);
- ii) Forwarding agents (ISIC Group 720);
- iii) Customs agents (ISIC Group 839).

Capital movements.

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council concerning a directive for the supply to the Commission of statistical data on capital movements to and from non-member countries and the Commission recommendation concerning consultations within the Community on national policies with respect to movements of capital from non-member countries (see Ch. III, sec. 15 and annex to this Bulletin).

Energy policy

Resolution on the Community's petroleum and natural gas policy (see Ch. III, sec. 16 and annex to this Bulletin).

Budget matters

Resolution on the accounts and balance-sheets of the budgetary operations of EEC and Euratom for 1964 and on the report of the Audit Board on the 1964 accounts.

Resolution on the accounts of the European Parliament at 31 December 1964.

Resolution on the opinion requested by the EEC and Euratom Councils concerning the Parliament's portion of the preliminary draft budgets of EEC and Euratom for 1967.

Resolution on supplementary estimates of receipts and expenditure of the European Parliament for 1966.

THE COUNCIL

194th session

The Council held its 194th session on 19 and 20 October 1966, under the chairmanship of M. Posthumus, State Secretary for Transport and Public Works in the Netherlands.

At this session the Council adopted a resolution inviting the Commission to propose as soon as possible measures concerning road and inland water transport capacity and access to the transport profession (See Ch. III, sec. 35).

195th session

The Council held its 195th session on 24 and 25 October 1966, under the chairmanship of M. Biesheuvel, Netherlands Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Council approved a number of implementing regulations for the establishment of the common market in olive oil (See Ch. I). It decided to resume study of the problem of prices in this sector for the marketing year 1966/1967 at the following session on 26 and 27 October 1966. Agreement was reached on the problem of the implications for the Community market of the arrangements governing oil from Greece.

The Council also adopted in the Community languages regulations:

- a) On complementary arrangements for the common market organization in the fruit and vegetables sector;
- b) On the financing of domestic market support for rice;
- c) Establishing a complementary list of basic products for the calculation of refunds on exports to non-member countries;
- d) Concerning the levies applicable to mixed cereals, rice and broken;

- e) On the application of quality standards to fruit and vegetables marketed in the Community;
- f) Adapting the method of ascertaining beef and veal prices in an importing Member State,

Directives amending the Council directives of 26 June 1964 concerning:

- a) Health inspection in intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs;
- b) Health requirements for intra-Community trade in fresh meat, and the decision authorizing the Netherlands to sell Cheddar cheese which has been the subject of support measures at a price below the minimum price fixed by Regulation No. 55/65/CEE.

It also approved regulations concerning:

- i) Glucose and lactose;
- ii) The granting of a production subsidy for maize groats and meal used in brewing;
- iii) Common threshold prices for rice in the non-producer Member States for the period 1 December 1966 to 31 August 1967;
- iv) The increase in the levies on certain beef and veal imports from non-member countries.

196th session

The Council held its 196th session on 26 and 27 October 1966. M. Luns, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, presiding.

At this session the Council dealt in particular with the following matters:

Agricultural questions: The Council agreed in the Community languages the regulations approved at the previous session with a view to establishing a single market in olive oil (See Ch. I).

EEG-Greece association: After studying the comments of the Greek Government (consultation of 24 October 1966) the Council approved the regulations governing trade between EEC and Greece.

Relations with Austria: The Council studied in detail certain problems arising in the negotiations between the Community and Austria (See Ch. IV, sec. 46).

GATT: The Council examined the progress of the trade negotiations in GATT and made certain arrangements for studies within the Community (See Ch. IV, sec. 43).

Trading arrangements for certain goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty: The Council agreed in the Community languages the regulation establishing a system of trade for certain goods manufactured from agricultural products. It also took a decision on common financial responsibility regarding the agricultural raw materials incorporated in these goods (See Ch. III, sec. 1).

Budgets: The Council drew up the draft operational budget of EEC for the financial year 1967 (See this Chapter "Administrative affairs").

Israel: In the framework of the trade agreement between the Community and Israel:

a) The Council adopted a decision temporarily suspending the CCT duties applicable to sliced grape fruit (See Ch. IV, sec. 49).

b) The representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in the Council, adopted a decision on the accelerated alignment of the CCT duties on sliced grape fruit.

Iran: The Council agreed to the EEC-Iran agreement being extended for one year beginning 1 December 1966 (See Ch. IV, sec. 50).

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Judgments

Case 6 / 66 (an official of the Commission v. EEC Commission)

As the plaintiff has withdrawn his suit the Court struck this case out on 29 June 1966 (1).

Case 38 / 65 (EEC Commission v. the French Republic)

On 22 June 1965 the Commission, acting under Article 169 of the Treaty, instituted proceedings before the Court of Justice for an alleged infringement by the French Republic of Articles 12 and 14 of the Treaty, in that after the entry into force of the Treaty France had imposed on imports of "Diofan" into France from Germany higher duties than those which were in effect on 1 January 1957 and 1 January 1958.

In view of new factors presented by the French Government in its counter-memorial, the Commission decided not to continue the proceeding and informed the Court of Justice of its intention to withdraw. The case was struck out on 5 October 1966 (2).

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 57th plenary session in Brussels on 26 and 27 October 1966, under the chairmanship of M. Major.

The Committee rendered formal opinions on the following proposals:

1. Draft medium-term economic programme (see Ch. III, sec. 14).

This opinion was adopted unanimously with two abstentions.

The Council had referred the draft to the Committee on 23 May 1966.

2. Proposals for Council directives on the harmonization of legislation concerning (See Ch. III, sec. 8):

i) direction indicators for motor vehicles;

ii) the suppression of radio interference from motor vehicles;

(1) See official gazette No. 122, 7 July 1966.

(2) Ibid., No. 208, 15 November 1966.

iii) braking systems for certain categories of motor vehicles.

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred these proposals to the Committee on 1 and 23 March 1966.

3. Proposal for a Council directive to remove restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in banks and other financial establishments (see Ch. III, sec. 10).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 1 March 1966.

4. Draft Commission recommendation on maternal welfare (see Ch. III, sec. 40).

This opinion was adopted by 51 votes to 25, with 6 abstentions.

The Commission had referred the draft to the Committee on 19 January 1966.

THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 87th session on 27 and 28 October 1966 with M. van Lennep in the chair. Continuing its periodical examination of the monetary and financial situation of the member countries, the Committee studied the situation in the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, on which it sent a report to the Council and the Commission. The Committee further discussed international monetary problems and certain questions concerning capital movements.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Budget

During its session of 26/27 October 1966, the Council established the draft budget of the European Economic Community for the 1967 financial year; it amounts to 611 681 309 u.a., the expenditure authorized for each of the institutions being as follows:

European Parliament	(EEC share)	2 681 300 u.a.
Council	(EEC share)	2 857 153 u.a.
Court of Justice	(EEC share)	557 290 u.a.
EEC Commission		605 585 566 u.a.
	Total	611 681 309 u.a.

With regard to the Commission section of the budget, it should be noted that the Council decision takes into account proposals for extra staff and estimates contained in preliminary draft supplementary budgets Nos. 2 and 3 submitted by the Commission for the 1966 financial year.

The estimates, totalling 605 585 566 u.a., consist of:

48 375 960 u.a. for administrative expenditure

19 817 606 u.a. for European Social Fund expenditure

537 392 000 u.a. for financing the common agricultural policy for the accounting periods 1964/1965 and 1965/1966.

As regards staff, the Council decided to create:

80 posts in category A

20 posts in category LA

8 posts in category B

70 posts in category C

8 posts in category D.

Of these posts, 60 A, 8 B and 60 C posts were created at the request of the Commission under preliminary draft supplementary budget No. 3 for 1966 to meet special needs arising from the establishment of the common agricultural policy.

In the EEC and Euratom branches of the common services, the Councils decided to create the following posts:

Legal Service: 1 A/4 and 2 LA/4, 1 A/7 and 1 LA/5 being abolished;

Statistical Office: 1 A/3, 2 A/5, 2 A/7, 3 B/3, 3 B/5 and 4 C/3;

Information Service: 1 A/3.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, the draft budget was referred to the European Parliament.

The appreciable reduction in the posts requested by the Commission to meet the increasing volume of work caused keen disappointment in the Commission, which expressed reservations as to the possibility of discharging all its tasks.

