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Supplement

Approximation of legislation

Work undertaken between 1 January 1958 and 31 March 1967

I. Problems of scientific and technological research in the Communities

1. The Council, the representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council, and the Commission,

Whereas:

- i) scientific and technological progress constitutes a fundamental factor in the economic growth and general development of the Member States of the Communities, and in particular in their competitive capacity;
- ii) the developments achieved in recent years by the European countries with regard to the sciences, technology, and their industrial applications, have lagged behind those outside Europe, particularly in the United States, in a number of sectors essential for the development of modern industrial economies; and whereas Europe's lag in this field creates a serious risk for its medium- and long-term economic and social development,

Express:

their resolve to put into effect, in connection with the Communities' medium-term economic development programme, and taking the new developments in research into account, a vigorous programme to revive and promote scientific and technological research and industrial innovation.

2. To this end, the Council decides (the representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council decide):

- a) to continue actively the work which, undertaken as part of the process leading to economic union, is likely to improve and harmonize the general conditions favourable to the promotion of research and innovation (in particular a European company statute, a European patent, fiscal harmonization...); these legal and fiscal measures should make it possible to establish more efficient industrial structures;
- b) to instruct the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee's Working Party on Scientific and Technological Research Policy:
 - i) to examine the possibility of co-operation, starting with the six fields proposed (data processing and telecommunications, development of new means of transport, oceanography, metallurgy, meteorology, and the abatement of nuisances);
 - ii) to examine the extension of co-operation to other fields in accordance with an adequate plan.

The Working Party will report before 1 March 1968 to the Council (to the representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council) which (who) will instruct the Committee of Permanent Representatives to present its conclusions to the Council before 1 June 1968. The Committee of Permanent Representatives will be assisted by a working party composed of senior officials connected with scientific research. The Commission will be closely associated with this work at all stages and is invited to make proposals and suggestions;

c) to instruct the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee's Working Party on Scientific and Technological Research Policy:

i) to continue the confrontation of national methods and general plans, programmes and budgets concerned with research;

ii) to examine means of creating a Community system for processing and diffusing technological information or for co-ordinating the national information systems;

iii) to examine means of co-ordinating training and encouraging exchanges of scientists.

3. The reports¹ will take account of the co-operation at present existing, in particular in other international organizations, and will consider means of inducing other European States to co-operate in the above-mentioned fields.

4. The Council hopes that industrial enterprises will be consulted in the planning and execution of scientific and technological policy.

5. During these discussions on scientific and technological research, the Council reaffirms the importance which it attaches to constructive decisions being taken rapidly on the future research activities of Euratom.

¹ These reports will be submitted to the Council by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

II. Internal activities

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

Tariffs

Tariff quotas

1. On 31 October 1967 the Commission, acting under Article 25(1) of the EEC Treaty, decided to propose to the Council an increase from 3 200 to 4 270 metric tons in the tariff quota at 2% granted to the Netherlands for 1967 for hydrogenized, polymerized and dimerized rosin (ex heading 38.08 C of the Common Customs Tariff).

On 31 October 1967 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the EEC Treaty, decided to extend to cod and coalfish, fresh, chilled or frozen, the tariff quota granted to Germany at a duty of 4.5% for the period from 1 August to 31 December 1967 for haddock and rosefish, fresh, chilled or frozen, also under the heading ex 03.01 B I c of the Common Customs Tariff.

The quota is increased from 5 000 to 11 000 metric tons.

Temporary reduction of CCT duties (Art. 28)

2. The Commission has submitted a draft decision to the Council making partial reductions in CCT duties on the basis of Article 28 of the EEC Treaty for certain agricultural and industrial products in respect of which the Member States had requested national tariff quotas.

At the present stage of establishment of the Common Customs Tariff, it seemed desirable to replace some of the national tariff quotas by Community arrangements applying from 1968 onwards.

If approved, the fourteen proposed reductions would allow 21 national tariff quotas to be abolished in 1968, out of a total of sixty applications made to date.

The reduction of duties, which is only partial, since the goods concerned are also produced in the Community, will apply from 1 January to 31 December 1968.

Implementation of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE (Trade arrangements for certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products).

3. At its meeting of 25 and 26 October 1967, the Council adopted in the Community languages on a proposal of the Commission, a regulation derogating from Article 16 of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE¹ as regards certain goods consisting of powdered milk and/or fats derived from milk and of cacao coming under heading 18.06 b of the CCT.

This regulation makes it possible for the tax provided for in Article 10 of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE, levied on imports into the Member States, to be applied in its entirety to the goods in question. It will remain valid until the date of the Council decision concluding the negotiations under Article XXVIII of the GATT.

¹ See official gazette No. 260, 27 October 1967.

New Commission proposal on the application of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE to sorbitol and mannitol

4. On 27 June 1967, the Commission submitted two proposed regulations to the Council:

a) Proposal for a Council regulation adding mannitol and sorbitol (heading No. 29.04 C II of the Common Customs Tariff) to the list of goods to which Regulation No. 160/66/CEE applies;

b) Proposal for a Council regulation laying down tariff specifications for mannitol and sorbitol, determining the fixed components of the levies chargeable on these items, and laying down the quantities of basic products which may be considered as having entered into their manufacture.

The first of these proposals has been adopted by the Council as Regulation No. 408/67/CEE of 25 July 1967.¹ The second proposal was thoroughly examined by Government experts in Group 235 of the Council. This examination showed that the Commission's original proposal would have to be amended to make allowances for certain technical aspects of the problem.

The amendment involves:

a) Modifying the tariff structure originally planned so as to achieve a better differentiation of the customs protection to be given the various varieties of sorbitol, depending on the nature of the basic products from which they originate;

b) Establishing suitable methods of analysis to make it possible to classify the goods imported in accordance with the tariff nomenclature as adjusted.

In the circumstances, the Commission has preferred to amend its original proposal accordingly and has now submitted a fresh proposal to the Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty.

COMPETITION

Application of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty to individual cases

5. In accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation No. 17/62/CEE, the Commission has published the "essential content" of an application for negative clearance to enable any third parties concerned to submit their observations.²

This application concerns a joint marketing agreement under which twenty-eight French nitrogenous fertilizer manufacturers delegate the marketing of their products to the Comptoir Français de l'Azote (CFA).

Originally, the Commission had contemplated rejecting the application because practices incompatible with Article 85 were provided for in the agreement. However, as a result of the Commission's objections, the enterprises concerned amended the offending clauses and discontinued the practices challenged.

¹ See official gazette No. 183, 5 August 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 239, 4 October 1967.

Under the agreement as it now stands, the CFA retains the sole right to market in France the nitrogenous fertilizers placed at its disposal by its members and to export these products to countries not belonging to the EEC. However, the agency is henceforth prohibited from exporting the products to the Common Market countries as this export trade may only be carried on individually by the producers and their resellers. Furthermore, the standardization of prices for nitrogenous fertilizers sold and exported by the CFA to non-member countries is no longer linked with the volume of sales on the domestic market; as a result, given equivalent prices, it is now immaterial for producers whether they export to non-member countries through the CFA or separately to other members of the EEC.

State aids

General aid schemes

6. In accordance with the provisions of Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, various projects, either to introduce new assistance measures or to adapt certain regional development schemes have been referred to the Commission.

The projects concerned are:

a) New Dutch measures to promote the economic development of the northern part of the Netherlands, South Limburg and other problem areas.

These measures are intended to consolidate the work already undertaken to assist the centres of development located in areas experiencing industrial conversion difficulties because they are affected either by the crisis in the coal industry or by surplus rural population. The object of the measures is also to secure improved distribution of industry and population within the territory by promoting sufficient industrial expansion in the northern part of the country to relieve overcrowding in the central and western regions.

b) French measures intended to adjust the aid scheme to a regional objective comprising the promotion of development and industrial adaptation.

The main object of these measures is to increase the rates of the adaptation and industrial development premiums that were fixed in 1964 and, by special arrangements, to widen the scope of the premium system to cover projects for the decentralization of service industries.

c) New regulations in Luxembourg are intended to amplify and modify a scheme dating back to 1962 the main purpose of which is to improve the general structure and the regional equilibrium of the national economy and to accelerate its expansion by promoting the establishment, extension and rationalization of industry.

d) German measures to improve the economic structure of the mining areas.

These measures fall within the scope of a more extensive programme of adaptation and reorganization of the coalfields and mining regions. They take the form of an investment premium granted by means of a single 10% tax rebate in respect of new investment and they are designed to promote investment which is likely to improve the economic structure and create new jobs in mining areas.

The study, as yet incomplete, of the various projects referred to above, and certain measures previously taken by the Member States (Belgium, Italy) show that there is

an increasingly marked tendency in the regional policies of the Member States for stress to be laid on solving the problems with which the old-established industrial regions are faced. Most of the Member States are devoting more and more public funds to meet the needs of these regions. This tendency is creating serious problems in the field of competition and with respect to the harmonious regional development of the Community as a whole.

Aids to specific industries

7. *Adjustment and extension of the fifth German programme of aid to shipyards:* In December 1965, the EEC Commission had approved the fifth German programme of aid to shipyards; the programme provided for an interest rebate of 2.5 points for a maximum of 80% of the credits granted by German shipyards to shipowners of non-member countries. Shipowners of under-developed countries and State-trading countries were not included among the beneficiaries of the measures and the credits were not to be granted for a period of more than 8 years. It was estimated that this interest rebate amounted to 7.25% of the selling price. The programme was to cover three years, i.e. was to apply only to credits granted for vessels commissioned between 1 October 1965 and 30 September 1968. From the outset, a ceiling had been set to Federal subsidies.

The programme had been modified in November 1966 when the Federal authorities assumed responsibility for the interest rebates granted in respect of the credits which the shipowners had obtained, the benefits originally granted having been nullified by the sharp increase in interest rates in Germany.

The purpose of the changes which the Commission had just authorized is twofold: firstly, the date of expiry of the programme of aid (30 September 1968) is postponed until 30 September 1969; secondly, the ceiling on the Federal subsidies has been raised by 12% for the initial three-year period and a ceiling has been fixed for the extra year.

The Federal Government has explained that the persistent distortions of competition on the shipbuilding market, especially with regard to export credits, justify the adjustment and extension of the fifth German programme of aid to shipyards. Concerning the amount of the subsidies, the measures will remain within the framework of the joint aid arrangements proposed by the Commission.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

The European Parliament

8. During its session of 16 to 19 October 1967 the European Parliament debated the proposed Council directive concerning freedom of establishment in the field of exploration for oil and natural gas and adopted a favourable resolution.

On behalf of the Commission, M. Coppé suggested that, in order to keep the scope of the decision clear, the fourth paragraph in the preamble to the directive should not be amended as the Legal Affairs Committee had suggested. M. Apel (Socialist Group,

Federal Republic of Germany), the rapporteur of the Economic Affairs Committee, seconded this proposal. The proposed resolution, amended in accordance with the Commission's wishes and approving the latter's proposal was therefore adopted.

Oral question (without debate) No. 7/67 by M. Rossi to the Commission on the European statute for commercial travellers.

M. Rossi read out his question, which calls upon the Commission to communicate all relevant information on the progress of the studies in question and on the measures contemplated to harmonize regulations governing commercial travellers in the six member countries. He then briefly explained why he had raised the matter: this was an opportunity to aid in public a practical aspect of the European undertaking.

M. Rossi also stressed the need both to make a distinction between the commercial agent and the commercial traveller and to draw up rules to govern access to this kind of work.

Finally, the speaker emphasized the necessity to create a European statute, which would be valuable for economic as well as for social reasons.

In his reply, M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the European Executive was now preparing a comprehensive report for setting out a general plan for eliminating obstacles barring access.

He stressed that it was sometimes difficult, however, to make a clear distinction in practice between the function of the commercial traveller and that of the commercial agent. He assured the Parliament that the Commission would do its utmost to overcome current difficulties and any that might arise in future.

Economic and Social Committee

9. At its session of 25 and 26 October 1967 the Economic and Social Committee rendered a favourable opinion on the "Proposal for a Council directive concerning freedom of establishment for self-employed activities in the field of film distribution".

The Committee emphasizes that film distribution — a vital sector of the film industry — can be decisive in improving the competitiveness of films vis-à-vis those of non-member countries and accordingly can contribute to efforts to produce better films.

Free movement of workers

The work of the European Parliament

10. On 17 October 1967, the European Parliament held an important debate, at the end of which a resolution was adopted on the proposals for a new regulation on free movement of workers within the Community and for a directive on the removal of restrictions on the movement and residence of workers and their families in the Member States.

The debate was opened by M. Pêtre (Christian Democrat, Belgium), rapporteur for the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection.

After stressing the particularly important nature of these proposals, which aim at removing the final obstacles to the free movement of workers in the six Member States, the rapporteur mentioned the drawbacks and difficulties which must still be

overcome in this field. M. Pêtre went on to say that in the future, even more than in the past, particularly close attention would have to be paid to employment policy in the Community as a whole, to prospects of employment in accordance with qualifications, to the evolution of regional economies and access to study facilities, in particular to vocational training schools.

The rapporteur also said that it was no longer possible today to consider the free movement of wage-earners without reference to the wider problem of the free movement of all workers. Harmonization of vocational training systems at all levels was extremely urgent in order to bring about general recognition of qualifications, including those in the liberal professions.

M. Pêtre concluded that only a Community policy on employment and labour, dovetailed with European programming, could cope with the structural changes and the unbalance which was again threatening to develop in certain regions of the Community.

Speaking on behalf of the Socialist group, M. Behrendt (Germany) considered that the adoption of the regulation and directive under review would constitute a new phase in Community life and a means of strengthening European awareness among the citizens of the member countries. He stressed that a genuine policy for the free movement of workers would contribute to economic and social expansion, as well as to the improvement of the living and working conditions of those concerned. But, continued M. Behrendt, under no circumstances can free movement be divorced from an employment policy.

The speaker then went on to stress the growing importance of vocational training, which was the key to the free movement of workers, since it encouraged professional mobility and social promotion. He also stressed the need for an effort to make more information available to workers planning to emigrate about the country to which they wish to move.

On behalf of the Liberal and allied group, M. Merchiers (Belgium) expressed concern about the difficulties which might arise in connection with effective free movement, particularly in the event of recession. The speaker wondered whether in such a situation certain member countries would not give preference to their own workers. M. Merchiers also stressed the difficulties of accommodation which still exist in some member countries, the importance of vocational training and of schooling for the children of migrant workers. He also pointed out that it was impossible to dissociate completely the activity of a wage-earner from that of a self-employed person.

M^{lle} Lulling (Socialist group, Luxembourg) found that the free movement of workers would not be effective unless other obstacles were removed, more particularly in the matter of social security.

M. Sabatini (Christian Democrat, Italy) stressed that the problem was essentially one of ensuring the best possible use of labour, rather than of organizing free movement of the unemployed. From this angle a policy of full employment was called for in the Community.

M. van der Ploeg (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) declared that everything possible must be done so that migrant workers can be joined by their families, despite the scarcity of accommodation in certain regions, especially in the Netherlands.

M. Dittrich (Christian Democrat, Germany), while in favour of freedom of movement of workers as set out in the Commission's proposals, drew attention to the difficulties which will certainly arise in the event of a recession in the Community and to those which might emerge in regions with special problems.

Replying to the various speakers, M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission with responsibility for Social Affairs, stressed two elements of political importance in the Commission's proposals: the date when they come into effect, which coincides with the free circulation of goods, and the abandonment of the principle of national priority. The speaker admitted that as yet there were still no arrangements for those who live in the host country but no longer perform any paid work. He announced that the Commission would soon be making proposals on this point.

M. Levi-Sandri fully agreed with the rapporteur and the speakers who had stressed the close connection between an employment policy and free movement of workers. He announced that the meeting of Ministers of Labour, which is to take place before the end of the year, would deal specifically with employment policy, the labour situation, and mobility of labour.

Speaking of the difficult problem of the legislation applicable in the event of a conflict of laws, M. Levi-Sandri said the Commission was looking into the matter and would soon submit a report.

M. Levi-Sandri concluded by saying that the Commission would examine the amendments requested by the Parliament in a constructive and co-operative spirit.

The Parliament then unanimously adopted a resolution, which, in its introduction, sets out the action considered necessary by the Parliament to implement the workers' right to free movement.

This part of the resolution is published as an annex to this Bulletin.

The work of the Economic and Social Committee

11. At the session of 25 and 26 October, the Committee examined the proposals for a regulation and directive on the free movement of workers and their families. The opinion drafted on this subject was unanimously adopted by the Plenary Meeting. In this opinion, the Committee endorses the proposals put before it, subject to a certain number of amendments concerning the principle of the priority of Community labour, and effective free movement of workers as a means of economic expansion and social progress.

M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission with responsibility for Social Affairs, spoke in the discussions. He congratulated the Committee on the tenor of the opinion, which reflected the work in depth done by the specialized section responsible. He assured the Committee that the Commission would examine with the closest attention the amendments proposed, as well as the more far-reaching considerations which the opinion contains.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Panel of experts on economic indicators

12. The Panel of experts on economic indicators met in Brussels on 18 and 19 October 1967 to examine a working document prepared by the Commission's staff. The Panel proposed the commissioning of a number of supplementary studies which would help to show which indicators are the most significant.

The next meeting of the Panel will be held on 8 December 1967.

Study Group on medium-term forecasts

13. The "Projections" sub-group of the Study Group on medium-term forecasts met on 3 and 4 October 1967, with M. P. de Wolff in the chair. The sub-group found that the work on the value projections for 1970 in the Community countries was progressing satisfactorily and that it would soon be possible to draw the first conclusions from it.

Further meetings will be held on the following dates:

28 November 1967: Sub-group on projections,

29 November 1967: Plenary meeting,

15 December 1967: Sub-group on projections.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

14. The Working Party on the structure of industry met on 25 October 1967 to consider the problems of the textile industry.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Council sessions: decisions on prices

15. During October 1967, the Council held two sessions devoted to agriculture.

On 16 and 17 October, the Council resumed its examination of the proposals concerning the fixing and revision of prices for certain agricultural products.

The Council also further considered the Commission's proposal for a regulation on the common organization of the market in sugar, on the basis of a compromise proposal put forward by the Commission. After discussing the various features of the proposal, the Council requested the Commission to examine the possibility of revising its proposal in the light of the guidelines that had emerged, and instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue its work on the subject.

The Council heard a statement by the Commission on the policy to be followed with regard to the structure of agriculture in the Community. In this, the Commission expressed its anxiety regarding the position of agriculture in the Community's economy as a whole.¹ The Council declared that it was aware of the importance of the problems raised by the Commission, and agreed that the Commission should be asked to make a thorough analysis of the present and future situation as soon as possible, particularly within the framework of the Standing Committee on the Structure of Agriculture.

In the oils and fats sector, the Commission had laid before the Council a proposal for a regulation providing additional aid for colza and rape seed processed in Italy, the aim being to alleviate certain difficulties recently encountered on the Italian oilseeds market.

At its session of 25-27 October 1967, the Council took a number of important decisions concerning the prices of cereals, beef and veal, pigmeat, rice, olive oil, oilseeds and sugar; as agreement was also reached on the fundamental aspects of the common

¹ See Bulletin No. 11-67, Ch. II, M. Mansholt's speech to the Economic and Social Committee and his press conference.

organization of the market in sugar, it will be possible for a common market for this product to be established on 1 July next. Details of the decisions on prices are given in the following table:¹

in u.a. per ton

| Product | Nature of prices | Previous common price | Price fixed | Period |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| <i>Durum wheat</i> | Basic target price | 125.00 | 125.00 | 1. 8.1968-31. 7.1969 |
| | Basic intervention price | 117.50 | 117.50 | 1. 8.1968-31. 7.1969 |
| | Guaranteed minimum producer price (at wholesale stage) | 145.00 | 145.00 | 1. 8.1968-31. 7.1969 |
| <i>Wheat other than durum</i> | Basic target price | 106.25 | 106.25 | 1. 8.1968-31. 7.1969 |
| | Basic intervention price | 98.75 | 98.75 | 1. 8.1968-31. 7.1969 |
| <i>Barley</i> | Basic target price | 91.25 | 94.44 | 1. 8.1968-31. 7.1969 |
| | Basic intervention price | 85.00 | 87.97 | 1. 8.1968-31. 7.1969 |
| <i>Maize</i> | Basic target price | 90.63 | 94.94 | 1. 8.1968-31. 7.1969 |
| <i>Rye</i> | Basic target price | 93.75 | 97.50 | 1. 8.1968-31. 7.1969 |
| | Basic intervention price | 87.50 | 91.00 | 1. 8.1968-31. 7.1969 |
| <i>Rice</i> | Basic target price | 181.20 | 189.70 | 1. 9.1968-31. 8.1969 |
| <i>Olive oil</i> | Target price (producer) | 1 150.00 | 1 155.00 | 1.11.1967-31.10.1968 |
| | Target price (market) | 800.00 | 805.00 | 1.11.1967-31.10.1968 |
| | Intervention price | 730.00 | 730.00 | 1.11.1967-31.10.1968 |
| | Threshold price | 792.50 | 792.50 | 1.11.1967-31.10.1968 |
| <i>Oilseeds</i> | Target price | 202.50 | 202.50 | 1. 7.1968-30. 6.1969 |
| | Basic intervention price | 196.50 | 196.50 | 1. 7.1968-30. 6.1969 |
| <i>Sugar</i> | Minimum beet price | 17.00 | 17.00 | 1. 7.1968-30. 6.1969 |
| | Target price for white sugar | 223.50 | 223.50 | 1. 7.1968-30. 6.1969 |
| | Intervention price | 212.30 | 212.30 | 1. 7.1968-30. 6.1969 |
| <i>Beef and veal</i> | Guide price for mature cattle (live) | 662.50 | 680.00 | 1. 4.1968-31. 3.1969 |
| | Guide price for calves (live) | 895.00 | 915.00 | 1. 4.1968-31. 3.1969 |
| <i>Pigmeat</i> | Basic price (slaughtered pigs) | 73.50 | 73.50 | 1.11.1967-30. 6.1968 |

¹ For the prices proposed by the Commission see Bulletin No. 9/10-67, Ch. III, tables.

For the prices of olive oil, oilseeds and sugar, the Council accepted the Commission's proposals and the opinion of the European Parliament; the new prices for feed grains are lower, and those for beef and veal slightly higher, than the prices proposed by the Commission.

With regard to the market organizations for pigmeat and for beef and veal, the Council agreed that the Commission should as soon as possible submit proposals on market support measures and measures of agricultural policy which would increase the efficiency of the market organizations for these two groups of products.

Common organization of markets

Beef and veal¹

16. On 3 October 1967, the Council adopted a regulation on trade in beef and veal which has been salted or pickled in brine.² Imports of beef and veal so treated have risen substantially in recent months, because these products are not subject to levy and are therefore able to compete with imports of frozen beef and veal on which levies have to be paid. In order to harmonize the arrangements applicable to frozen beef and veal and those for beef and veal which has been salted or pickled in brine, the regulation lays down that, if a levy is charged on imports of frozen beef and veal from non-member countries, beef and veal which has been salted or pickled in brine shall also be subject to levy when imported from non-member countries.

On 13 October 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation concerning the levy on imports from non-member countries of beef and veal which has been salted or pickled in brine.³

On 27 September 1967, the Commission adopted a decision amending the annex to the Commission decision laying down implementing procedures for special measures to support the beef and veal market in France.⁴ Annex I to the decision of 30 June 1967 fixed the prices below which there may be support buying of those products for which intervention is envisaged. These prices were derived from the intervention price in force at the time. As the French Government had since decided to raise the intervention price, the limits of the support prices had to be adjusted.

On 17 October 1967, the Commission fixed the maximum refund for exports of live cattle to non-member countries.⁴

Lastly, on 26 October 1967, the Council authorized Germany to reduce the levy on imports from non-member countries of live cows intended for the food industry.⁵

Pigmeat¹

17. Following a steady increase in imports both from non-member countries and from the other Member States, which coincided with a considerable rise in output in certain areas, an appreciable fall in pigmeat prices occurred in France, particularly in some producing areas; this led the French Government to take action which had the

¹ For the decisions on prices taken by the Council on 25-26 October see preceding section.

² See official gazette No. 239, 4 October 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 249, 14 October 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 262, 28 October 1967.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 265, 31 October 1967.

effect of temporarily suspending imports of pigmeat from non-member countries. Faced with this situation, the Commission adopted the following provisions:

- i) A decision, dated 14 October 1967, concerning the measures taken by France in the pigmeat sector;¹ under this decision, the measures adopted by France in order to close its frontiers to imports of pigmeat may not be maintained beyond 20 October 1967;
- ii) A regulation, dated 17 October 1967, fixing a supplementary amount to be added to the levy on imports of certain products in the pigmeat sector.¹

This regulation amends Commission Regulation No. 615/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 which fixed supplementary amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector. Some of the amounts mentioned in the earlier regulation have been maintained unchanged, while others have been increased for imports from certain non-member countries which had been supplying the products in question at prices lower than the sluice-gate price. Supplementary amounts have been fixed for live pigs other than sows, hams, shoulders and other forms of pigmeat, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or pickled in brine.

On 26 October 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation fixing sluice-gate prices and levies in the pigmeat sector for the period from 1 November 1967 to 31 January 1968.²

On 27 October 1967, the Council fixed the basic price and standard quality for slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 November 1967 to 30 June 1968.³

Milk and milk products

18. The existence of considerable stocks of butter has led to the adoption of various measures. A Council decision of 17 October 1967 authorizes France to alter its intervention price for butter during the 1967/68 milk year;⁴ depending on the situation of the market, the intervention price may be increased by FF 0.10 per kg.

Furthermore, a Commission decision of 12 October 1967⁵ authorizes France to sell butter from public stocks at a reduced price. This will be done as an experiment, in order to see what the chances are for disposing of surplus butter on the domestic market in this way; only limited quantities are involved at present.

Where rendered butter is concerned, the Commission decision of 20 October 1967 extends until 31 December 1967 the decision of 28 April 1967 authorizing Germany to sell butter from public stocks at a reduced price.

In the export field a regulation was adopted amending Regulation No. 56/66/CEE on the supply of certain items of information to the Community by Member States;⁶ the purpose of the new Regulation is to simplify the administrative procedure in the light of the experience that has been gained.

¹ See official gazette No. 252, 19 October 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 260, 27 October 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 261, 28 October 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 253, 20 October 1967.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 258, 25 October 1967.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. 243, 7 October 1967.

Two other regulations were adopted concerning the conditions on which certain milk products can be imported from non-member countries following the recent GATT agreements:

i) A regulation defining the conditions governing the admission of certain milk products under certain tariff headings.¹ An import licence will have to be used with form and content similar to those of the model licence given in the annex to the regulation.

ii) A regulation fixing, for certain cheeses, the standard amount representing transport costs up to the Community's external frontier;¹ this regulation adopted in pursuance of Regulation No. 111/64/CEE, lays down the standard amount representing the cost of transport from non-member countries not contiguous with the Community.

S u g a r

19. On 29 September 1967, the Commission adopted a decision on world market prices for white sugar and unrefined sugar for the period from 1 October 1967 to 31 December 1967.² Under this ruling, these prices are as follows:

4.83 u.a. per 100 kg for unrefined sugar,

5.03 u.a. per 100 kg for white sugar.

20. On 27 October, after a detailed discussion on certain provisions of the proposed regulation establishing a common organization of the market in sugar, the Council agreed upon the main features of the transitional provisions applicable until 30 June 1975.

Taking as its starting-point its own resolution of July 1966, which provided for the allocation of basic quantities³ in order to limit the amount of sugar produced during the period in question, the Council agreed that, out of its basic quantity, each Member State should allocate a basic quota to each sugar-producing factory or enterprise in its territory, and that the cost of the price and sales guarantee for these basic quotas should be borne by the Community. There will be a reduced guarantee for quantities manufactured in excess of the basic quota, up to a certain limit; beyond that limit there will be no guarantee.

Under the transitional provisions, however, each Member State will be entitled to hold 10% out of its basic quantity for the 1968/69 marketing year, and 5% in each subsequent year until 30 June 1975, as a "contingency reserve" for further allocation.

In addition, excess production up to 10% of the basic quota may be carried forward and counted as part of the following year's output.

No quantity may be carried forward to the 1975/76 sugar year; no quantity may be carried forward when a "mixed" or non-differentiated price (see below) is applied.

In cases where quantities may be carried forward, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

¹ See official gazette No. 259, 26 October 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 248, 13 October 1967.

³ It should be remembered that the basic quantities of white sugar proposed for each Member State were as follows: Germany: 1 750 000 tons; Italy: 1 230 000 tons; France: 2 400 000 tons; the Netherlands: 550 000 tons; B.L.E.U.: 550 000 tons

- i) The quantity to be carried forward must be notified to the Member State concerned before 1 February.
- ii) The quantity must be stored until 31 January of the following year without storage costs being refunded.

With regard to contracts between sugar manufacturers and beet growers, the prices of beets are differentiated according to whether the quantities of sugar produced from them are or are not included in the basic quota.