Staff movements

M. Louis Van Agtmaal, Principal Administrator in the Directorate-General for Agriculture, has been appointed head of the poultry products division in the organizations of markets and livestock products Directorate of the Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M. Alberto Emma, Principal Administrator in the Directorate-General for Agriculture, has been appointed head of the European matters division in the general affairs Directorate of the Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M. Mario Materazzi has been appointed head of the cattle and meat division in the organizations of markets in livestock products Directorate of the Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M. Claude Jacquemart has been appointed head of the customs legislation division in the customs Directorate of the Directorate-General for the Internal Market.

VII. The European Investment Bank

Loan contracts

Greece

On 12 October 1966, the European Investment Bank concluded with the Société Hellénique des Ciments a loan of US \$1 500 000 for the financing of the construction of cement works in Greece, near Patras.

In an initial stage, the works will produce 300 000 tons of cement per year, or approximately 10% of present Greek requirements. It will be erected at Drepanon, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Corinth, at a very favourable site in the immediate vicinity of communication systems, in particular of the new Corinth-Patras motorway, the financing of which was ensured with the aid of the Bank.

This decentralization which will shift cement production towards the consumer centres in Western Greece, means that high transport costs can be avoided. The Drepanon cement works at the same time forms a new development factor for the Patras region.

The growth of Greek domestic demand for cement has been particularly high in recent years, in the course of which sales have doubled from 1960 (1 580 000 t) to 1965 (3 200 000 t). In 1970, the production capacity of the Greek cement works will reach 5 940 000 tons thus making it possible to meet domestic demand, which should then exceed 5 000 000 tons. By that date, the consumption in Western Greece—which amounts to 15% of the market—will alone represent over 700 000 tons thus ensuring the new cement works of an adequate outlet.

The Société Hellénique des Ciments is a subsidiary of the Greek S.A. des Ciments Titan, which has already received a loan from the Bank for the enlargement and modernization of its plant at Eleusis, and the American Cement International Corporation, which hold respectively 55 and 45% of the capital.

Fixed investments amount to the equivalent of approximately US \$7 800 000. The Bank is contributing to the financing of the project by a loan equivalent to US \$1 500 000, which benefits from the guarantee of the National Bank of Greece.

The guarantee contract was signed by Mr. Constantin Papacharalampous, Manager of the National Bank of Greece.

Federal Republic of Germany

On 18 October 1966, the European Investment Bank concluded with the German company Para-Gummiwerke Arthur Brügger GmbH, Wuppertal, a loan contract for the equivalent of DM 6 million for the construction at Helmstedt (Federal Republic of Germany), near the border of the Eastern Zone, of a rubber factory producing plates, moulded articles and sections.

The new factory will replace an older establishment located at Wuppertal in the Ruhr district, of which a great deal of the equipment will be transferred to the Helmstedt works.

In 1970, production is to reach 8 000 tons, compared to 3 000 tons in 1965 at Wuppertal. The production increase will relate mainly to moulded articles, sections and articles in foam rubber, demand for which has been developing steadily in recent years in the European Economic Community and in the Federal Republic of Germany, with every prospect of good outlets for production.

The factory will contribute to the development and industrial reconversion of a part of the area bordering on the Eastern Zone. Indeed, the Brunswick collieries (Braunschweigische Kohlen-Bergwerke) are being obliged by the market situation to close down certain of their low-temperature carbonization plants and to dismiss some 500 workers. The project financed by the Bank will create 400 new jobs, and will thus be able to absorb a large number of the workers laid off by the collieries.

The promoter of the project is the Para-Gummiwerke Arthur Brügger GmbH, Wuppertal, the capital of which is held by the Braunschweigische Kohlen-Bergwerke, Helmstedt, and the Saar-Gummiwerk GmbH, Büschfeld (Saar).

The Bank's loan (DM 6 million = 1.5 million units of account) will serve for the partial financing of the project's fixed investments, amounting to DM 22.5 million, towards which the High Authority of the ECSC has also granted a loan for an equivalent of DM 6 million.

The loan is covered by a joint and unconditional guarantee of the Braunschweigische Kohlen-Bergwerke and the Saar-Gummiwerk GmbH, as well as of the "Land" of Lower Saxony.

Miscellaneous

Ratification of the Treaty merging the Executives

On 25 October 1966, the Dutch Upper House approved the Treaty merging the Executives of the three Communities. M. Luns, the interim Foreign Minister (the government having resigned), said that instruments of ratification would not be deposited until the government had been replaced. In addition, M. Luns recalled his previous statements concerning the assurances requested by the Dutch Government with regard to the composition of the single Executive. The Treaty merging the Executives has now been approved by the Parliaments of all six Member States.

Fourth European Conference of Christian Trade Unions

The Fourth European Conference of Christian Trade Unions, convened by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, was held in Amsterdam on 6, 7 and 8 October 1966.

M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, who had been invited to take part in the debate, spoke on the trade union movement and European integration. He called for effective action by the trade unions to further the progress of democracy within the framework of the European Communities, and declared that it was the duty of the trade union movement to take what action it could to ensure that the Community machinery was reformed where necessary. The trade unions must organize themselves at the European level; above all they should clarify their conception of the type of Europe they would like to see being built and of the future European society.

On 8 October 1966, a delegation from the Executive Committee of the IFCTU, led by its President, M. A. Cool, met the Dutch Social Affairs Minister and current President of the EEC Council for social affairs, M. Veldkamp, in Amsterdam.

The talks concerned *inter alia* the need for a social policy in the EEC, the achievement of which must to a large extent depend on the democratization of the Community institutions.

18th Round Table on European problems

The 18th Round Table on European problems was held in Hamburg from 28 to 30 October 1966. The subject of discussion was the position of Germany in the Europe of today.

The speakers were: MM. Henig, de la Malène, Pedini, Schutz, Spinelli, Wehner, Lord Gladwyn, and MM. von Merkat, Uri, Brugmans, Pella, Hamon, Abelin and Baumel. They dealt with the economic revival of Germany and that country's reversion to democracy, the contrast between its economic strength and its relative lack of political power, the Oder-Neisse line and the Hallstein doctrine, the progress of European unification, and relations between Europe and the United States. The conference also stressed the need for close European co-operation in research and technology.

Visits to the Community

On 25 October 1966, H.E. El-Hadj Diori Hamani, the President of the Republic of Niger and President of the Joint Organization of the African and Malagasy States, was received by M. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, in the presence of M. Rochereau, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for overseas development. M. Hallstein gave a dinner in honour of his guests at the Chateau de Val-Duchesse, which was also attended by several Ministers of the Niger Government. This was followed by an exchange of views on the Organization's problems.

On 11 October, M. Hallstein gave a dinner at the Chateau de Val-Duchesse for M. Jens Otto Krag, the Danish Prime Minister. M. Krag was accompanied by M. Tyge Dahlgaard, the Minister for trade, industry and European integration questions, M. Eigil Jogensen, State Secretary in the Prime Minister's department and senior officials.

The dinner was also attended by M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, MM. Rey, von der Groeben and Schaus, members of the Commission, and several senior officials.

On 3 November 1966, M. Hallstein gave a dinner at the Chateau de Val-Duchesse to mark the occasion of the meeting — held this year in Brussels — of the Board of Governors of the Max Planck Institute in Hamburg which engages in research on international law and private law outside Germany.

MM. Rey and von der Groeben and senior officials from the EEC Commission were also present.

A discussion was held, at which one of the speakers was M. von der Groeben, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for the approximation of legislation.

Craft industries in the EEC

On 4 October 1966, M. von der Groeben, a member of the Commission, received official representatives of handicraft workers in the six EEC countries, together with a delegation representing the committee of the Union of Handicraft Workers in the EEC. The following craft associations in the Member States had sent their Presidents or Secretaries-General: the central association of German handicraft workers, the Belgian national committee of small and medium-sized enterprises, the liaison committee of French handicraft workers' association, the national confederation of crafts and trades, the permanent assembly of French chambers of trade, and the federation of handicraft workers in Luxembourg.

Various subjects were discussed, including the Commission's policy on industrial combination and competition, the establishment of the common value-added tax system, and the creation of farmers' associations. The handicraft workers' representatives expressed their hopes with regard to an active structure policy and the establishment of a department at the Commission to deal with questions concerning small and medium-sized forms, including craft enterprises.

ANNEX

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(October 1966)

Resolution on the Ninth General Report of the EEC Commission on the Activities of the Community

The European Parliament,

(...)