However, each Member State may rule, for its own territory, that the provisions relating to the differentiation of prices do not apply. On certain conditions, and in accordance with procedures to be determined by the Council on a proposal from the Commission, the Member States may apply both the system of differentiation and that of non-differentiation (mixed price).

Where there is no price differentiation, the maximum quota for the period from 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971 is fixed at 350% of the basic quota.

The Council also agreed that Title III of the basic regulation, particularly the transitional provisions concerning the fixing of national quotas, of individual quotas and of the system of price differentiation, shall cease to apply from 1 June 1975.

The details of the definitive system to be applied from 1 July 1975 will be adopted by the procedure laid down in Article 43(2) of the Treaty. The definitive arrangements must not involve any discrimination between producers in the Community.

21. The Council adopted the regulation further extending, until 30 November 1967, Regulation No. 281/67/CEE fixing the maximum producer refunds for sugar used in the chemical industry.¹

Lastly, on 31 October 1967, the Commission adopted two regulations:

- i) A regulation amending Regulation No. 233/67/CEE fixing the maximum denaturing premiums for sugar intended for animal feed;²
- ii) A regulation fixing the difference between the threshold price in the Member States and the world price for white sugar to be used in calculating the levy and the refund provided for in Regulation No. 789/67/CEE.²

Oils and fats

22. On 9 October 1967, the Commission adopted four regulations on oils and fats:

- i) A regulation on the process for denaturing colza, rape and sunflower seeds;³
- ii) A regulation supplementing Regulations Nos. 282/67/CEE and 284/67/CEE concerning oilseeds;³
- iii) A regulation amending Article 23 of Regulation No. 224/67/CEE on certain procedures connected with aid for oilseeds;³
- iv) A regulation amending Regulation No. 681/67/CEE with regard to the advance fixing of aid for oilseeds.³

¹ See official gazette No. 261, 28 October 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 266, 1 November 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 244, 10 October 1967.

On 17 October 1967, the Council adopted a regulation laying down the conditions for intervention on the market for oilseeds during the last two months of the marketing year and the principles governing the disposal of oilseeds purchased by the intervention authorities.¹

On 25 October 1967, the Commission amended Regulation No. 224/67/CEE on certain procedures connected with aid for oilseeds, as regards the amount of the surety.² The surety mentioned in Article 8(2) of Regulation No. 116/67/CEE is now 12 u.a. per 100 kg of colza, rape and sunflower seed with 10% humidity and 2% impurities.

23. On 26 October 1967, the Council adopted the regulation on aid for olive oil.³ The regulation defines the principles according to which the aid mentioned in Article 10 of Regulation No. 136/66/CEE will be granted to olive oil producers during the 1967/68 marketing year. In particular, it provides for the establishment of national control systems, pending a Community control system, in order to ensure that aid is given only for olive oil which is produced in the Community from olives harvested in the Community and has not already benefited from such aid.

The Council also adopted the regulation amending Regulation No. 142/67/CEE on export refunds for colza, rape and sunflower seed.⁴

On 30 October 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation listing the intervention centres for olive oil other than the principal centres;⁵ the new regulation maintains the intervention centres that already appear in the annex to Regulation No. 185/66/CEE.

Lastly, on 31 October 1967, the Council adopted a regulation concerning the standard amount for unrefined olive oil obtained entirely in Greece and transported directly from that country to the Community.⁶ The standard amount provided for in Article 3(1) of Regulation No. 162/66/CEE, by which the levy on Greek olive oils is reduced, is designed to promote the gradual development of trade between Greece and the Community by giving these oils a preferential position on the Community market compared with that enjoyed by olive oils from other non-member countries.

Eggs and poultry

24. On 9 October 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 199/67/CEE fixing the coefficients to be used in calculating the levies on derived products in the poultrymeat sector.⁷

On 26 October 1967, the Commission adopted three regulations concerning the supplementary amounts

- i) for certain eggs in shell,³
- ii) for Australian eggs,³ and
- iii) for slaughtered cocks, hens and chickens and for halves or quarters of cocks, hens and chickens.³

¹ See official gazette No. 252, 19 October 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 259, 26 October 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 260, 27 October 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 261, 28 October 1967.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 264, 31 October 1967.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. 265, 31 October 1967.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. 244, 10 October 1967; No. 260, 27 October 1967; No. 261, 28 October 1967.

On 27 October 1967, the Commission amended the supplementary amount for ovalbumin and dried lactalbumin,¹ and for certain parts of poultry.¹

Lastly, on 30 October 1967, the Commission adopted three regulations:

- i) A regulation fixing sluice-gate prices and levies in the egg sector;²
- ii) A regulation fixing the import charges and sluice-gate prices for ovalbumin and lactalbumin;²
- iii) A regulation fixing sluice-gate prices and levies in the poultrymeat sector.²

Fruit and vegetables

25. On 31 October 1967, the Council adopted a regulation instituting a system of trade for processed products based on fruit or vegetables, with added sugar.³

On the same date, the Commission fixed the reference prices for sweet oranges.⁴ For the three groups of oranges in Class I, as defined in the common quality standards, the reference prices (per 100 kg) are:

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| Group I | : 1 December - 31 March | — | 19.4 u.a. |
| Group II | : 1 January - 30 April | — | 17.1 u.a. |
| Group III | : 1 December - 30 April | — | 7.1 u.a. |

The above groups are composed of the following varieties:

- Group I : Moro and Tarocco
Group II : Sanguinello
Group III : Biondo comune.

For mandarines, clementines, satsumas and wilkings⁴ in Class I, as defined in the common quality standards, the reference price (per 100 kg net) is from 1 November to 31 March inclusive: 16.5 u.a.

Financing the common agricultural policy

26. On 2 October 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation concerning applications for reimbursement by the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF).⁵ The aim is to eliminate the effect of certain transitional provisions concerning the refunds payable for the 1964/65 accounting period on exports of milk and milk products from the Netherlands to non-member countries. As these refunds are higher than those paid under the normal arrangements, they are not to be taken into account when the average refund for the Netherlands is being calculated.

¹ See official gazette No. 261, 28 October 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 264, 31 October 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 265, 31 October 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 266, 1 November 1967.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 238, 3 October 1967.

On 3 October 1967, the Council adopted a regulation concerning the reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Belgium in the sugar sector during the 1966/67 marketing year.¹ This provides that the expenditure incurred by Belgium during the 1966/67 marketing year for the marketing of sugar will be reimbursed by the Guarantee Section of the Fund, up to a maximum of 4 million u.a.

27. At its meeting of 23 October 1967, the Council adopted four important regulations:

The aim of the regulation on aid from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF and of the financial regulation amending the financial regulation concerning the EAGGF is to speed up the procedure for granting aid from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF and to amend the present arrangements with effect from 1 July 1967 in order to take account of the establishment of a single market for numerous agricultural products. The regulations therefore provide for:

- i) The introduction of a system of payments on account, based on the expenditure forecasts included in the budgets for the 1964/65, 1965/66 and 1966/67 accounting periods;
- ii) The introduction of a system of half-yearly payments on account based on the Member States' actual expenditure for the 1967/68 and 1968/69 accounting periods, for which periods expenditure will be included in the budget one year earlier than for previous periods;
- iii) A time-table spacing out the decisions concerned so as to allow financial transactions to take place smoothly;
- iv) The abolition, from 1 July 1967, of the criterion of the lowest average refund.

The regulation on Special Sections I and II of the EAGGF, which concern the provision of Community compensation for Germany, Italy and Luxembourg and the payment of 4 million u.a. for Luxembourg,² implements:

- i) The Council decision of 15 December 1964 which, in connection with the agreements reached on common cereal prices, provided that financial compensation should be given degressively over a period of three years (these sums to be paid from Special Section I);
- ii) The Council decision of 26 July 1966 which, in connection with the agreements on common prices for milk and milk products, provided that financial compensation should be given to Luxembourg for two years (these sums to be paid from Special Section II).

These payments will be made in two annual instalments, starting with the 1968 budget.

The fourth regulation concerns the implementation of Article 7 of Regulation No. 25 on the financing of the common agricultural policy for the 1963/64 accounting period.²

28. On 2 October 1967, the Commission granted 10 million u.a. from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF — half from the 1964/65 and half from the 1965/66 accounting period — for 29 Italian projects, in pursuance of Regulation No. 206/66/CEE of 7 December 1966 concerning the contribution from the EAGGF to help make good the damage done by the catastrophic floods in certain parts of Italy in autumn 1966.³

¹ See official gazette No. 239, 4 October 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 258, 25 October 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 243, 7 October 1967.

The work of the Economic and Social Committee

29. At its meeting of 25 and 26 October 1967, the Committee rendered an opinion on the proposed regulation on the reorganization of the market in milled cereal products. The Committee endorsed the main outlines of the Commission's draft. It recognized the special position of the milling industry and expressed itself in favour of specific measures for particular sectors. One of its recommendations was that the supplementary allowances paid to workers who have been discharged should be reimbursed by the Community; on this point it disagreed with the Commission, which had postponed that the Member States should bear the cost of these allowances. The Committee made several other suggestions, including the proposal that the Commission should make an annual report on the results achieved by implementing the regulation.

Approximation of legislation

Amendment of the Council directive of 23 October 1962 concerning permitted colouring matters in food for human consumption.¹

30. Annex I to the Council directive of 23 October 1962 lists the colouring matters that may be definitively authorized by the Member States for use in food. Annex II contains a list of those whose use can as yet only be authorized for a certain period. The latter are products on which sufficient information on how they affect the human body and how far it was for technical reasons necessary to use them was not available when the original directive was adopted, so that further studies had to be carried out before a definitive authorization for their use in food could be given.

For erythrosin and B.S. brilliant acid green, these studies have now been completed; they show that these two colouring matters are not injurious to health and that for economic reasons it is necessary to use them. At its meeting of 23 and 24 October 1967, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, therefore decided to include these two substances in Annex I of the directive of 23 October 1962, thus granting definitive permission for their use throughout the Community.

By 31 December 1967 at the latest the Member States are required to prohibit the use of the other colouring matters which were previously authorized for a limited period only; the ban on these must enter into force not more than one year later.

SOCIAL POLICY

Social security of migrant workers

31. At its 89th session on 19 and 20 October 1967 the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers discussed the annexes to Regulation No. 4 (revised) and bilateral administrative arrangements to be kept in force between Member States.

In addition it examined certain problems connected with the granting of family allowances for children resident or being educated in the territory of a Member State other than that making the payments.

¹ See official gazette No. 263, 30 October 1967.

Vocational guidance

32. Government experts from the Ministries of Labour (or Social Affairs) and National Education of the six Member States met in Brussels on 20 October 1967 to examine a draft report on vocational guidance activities in the Community in 1967 prepared by the Commission's staff.

This draft falls into the first category of activities specified in the programme of co-operation in this field. It is also a response to paragraph 4 of the Recommendation of 18 July 1966¹ which the Commission sent to the Member States with a view to extending vocational guidance.

The experts approved the presentation and content of this first Annual Report which will be circulated in accordance with the co-operation programme and the Commission's Recommendation.

Vocational training

List of vocational training services

33. On 2 October 1967 the representatives of the responsible national administrations discussed the arrangements for an inventory of vocational training services. They approved a questionnaire to collect preliminary data for an assessment of numbers attending training classes and of certificates awarded, and the text of a *pro forma* for reporting the capacity of the various training establishments.

Subject to the approval of their respective governments, the delegates of the six administrations agreed to answer this questionnaire in six to eight months. This time-limit was necessary because it was the first enquiry of this type at Community level and there were technical difficulties.

In-training programme for factory inspectors

34. At its session of 5 June 1967 the Council requested the Commission to prepare with the government experts an in-training programme for officials of factory inspection services and to submit it for approval so that the necessary funds could be included in the EEC budget.

In response to this request the Commission has prepared and submitted to the Council a traineeship programme unanimously approved by the government experts.

In 1965/66 already the EEC Commission organized training periods in a number of Member States for a total of 44 factory inspection officials. The reports submitted to the Commission by those officials on the completion of their training demonstrated that these periods were very helpful for co-operation in the Community.

The Commission's aim in organizing these training periods was to enable specially qualified officers to form a direct opinion of the various control systems and of the administrative practices in other Member States in the field of industrial health, medicine and safety. If the information gained is applied, an improved knowledge of the actual situation in other Member States should be an asset to the respective

¹ See official gazette No. 154, 24 August 1967.

national systems. It should also help to indicate how far national rules and methods should be approximated or even harmonized rationally in order to create comparable situations throughout the Common Market.

These in-training periods should thus increase mutual understanding and confidence between the national administrations. It will also be easier to work out and implement solutions for specific problems which need to be settled on the European scale.

Survey by the Economic and Social Committee

35. At its session of 25 and 26 October 1967 the Economic and Social Committee adopted for submission to the Commission, which had requested it, a study of the Action Programmes prepared by the EEC Commission in 1965 in the matter of common vocational training policy in general and, more specifically, for agriculture.

In this survey, which it considers as a mere preliminary to further consultations on specific aspects, the Committee has stressed the need for special concentration on problems of vocational retraining arising as a result of the integration of domestic markets into a wider Community system, the need for multi-purpose basic training and the need to co-ordinate vocational training measures called for in various fields.

The Committee also mentioned certain measures which in its opinion should be undertaken to supplement the Commission's programmes: a classified inventory of existing vocational training organizations, the encouragement of voluntary further training, the creation of a European institute for scientific research into vocational training and the establishment of minimum requirements for retraining measures.

In connection with the specific programme for agriculture, the Committee particularly emphasized the growing need for skilled supervisory personnel and more especially for farm owners and managers with the necessary qualifications, the urgency of measures for further training and refresher courses for adults, and the need to provide the same study facilities for young people in rural areas as those available in urban areas.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE COMMUNITIES

36. The meeting of the Council of Ministers in Luxembourg on 31 October 1967 brought together for the first time the Ministers responsible for Scientific Research in the Community countries. M. Stoltenberg, German Federal Minister of Scientific Research, was in the chair. The main object of the meeting was to define the objectives and conditions of scientific co-operation between the Six.

The outcome of the meeting was a resolution,¹ moved by the Chair, in which the Ministers expressed "their will to take energetic action to give a new impetus to and promote scientific and technological research and industrial innovation".

After the Council meeting, M. Stoltenberg gave a press conference at which he declared his great satisfaction with the results achieved, which had laid the first foundations for close collaboration between the Six in scientific and technological

¹ Published at the beginning of this Bulletin.

research. He emphasized how important it was that the six States had already decided on the six main fields in which collaboration should begin and had even settled the procedure to be followed.

Speaking of the difficulties to be overcome, M. Stoltenberg cited as an example the need to create new patterns of university studies and to arouse awareness of the issues involved among scientists. He also mentioned the difficulties of collaboration with industry. However, he said that these should not be over-estimated, as they were certainly not insuperable.