1. Notes with satisfaction that, in so far as it was threatening the further development of the Community during the period covered by the Report, the crisis has been overcome;

2. Is gratified on the whole, without approving them on all points, that the decisions taken by the Council in May and July 1966 have made it possible to reach definite agreement on the establishment of customs union, the common agricultural policy and important questions relating to the Kennedy round;

3. Stresses, however, that because of refusal to widen the powers of the European Parliament, of delay in effecting the merger and also because of continuing divergences of opinion on the Community's political objective and the application of the mandatory provisions of the Treaty (majority vote), the EEC is still labouring under severe handicaps and that only new and important advances, chiefly in the development of parliamentary democracy, can fully satisfy the Parliament;

4. Thanks to the EEC Commission for the tireless work it has done in a Community spirit during the period covered by the Report, and in principle approves its policy;

5. Expects of the EEC Commission that, with the backing of the Parliament, it will support, and itself take, action calculated :

a) to strengthen parliamentary democracy in the Community;

b) to develop the political aspects of the Community;

c) to pave the way for advancing — on the geographical and material planes — beyond partial integration;

6. Agrees with the Commission that the building and development of economic union must now take place rapidly and hopes that, with this in view, all the time-lags which the General Report has revealed in almost all fields of Community policy will be made good;

7. Refers to the desiderata of its Committees mentioned in the Report and urges the Commission to pursue the implementation of their proposals;

8. Calls in particular for balanced development of all sectors of economic policy and social policy;

9. Stresses that it is most urgent in the external economic field that the EEC should pursue a policy which, as laid down by the Treaty, should contribute to the harmonious development of world trade and to the economic expansion of the developing countries to an extent consonant with the Community's responsibility on the world political plane and with its economic power;

10. Is resolved to develop its own activities, to express its opinion on all great political problems and to exhaust all the possibilities offered to it in its capacity as representative of the peoples of the Community to serve with success the cause of Europe's unity, its democratic development and economic and social progress;

In all this it counts on the full support of the EEC Commission.

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposals to the Council for a directive to remove restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in a self-employed capacity in banks and other financial establishments

The European Parliament,

(...)

2. Considers that to be of real significance the proposed directive to remove restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in a self-employed capacity in banks and other financial establishments

should have been accompanied by proposals for the co-ordination of laws and regulations on access to and exercise of these activities;

3. Approves the proposed directive submitted by the Commission to the Council ⁽¹⁾ subject to this reservation.

(1) See official gazette No. 156, 23 September 1965.

Resolution embodying the opinion of the EEC Commission's proposals to the Council for a directive on the supply to the Commission of the statistical data concerning movements of capital to and from non-member countries and on the Commission recommendation to the Council for a decision on consultations in the Community on national policies with respect to movements of capital from non-member countries

The European Parliament,

(...)

1. Expresses its agreement with the proposals of the EEC Commission;

2. Considers, with the EEC Commission, that the statistical data at present available concerning capital movements to and from non-member countries do not make possible a well-informed judgment of the repercussions of certain categories of capital movement;

3. Is further of the opinion that the information which will be supplied to the EEC

Commission on the basis of the proposed directive will only partly fill this gap;

4. Therefore requests the EEC Commission not to confine itself to gathering the statistical data defined in the proposed directive but also to study the role of other factors which cannot be left out of account when appraising the effects of direct investments in the Community by non-member countries;

5. Considers it desirable that the Council should extend to the factors referred to in paragraph 4 the examination provided for in the above-mentioned recommendation.

(...)

Resolution on the Community's petroleum and natural gas policy

The European Parliament,

(...)

Having taken note of the first EEC Commission memorandum on a Community petroleum and natural gas policy,

1. Considers that this document contains elements which may well serve as a basis for a common policy on petroleum and natural gas;

2. Recalls the principles of common energy policy which it has laid down, i.e. to ensure security of supplies and the maintenance of favourable prices, the harmonious development of the process of substitution, long-term stability of supplies, free choice for the consumer and the unity of the Common Market;

3. Appreciates the efforts of the EEC Commission to ensure, by appropriate economic policy measures, that the Community is supplied with petroleum and natural gas at the most favourable prices;

4. Requests that the proposals for energy policy measures in the petroleum and natural gas field should take account of the factors which determine the state of the world market for these products and at the same time be guided by Community requirements.

5. Suggests that the possibilities should be studied of working out a plan for exploiting the petroleum and natural gas reserves in the Community and promoting co-operation between Community enterprises for the implementation of the principles recalled above;

6. Hopes that a careful examination will be made of developments in the different modes

of fuel transport and that the appropriate conclusions will be drawn as regards supply and stocking policy;

7. Considers that, in view of the role played by such groups as OPEC (Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries), the international companies and the European companies, it is essential to study how the merged European Executive could promote supply to the Community in such a way as to ensure its economic development;

8. Requests that the EEC Commission's proposals be amplified as soon as possible on the lines suggested in the Report and that all action connected with energy policy be guided by the Community's general energy policy;

9. Considers that Europe's energy supplies can only be ensured by a Community energy policy covering all sources of energy;

10. Noting with disquiet that energy policy measures in the Common Market reflect diverging tendencies, calls on the Council to demonstrate at long last its willingness to apply a European energy policy in which a petroleum and natural gas policy based on the principles stated above will have its full place;

(...)

Resolution on technological progress and scientific research in the European Community

The European Parliament,

(...)

1. Notes that the increase in the number and magnitude of the tasks to be accomplished in the field of scientific research and technical development, on the one hand, and the urgent need to ensure the continuous and harmonious progress of the Community's economy, on the other, necessitate general and permanent co-operation in the field of science and its applications;

2. Is of the opinion that scientific and technological progress is a *sine qua non* if the social and cultural welfare of the peoples of the Community is to be promoted and if the tasks which fall to the Community, where the developing countries are concerned, are to be carried out as efficiently as possible;

3. Considers it essential, in the light of the objectives referred to in (2) above, that the efforts made within the Community in the scientific and technological fields be increased to a level comparable with that of the great industrial powers, in order to ensure the Community's competitive capacity in the long term;

4. Regrets that the letter of the Treaties establishing the three Communities affords but little latitude for the realization of a far-reaching scientific policy;

5. Expects that in the future closer co-operation between the staffs of the Executives, which have still not been merged, will enable more use to be made, in the years to come, of the experience gained by the European

Atomic Energy Community and the European Coal and Steel Community in the field of scientific and technological research, while at the same time retaining the methods for the co-ordination and implementation of programmes whose effectiveness has been demonstrated;

6. Considers Community co-operation in the field of scientific and technological research as a factor essential for the success of the common economic policy envisaged by the first indicative medium-term programme;

7. Approves the general remarks concerning scientific and technological research which were made by the EEC Commission in its recent draft medium-term economic programme;

8. Shares the view of the EEC Executive that the development of scientific and technological research must be regarded as one of the three most urgent objectives of the Community for the next five years;

9. Hopes that, in spite of the inevitably complicated procedure for decision-making, the preparatory studies undertaken at various levels within the Community will ultimately result in practical co-operation;

10. Welcomes the creation of an inter-executive Working Party on scientific and technological research which will work out principles governing courses of policy pending the merger of the Executives;

11. Requests the Executives to make known their conception of the principles and instruments of a common scientific policy which would be such as to bring about an increase in the Community's scientific potential by means of close co-operation between the Member States and of a judicious balance between the natural and human sciences as well as between the private and public sectors;

12. Is convinced that the most effective form of co-operation must offer the possibility of carrying out Community projects and programmes which not only enable dupli-

cation of effort to be avoided but also provide a powerful impetus through the contacts they involve, and notes that Euratom can constitute the focal point required by the Community body which will be responsible for supervising these projects and co-ordinating these programmes;

13. Is of the opinion that the Community need not necessarily and in every case concentrate on the same sectors of research as the other great industrial countries;

14. Considers the Community an eminently suitable framework for co-operation in the field of applied research and preparatory work — and, at a later stage, for the execution of a Community policy — because it allows of the necessary political decisions to be integrated more closely than within the framework of wider-based international organizations;

15. Hopes that it will have the opportunity to hold constructive discussions on scientific policy, on the basis of a Community scientific report to be drawn up by the EEC Commission;

16. Regards such a report as the first step towards the establishment of a common scientific budget which will be one of the features of a common scientific policy whose legal and financial bases will have to be defined by the Treaty merging the three Communities;

17. Considers that democracy demands that the important options connected with Community co-operation and, at a later stage, with the Community policy on scientific and technological research, must be made widely known to the public and, in particular, that the European Parliament and the Information Service of the Communities should play an important part in this connection;

18. Instructs its President to transmit the present resolution, and the report to which it is appended, to the Euratom Commission, the ECSC High Authority, the EEC Commission, the Council of Ministers of Euratom, the special Council of Ministers of the ECSC and the EEC Council of Ministers.

Resolution on a European scientific policy

The European Parliament,

(...)

Considering that the development of science and its applications, and the present backwardness of the Member States in numerous fields of science and technology, make it necessary for the European Community to seek to strengthen co-operation between its Member States in matters of scientific and technological research and to co-ordinate their efforts, and thus to prepare the way for the pursuit of a common policy,

1. Hopes that the Communities will continue to carry out the specific tasks which have been assigned to them by the Treaties of Paris and Rome, both by putting the medium-term economic programmes into effect and — pending the merger of the Executives — by co-ordinating the Member States' research policies through the inter-executive Working Party on scientific and technological research;

2. Considers that advantage should be taken of the valuable experience gained by Euratom as regards research policy in its own particular field, and that for this purpose it is necessary to consider how far it will be possible to entrust the work of organizing the

implementation of the Member States' joint research programmes either to Euratom or to a special body which would be responsible, under the EEC Commission, for the supervision of such programmes;

3. Notes that in planning scientific policy it would be difficult to dispense with the experience and contribution of the United Kingdom;

4. Is of the opinion that, in order to press forward the establishment of a European scientific policy, it may be useful to arrange a European symposium through the competent bodies of the three Communities;

5. Considers it desirable that the Committee on Research and Cultural Affairs should be able to consult experts in order to form a better idea of the possibility of framing a European scientific policy;

6. Instructs its President to transmit the present resolution, and the report to which it is appended, to the Euratom Commission, the ECSC High Authority, the EEC Commission, the Council of Ministers of Euratom, the special Council of Ministers of the ECSC and the EEC Council of Ministers.

Resolution on the position of the European Parliament with respect to institutional developments in the European Communities

The European Parliament,

(...)

1. Notes that, following the recent developments in the Community, important powers are continuing to be transferred to the latter in accordance with the Treaty;

2. Regrets that this transfer is still taking place without any satisfactory parliamentary control over the exercise of these powers;

3. Stresses, with great concern, that it cannot be considered normal that the Communities should continue to develop without any strengthening of the principles recognized in the six countries of a constitutional democracy based on the rule of law;

4. Reaffirms the demands made in its resolution of 27 June 1963 with regard to its competence and powers, and urges the EEC Council and Commission to support as a matter of high priority the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Urges the EEC Commission to see that the European Parliament is consulted on all measures that are of political importance, regardless of the legal form taken by the proposed measures and of whether or not the Treaty or the basic regulation in question explicitly require that the Parliament be consulted;

6. Notes that, by virtue of the Treaty, the EEC Commission is obliged to ask that the European Parliament be consulted anew

whenever the Council has to take a decision on proposals which differ essentially in their content from those previously submitted to the European Parliament;

7. Decides that the following clause be regularly included in its resolutions when the latter amend the EEC Commission's proposals:

"The European Parliament,

Calls upon the EEC Commission to adopt the following proposed amendments in accordance with Article 149, second paragraph, of the Treaty".

8. Decides, in addition, to include the following clause in its resolution when the latter contain amendments to important proposals submitted by the EEC Commission:

"The European Parliament,

Calls upon its competent committee to note carefully whether or not the EEC Commission incorporates in its proposal the amendments proposed by the European Parliament and, where appropriate, to report to it on the subject."

9. Requests that, when its proposed amendments are not adopted by the Council, it should be suitably informed of the reasons for the Council's decision and, where appropriate, of the reasons for which the Commis-

sion submitted a draft that differed from the Parliament's proposals;

10. Recalls that the EEC Commission bears full political responsibility to the European Parliament for the attitude it adopts at sessions of the Council;

11. Requests the EEC Commission, in order that the responsibility of the various parties at Council negotiations may be clearly defined, to make full use of its position under Article 149, first paragraph, of the Treaty, to oppose solutions for which it cannot accept political responsibility and therefore to wait, if necessary, until the Council can amend its proposals unanimously;

12. Expects the EEC Commission, should the current situation make it necessary and justifiable for its proposals to be amended, to make the amendments itself and not leave it to the Committee of Permanent Representatives to work out new proposals;

13. Calls upon the national Parliaments to exert their influence to ensure that the democratic rights of the peoples of the six Member States are preserved and strengthened, by seeing that in the construction of the European Community's institutional framework the right of democratic intervention by the European Parliament is fully recognized;

14. Instructs its President and officers to take all necessary steps for giving effect to the present resolution.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Items concerning the activities of the European Economic Community published in the official gazette of the European Communities between 7 October and 16 November 1966

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- No 61 de M. Burgbacher à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Violations du principe de l'égalité de traitement, prévue par le traité de la CEE, dans la fourniture de gaz naturel hollandais (No. 61 by M. Burgbacher to the EEC Commission: Infringements of the principle of equal treatment laid down by the EEC Treaty in the supply of Dutch natural gas) No. 180, 7.10.66
- No 65 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Reprise des négociations avec Israël (No. 65 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Resumption of negotiations with Israel) No. 180, 7.10.66
- No 69 de M^{me} Strobel à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Réponse de la Commission de la CEE à l'offre du Conseil de l'AELE tendant à l'ouverture de négociations (No. 69 by M^{me} Strobel to the EEC Commission reply to the offer from the EFTA Council for the opening of negotiations) No. 180, 7.10.66
- No 72 de M. Edoardo Martino à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Harmonisation des dispositions législatives en matière douanière (No. 72 by M. Edoardo Martino to the EEC Commission: Harmonization of customs legislation) No. 180, 7.10.66
- No 73 de M. Metzger à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Reprise des négociations avec Israël (No. 73 by M. Metzger to the EEC Commission: Resumption of negotiations with Israel) No. 180, 7.10.66
- No 77 de M. Apel à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Réponse aux questions écrites (No. 77 by M. Apel to the EEC Commission: Reply to written questions) No. 180, 7.10.66
- No 75 de M^{lle} Lulling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Difficultés administratives à l'importation en République fédérale d'Allemagne de petits envois en provenance des Etats membres (No. 75 by M^{lle} Lulling to the EEC Commission: Administrative difficulties in importing small consignments from Member States into the Federal German Republic) No. 186, 19.10.66
- No 79 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Article 119 du traité de Rome et sécurité sociale (règlement no 3) (No. 79 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission: Article 119 of the Rome Treaty and social security (Regulation No. 3) No. 186, 19.10.66
- No 80 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Création de l'Organisation des Nations unies pour le développement industriel (No. 80 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission: Establishment of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development) No. 186, 19.10.66
- No 82 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Egalité des salaires masculins et féminins (enquête faite en France) (No. 82 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission: Equal pay for men and women workers (Inquiry in France) No. 186, 19.10.66
- No 83 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Application sur le plan franco-belge de l'article 10 de la convention multilatérale dite du traité de Bruxelles et des dispositions de l'article 20 du règlement no 3 (No. 83 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission: Application between France and Belgium of Article 10 of the multilateral "Brussels Convention" and of the provisions of Article 20 of Regulation No. 3) No. 186, 19.10.66

No 85 de M. van der Goes van Naters à la Commission de la CEE.
Objet: Recherches géologiques et minières dans le parc de la Kagera
(Rwanda) [(No. 85 by M. van der Goes van Naters to the EEC
Commission: (Geological surveys and mineral prospecting in the Kagera
national park (Rwanda)]

No. 186, 19.10.66

Notices of open competitive examinations

Avis de concours général no PE/5/LA (deux traducteurs d'expression
italienne) [(Examination No. PE/5/LA (two translators of Italian
mother tongue)]

No. 180, 7.10.66

Avis de concours général no PE/6/LA (traducteur d'expression allemande)
[(Examination No. PE/6/LA (translator of German mother tongue)]

No. 180, 7.10.66

Avis de concours général no PE/7/LA (traducteurs d'expression française)
[(Examination No. PE/7/LA (translators of French mother tongue)]

No. 180, 7.10.66

Avis de concours général no PE/14/C (secrétaires sténodactylographes
de langue néerlandaise) [(Examination No. PE/14/C (shorthand-
typists of Dutch mother tongue)]