M. Stoltenberg also stated that the system of European collaboration envisaged would subsequently be open to countries outside the Six.

In conclusion, he stressed the urgency of finding a solution to the special difficulties of Euratom.

III. External activities

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway

37. At its meeting on 23 and 24 October 1967, the Council had a thorough exchange of views on the opinion prepared by the Commission regarding the requests for membership presented by the United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark and Ireland, and on the letter received from the Government of Sweden.

On a proposal from the Chair, it was agreed that the debate would cover the following points:

- a)* Is the accession of new members likely to change the fundamental objectives, the nature and the methods of the European Communities?
- b)* The general undertakings which must be assumed by any new member state:
 - i) As regards the Treaties and the political objectives set out therein;
 - ii) As regards the decisions which, since the adoption of the Treaties,
 - have already been adopted,
 - will be adopted up to the moment of accession.
- c)* The special problems which must be solved with a view to accession:
 - i) The economic situation of Great Britain — with particular reference to monetary and financial questions;
 - ii) The agricultural policy, including its financing;
 - iii) Problems connected with the Commonwealth.

Only points *a)* and *b)* were dealt with at the meeting of 23-24 October. Point *c)* and other considerations will be discussed at a meeting fixed for 20 November next, which will be mainly devoted to an examination of this problem.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Norway

38. On 6 October 1967, representatives of the Norwegian Government met a Commission delegation to review the situation with regard to the tariff for Norwegian exports to the Community market.

The meeting first dealt with quotas in the industrial sector and then with those for fishery products, bearing the results of the Kennedy round in mind.

Sweden

39. All the members of the External Relations Committee of the Swedish Parliament visited the Commission on 9 and 10 October 1967 to study various aspects of Community policy. The Swedish delegation was received by M. Sassen, member of the Commission and Vice-President of the External Relations Group.

Iran

40. In accordance with the suggestions made by the Joint EEC-Iran Committee at its meeting of 10-15 July 1967,¹ the Commission on 8 September 1967 proposed to the Council the adoption of suitable non-discriminatory tariff measures — some of them involving amendment of the Trade Agreement between Iran and the EEC — to facilitate the importation of certain products of interest to Iran. The Commission also proposed that this Agreement be extended to 30 November 1968 as requested by the Iranian Government.

Following the Commission's proposals, the Council and the representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council on 3 October 1967 took the relevant decision to adopt the tariff measures proposed by the Commission and to extend the EEC-Iran Trade Agreement, thus amended, until 30 November 1968.

The amendment and renewal to the Agreement will become effective following an exchange of letters between the Community and the Imperial Government of Iran.

The United States

41. On 12 October 1967, the Commission handed a *note verbale* to the United States Mission concerning the motor vehicles safety standards in the United States. It pointed out that the American standards (new pneumatic tyres, and tyre and rim selection) in their present form provide for technical characteristics which are not in line with current practice in EEC countries and would therefore provoke unjustified economic difficulties due to increased manufacturing costs.

On 19 October, the Commission handed another *note verbale* to the United States Mission drawing attention to the grave concern caused in Community circles by the various bills now before the US Congress which seek to introduce new restrictive measures on imports of certain goods. The Commission pointed out that the application of these measures, should they be adopted, would seriously invalidate all that had been accomplished in the Kennedy round for the liberalization of world trade, and might well force the United States' trading partners to take a course of action which would be extremely regrettable.

India and Pakistan

42. On 12 January 1967 the Council approved the conclusions of the report on negotiations in the cotton textiles sector produced by the Special Committee set up under Article 111 of the Treaty, in co-operation with members of the Working Party

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-1967, Ch. VII, sec. 47.

on trade questions. These conclusions laid down the general lines to be followed in the negotiations for the renewal of the Long-term Arrangement for cotton textiles.

They provided, amongst other things, that the Member States could offer certain non-member countries which export cotton textiles mutually acceptable bilateral agreements on the basis of Article 4 of the Long-term Arrangement. These would provide for suspension of the quotas in force, the fixing of import ceilings higher than under the old quotas, and new arrangements for the administration and control of imports.

Following this general guidance from the Council, representatives of the Member States and the Commission opened negotiations with a delegation from India and another from Pakistan on arrangements for bilateral agreements between these two countries and each of the Member States.

The negotiations led to the conclusion of an agreement *ad referendum*, embodied in a record of the relevant meetings — with India on 3 July 1967, and with Pakistan on 6 October 1967.

By these agreements, the delegations undertook to suggest to their respective authorities that identical bilateral agreements be signed between each Member State and each of the two non-member countries in question. These meetings further settled the list of textile products to be covered by the agreements — also identical in both cases — global imports into each Member State, and arrangements — still made on a national basis — for administering these. Each agreement provides that the Community may replace the Member States once the common commercial policy comes into operation, without any renegotiation being necessary.

Morocco and Tunisia

43. At its session of 23 and 24 October 1967, the Council agreed on further terms of reference, chiefly concerning olive oil, citrus fruit and petroleum products, to enable the Commission to resume negotiations with Morocco and Tunisia.

East African countries

44. At its session of 23 and 24 October 1967, the Council examined relations between the Community and the East African States. Following this examination, it instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to draw the necessary conclusions from the Commission's study of the preferences enjoyed in the AASM by products originating in the EEC, and then to frame further terms of reference for negotiations.

Representation of associated European countries

45. On 9 October 1967 the competent institutions of the European Economic Community noted the appointment of H.E. M. Stavros G. Roussos as Permanent Representative of Greece with the EEC.

Missions of non-member countries

46. The competent institutions of the European Economic Community have given their *agrément* to the appointment of H.E. M. Umarjadi Njotowijono, as head of the Indonesian Mission to the EEC.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Western European Union (WEU)

47. The WEU Council of Ministers held its quarterly meeting in London on 12 and 13 October 1967, with Mr. Brown, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the Chair.

The first day was devoted to world political problems, while economic problems were discussed on the second day.

In conformity with the established practice, the Commission of the European Communities was invited to attend the discussions on economic questions; it was represented by M. Martino, member of the Commission with special responsibility for external relations.

M. Martino gave an account of the economic situation in the Communities and developments since the last Ministers' meeting in The Hague on 4 and 5 July 1967. He forecast an appreciable revival of economic growth in 1968.

Lord Chalfont, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs responsible for the day-to-day conduct of negotiations for British membership of the European Communities, analysed the economic situation in Britain. Without glossing over the fact that the situation gave cause for concern, he concluded that there was nothing, either in the economic or the financial situation, to prevent his country joining the Communities.

IV. The Community and the Associated States

GREECE

48. The EEC-Greece Council of Association held its 27th meeting on 17 October 1967 at ambassadorial level.

At this meeting, the Community delegation heard a statement from the Greek delegation on the application of Protocol 19 to the Athens Agreement.

In accordance with Article 3 paragraph 3 of Regulation No. 162/62/CEE, the Greek delegation was consulted within the Association Committee on 31 October 1967 in connection with the preparation of a Council regulation on the standard amount in respect of unrefined olive oil obtained entirely in Greece and transported directly from that country into the Community.

TURKEY

49. At the invitation of the Government of the Turkish Republic, the EEC-Turkey Council of Association held its sixth meeting at ministerial level on 9 October 1967 in Ankara. M. Carlo Schmid, Minister for Relations with the Bundesrat in the Federal Republic of Germany, was in the chair. The Commission of the European Communities was represented by M. Rey, its President, and by M. Martino, the member with special responsibility for external relations. The Turkish delegation was led by M. Cagliyangil, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Declaring the meeting open, M. Schmid referred to the fact that the Council of Association was meeting for the first time in Turkey and thanked the Turkish authorities for the welcome accorded the Community delegation. He paid tribute to the modernization and development efforts undertaken in Turkey since the days of President Ataturk. He stressed that the Community attached particular importance to the Ankara Agreement and struck a brief balance of the results of the Agreement, which had been in force for almost three years. He felt that the balance-sheet justified a favourable view of what had been done to date. He also referred to the problems which the Association would have to face in the immediate future, emphasizing their importance for its future development. In conclusion, he was confident that the aims which the Community and Turkey had set themselves in the Association Agreement would be achieved, the ultimate aim of the Agreement being Turkey's full and complete integration into the Community.

M. Rey, speaking on behalf of the Commission, associated himself with what had been said by the President of the Council and said the Commission too had every confidence in the future of the Association.

He also assured the meeting that the new Commission of the European Communities would carry on the work of the old EEC Commission to ensure the full realization of the aims of the Association.

M. Cagliyangil welcomed the members of the Council of Association and the Commission representatives and thanked them for having accepted the invitation to hold the 6th meeting of the Council in Turkey. He emphasized that his Government too attached great importance to this Association. He hoped that the problems of the

future development of the Association would be examined in the spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation which had always been a feature of the work of the Council.

The Council then turned to the items on the agenda.

The first point discussed was the application of Article 6 of the provisional Protocol.

This Article provides that three years from the date of entry into force of the Agreement (in other words, as from 1 December 1967) the Council may decide on measures to promote the sale on the Community market of Turkish products other than those for which tariff quotas already exist.

Invoking this provision, Turkey asked in May 1967 for new export facilities for a list of products. These requests were carefully examined by the Association Committee, which submitted a report to the Council on the progress of its studies.

The Council discussed this report in detail and noted that agreement in principle had already been reached in respect of certain products. It instructed the Association Committee to continue its studies and to report back as soon as possible, so that the necessary decisions may be taken before 1 December 1967.

The Council then adopted a recommendation inviting the Community delegation and the Turkish delegation to start forthwith on preparing the ground for an examination of the problems arising in connection with the changeover from the present preparatory stage to the transitional stage, so that the tasks in this connection falling to the Council under the Ankara Agreement may be properly discharged.

At the end of the meeting, both parties expressed satisfaction at the climate of mutual understanding in which the discussions had taken place and the progress made with regard to the two items figuring on the agenda and whose importance for the future of the Association was again stressed.

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

The Joint Committee

50. The Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association held a meeting on 2-6 October 1967 in Bamako (Mali). M. Thorn of the European Parliament was in the chair.

The President of the Republic of Mali, M. Modibo Keita spoke at the opening session and praised the Association and the work of the European Development Fund. He stressed that, in its dealings with the EEC, Mali had never encountered the slightest attempt to interfere with its sovereignty.

The theme of the discussions was trade between the EEC and the Associated States, the latter complaining of the deterioration in the terms of trade. The report on ways and means of promoting sales in the EEC of products from the Associated States at stable and profitable prices, which had been prepared by M. Armengaud and amended in the light of earlier debates, served as a basis for the discussions. This report sets out a series of measures to improve and stabilize prices for the principal tropical commodities originating in the AASM. It was clear from the discussion that

all speakers were in broad agreement about the existence of a serious problem but that their preference was for solutions within the framework of world agreements. It was only if this type of solution failed to materialize that temporary stabilization measures on a regional level would be considered; these arrangements would furthermore be limited to those products which earn the main export receipts of the AASM and to periods when their prices are very low. The stabilizing arrangements would include the creation of a "Fund for the stabilization of tropical products of the Association".

At the close of the discussions, on 4 October 1967, a resolution was moved by the rapporteur, M. Armengaud, reflecting the general lines to be followed in this matter. This resolution was adopted unanimously by the Joint Committee and will be submitted to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association at the meeting to be held in Strasbourg from 4-8 December 1967.

The Joint Committee then discussed M. Troclet's report on the Association Council's third annual report to the Parliamentary Conference. Discussion revealed that there was general satisfaction with financial and technical co-operation within the Association. On the other hand some criticism was voiced, particularly by the African Parliamentarians, with regard to many Community regulations governing arrangements for imports into the EEC of products originating in the AASM which are similar to and in competition with European agricultural products. These arrangements are often considered too restrictive by African exporters.

System for processed products

51. At its meeting of 31 October 1967, the Council on a proposal of the Commission adopted a regulation on the system applicable to processed products derived from fruit and vegetables with the addition of sugar, originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar and the Overseas Countries and Territories.¹

The essential purpose of this regulation is to extend Regulation No. 356/67/CEE, which governs the arrangements now applicable to these products² and which expired on 31 October 1967.

The European Parliament was consulted by the Council on the proposed regulation and rendered a favourable opinion on 19 October 1967.

For their part, the Associated African States and Madagascar, consulted by the Community under Article 11 of the Yaoundé Convention, indicated that they could agree in principle with the proposed measures but reserved the right to confirm this formally in the near future.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing decisions

52. On 6 October 1967, after endorsement by the EDF Committee, the Commission approved the grant of a sum of 3 921 430 Som. Sh. (equivalent to approximately

¹ See official gazette No. 265, 31 October 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 173, 29 July 1967.

549 000 u.a.)¹ to the Republic of Somalia as temporary aid to banana growing following the closing of the Suez Canal.

The scheme provides for the delivery of 3 840 metric tons of nitrogenous fertilizer (urea) to alleviate the temporary treasury and credit difficulties facing planters since the Suez Canal was closed. Had this aid not been forthcoming, the Somali Government's efforts since 1965 to re-organize the country's banana plantations and to modernize packaging of the fruit might have been jeopardized.

It should be mentioned that the EDF had already contributed to this programme by providing 5 200 000 u.a. to finance the improvement of roads in the banana region.

Banana production, which will amount to approximately 10 000 tons in 1967, is an important factor in Somalia's economy. Bananas make up 40% of total exports. Furthermore, this sector is largely in the hands of Somali undertakings and gives employment to 42 710 persons.

¹ 1 u.a. = 1 US \$.

V. Institutions and organs

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament met in plenary session from 16 to 19 October 1967.¹

The President, M. Poher, began by reading letters of resignation from M. Seifriz, who had been appointed Chairman of the Bundestag's Transport Committee, and from M. Seuffert, following his appointment as judge of the Constitutional Court of the Federal Republic of Germany.

He announced that M. Corterier had been designated as member of the European Parliament in place of M. Seifriz.

At this session, the Parliament discussed the following subjects, which are dealt with in earlier chapters:

- i) The report by M. Apel on a directive introducing freedom of establishment in petroleum and natural gas exploration (see Ch. II, sec. 8);
- ii) An oral question, without debate, put by M. Rossi concerning the European statute for commercial travellers (see Ch. II, sec. 8);
- iii) M. Pêtre's report concerning a regulation on the free movement of workers within the Community and a directive on movement and residence within the Community of workers from the Member States and their families (see Ch. II, sec. 10);
- iv) Mlle Lulling's report concerning a directive on the official control of animal feedingstuffs and a draft decision setting up a Standing Committee on animal feedingstuffs;
- v) M. Klinker's report on a regulation introducing a trading system for processed fruit and vegetable products;
- vi) The report prepared by M. Thorn and presented by M. Carcassonne concerning a regulation on products processed from fruit and vegetables originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar and in the overseas countries.