No. 180, 7.10.66

Avis de concours général no PE/15/C (dactylographes de langue néer-
landaise) [(Examination No. PE/15/C (typists of Dutch mother tongue)]

No. 180, 7.10.66

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement no 147/66/CEE de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1966, fixant
les coefficients forfaitaires applicables aux découpes de porcs abattus et
aux préparations et conserves à base de viande de porc, pour le calcul
des restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers pour la période du
1^{er} juillet 1965 au 30 juin 1966 (Commission Regulation
No. 147/66/CEE of 6 October 1966 fixing the standard coefficients
applicable to cuts of pork and pigmeat preparations and preserves for
the calculation of refunds on exports to non-member countries for the
period 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966)

No. 179, 7.10.66

Règlement no 148/66/CEE de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1966,
fixant des coefficients forfaitaires pour les produits transformés à base
de céréales, en vue du calcul des remboursements des restitutions à
l'exportation vers les pays tiers pour les campagnes 1964/65 et 1965/66
(Commission Regulation No. 148/66/CEE of 12 October 1966 fixing
the standard coefficients applicable to products manufactured from
cereals for the calculation of refunds on exports to non-member countries
for the marketing years 1964/65 and 1965/66)

No. 183, 13.10.66

Règlement no 149/66/CEE de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1966,
portant abrogation du règlement no 146/66/CEE, instituant une taxe
compensatoire à l'importation de raisins de table de plein air en
provenance de Bulgarie et de Hongrie (Commission Regulation
No. 149/66/CEE of 13 October 1966 rescinding Regulation
No. 146/66/CEE introducing a countervailing charge on imports of
table grapes grown in the open from Bulgaria and Hungary)

No. 184, 14.10.66

Règlement no 150/66/CEE de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1966,
portant fixation des modalités suivant lesquelles le projet de plan de
sondage doit être élaboré par chaque Etat membre et transmis à la
Commission (Commission Regulation No. 150/66/CEE of 20 October
1966 laying down procedures by which the draft plan for a sample survey
is to be drawn up by each Member State and transmitted to the
Commission)

No. 188, 21.10.66

- Règlement no 151/66/CEE de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1966, augmentant le montant supplémentaire pour les poulets et poules abattus et pour les moitiés ou quarts de poulets et poules (Commission Regulation No. 151/66/CEE of 20 October 1966 increasing the supplementary amount for slaughtered chickens and hens and for halves or quarters of the same) No. 188, 21.10.66
- Règlement no 152/66/CEE de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1966, fixant le montant des prélèvements intracommunautaires pour les œufs à couver de volailles (Commission Regulation No. 152/66/CEE of 25 October 1966 fixing the amount of intra-Community levies on poultry eggs for hatching) No. 191, 26.10.66
- Règlement no 153/66/CEE de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1966, portant fixation des prix de référence valables pour les mandarines, clémentines, satsumas et wilkings (Commission Regulation No. 153/66/CEE of 25 October 1966 fixing reference prices for mandarins, clementines, satsumas and wilkings) No. 191, 26.10.66
- Règlement no 154/66/CEE de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1966, relatif à la fixation du montant supplémentaire pour les importations de produits avicoles en provenance des pays tiers et abrogeant le règlement no 109 (Commission Regulation No. 154/66/CEE of 25 October 1966 fixing the supplementary amount for imports of poultry products from non-member countries and rescinding Regulation No. 109) No. 191, 26.10.66
- Règlement no 155/66/CEE du Conseil, du 25 octobre 1966, relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention sur le marché intérieur dans le secteur du riz (Council Regulation No. 155/66/CEE of 25 October 1966 on the financing of support measures in the domestic rice market) No. 192, 27.10.66
- Règlement no 156/66/CEE du Conseil, du 25 octobre 1966, relatif aux prélèvements applicables aux mélanges de céréales, de riz et de brisures de riz (Council Regulation No. 156/66/CEE of 25 October 1966 on levies applicable to mixed cereals, rice and brokens) No. 192, 27.10.66
- Règlement no 157/66/CEE du Conseil, du 25 octobre 1966, établissant une liste complémentaire de produits de base pour le calcul du financement des restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers (Council Regulation No. 157/66/CEE of 25 October 1966 establishing a supplementary list of basic products for calculating the financing of refunds on exports to non-member countries) No. 192, 27.10.66
- Règlement no 158/66/CEE du Conseil, du 25 octobre 1966, concernant l'application des normes de qualité aux fruits et légumes commercialisés à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Council Regulation No. 158/66/CEE of 25 October 1966 on the application of quality standards to fruit and vegetables marketed in the Community) No. 192, 27.10.66
- Règlement no 159/66/CEE du Conseil, du 25 octobre 1966, portant dispositions complémentaires pour l'organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Council Regulation No. 159/66/CEE of 25 October 1966 containing supplementary provisions for the common organization of markets in fruit and vegetables) No. 192, 27.10.66
- Règlement no 160/66/CEE du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, portant instauration d'un régime d'échanges pour certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 instituting a trading system for certain goods manufactured from agricultural products) No. 195, 28.10.66
- Règlement no 161/66/CEE du Conseil, du 25 octobre 1966, portant adaptation de la méthode de constatation des prix sur le marché de l'Etat membre importateur dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation No. 161/66/CEE of 25 October 1966 adjusting the method used to determine beef and veal prices on the market of the importing Member State) No. 197, 29.10.66

- Règlement no 162/66/CEE du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, relatif aux échanges de matières grasses entre la Communauté et la Grèce (Council Regulation No. 162/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 on trade in oils and fats between the EEC and Greece) No. 197, 29.10.66
- Règlement no 163/66/CEE du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, fixant les conditions de délivrance des certificats d'importation et d'exportation dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Council Regulation No. 163/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 laying down conditions for the issue of import and export licences for olive oil) No. 197, 29.10.66
- Règlement no 164/66/CEE du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, concernant la détermination des principaux centres d'intervention pour l'huile d'olive et les critères applicables pour la détermination des autres centres d'intervention (Council Regulation No. 164/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 concerning the selection of the principal market intervention centres for olive oil and criteria for the selection of other market intervention centres) No. 197, 29.10.66
- Règlement no 165/66/CEE du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, concernant les mesures à appliquer en matière de prix pour l'huile d'olive pour la campagne 1966/1967 (Council Regulation No. 165/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 on olive oil prices for the 1966/67 marketing year) No. 197, 29.10.66
- Règlement no 166/66/CEE du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, relatif aux prélèvements applicables à l'huile d'olive ayant subi un processus de raffinage, ainsi qu'à certains produits contenant de l'huile d'olive (Council Regulation No. 166/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 on the levies applicable to refined olive oil and to certain products containing olive oil) No. 197, 29.10.66
- Règlement no 167/66/CEE du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, relatif aux restitutions et prélèvements applicables à l'exportation d'huile d'olive (Council Regulation No. 167/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 on refunds and levies applicable to exports of olive oil) No. 197, 29.10.66
- Règlement no 168/66/CEE du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, relatif à l'aide à l'huile d'olive (Council Regulation No. 168/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 on aid for olive oil producers) No. 197, 29.10.66
- Règlement no 169/66/CEE du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966 modifiant le règlement no 121/64/CEE du Conseil en ce qui concerne le régime applicable aux importations de riz originaires de Madagascar et du Suriname (Council Regulation No. 169/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 amending Council Regulation No. 121/64/CEE with regard to the system applicable to imports of rice from Madagascar and Surinam) No. 197, 29.10.66
- Règlement no 170/66/CEE du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, concernant les majorations des prélèvements applicables dans le secteur de la viande bovine par la république fédérale d'Allemagne, le royaume de Belgique et la République française à certaines importations en provenance des pays tiers (Council Regulation No. 170/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 increasing the levies to be applied by the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and France to certain beef and veal imports from non-member countries) No. 197, 29.10.66
- Règlement no 171/66/CEE de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1966, modifiant la date de mise en application des dispositions du règlement no 136/66/CEE relatives au secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 171/66/CEE of 28 October 1966 amending the date for the initial application of the provisions of Regulation No. 136/66/CEE relating to olive oil) No. 197, 29.10.66
- Règlement no 172/66/CEE de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1966, portant fixation des coefficients d'équivalence des différentes dénominations et qualités des huiles d'olive n'ayant pas subi un processus de raffinage (Commission Regulation No. 172/66/CEE of 5 November 1966 fixing coefficients of equivalence for the various types and qualities of unrefined olive oil) No. 202, 7.11.66

Règlement no 173/66/CEE de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1966, relatif à la détermination du prix caf et du prix franco frontière des huiles d'olive n'ayant pas subi un processus de raffinage, ainsi que la fixation des prélèvements applicables à ces produits (Commission Regulation No. 173/66/CEE of 7 November 1966 on the method of calculating cif and free-at-frontier prices for unrefined olive oils and levies applicable thereto)	No. 202, 7.11.66
Règlement no 174/66/CEE de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1966 relatif aux certificats d'importation et d'exportation dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 174/66/CEE of 7 November 1966 on import and export licences for olive oil)	No. 202, 7.11.66
Règlement no 175/66/CEE de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1966, déterminant l'incidence du droit de douane applicable aux importations de certaines olives (Commission Regulation No. 175/66/CEE of 7 November 1966 determining the incidence of customs duties on imports of certain olives)	No. 202, 7.11.66
Règlement no 176/66/CEE de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1966, relatif à certaines dispositions transitoires applicables dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 176/66/CEE of 7 November 1966 on certain transitional measures applicable to olive oil)	No. 203, 8.11.66
Règlement no 177/66/CEE de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1966, relatif à la distinction entre les différentes huiles d'olive ayant subi un processus de raffinage (Commission Regulation No. 177/66/CEE of 7 November 1966 on the distinction between different types of refined olive oil)	No. 203, 8.11.66
Règlement no 178/66/CEE de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1966, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 178/66/CEE of 8 November 1966 fixing levies for olive oil)	No. 204, 9.11.66
Règlement no 179/66/CEE de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1966, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les oranges douces (Commission Regulation No. 179/66/CEE of 8 November 1966 fixing reference prices for sweet oranges)	No. 205, 10.11.66
Règlement no 180/66/CEE du Conseil, du 15 novembre 1966, portant fixation des prix de seuil communs du riz dans les Etats membres non producteurs pour la période du 1 ^{er} décembre 1966 au 31 août 1967 (Council Regulation No. 180/66/CEE of 15 November 1966 fixing common threshold prices for rice in the non-producer Member States from 1 December 1966 to 31 August 1967)	No. 208, 15.11.66
Règlement no 181/66/CEE de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1966, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 181/66/CEE of 14 November 1966 fixing levies for olive oil)	No. 208, 15.11.66

Delegations and missions to the Community

Missions de pays tiers (Afrique du Sud) [(Missions of non-member countries (South Africa)]	No. 180, 7.10.66
Missions de pays tiers (Corée, Canada, République Arabe Unie, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Liban, Soudan) [(Missions of non-member countries (Korea, Canada, UAR, USA, Lebanon, Sudan)]	No. 183, 13.10.66

THE COUNCIL

Information

- Composition des comités consultatif et technique pour la libre circulation des travailleurs (pour la période du 13 juillet 1966 au 12 juillet 1968) [(Composition of advisory and technical committees for the free movement of workers for the period 13 July 1966 to 12 July 1968)] No. 183, 13.10.66
- Amendements à l'annexe D du règlement no 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendments to Annex D of Regulation No. 3 concerning the social security of migrant workers) No. 183, 13.10.66
- Directive du Conseil, du 25 octobre 1966, modifiant la directive du Conseil du 26 juin 1964, relative à des problèmes de police sanitaire en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires d'animaux des espèces bovine et porcine (Council directive of 25 October 1966, amending the Council directive of 26 June 1964, on health inspection in intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs) No. 192, 27.10.66
- Directive du Conseil, du 25 octobre 1966, modifiant la directive du Conseil du 26 juin 1964, relative à des problèmes sanitaires en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires de viandes fraîches (Council directive of 25 October 1966, amending the Council directive of 26 June 1964, on health requirements in intra-Community trade in fresh meat) No. 192, 27.10.66
- Résolution du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, relative à la responsabilité financière de la Communauté pour les produits agricoles de base transformés en marchandises hors annexe II, exportées vers les pays tiers (Council resolution of 27 October 1966 on financial responsibility of the Community for basic agricultural products incorporated in goods not listed in Annex II, exported to non-member countries) N. 195, 28.10.66
- Avis de concours général no 29/Conseils (un assistant) Notice of open competitive examination No. 29/Conseils-Assistant) No. 200, 4.11.66
- Avis de concours général no 30/Conseils (trois assistants adjoints) (Notice of open competitive examination No. 30/Conseils — three deputy assistants) No. 200, 4.11.66
- Décision du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, portant suspension temporaire des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux segments de pamplemousses (Council decision of 27 October 1966 temporarily reducing the CCT duties on sliced grapefruit) No. 204, 9.11.66
- Décision, du 27 octobre 1966, des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres réunis au sein du Conseil, portant alignement accéléré sur les droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux segments de pamplemousses (Decision of 27 October 1966 of the representatives of Member State governments meeting in the Council, accelerating alignment towards the CCT duties on sliced grapefruit) No. 204, 9.11.66
- Décision du Conseil, du 25 octobre 1966, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à vendre à un prix inférieur au prix minimum fixé par le règlement no 55/65/CEE le fromage Cheddar ayant fait l'objet de mesures d'intervention (Council decision of 25 October 1966 authorizing the Netherlands to sell Cheddar cheese which has been the subject of market support at a price lower than the minimum price fixed by Regulation 55/65/CEE) No. 204, 9.11.66
- Décision du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la République italienne pour le pentoxyde de vanadium destiné à la fabrication de ferro-vanadium, de la position ex 28.28 H I (Council decision of 27 October 1966 granting Italy a tariff quota for vanadium pentoxide for ferro-vanadium manufacture under heading ex 28.28 H I) No. 207, 14.11.66
- Décision du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la République française pour le pentoxyde de vanadium,

- destiné à la fabrication de ferro-vanadium, de la position ex 28.28 H I (Council decision of 27 October 1966 granting France a tariff quota for vanadium pentoxide for ferro-vanadium manufacture under heading 28.28 H I No. 207, 14.11.66
- Décision du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, portant octroi à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les colophanes polymérisées et oxydées, de la position ex 38.08 C (Council decision of 27 October 1966 granting Germany a tariff quota for polymerized and oxidized rosins under heading ex 38.08 C No. 207, 14.11.66
- Décision du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966 portant octroi au royaume des Pays-Bas d'un contingent tarifaire pour les colophanes polymérisées et oxydées, de la position ex 38.08 C (Council decision of 27 October 1966 granting the Netherlands a tariff quota for polymerized and oxidized rosins under heading ex 38.08 C No. 207, 14.11.66
- Décision du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, portant octroi à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les fils de lin de certaines qualités, de la position tarifaire ex 54.03 B I a (Council decision of 27 October 1966 granting Germany a tariff quota for flax yarn of certain grades under tariff heading ex 54.03 B I a) No. 207, 14.11.66
- Décision du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, portant octroi à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les poudres de fer ou d'acier, brutes, de la position tarifaire ex 73.05 A (Council decision of 27 October 1966 granting Germany a tariff quota for powdered iron or steel, unwrought, under tariff heading ex 73.05 A) No. 207, 14.11.66
- Décision du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, portant octroi au royaume des Pays-Bas d'un contingent tarifaire pour les poudres de fer ou d'acier, de la position tarifaire 73.05 A (Council decision of 27 October 1966 granting the Netherlands a tariff quota for powdered iron or steel under tariff heading 73.05 A No. 207, 14.11.66
- Décision du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1966, portant octroi au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg d'un contingent tarifaire pour les poudres de fer ou d'acier, de la position tarifaire 73.05 A (Council decision of 27 October 1966 granting Belgium and Luxembourg a tariff quota for powdered iron or steel under tariff heading 73.05 A No. 207, 14.11.66
- Avis de concours général no 31/Conseils (un assistant adjoint) (Notice of open competitive examination No. 31/Conseils — deputy assistant No. 209, 16.11.66
- Avis de concours général no 32/Conseils (un assistant adjoint) (Notice of open competitive examination No. 32/Conseils — deputy assistant No. 209, 16.11.66
- Avis de concours général no 33/Conseils (un assistant) (Notice of open competitive examination No. 33/Conseils — assistant) No. 209, 16.11.66