The Parliament also discussed the following questions:

Legal problems connected with consultation of the European Parliament

Speaking for the Legal Affairs Committee of the European Parliament, M. Jozeau-Marigné, the rapporteur, began by recalling that his report had been prepared in pursuance of the Parliament's resolution of 20 October 1966 on institutional developments in the Communities; in this resolution, the Parliament had urged the EEC Commission to see that the European Parliament was consulted on all measures that were of political importance, and noted that, by virtue of the Treaty, the EEC Commission was obliged to ask that the European Parliament be consulted anew whenever the Council had to take a decision on proposals which differed essentially in their content from those previously submitted to the European Parliament.

¹ See official gazette No. 268, 6 November 1967.

With regard to the Parliament's participation in the elaboration of acts of Community law, the rapporteur considered that the Parliament ought to be consulted whenever the Community institutions had to decide upon a political option.

In this connection, M. Jozeau-Marigné held that the precise legal form of Community acts was not the decisive factor. He therefore considered that the Parliament could rightly intervene, in a way that would have to be decided, if it found, for example, that decisions concerning political options had been taken or resolutions adopted by the Council without reference to the Parliament, in cases where the institutional system which had been established by the Treaties, and which included consultation of the Parliament, could and should have been used.

As to whether the European Parliament should be consulted anew when proposals were amended by the Commission under Article 149 of the EEC Treaty, the rapporteur thought that fresh intervention by the Parliament was only justified when fundamental changes had been made.

Turning to the question of the specific nature of the consultations, M. Jozeau-Marigné considered that there was no proper consultation of the Parliament when it was not asked for its opinion on a draft act in the form of a regulation, precisely defined, which was the subject of a concrete Commission proposal to the Council.

In conclusion, the rapporteur hoped that the Council and the Commission would consult the European Parliament as often as possible, even if they thought they were not legally bound to ask for its opinion. In this way, he said, the Council and the Commission would give "the best proof of their resolve to base the community of the European peoples on a democratic system."

In the general debate which followed, all the speakers endorsed M. Jozeau-Marigné's report, each of them emphasizing particular points.

Speaking for the Christian-Democrat group, M. Deringer said that the problems raised in the report were certainly not instances of legal hairsplitting but concerned matters of vital importance for the European Parliament, which ought to be the means through which the peoples of the Community could participate in the building of Europe.

M. Deringer then expressed his group's reservations about the rumours concerning the creation, within the Commission, of a committee of Chief Executive Assistants. He feared that this would lead to a kind of parallelism with the result that certain decisions were no longer taken by the Executive itself.

The speaker also considered that the fact that the Commission was issuing more and more implementing regulations in pursuance of certain basic Council regulations did not relieve the Executive of the obligation also to ask the Parliament for its opinion on these texts.

M. Deringer ended by expressing his anxiety at the possibility that the Commission might delegate some of its power to issue regulations to one of its members or to a senior official.

M. Dehousse (Belgium) then spoke on behalf of the Socialist group. After pointing out that the European Parliament could not fulfil its consultative function unless all the necessary documents were available to its members, he mentioned certain matters which had been postponed or delayed by the Parliament itself. Such cases, and the fact that it was asking to be consulted more often, should incite the Parliament to carry out its consultative functions with greater diligence.

M. Dehousse then spoke of the suggestions made by the rapporteur: in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty, the Parliament should of course be consulted on texts which embodied a political option. But certain legal acts of the Community did not fall under Article 189 of the EEC Treaty or Article 101 of the Euratom Treaty. In this connection, the Socialist spokesman said that certain acts were far from complying with the institutional provisions of the Treaty; thanks to the terms in which they were couched, they were maintained artificially outside the scope of the concepts defined by the Treaty and therefore escaped the normal Community procedures. Here, M. Dehousse referred to the Luxembourg agreements of 29 January 1966 ("decisions of the *delegations* of the Member States meeting within the extraordinary Council of Ministers"), an act which was contrary to the Treaties because it involved revision of the Treaties without this being achieved through the revision procedure formally established by the latter.

M. Dehousse added that the legal nature of what the Council called a "resolution" should also be clarified, particularly when the term was used to cover decisions on agricultural matters.

Speaking further of acts accomplished outside the institutional framework, M. Dehousse said that he had been "amazed" to learn that a "committee of Chief Executive Assistants" might be created. Considering that such extra-constitutional practices did not reflect a healthy conception of the Community's work, he proposed an amendment to the draft resolution, requesting the Parliament's Legal Affairs Committee to submit a report on these questions.

In conclusion, M. Dehousse again emphasized that the European Executive is responsible to the Parliament and that the Parliament is therefore entitled to ask the Commission to explain its attitude vis-à-vis the Council, particularly as regards amendments proposed by the Parliament.

M. Berkhouwer (Netherlands), for the Liberal and allied group, also spoke against the practice of avoiding consultation of the Parliament by delegating power to legislate in pursuance of decisions already adopted. He wondered, however, whether it would be wise to solve this problem by appealing to the Court of Justice in cases where the Council or Commission had not consulted the Parliament or had not done so adequately. For this reason, M. Berkhouwer presented an amendment to delete from the resolution the paragraph concerning the nullity of texts adopted without proper consultation of the Parliament.

Remarks of the President of the Commission

M. Rey, the President of the Commission, began by reiterating the great importance which the Commission attached to consultation of the Parliament. After agreeing that fresh consultations should be held when there had been substantial deviation from the initial proposal and in cases where the measure in question was of real political significance, he expressed reservations about the criticisms voiced with regard to the delegation of powers. M. Rey considered that it would not be advisable for the Parliament, when interpreting the Treaty, to increase the Council's share in decision-making and restrict the Commission's in order to have more opportunities of exercising its own right of control.

M. Rey said that in one particular case the Commission was definitely in favour of the Parliament being consulted and of its being consulted in good time: this was when Article 238 was involved.

Moreover, he continued, we had in many respects already reached the management stage, and the machinery for taking and implementing decisions had therefore to function as rapidly as possible.

With regard to the delegation of power, M. Rey said that this procedure had been initiated by the EEC Commission, and that the problem, which would be examined with the Parliament, did not seem likely to cause any serious difficulties.

Referring to what had been said about the creation of a committee of Chief Executive Assistants, the President of the Commission stated clearly that he was "not prepared to be questioned on this subject by the Parliament, both for reasons of principle and on grounds of efficiency".

"We do not have to account for the way in which we work," the President said, "but only for the decisions we take or fail to take." The Parliament's responsibility did not extend to the methods of work used within the Commission. Moreover, in the interests of efficiency, there must be rationalization of tasks that were now so numerous that it was absolutely necessary for the Executive to get the preparatory work done at another level than that of the Commission members themselves. However, M. Rey concluded, it was the executive Commission, and it alone, that took the decisions.

M. Deringer and M. Dehousse spoke briefly and, like the President of the Commission, pointed out that the Commission constantly asked for the Parliament's collaboration and was always ready to co-operate with it.

Stressing that it was the Commission's own affair how it organized its works, they explained their previous remarks by the concern that the necessary rationalization — by setting up a preparatory committee — of the Commission's work on its many and complicated tasks, should not mean that the Commission relinquished any of its own powers.

The debate was concluded by M. Jozeau-Marigné, and the Parliament then adopted a resolution which, *inter alia*, invited the Commission and the Council to accept a number of principles concerning consultation of the European Parliament. (The text of this resolution is given as an Annex to this Bulletin.)

Proposals for a directive on the official control of animal feedingstuffs and a decision setting up a Standing Committee on animal feedingstuffs

At its session of 16-19 October 1967, the Parliament held a debate and passed a resolution on the above proposals. In a few remarks introducing her report, Mlle Lulling said that behind the technical aspects of the proposals there lay an important institutional problem. The new procedure envisaged differed from that of the Management Committees connected with the market organizations in that the Commission would be able to take measures to control animal feedingstuffs only if they had been approved by the Committee. If the Committee did not endorse the Commission's proposals, the latter would have to submit them to the Council, which could, within three months, adopt measures other than those recommended. Should the three months expire without the Council having taken any decision, the Commission could then put its proposed measures into effect. Under the existing Management Committee procedure the Commission adopts the measures concerned even if they have not been endorsed by the Management Committee, and the Council may take a different decision within one month.

Mlle Lulling therefore maintained that the effect of the new procedure would be to reduce the Commission's role, particularly as it might well be adopted subsequently for measures to be taken by the Commission in other fields. For this reason, the rapporteur concluded, they were asking for the proposed procedure to be replaced by that laid down for the Management Committees.

On behalf of the Socialist group, M. Vredeling (Netherlands) said that he shared Mlle Lulling's anxiety; in particular, he declared that the precedent set would be a regrettable one for future Community action.

Replying for the Commission, M. Mansholt, Vice-President, admitted that there was a general problem which was linked with the question of who should take the decisions in the Communities. He wondered, however, whether Mlle Lulling and M. Vredeling were being altogether realistic in what they said. Of course, the Commission would prefer to be able to use the Management Committee procedure as it stood, but the problems seemed very different, as regards both their nature and their technical aspects, from the agricultural matters dealt with in the Management Committees. Moreover, the Commission had no experts of its own in this field, and could not take decisions on veterinary matters and health protection without accepting the advice of the heads of the public health departments in the six countries.

In conclusion, M. Mansholt did not oppose the proposed resolution but considered that, since the real issue was who took the decisions, the Parliament ought to address its criticisms to the Council rather than to the European Executive, as the Council held that it was always for it to decide.

In the resolution which concluded the debate, the Parliament requested the Commission to change the consultation procedure in the proposed directive, so that it would not differ from that laid down for the Management Committees.

Operational accounts of the EEC and Euratom and report by the Audit Committee

M. Leemans (Christian-Socialist, Belgium), the rapporteur of the Committee for Finance, Administration and Accounts, began by congratulating the Audit Committee on its work, and said that a closer watch should be kept on the use made of the sums available to the European Development Fund and to the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, especially as the national Parliaments had no powers of control in this matter. He hoped that the Audit Committee would concern itself with the technical aspects, since the political problems were of the competence of the European Parliament.

Speaking for the Socialist group, M. Gerlach (Germany) agreed with the rapporteur on this last point. He asked that the Parliament's appropriate Committee should supervise the EAGGF. It would be necessary in particular to see whether all the expenditure incurred was justified in the light of the EAGGF's policy aims. The Socialist group would vote for the draft resolution submitted, provided that the parliamentary Committee and the Audit Committee took these points into account.

On behalf of the European Democratic Union group, M. de la Malène stressed the need for close supervision of the substantial funds made available to the European Communities. Our peoples would take a poor view of us, and the institution would feel the effects of this most seriously, the spokesman declared, if the impression got around outside that we paid out sums of this magnitude without any supervision.

M. Westerterp (Netherlands, Christian Democrat) pointed out that the task of the Audit Committee was not only to assure itself of the legality of the expenditure incurred; under the Treaty of Rome, it must also see whether the financial management was sound. M. Westerterp urged that everything possible be done to combat frauds connected with the EAGGF.

Replying to the various speeches, M. Coppé, member of the Commission, said that, when the single Commission was established, more far-reaching supervision of the sums committed had been provided for. Thus, financial supervision and the establishment of the budget would henceforth be two quite separate things. Objecting to the expression, "budgetary manipulation", used in the Leemans report when speaking of the Executive, M. Coppé explained the reasons that had led to appreciations and to credits being carried forward from one year to another. The Commission representative did not think that this situation would occur again, once the 1967 financial year was over. He ended by declaring that the Executive would do all in its power to ensure that control was effective.

The rapporteur, M. Leemans, explained briefly that the term "budgetary manipulation" should be taken to mean "an unaccustomed budget entry".

The Parliament then passed the resolution on this point of the agenda. In particular, it considered that the Audit Committee should concentrate still more in its report on examination of the legality and correctness of income and expenditure, and on sound financial management. On the other hand, the Parliament considered that it was for the political authorities, and more especially the European Parliament, to pass judgment on the appropriateness of the management criteria followed.

The resolution also emphasized the need to allow the European Parliament to exercise over the EAGGF the democratic control which the national Parliaments are unable to exert in this matter.

COUNCIL

7th session (2 and 3 October)

The 7th session of the Council was held on 2 and 3 October 1967 in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of M. Karl Schiller, German Minister for Economic Affairs.

The Council dealt with the following matters:

External relations

The Council heard a statement by the Commission, which presented its opinion, formulated by virtue of Articles 237, 205 and 98 of the Treaties of Rome and Paris, on the applications for membership from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

At the end of the preliminary discussion, and after thanking the Commission for the quality of its opinion and the speed with which it had been drafted, the Council agreed to discuss this opinion thoroughly at its next meeting.

The Council approved the text of the reply to be addressed to the Government of Malta, which had requested that negotiations be opened, and invited the Commission to study the problems raised by Malta's application and to report.

The Council heard a report by the Chairman of the Permanent Representatives' Committee on progress made in this Committee's work regarding all the outstanding commercial questions within the context of the negotiations with Morocco and Tunisia.

On the basis of a report by the Committee of Permanent Representatives, on relations between the Community and the East African countries, the Council discussed supplementary negotiating instructions for the Commission.

The Council decided to extend for one year the trade agreement between the EEC and Iran after amending some of its terms in order to take into account the suggestions put forward by the EEC-Iran Joint Committee.

The Council prepared the 6th meeting of the EEC-Turkey Association Council in Ankara on 9 October 1967 (See Ch. IV, sec. 49).

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

The Council continued its study of the Commission's proposal for speeding up EAGGF aid by instituting a system of advance payments as from 1968 and the Commission's proposal relating to the special section of the EAGGF.

Medium-term economic policy

The Council took note of the first opinion of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee on the means of encouraging the structural adaptation of Community enterprises, rendered on 9 June 1967.

8th session (16 and 17 October)

On 16 and 17 October 1967, in Luxembourg, the Council held its 8th session to discuss agricultural problems; M. Hermann Hoecherl, the German Minister of Agriculture, was in the chair (See Ch. II, sec. 15).

Although it reached no final agreement, the Council resumed its study of the Commission's proposals concerning the fixing and review of the prices of certain agricultural products and of the proposed regulation on the common organization of markets in sugar.

The Council held an initial discussion on the Community programmes for the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. This was preceded by a statement by M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, on the Community's agricultural structures policy.

The Council also discussed the eggs and beef and veal sectors.

In addition, a regulation in the Community languages on oilseeds and a decision concerning butter were adopted.

9th session (23 and 24 October)

The Council held its 9th session in Luxembourg on 23 and 24 October 1967, under the chairmanship of M. Karl Schiller, the German Minister of Economic Affairs.

The following matters were dealt with:

The Council discussed in detail the applications for membership of the European Communities made by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Norway and Denmark. It also dealt with the letter from the Swedish Government (See Ch. III, sec. 37).

Problems of the Community's relations with Morocco and Tunisia and with the East African countries were also examined (See Ch. III, sec. 43).

EAGGF

The Council adopted in the Community languages a regulation to speed up aid from the Fund, another amending the financial regulation on the Fund, a third creating two special sections of the Fund to deal with Community compensation measures and a fourth concerning the implementation of Regulation No. 25 (See Ch. II, sec. 27).

Joint meetings with the European Parliament

The Council agreed to propose to the European Parliament that the subject for the next joint meeting of the European institutions, which is to take place during the European Parliament's session of 27 November to 2 December 1967 should be: "Prospects for the development of the Communities following the merger of the Institutions".

Audit Committee

The Council appointed M. de Staercke as member of the Audit Committee of the European Communities in place of M. Vaes, for the remainder of the latter's term of office, i.e. until 1 July 1969.

Miscellaneous decisions

The Council adopted the decision concerning the signing of the Convention on trade in wheat and the Convention on food aid.

It also adopted a regulation in the Community languages amending Annexes I and II of Regulation No. 83/67/CEE and two directives: one concerning freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in sylviculture and the timber industry, and the other the harmonization of the Member States' regulations on colouring matters permitted for use in foodstuffs.

Lastly the Council adopted a decision establishing the time-table under which Member States will be called upon to make their contributions to the European Development Fund in the 1968 budget year.

10th session (25 and 26 October)

The Council held its 10th session, devoted to agricultural problems, in Luxembourg on 25 and 26 October 1967. M. Hermann Hoecherl, the German Minister of Agriculture was in the chair (See Ch. II, sec. 15).

The Council took decisions relating to the fixing and review of the prices of certain agricultural products and to the common organization of markets in sugar and the trading system for products processed from fruit and vegetables.

The Council issued regulations in the languages of the Community:

- a) relating to aid in respect of olive oil;
- b) amending Regulation No. 142/67/CEE on export refunds in respect of colza, rapeseed, and sunflower seed;
- c) extending until 30 November 1967 Regulation No. 281/67 fixing the maximum amounts of refunds to producers in respect of sugars used in the chemical industry.

11th session (31 October)

On 31 October 1967, the Council held its 11th session in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of M. Gerhard Stoltenberg, the German Minister of Scientific Research. The special business of the session was to study the problems of scientific research in the Communities.

The Council adopted the resolution printed at the beginning of this Bulletin.

Miscellaneous decisions

The Council enacted regulations in the languages of the Community:

- a) instituting a trading system for products processed from fruit and vegetables with the addition of sugar;
- b) concerning the system applicable to products processed from fruit and vegetables with the addition of sugar and originating in the AASM or the OCT;
- c) relating to the standard amount in respect of unrefined olive oil obtained entirely in Greece and shipped directly from that country to the Community.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 65th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 25 and 26 October 1967, with M. Major in the chair.

The Committee rendered opinions on the following proposals:

1. Proposal for a Council regulation concerning the re-organization of the markets for products obtained by the milling of bread grains (See Ch. II, sec. 29).

The opinion was adopted by 75 votes with 4 abstentions.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 14 June 1967.

2. Proposal for a Council regulation and directive concerning the free movement of workers in the Community (See Ch. II, sec. 11).

This opinion was unanimous.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 2 May 1967.

3. Proposal for a Council directive concerning the granting of freedom of establishment in respect of non-wage earning activities in film distribution (See Ch. II, sec. 9).

This opinion was unanimous.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 6 June 1967.

The Committee also adopted a study on the action programmes for the common policy for vocational training in general and, more specifically, in agriculture, which the Commission had requested it to prepare.

MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 100th session on 30 and 31 October 1967 in Rome, with M. van Lennep in the chair. On the basis of a report drawn up by its alternates, the Committee continued its work of preparing a common policy with regard to reform of the international monetary system.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Staff movements

M. Alain Prate, Director-General for the Internal Market in the Commission of the European Communities, has tendered his resignation which has been accepted with effect from 1 November 1967. M. Prate has been appointed technical advisor in the General Secretariat of the Office of the President of the French Republic.

M. Horst-Otto Steffe, Director for National Economies and Economic Trends in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs of the Commission of the European Communities, has tendered his resignation which has been accepted with effect from 1 October 1967. M. Steffe has been appointed Director of Studies in the European Investment Bank.

VI. The European Investment Bank

Loan Contracts

Italy

The European Investment Bank has concluded with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno five loan contracts amounting in all to the equivalent of 4.975 thousand million lire (7.96 million units of account) in favour of the following projects to be carried out in continental Southern Italy.

a) *Establishment for the production of air conditioning appliances, at Ariccia (Latium).*

The project will be executed by McQuay Europa S.p.A., that has just been created by an Italian enterprise and an American company which have been collaborating closely for several years in the air conditioning sector.

The Ariccia establishment, which will utilize as its raw material already-processed sheets, will be integrated in a stage beyond that of the large-scale steel industry of the Mezzogiorno and the sheet preparation and processing activities which supplement this industry. The air conditioning equipment industry is well suited to the creation of medium-sized enterprises and the market prospects appear to be excellent.

The execution of the new plant will make it possible to create about 120 jobs.

The fixed investments of the project amount to 1.080 thousand million lire (1.73 million units of account). The Bank is contributing to their financing by a loan of an amount equivalent to 450 million lire (0.72 million units of account).

b) *Stepping-up of the international production in the field of civil and commercial air and road transport, of the Alfa Romeo establishment at Pomigliano d'Arco (Naples).*

The project will be carried out by Alfa Romeo S.p.A., Milan, the share capital of which is held by the IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale), financial institution of public law, and by the Finmeccanica (Società Finanziaria Meccanica S.p.A.), which belongs to the IRI group, whose participations in the engineering sector it manages.

The extension project financed by the Bank concerns the following departments:

Production of Diesel engines for industrial use: this activity is covered by an agreement with the Société Anonyme de Véhicules Industriels et d'Équipements Mécaniques — Saviem, subsidiary of the Régie Nationale des Usines Renault. Up to the present, the engines had been intended exclusively for the French market. The initial investment had been financed in 1960 with the help of the Bank. The new investment is to enable the factory itself to make the crankshaft, which had previously been produced by sub-contractors.

Assembly of light trucks: within the framework of an agreement concluded with the Saviem, Alfa Romeo has received the exclusive rights for the assembly and sale in Italy of light trucks which, assembled with a Saviem coachwork and mechanical set, will be equipped with the Diesel engine produced in the establishment.

Manufacture of mechanical sets and assembly of vans: Alfa Romeo and Saviem have also decided to design and manufacture jointly a goods van, known as the "low floor" type. Alfa Romeo will manufacture the mechanical sets necessary for all the vehicles which will be assembled in France and Italy, and equipped with the Diesel engine referred to above.

Overhaul and repair of civil aviation engines: Alfa Romeo has been entrusted with the overhaul and repair of the engines intended to equip the DC 9 planes recently commissioned by Alitalia, as well as those of the Super DC 8 which are shortly to be commissioned.

The execution of the project will create some 600 jobs.

The Bank is contributing to the financing of the fixed investments of the project which amount to 2.74 thousand million lire (4.38 million units of account) by a loan equivalent to 1.375 thousand million lire (2.20 million units of account).

c) *Construction of an establishment for the manufacture of homogenized infant foods at Latina (Latium).*

The project will be executed by I.D.A. (Industrie Dietetiche ed Alimentari S.p.A.), a company which was recently founded at Latina.

The I.D.A. is a subsidiary of the Società del Plasmon S.p.A., a company which is well-known in the dietary food sector in Italy, and which since 1963 has formed part of the American group H.J. Heinz Company, of Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania).

The siting of this factory in the Mezzogiorno will enable the promoters to step up their production, while at the same time affording relief to the workshops in Northern Italy which are at present overloaded, and to intensify their commercial efforts on the markets of Central and Southern Italy, where the expansion outlook is favourable owing to the increasing population and income.

Furthermore, the agricultural equilibrium of the areas in question will be favourably influenced by the large-scale consumption of fruit, vegetables, and meat necessary for supplying the factory.

The project will render possible the employment of several hundred people.

The fixed investments amount to 3.60 thousand million lire (5.76 million units of account). The Bank is contributing to their financing by a loan of an amount equivalent to 1.625 thousand million lire (2.60 million units of account).

d) *Enlargement of the thermostat plant at Salerno (Campania) of Landys & Gyr Italiana S.p.A., subsidiary of Landis & Gyr S.A., of Zug (Switzerland).*

The construction of this factory formed the object of a financing by the Bank in 1963.

In the course of execution of the first project, the Landis & Gyr group decided to accelerate the rationalization programme for the production lines of its factories, making provision, *inter alia*, for concentrating all the thermostat manufacture in the new plant at Salerno. It then decided to enlarge the factory so as to increase its nominal production capacity from 1.2 million to 1.8 million thermostats per annum.

This extension is the object of the project now being financed, which will step up the number of jobs from 500 to 625.

The fixed investments of the project amount to 1.250 thousand million lire (2.0 million units of account). The Bank's loan is of an amount equivalent to 625 million lire (1 million units of account).

e) *Construction of an integrated industrial complex comprising a tannery and a footwear factory, at Ascoli Piceno.*

The project will be executed by the S.M.F. — Sofinmar S.p.A., of Ascoli Piceno, which was founded by three Italian companies and a Belgian company interested in the hide-dressing and tanning industry, as well as in the manufacture and marketing of footwear.

After the execution of the project, the tannery will produce annually 4.6 million square feet of tanned hides and the footwear factory 2.7 million pairs of shoes for the manufacture of which it will utilize 2.6 million square feet of hides supplied directly by the tannery.

The advantages of this integration are obvious both as regards supply of raw materials and sale of mass-produced goods. The sale of the products will be ensured for the greater part by the Belgian company, which is well introduced on a market going beyond the framework of the EEC.

The project will lead to the creation of several hundred jobs.

The Bank is contributing to the financing of the fixed investments of the project which amount to 2.05 thousand million lire (3.28 million units of account) by a loan equivalent to 900 million lire (1.44 million units of account).

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

The rate of interest of the loans is 6.5% per annum.

The loans are guaranteed by the Italian Government: the guarantee agreements were signed by M. Giulio Pastore, Minister for Extraordinary Operations in the Mezzogiorno.

Bonds issue

The European Investment Bank has issued bonds in Belgium for a total value of 750 million Belgian francs. The bonds have been underwritten by a syndicate of banks consisting of the Société Générale de Banque S.A., the Banque de Bruxelles S.A., the Kredietbank S.A., the Banque Lambert S.C.S., and the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas S.A.

The bonds, of a nominal value of 5 000 or 10 000 Belgian francs each, will bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum. They will be offered to the public from 26 October 1967, at 99.5%.

The 15-year bonds are redeemable at par from 2 November 1973, either by drawing of lots or by purchase on the Stock Exchange. The European Investment Bank will, however, have the option of redeeming by anticipation all or part of the bonds, at par, from the same date.

Application will be made to list the bonds on the Brussels and Antwerp stock exchanges.

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

Miscellaneous

Visit by M. Rey to the Italian Government

On 13 November 1967, M. Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, paid a visit to Rome on the third stage of his "tour of the Community capitals" after Bonn and Paris. M. Rey was accompanied by M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, and M. Colonna di Paliano and M. Martino, members of the Commission.

The President and the members of the Commission accompanying him were received by M. Saragat, President of the Italian Republic, and had talks with M. Moro, President of the Council, M. Fanfani, Foreign Minister, M. Pieraccini, Budget Minister, M. Colombo, Treasury Minister, M. Nenni, Vice-President of the Council, and M. Andreotti, Minister of Industry and Trade.

The exchanges of views between M. Rey and the representatives of the Italian Government ranged over all the major problems at present facing Europe.

Particular attention was paid to Great Britain's application for membership. In this connection M. Fanfani stressed the energetic and successful work of the Commission and confirmed the Italian Government's support for British membership.

M. Rey emphasized the Commission's wish to collaborate with the Member Governments; close collaboration was essential for the execution of the Commission's tasks.

Problems of European technological integration, the common agricultural policy, and the harmonization of fiscal policies were also discussed.

Visit to the Commission of leading personalities from the Associated States

On 6 October 1967, a delegation from Upper Volta, led by M. Damiba, Minister for the Plan and for Infrastructure, was received by the senior officials of the EDF, and a working meeting was held.

A delegation from Somalia was received by the Commission on 10 October 1967. It was led by the Prime Minister, M. Mohamed Hagi Ibrahim Egal, accompanied by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Planning, the Somali representative with the EEC, and senior officials.

On 24 October 1967, the EDF officials received a delegation from Rwanda, headed by M. Bagaragaza, Minister for International Co-operation and the Plan, accompanied by M. Nsazumana, Minister of Trade, Mines and Industry, M. Ndwaniye, Vice-President of the National Assembly, and by senior officials. The investment projects submitted by the Rwanda Government were discussed.

Visit of a Nigerian delegation to the Commission

A delegation of senior officials from the Federal Government of Nigeria led by the Permanent Secretary for Trade and Industry, M. P.C. Asiodu, was received by the Commission on 5 October 1967. This delegation, in its own words a "good-will

mission", gave assurances on the internal situation in Nigeria. Questions concerning association, and in particular the ratification of the Lagos Agreement, were also raised during the talks.

Visit of a delegation from the Council of European Municipalities to the Commission

On 3 October 1967, the President of the Commission of the European Communities, M. Rey, received a delegation from the Council of European Municipalities, led by M. Henry Cravatte, Luxembourg Minister of the Interior.

The talks dealt mainly with regional policy, and the particularly useful contribution which the Council of European Municipalities can make in this field.

Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the European Movement in the Netherlands

The 20th anniversary of the European Movement in the Netherlands was commemorated on 11 November 1967 at The Hague, in the presence of the Queen of the Netherlands and members of the Dutch Government.

Addresses were given in turn by Lord Chalfont, M. Luns and M. Hallstein.

Lord Chalfont, Britain's negotiator for membership of the Community, confirmed the British Government's readiness when accession negotiations are opened to discuss all problems, including the role of the pound as a reserve currency and the means of integrating it into the Community's monetary and economic system.

M. Luns, Dutch Foreign Minister, reaffirmed his Government's support for the British application, and said he was convinced that the difficulties, of which he was aware, could be overcome by appropriate action.

M. Hallstein, former President of the EEC Commission, thought that Great Britain's entry could not be delayed too long, and that the Six must adopt a pragmatic attitude so as to reach agreement on the opening of negotiations.

During the ceremony, M. Luns presented M. Hallstein with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands.

Memorandum of the European Movement in the Netherlands on the enlargement of the European Communities

In a memorandum on the problems of enlarging the European Communities, the European Movement in the Netherlands points out that one of the foreign policy tasks facing the Netherlands is to find, within the Six, the means of making possible an enlargement of the Communities with the agreement of France.

More precisely, this is a request from the Netherlands European Movement to the Dutch Government to accept political discussion between the Six, with the initial object of drawing up, in conjunction with Great Britain, proposals for the strengthening of political unity in Western Europe as regards such problems as relations

within the Atlantic Alliance, European defence, and the enlargement of the Communities. The memorandum recalls the Benelux initiative which resulted in the convening of the Messina Conference in 1955. It considers that at the present time, the Dutch Government would do well to set on foot a similar initiative in order to overcome the present deadlock by broadening the basis of discussion and endeavouring to find a general solution to the present situation in Europe.

Message from the European Trade Union Secretariat (ICFTU) concerning the applications for membership

At the session of the Council of the European Communities on 23 and 24 October 1967, which examined the applications for membership from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, a delegation from the Executive Committee of the European Trade Union Secretariat (ICFTU) handed the President of the Council a message from the Executive Committee recalling the abiding wish of the ICFTU trade union organization to see the European Community extended to all democratic countries in Europe. The message emphasizes the fact that accession by the four countries which have made their application will strengthen political cohesion in Europe, and will thus contribute to the achievement of the basic objective of the Treaties — the safeguarding of peace and freedom.

ICFTU position on the association of Greece with the EEC

The Secretary General of the ICFTU, M. Buiters, conveyed to the Commission the text of a resolution on Greece adopted by the ICFTU Executive Committee. In this resolution, the Executive Committee once more invites European organizations, such as the European Economic Community, "to suspend their relations with Greece as long as that country remains under the yoke of dictatorship".

"Honoris causa" doctorate for M. von der Groeben

On 7 November 1967 the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences of the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University at Frankfurt on the Main conferred the title of Doctor honoris causa on M. Hans von der Groeben, member of the Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(October 1967)

Resolution on the legal problems connected with the consultation
of the European Parliament

The European Parliament,

Having regard to the Treaties establishing the EEC and the EAEC,

Having regard to the report submitted by the Legal Affairs Committee,

Whereas the institutional equilibrium established by the EEC and EAEC Treaties is aimed above all at ensuring the participation of the peoples of the Community in the application of these Treaties and the unification of Europe;

Whereas this institutional equilibrium springs not only from the letter but also from the spirit of the Treaties, so that the peoples may not be excluded from the elaboration of measures which exert a steadily increasing influence on their living and working conditions;

Whereas at present it is mainly through the power of deliberation and consultation conferred upon the European Parliament that the peoples of the Community take part in the elaboration of instruments of Community law;

1. *Invites* the Commission and the Council of the European Communities to adopt the following principles concerning the consultation of the European Parliament;

a) The Parliament shall be heard on all draft texts defining a political choice for the Community, i.e. on all action to be taken in implementation of the Treaties inasmuch as it imparts a certain direction to the activity of the Community and thus influences the fulfilment of the Community's tasks as laid down in the Treaties;

b) The Parliament shall be heard on all draft texts which, though not constituting legal instruments as defined under Article 189 of the EEC Treaty and Article 161 of the EAEC Treaty, lay down the basic lines of political measures;

c) The Parliament shall be heard on all essential provisions of texts which the Council intends to adopt even if this requires several consultations concerning the same draft;

d) The Parliament shall be heard on all texts deriving from basic regulations and which consequently have a considerable influence on the political, economic or legal effects of these regulations;

e) Texts on which the Parliament has not been duly heard shall be held to contravene the Treaty and may be declared void by the Court of Justice;

2. *Urges* that these principles be applied in a liberal spirit of co-operation between the Institutions and not in the light of a restrictive interpretation of the provisions of the Treaties;

3. *Points out* that it follows from several judgments handed down by the Court of Justice of the European Communities that consultation is valid only if the body consulted has at its disposal the elements which enable a study to be made of all points of substance and all possible solutions;

4. *Instructs* its Legal Affairs Committee to follow vigilantly, together with the other Parliamentary Committees concerned, the implementation of these principles and invites it in particular to submit to the European Parliament with all possible dispatch, a complementary report on the questions dealt within in sections 7 and 8 of the Report on the legal problems connected with consultation of the European Parliament (Doc. 110/67);

5. *Urges* that the time-table for session periods be drawn up by the enlarged Bureau in close co-operation with the Commission and the Council;

6. *Reminds* the Commission and the Council of the European Communities that Article 139 of the EEC Treaty and Article 109 of the EAEC Treaty afford them the possibility of requesting a plenary meeting of the Parliament and that the Parliament's rules of procedure moreover enable them to propose urgent discussion.

[...]

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposals to the Council for a regulation on the free movement of workers within the Community and a directive on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence of workers of the Member States and their families within the Community

The European Parliament,

[...]

1. *Approves* in principle the proposals put forward by the EEC Commission;

2. *Invites* the Commission of the European Communities to incorporate the following suggested amendments in its proposal in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty;

3. *Requests* the Commission of the European Communities also to bear in mind the suggestions contained in the report of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection;

4. *Attaches* great importance to the periodic report on the development of labour markets within the Community and lays stress on the responsibility and competence of the Executive Commission, called upon to adopt the measures which have been made necessary by the situation outlined in its report;

5. *Is also of the opinion* that if workers' freedom to move within the Community — the aim of the proposal examined — is to be achieved, the following problems must be solved in the near future:

a) The problems of the harmonizing of vocational training systems and of the

equivalence of degrees, diplomas and other certificates;

b) The sphere of action and the resources of the European Social Fund must be adapted so that this Fund may become an effective instrument of a Community employment policy;

c) Activities aimed at facilitating the integration of migrant workers and their families into their new-found employment and their new way of life must be intensified;

d) Rules for giving effect to the right created by Article 48(3) d) of the EEC Treaty "to live, on conditions which shall be the subject of implementing regulations to be laid down by the Commission, in the territory of a Member State after having been employed there" must be established;

6. *Requests* the Commission of the European Communities to press forward with its work in these fields and invites the Council to collaborate in this work;

7. *Invites* the competent Committee to check carefully whether the Executive Commission modifies its original proposal in line with the amendments suggested by the European Parliament, and to report to it on this matter if necessary;

[...]

Resolution on the accounts and balance-sheets of the budgetary operations of the EEC and the EAEC for 1965 and on the report of the Audit Committee on the 1965 accounts

The European Parliament,

[...]

A. With reference to the report of the Audit Committee

a) Whereas the aim of the report of the Audit Committee is to show how that Committee has discharged the tasks set it by Article 206 of the Treaty establishing the

EEC and Article 180 of the Treaty establishing the EAEC;

b) Whereas it is, therefore, appropriate that the Committee concentrate in its report on establishing that all revenue has been received and all expenditure incurred in a lawful and regular manner and that the financial management is sound, and whereas on the other hand, it is for the political authorities, and more especially the European

Parliament, to judge whether the management criteria employed are appropriate;

c) Whereas the Audit Committee's report must deal at greater length with its work on the accounts of the special funds so that the Parliament may exercise full democratic control over the management of these funds;

d) Whereas it would be appropriate for the Audit Committee to summarize at the end of its report the essential points it has criticized or approved;

1. *Suggests* to the Audit Committee that it bear the foregoing remarks in mind when drafting its next annual report;

B. With reference to the EEC Commission's handling of its budget and more especially its administration of the special funds

e) Whereas all the improvements hoped for in the administration of the Second Development Fund have not yet emerged clearly from an examination of the first operations in connection with the management of this Fund;

f) Whereas, furthermore, with regard to the European Development Fund, Annex VI to the Yaoundé Convention provides that, at the end of the three-year period following the entry into force of the Convention, the Governments of the Member States shall review the financial aids for the purpose of revealing their imperfections and take such decisions as may prove necessary in the light of experience gained during that period;

g) Whereas the Parliament should not merely verify the accounts but also even more important, should be able to exercise

democratic control when items are being written into the budget, and the funds appropriate to the EAGGF should be subject to this control;

2. *Requests* that the Commission and the Council adopt, each in its own field of competence, the necessary measures to enable the Governments of the Member States, in accordance with Annex VI of the Yaoundé Convention, to review the financial aids for the purpose of revealing their imperfections and take such decisions as may prove necessary in the light of experience gained during that period;

3. *Reiterates* the necessity of the European Parliament being able to exercise, as regards this matter, the right of democratic control over the EAGGF which the national parliaments do not possess;

C. With reference to the discharge for the institutions handling the budget

b) Whereas financial management of the Joint Research Centre at Ispra should be normalized, particularly by completing and bringing up-to-date without delay an inventory of its equipment;

4. *Recommends* the Council to give the Commission a discharge in respect of implementation of the budgets for 1965, but expects that at the same time steps will be taken to bring the equipment inventory of the Joint Research Centre in Ispra completely up-to-date;

[...]

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 1 and 31 October 1967

CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES

Information

Nomination de trois juges et d'un avocat général à la Cour de Justice (Appointment of three judges and an advocate-general at the Court of Justice) No. 242, 6.10.67

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

N° 104 de M. Apel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Distorsions de concurrence sur le marché des transports (No.104 by M. Apel to the Commission of the European Communities: Distorsions of competition in the transport market) No. 240, 4.10.67

N° 107 de M. Apel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Politique commune en matière de transports (No. 107 by M. Apel to the Commission of the European Communities: Common transport policy) No. 240, 4.10.67

N° 105 de M. Carboni à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Aide communautaire aux exportations de produits laitiers (No. 105 by M. Carboni to the Commission of the European Communities: Community aid for exports of milk products) No. 243, 7.10.67

N° 106 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Note relative à l'industrie textile européenne (No. 106 by M. Westerterp to the Commission of the European Communities: Note on the European textile industry) No. 243, 7.10.67

N° 108 de M. Seifriz à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Accord d'association CEE - Grèce (No. 108 by M. Seifriz to the European Communities: EEC-Greece Association Agreement) No. 243, 7.10.67

N° 112 de M^{lle} Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Projet de recommandation relatif à la protection de la maternité (No. 112 by M^{lle} Lulling to the Commission of the European Communities: Draft recommendation on maternity welfare) No. 243, 7.10.67

N° 116 de M. Bergmann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Réalisation de la libre circulation à l'intérieur de la Communauté (No. 116 by M. Bergmann to the Commission of the European Communities: Achievement of free movement in the Community) No. 243, 7.10.67

N° 131 de M. Burger à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Informations parues dans la presse espagnole (No. 131 by M. Burger to the Commission of the European Communities: Information appearing in the Spanish press) No. 243, 7.10.67

N° 95 de M. Battaglia à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Aides à l'exportation dans le secteur du lait (No. 95 by M. Battaglia to the EEC Commission: Aid for exports in the milk sector) No. 256, 23.10.67

- N° 103 de M. Dichgans à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Renonciation, par les Etats membres, à la perception à la frontière de la taxe compensatoire à l'importation dans le trafic intra-communautaire des voyageurs (No. 103 by M. Dichgans to the Commission of the European Communities: Waiving by the Member States of collection at the frontier of the countervailing charge on imports in intra-Community passenger traffic) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 109 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Programme d'échanges entre les pays de la CEE et les États-Unis d'Amérique en vue d'effectuer des visites d'études et d'information (No. 109 by M. Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities: Programmes of exchanges between the EEC countries and the USA for study and information visits) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 110 de M^{lle} Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Entraves à la libre circulation des marchandises résultant de lenteurs administratives et de formalités douanières excessives (No. 110 by M^{lle} Lulling to the Commission of the European Communities: Obstacles to the free movement of goods resulting from administrative delays and excessive customs formalities) No. 256, 23.10.67
- No. 113 de M. Illerhaus à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Fixation du montant des prélèvements (No. 113 by M. Illerhaus to the Commission of the European Communities: Fixing of the amount of levies) No. 256, 23.10.67
- No. 114 de M. Bergmann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Exécution du premier programme commun pour favoriser l'échange de jeunes travailleurs au sein de la Communauté (No. 114 by M. Bergmann to the Commission of the European Communities: Implementation of the first common programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 119 de M. Illerhaus à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Mesures de politique régionale des Etats membres (No.119 by M. Illerhaus to the Commission of the European Communities: Regional policy measures of Member States) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 120 de M. Battaglia à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Application en France des prélèvements communautaires aux importations en provenance des pays du Maghreb (No. 120 by M. Battaglia to the Commission of the European Communities: Application in France of Community levies on imports from the Maghreb countries) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 121 de M. Dulin à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Droits douaniers forfaitaires (No. 121 by M. Dulin to the Commission of the European Communities: Flat rate tariff duties) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 124 de MM. Scarascia Mugnozza, Sabatini et Carboni à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Réduction du tarif extérieur commun pour les calmars (No. 124 by M. Scarascia Mugnozza, M. Sabatini and M. Carboni to the Commission of the European Communities: Reduction of the Common External Tariff for squids) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 127 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Contrôle des prix sur le marché sidérurgique (No. 127 by M. Oele to the Commission of the European Communities: Price supervision in the iron and steel market) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 136 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Habilitation d'un membre de la Commission des Communautés européennes (No. 136 by M. Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities: Empowerment of a member of the Commission of the European Communities) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 137 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Cartel international de la quinine (No. 137 by M. Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities: International quinine cartel) No. 256, 23.10.67

- N° 138 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Fusion du GATT et de l'UNCTAD (No. 138 by M. Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities: Merger of GATT and UNCTAD) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 142 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Application par la France de mesures de protection en ce qui concerne les animaux vivants de l'espèce ovine et la viande ovine originaires des pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans le Benelux (No. 142 by M. Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities: Implementation by France of protection measures for live sheep and for mutton and lamb originating in non-member countries in free circulation in Benelux) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 145 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Harmonisation de la taxe sur le chiffre d'affaires (No. 145 by M. Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities: Harmonization of turnover tax) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 150 de M. Troclet à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Application de l'article 119 du traité de Rome (No. 150 by M. Troclet to the Commission of the European Communities: Application of Article 119 of the Treaty of Rome) No. 256, 23.10.67
- N° 115 de M. Bergmann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Application, par les Etats membres, de la « Recommandation relative à la communication préalable à la Commission, à l'état de projets, de certaines dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives » (No. 115 by M. Bergmann to the Commission of the European Communities: Implementation by the Member States of the "Recommendation on prior communication to the Commission at the draft stage of certain legislative provisions, regulations and administrative rules") No. 262, 28.10.67
- N° 129 de M. Bading à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Pollution des eaux (No. 129 by M. Bading to the Commission of the European Communities: Water pollution) No. 262, 28.10.67
- N° 132 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Rôle de la Commission dans les délégations de la Communauté aux conférences internationales (No. 132 by M. Vredeling to the Commission of the European Communities: Role of the Commission in Community delegations to international conferences) No. 262, 28.10.67

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- Dispositions communes aux concours de recrutement dont l'avis est publié dans le présent « Journal officiel » par le Parlement européen (Common arrangements for competitive recruitment examinations, notice of which is published in the current "official gazette" by the European Parliament) No. 251, 18.10.67
- Avis de concours général n° PE/22/C (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue néerlandaise) (Notice of open competitive examination No. PE/22/C: Dutch-language secretaries with shorthand and typing) No. 251, 18.10.67
- Avis de concours général n° PE/23/C (dactylographes de langue néerlandaise) (Notice of open competitive examination No. PE/23/C: Dutch-language typists) No. 251, 18.10.67

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement n° 658/67/CEE de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No.

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| 658/67/CEE of 2 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 238, | 3.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 659/67/CEE de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 659/67/CEE of 2 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 238, | 3.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 660/67/CEE de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 660/67/CEE of 2 October 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 238, | 3.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 661/67/CEE de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1967, relatif aux demandes de remboursement au titre du FEOGA, section « garantie » (Commission Regulation No. 661/67/CEE of 2 October 1967 concerning applications for repayments under the EAGGF Guarantee Section) | No. 238, | 3.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 662/67/CEE du Conseil, du 26 septembre 1967, prorogeant le règlement n° 281/67/CEE fixant les montants maxima de la restitution à la production pour les sucres utilisés dans l'industrie chimique (Council Regulation No. 662/67/CEE of 26 September 1967 extending Regulation No. 281/67/CEE fixing the maximum amounts of refunds to producers in respect of sugar used in the chemical industry) | No. 238, | 3.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 616/67/CEE du Conseil, du 3 octobre 1967, relatif au remboursement de dépenses effectuées par le royaume de Belgique dans le secteur du sucre pendant la campagne de commercialisation 1966/67 (Council Regulation No. 616/67/CEE of 3 October 1967 on the repayment of expenditure incurred by Belgium in the sugar sector during the 1966/67 marketing season) | No. 239, | 4.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 617/67/CEE du Conseil, du 3 octobre 1967, relatif aux échanges de viande bovine salée ou en saumure (Council Regulation No. 617/67/CEE of 3 October 1967 on trade in beef and veal which has been salted or pickled in brine) | No. 239, | 4.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 663/67/CEE de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 663/67/CEE of 3 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 239, | 4.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 664/67/CEE de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 664/67/CEE of 3 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 239, | 4.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 665/67/CEE de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 665/67/CEE of 3 October 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 239, | 4.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 666/67/CEE de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 666/67/CEE of 4 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 241, | 5.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 667/67/CEE de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 667/67/CEE of 4 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 241, | 5.10.67 |

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| Règlement n° 668/67/CEE de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 668/67/CEE of 4 October 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 241, | 5.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 669/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1967, établissant certaines modalités d'application relatives à la restitution à l'exportation de riz (Commission Regulation No. 669/67/CEE of 28 September 1967 establishing certain implementing procedures for the export refund on rice) | No. 241, | 5.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 670/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 670/67/CEE of 5 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 242, | 6.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 671/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 671/67/CEE of 5 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 242, | 6.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 672/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 672/67/CEE of 5 October 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 242, | 6.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 673/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1967, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 673/67/CEE of 5 October 1967 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 242, | 6.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 674/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. 674/67/CEE of 5 October 1967 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) | No. 242, | 6.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 675/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 675/67/CEE of 5 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and broken rice) | No. 242, | 6.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 676/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1967, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 676/67/CEE of 5 October 1967 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice) | No. 242, | 6.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 677/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1967, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 677/67/CEE of 5 October 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) | No. 242, | 6.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 678/67/CEE de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 678/67/CEE of 6 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 243, | 7.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 679/67/CEE de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 679/67/CEE of 6 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 243, | 7.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 680/67/CEE de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 680/67/CEE of 6 October 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 243, | 7.10.67 |

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| Règlement n° 681/67/CEE de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1967, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 681/67/CEE of 6 October 1967 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) | No. 243, | 7.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 682/67/CEE de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1967, portant modification du règlement n° 56/66/CEE en ce qui concerne la communication des Etats membres à la Commission de certaines informations (Commission Regulation No. 682/67/CEE of 6 October 1967 amending Regulation No. 56/66/CEE in respect of the communication of certain information to the Commission by Member States) | No. 243, | 7.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 683/67/CEE de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 683/67/CEE of 9 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 244, | 10.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 684/67/CEE de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 684/67/CEE of 9 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 244, | 10.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 685/67/CEE de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 685/67/CEE of 9 October 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 244, | 10.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 686/67/CEE de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1967, relatif au processus de dénaturation des graines de colza, de navette et de tournesol (Commission Regulation No. 686/67/CEE of 9 October 1967 on the denaturing of colza, rape and sunflower seed) | No. 244, | 10.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 687/67/CEE de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1967, complétant les règlements n°s 282/67/CEE et 284/67/CEE relatifs aux graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 687/67/CEE of 9 October 1967 supplementing Regulations Nos. 282/67/CEE and 284/67/CEE on oilseeds) | No. 244, | 10.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 688/67/CEE de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1967, modifiant l'article 23 du règlement n° 224/67/CEE relatif à certaines modalités concernant l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 688/67/CEE of 9 October 1967 amending Article 23 of Regulation No. 224/67/CEE on certain procedures connected with aid for oilseeds) | No. 244, | 10.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 689/67/CEE de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1967, modifiant le règlement n° 199/67/CEE portant fixation des coefficients pour le calcul des prélèvements pour les produits dérivés dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation No. 689/67/CEE of 9 October 1967 amending Regulation No. 199/67/CEE fixing the coefficients to be used in calculating the levies for derived products in the poultrymeat sector) | No. 244, | 10.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 690/67/CEE de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1967, modifiant le règlement n° 681/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance de l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 690/67/CEE of 9 October 1967 amending Regulation No. 681/67/CEE in respect of the advance fixing of aid for oilseeds) | No. 244, | 10.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 691/67/CEE de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 691/67/CEE of 10 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 245, | 11.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 692/67/CEE de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 692/67/CEE of 10 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 245, | 11.10.67 |

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| Règlement n° 693/67/CEE de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 693/67/CEE of 10 October 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 245, 11.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 694/67/CEE de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1967, portant nouvelle délimitation des zones de destination pour les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des céréales (Commission Regulation No. 694/67/CEE of 10 October 1967 further designating the destination areas for export refunds in the cereals sector) | No. 245, 11.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 695/67/CEE de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 695/67/CEE of 11 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 246, 12.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 696/67/CEE de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 696/67/CEE of 11 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 246, 12.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 697/67/CEE de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 697/67/CEE of 11 October 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 246, 12.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 698/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 698/67/CEE of 12 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 247, 13.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 699/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 699/67/CEE of 12 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 247, 13.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 700/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 700/67/CEE of 12 October 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 247, 13.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 701/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1967, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 701/67/CEE of 12 October 1967 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats or meal) | No. 247, 13.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 702/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. 702/67/CEE of 12 October 1967 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) | No. 247, 13.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 703/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 703/67/CEE of 12 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and broken rice) | No. 247, 13.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 704/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1967, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 704/67/CEE of 12 October 1967 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice) | No. 247, 13.10.67 |

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| Règlement n° 705/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1967, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 705/67/CEE of 12 October 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) | No. 247, 13.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 706/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1967, portant modification des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive. (Commission Regulation No. 706/67/CEE of 12 October 1967 amending the levies in the olive oil sector) | No. 247, 13.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 707/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1967, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation No. 707/67/CEE of 12 October 1967 amending the levies on imports of processed products based on cereals and rice) | No. 247, 13.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 708/67/CEE de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 708/67/CEE of 13 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 249, 14.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 709/67/CEE de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 709/67/CEE of 13 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 249, 14.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 710/67/CEE de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 710/67/CEE of 13 October 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 249, 14.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 711/67/CEE de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1967, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 711/67/CEE of 13 October 1967 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) | No. 249, 14.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 712/67/CEE de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1967, relatif au prélèvement applicable aux importations en provenance des pays tiers de viande bovine salée ou en saumure. (Commission Regulation No. 712/67/CEE of 13 October 1967 concerning the levy on imports from non-member countries of beef and veal salted or in brine) | No. 249, 14.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 713/67/CEE de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 713/67/CEE of 16 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 250, 17.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 714/67/CEE de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 714/67/CEE of 16 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 250, 17.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 715/67/CEE de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 715/67/CEE of 16 October 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 250, 17.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 716/67/CEE de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 716/67/CEE of 17 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 251, 18.10.67 |

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| Règlement n° 717/67/CEE de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 717/67/CEE of 17 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 251, 18.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 718/67/CEE de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 718/67/CEE of 17 October 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | N. 251, 18.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 719/67/CEE de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1967, relatif à la fixation de la restitution à l'exportation de riz et de brisures (Commission Regulation No. 719/67/CEE of 17 October 1967 on the fixing of the export refund on rice and broken rice) | No. 252, 19.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 720/67/CEE de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1967, fixant un montant supplémentaire pour certains produits du secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation No. 720/67/CEE of 17 October fixing a supplementary amount for certain products in the pigmeat sector) | No. 252, 19.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 721/67/CEE de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 721/67/CEE of 18 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 252, 19.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 722/67/CEE de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 722/67/CEE of 18 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 252, 19.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 723/67/CEE de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 723/67/CEE of 18 October 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 252, 19.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 724/67/CEE du Conseil, du 17 octobre 1967, fixant les conditions d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses au cours des deux derniers mois de la campagne ainsi que les principes de l'écoulement des graines achetées par des organismes d'intervention. (Council Regulation No. 724/67/CEE of 17 October 1967 laying down the conditions for market intervention in respect of oilseeds during the last two months of the marketing season, and also the principles governing the disposal of oilseeds purchased by the intervention authorities) | No. 252, 19.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 725/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 725/67/CEE of 19 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 253, 20.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 726/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 726/67/CEE of 19 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 253, 20.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 727/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 727/67/CEE of 19 October 1967 fixing the correctif factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 253, 20.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 728/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1967, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 728/67/CEE of 19 October 1967 fixing the refund on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 253, 20.10.67 |

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| Règlement n° 729/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. 729/67/CEE of 19 October 1967 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) | No. 253, 20.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 730/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 730/67/CEE of 19 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and broken rice) | No. 253, 20.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 731/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1967, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 731/67/CEE of 19 October 1967 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice) | No. 253, 20.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 732/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1967, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 732/67/CEE of 19 October 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) | No. 253, 20.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 733/67/CEE de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 733/67/CEE of 20 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 255, 21.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 734/67/CEE de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 734/67/CEE of 20 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 255, 21.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 735/67/CEE de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 735/67/CEE of 20 October 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 255, 21.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 736/67/CEE de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1967, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 736/67/CEE of 20 October 1967 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) | No. 255, 21.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 737/67/CEE de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 737/67/CEE of 23 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 257, 24.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 738/67/CEE de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 738/67/CEE of 23 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 257, 24.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 739/67/CEE de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 739/67/CEE of 23 October 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 257, 24.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 740/67/CEE du Conseil, du 24 octobre 1967, relatif à l'exécution de l'article 7, paragraphe 1, du règlement n° 25 relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune pour la période de comptabilisation 1963/64 (Council Regulation No. 740/67/CEE of 24 October 1967 on the implementation of Article 7(1) of Regulation No. 25 on the financing of the common agricultural policy in respect of the 1963/64 accounting period) | No. 258, 25.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 741/67/CEE du Conseil, du 24 octobre 1967, relatif au concours du FEOGA, section « garantie » (Council Regulation No. 741/67/CEE of 24 October 1967 on aid from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF) | No. 258, 25.10.67 |

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| Règlement n° 742/67/CEE du Conseil, du 24 octobre 1967, créant les sections spéciales I et II du FEOGA relatives aux mesures de compensation communautaires en faveur de l'Allemagne, de l'Italie et du Luxembourg, et au versement d'un montant de 4 millions d'unités de compte en faveur du Luxembourg (Council Regulation No. 742/67/CEE of 24 October 1967 establishing the special Sections I and II of the EAGGF concerning Community compensation measures in favour of Germany, Italy and Luxembourg and the payment of the sum of 4 million units of account to the benefit of Luxembourg) | No. 258, 25.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 743/67/CEE de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 743/67/CEE of 24 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 258, 25.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 744/67/CEE de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 744/67/CEE of 24 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 258, 25.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 745/67/CEE de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 745/67/CEE of 24 October 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 258, 25.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 746/67/CEE de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1967, fixant, pour certains fromages, le montant forfaitaire correspondant aux frais de livraison jusqu'au territoire douanier de la Communauté (Commission Regulation No. 746/67/CEE of 24 October 1967 fixing for certain cheeses the standard amount corresponding to delivery expenses as far as the Community customs territory) | No. 259, 26.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 747/67/CEE de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1967, portant définition des conditions auxquelles est subordonnée l'admission de certains produits laitiers dans certaines positions tarifaires (Commission Regulation No. 747/67/CEE of 24 October 1967 defining the conditions governing the admission of certain milk products under certain tariff headings) | No. 259, 26.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 748/67/CEE de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1967, modifiant en ce qui concerne le montant de la caution le règlement n° 224/67/CEE relatif à certaines modalités concernant l'aide aux graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 748/67/CEE of 25 October 1967 amending in respect of the amount of the surety Regulation No. 224/67/CEE on certain procedures connected with aid for oilseeds) | No. 259, 26.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 749/67/CEE de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 749/67/CEE of 25 October 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. 259, 26.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 750/67/CEE de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 750/67/CEE of 25 October 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) | No. 259, 26.10.67 |
| Règlement n° 751/67/CEE de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 751/67/CEE of 25 October 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | No. 259, 26.10.67 |
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- Rectificatif concernant le règlement n° 676/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1967, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (JO n° 242 du 6-10-1967) (Corrigendum to Commission Regulation No. 676/67/CEE of 5 October 1967 fixing export refunds on rice and broken — Official gazette No. 242 of 6 October 1967) No. 245, 11.10.67
- Rectificatif au règlement n° 167/67/CEE du Conseil, du 27 juin 1967, relatif aux centres d'intervention, dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses, et aux prix d'intervention dérivés applicables dans ces centres (JO n° 130 du 28-6-1967) (Corrigendum to Council Regulation No. 167/67/CEE of 27 June 1967 concerning the intervention centres for oilseeds and derived intervention prices