THE COMMISSION

Directives and decisions

- Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1966, relative à la fixation des moyennes arithmétiques des prélèvements agricoles envers les pays tiers servant de base pour le calcul du prélèvement compensateur institué en vertu de l'article 10 du traité (Commission decision of 26 September 1966 fixing the arithmetical averages of levies on imports of agricultural products from non-member countries used in calculating the compensatory levy introduced pursuant to Article 10 of the Treaty) No. 179, 7.10.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1966, relative au régime d'aide institué par le gouvernement de la République française et concernant l'acquisition de matériel volant (Commission decision of 23 September 1966 concerning the system of aid introduced by the French Government for the purchase of gliders) No. 182, 12.10.66

Décision de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1966, relative aux modalités d'application en France des mesures spéciales d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission decision of 23 September 1966 concerning the application in France of special market support measures for beef and veal	No. 182, 12.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1966, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements dans les échanges intracommunautaires des céréales (Commission decision of 30 September 1966 fixing premiums to be added to the levies in intra-Community trade in cereals	No. 185 17.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1966, constatant les modifications du prélèvement moyen en vue du calcul de l'élément mobile du prélèvement pour les produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission decision of 30 September 1966 noting the changes in the average levy for the calculation of the variable factor in the levy on processed products incorporating cereals or rice	No. 186, 19.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1966, relative à l'écoulement en Belgique de beurre de stock privé après transformation en beurre fondu (Commission decision of 3 October 1966 concerning the marketing in Belgium of butter from private stocks after rendering	No. 186 19.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1966, relative à l'écoulement en Belgique de beurre de stock privé pour la fabrication d'un produit de mélange vendu à prix réduit (Commission decision of 3 October 1966 concerning the marketing in Belgium of butter from private stocks for the production of a mixture sold at a reduced price	No. 186, 19.10.66
Décision de la Commission du 26 septembre 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour le tartrate de calcium brut (Commission decision of 26 September 1966 granting Germany a tariff quota for crude calcium tartrate	No. 189, 24.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1966 portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour l'érythromycine (Commission decision of 26 September 1966 granting Germany a tariff quota for erythromycin	No. 189, 24.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1966, portant octroi au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg d'un contingent tarifaire pour le sel destiné à la transformation chimique (Commission decision of 26 September 1966 granting Belgium and Luxembourg a tariff quota for salt for chemical processing	No. 189, 24.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1966, portant octroi de contingents tarifaires à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les cubes, plaques, feuilles et bandes en liège naturel et pour les cubes ou carrés pour la fabrication des bouchons (Commission decision of 26 September 1966 granting Germany tariff quotas for natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips, or square slabs cut to size for corks or stoppers	No. 189, 24.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume des Pays-Bas pour les cubes, plaques, feuilles et bandes en liège naturel, y compris les cubes ou carrés pour la fabrication des bouchons (Commission decision of 26 September 1966 granting the Netherlands a tariff quota for natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips, or square slabs cut to size for corks or stoppers	No. 189, 24.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg pour les cubes, plaques, feuilles et bandes en liège naturel, y compris les cubes ou carrés pour la fabrication des bouchons (Commission decision of 26 September 1966 granting Belgium and Luxembourg a tariff quota for natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips, or square slabs cut to size for corks or stoppers	No. 189, 24.10.66

- Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1966, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour l'aluminium brut, non allié (Commission decision of 26 September 1966 authorizing Germany to introduce a tariff quota for unalloyed unwrought aluminium) No. 189, 24.10.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1966, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour l'aluminium brut (Commission decision of 26 September 1966 authorizing the Netherlands to introduce a tariff quota for unwrought aluminium) No. 189, 24.10.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1966, autorisant l'Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour l'aluminium brut (Commission decision of 26 September 1966 authorizing B.L.E.U. to introduce a tariff quota for unwrought aluminium) No. 189, 24.10.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la République italienne pour 3 000 taureaux, vaches et génisses, des races de Schwyz, du Simmenthal et de Fribourg, autres que ceux destinés à la boucherie (Commission decision of 4 October 1966 granting Italy a tariff for 3 000 bulls, cows and heifers of the Schwyz, Simmental and Fribourg breeds, other than for slaughter) No. 193, 27.10.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1966, portant octroi à la République italienne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les thons, frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserve de poissons (Commission decision of 4 October 1966 granting Italy a tariff quota for tunny, fresh, chilled or frozen, for canning) No. 193, 27.10.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1966, portant octroi à la République italienne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les morues, y compris les stockfisch et les klippfisch, simplement salées ou en saumure ou séchées (Commission decision of 4 October 1966 granting Italy a tariff quota for cod, including stockfish and klippfish, salted, in brine or dried) No. 193, 27.10.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1966, portant octroi à la République italienne d'un contingent tarifaire pour certaines pommes de terre de semence (Commission decision of 4 October 1966 granting Italy a tariff quota for certain seed potatoes) No. 193, 27.10.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1966, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à suspendre partiellement la perception du droit sur les tomates (Commission decision of 4 October 1966 authorizing Germany temporarily to reduce the duty on tomatoes) No. 193, 27.10.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1966, portant octroi à la République italienne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les dattes, destinées à la fabrication d'aliments préparés pour animaux (Commission decision of 4 October 1966 granting Italy a tariff quota for dates for the production of animal feed) No. 193, 27.10.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1966, portant octroi au royaume des Pays-Bas d'un contingent tarifaire pour les oranges amères ou bigarades (Commission decision of 4 October 1966 granting the Netherlands a tariff quota for Seville oranges) No. 193, 27.10.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1966, portant octroi à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les oranges amères ou bigarades (Commission decision of 4 October 1966 granting Germany a tariff quota for Seville oranges) No. 193, 27.10.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1966, portant octroi au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg d'un contingent tarifaire pour les oranges amères ou bigarades (Commission decision of 4 October 1966 granting Belgium and Luxembourg a tariff quota for Seville oranges) No. 193, 27.10.66

Décision de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1966, portant octroi à la République italienne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les graines de betteraves à sucre (Commission decision of 4 October 1966 granting Italy a tariff quota for sugar-beet seed)	No. 193, 27.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1966, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la République italienne pour les morues, y compris stockfisch et klippfisch, simplement salées ou en saumure ou séchées, entières, décapitées ou tronçonnées (Commission decision of 26 September 1966, increasing the tariff quota granted to Italy for cod, including stockfish and klippfish, salted, in brine or dried, whole, headless or in pieces)	No. 194, 28.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1966, portant prorogation et augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour les lieus noirs, simplement salés, destinés à la conserverie (Commission decision of 29 September 1966 prolonging and increasing the tariff quota granted to Germany for salted coalfish (pollack) for canning)	No. 194, 28.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1966, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission decision of 30 September 1966 granting Germany aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes)	No. 196, 29.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1966, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission decision of 30 September 1966 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes)	No. 196, 29.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1966, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission decision of 30 September 1966 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes)	No. 196, 29.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1966, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission decision of 30 September 1966 granting the Netherlands aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes)	No. 196, 29.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1966, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation (Commission decision of 30 September 1966 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for resettlement schemes)	No. 196, 29.10.66
Décision de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1966, portant fixation des définitions et instructions-cadres se rapportant au questionnaire-cadre figurant à l'annexe III du règlement no 70/66/CEE (Commission decision of 20 October 1966 fixing the model definitions and instructions for the model questionnaire given in Annex III of Regulation No. 70/66/CEE)	No. 206, 12.11.66

European Development Fund

Résultats d'appels d'offres (nos 393, 413, 433, 486) [(Results of calls for tender Nos. 393, 413, 433 and 486)]	No. 183, 13.10.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 539 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la République du Sénégal pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE - FED [(Notice of call for supply tender No. 539 issued by Senegal for a programme financed in part by the EEC - EDF)]	No. 184, 14.10.66
Complément à l'appel d'offres no 534 (Supplement to call for tender No. 534)	No. 184, 14.10.66

Avis d'appel d'offres no 540 lancé par les Antilles néerlandaises pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 540 issued by the Netherlands Antilles for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. 186, 19.10.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 541 lancé par les Antilles néerlandaises pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 541 issued by the Netherlands Antilles for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. 186, 19.10.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 542 lancé par la république de Côte-d'Ivoire pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 542 issued by the Ivory Coast for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. 186, 19.10.66
Deuxième modificatif à l'appel d'offres no 523 (Second amendment to call for tender No. 523)	No. 187, 19.10.66
Appel d'offres no 543 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la République malgache (Centrale d'équipement agricole et de modernisation du paysannat — CEAMP) pour un programme financé par la CEE-FED [(Call for supply tender No. 543 issued by Madagascar (Central office for agricultural equipment and modernization of peasant farming — CEAMP) for a programme financed by the EEC-EDF)]	No. 190, 25.10.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 544 lancé par la république du Togo pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 544 issued by Togo for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. 196, 29.10.66
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres no 537 (Amendment to call for tender No. 537)	No. 198, 31.10.66
Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Information concerning exchange rates used for EDF operations)	No. 199, 3.11.66
Résultats d'appels d'offres (nos 439, 441, 449, 468 et 484) [(Results of calls for tender Nos. 439, 441, 449, 468 and 484)]	No. 199, 3.11.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 545, lancé par les Antilles néerlandaises, pour trois projets financés par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 545 issued by the Netherlands Antilles for three projects financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. 204, 9.11.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 546 lancé par la république démocratique du Congo pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 546 issued by Congo (Kinshasa) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. 205, 10.11.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 547 lancé par la république du Niger pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 547 issued by Niger for a programme financed in part by the EEC-EDF)	No. 205, 10.11.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 548 lancé par la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 548 issued by Cameroon for a scheme financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. 208, 15.11.66

General information

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives aux instruments de mesurage (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 14 avril 1966) [(Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the legislation of Member States concerning measuring instruments, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 14 April 1966)]	No. 182, 12.10.66
Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives aux thermomètres médicaux à mercure en verre du type à maxima (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 14 avril 1966) [(Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the legislation of Member States concerning clinical maximum thermometers using mercury, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 14 April 1966)]	No. 182, 12.10.66

- Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives aux poids parallélépipédiques de précision moyenne de 5 à 50 kilogrammes (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 14 avril 1966) [(Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the legislation of Member States concerning 5 kg to 50 kg block weights in the medium limit of error category — submitted by the Commission to the Council on 14 April 1966)]
- No. 182, 12.10.66
- Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives aux poids cylindriques de précision moyenne de 1 gramme à 10 kilogrammes (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 14 avril 1966) (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the legislation of Member States concerning 1 g to 10 kg cylindrical weights in the medium limit of error category — submitted by the Commission to the Council on 14 April 1966)
- No. 182, 12.10.66
- Avis de concours no CEE/634/A (un chef de bureau de presse et d'information) [(Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/634/A (head of information office)]
- No. 184, 14.10.66
- Avis de concours no CEE/853/A (un administrateur principal) [(Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/853/A (principal administrator)]
- No. 184, 14.10.66
- Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant l'uniformisation des dispositions relatives à l'admission en franchise du carburant contenu dans les réservoirs des véhicules automobiles utilitaires (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 20 juillet 1966) (Proposal for a Council directive on the standardization of provisions relating to duty-free entry for fuel contained in the tanks of commercial vehicles, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 20 July 1966)
- No. 185, 17.10.66
- Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil relatif aux aides accordées aux entreprises de transport par chemin de fer, par route et par voie navigable (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 14 juillet 1966) (Proposal for a Council regulation on aids to enterprises engaged in transport by road, rail and inland waterway, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 14 July 1966)
- No. 185, 17.10.66
- Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 27 juillet 1966) (Proposal for a Council regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 27 July 1966)
- No. 185, 17.10.66
- Avis de concours no CEE/854/C (commis) [(Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/854/C (clerk)]
- No. 190, 25.10.66
- Proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif à l'application des régimes de sécurité sociale aux travailleurs salariés et à leur famille qui se déplacent à l'intérieur de la Communauté (présentée par la Commission au Conseil, le 11 janvier 1966) (Proposal for a Council regulation on the application of social security systems to wage-earners and their families who move from one Community country to another, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 11 January 1966)
- No. 194, 28.10.66
- Proposition de décision du Conseil portant application aux départements français d'Outre-Mer de l'article 51 du traité (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 11 janvier 1966) (Proposal for a Council decision applying Article 51 of the Treaty to the French overseas departments, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 11 January 1966)
- No. 194, 28.10.66
- Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil portant modification du délai pour les demandes de concours du FEOGA, section orientation, pour l'année 1967 (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 5 octobre 1966) (Proposal for a Council regulation amending the time-limit for applications for aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for the year 1967, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 5 October 1966)
- No. 198, 31.10.66

Appel de candidatures pour des postes de stagiaires (Advertisement for candidates for trainee posts) No. 204, 9.11.66

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet du projet de recommandation de la Commission relative à une définition communautaire de l'état d'invalidité donnant droit à des prestations (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of the draft Commission recommendation concerning a Community definition of disablement qualifying for benefit) No. 208. 15.11.66

COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Decisions

Attribution des affaires introduites par les fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes (Assignment of suits filed by officials of the European Communities to sections of the Court) No. 208, 15.11.66

Communications

Radiation de l'affaire 38-65 (Case 38-65 struck off) No. 208, 15.11.66

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

- Supplement No. 39 of 12 October 1966
- Supplement No. 40 of 19 October 1966
- Supplement No. 41 of 26 October 1966
- Supplement No. 42 of 2 November 1966
- Supplement No. 43 of 9 November 1966
- Supplement No. 44 of 16 November 1966

Recent publications of the European Economic Community (1)

8194

L'Italie à l'âge du Marché Commun. Conférence de M. L. Levi Sandri. (Italy in the age of the Common Market. Speech by M. L. Levi Sandri 1966. (f) Free

STUDIES — Competition series

8182

No 3 — Le problème de la concentration dans le Marché Commun. (No. 3 — Industrial combination in the Common Market.) 1966 (26 pp.) 7s.6d.; \$1.00; Bfrs 50

STUDIES — Economic and Financial Series

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

8179

No. 5 — Studio per la creazione di un polo di sviluppo industriale in Italia meridionale (Study for the promotion of an industrial development pole in southern Italy) 1966. Vol. I: 242 pp.; Vol. II: 700 pp.: tables and graphs, with 59 maps in colour. Italian edition.

(The French, German, Dutch and English editions of Volume I, and a German edition with French/English summary of tables and graphs and a Volume II are scheduled for July 1967). Price: Vol. I and Vol. II: £5.15.0; \$16.00; Bfrs. 800

8186

Le Fonds Européen de Développement. De l'introduction du projet à son exécution. (The European Development Fund. From the submission of a scheme to its execution) 1966. (28 pp.) (f. d. i. n). Free

8160

Fonds Européen de Développement. Situation trimestrielle des projets du 1^{er} FED en exécution. Date de mise à jour 30-9-1966 (f). Limited distribution.

8160

Fonds Européen de Développement. Situation trimestrielle des projets du 2^e FED en exécution. Date de mise à jour 30-9-1966 (f). Limited distribution.

4001

The UNIR plan and the control of capacity in inland water transport. See *Supplement* to Bulletin No. 11/1966 of the European Economic Community (f, d, i, n, e). 2s.6d.; \$0.30; Bfrs. 15

4002

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community Monthly. No. 11/66. Three bilingual editions: e/f, d/n, f/i Price per issue: 3s.6d.; \$0.50; Bfrs 25 Annual subscription: £1.16.0.; \$5.00; Bfrs 250

8191

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix. (CEE Information. Agricultural Markets. Prices) Bi-monthly. Nos. 17 and 18/1966 (f/d/i/n). Limited distribution.

8192

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux. (CEE Information. Agricultural Markets. Trade) Bi-monthly. Nos. 1 and 2 November 1966 (f/d/i/n). Limited distribution.

Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities:

- Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 11, November 1966
 - The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 87, November 1966
 - Paris: Communauté européenne No. 11, November 1966
 - Rome: Comunità Europea No. 11, November 1966
 - London: European Community No. 11, November 1966
 - Washington: European Community No. 97, October 1966
- Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea, No. 11, November 1966

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin — No. 11/1966.

National Accounts.

Commerce extérieur: Tableaux analytiques

— fascicule janvier-mars 1964: Importations

— fascicule janvier-mars 1964: Exportations

(Foreign Trade: Analytical Tables

— Imports: January-March 1964.

— Exports: January-March 1964)

Associés d'Outre-Mer: Statistique du commerce extérieur, no 10/1966

(Overseas Associated Areas: Foreign Trade Statistics)

Statistiques industrielles, no 4/1966

(Industrial Statistics)

Commerce extérieur: statistique mensuelle, no 11/1966

(Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics)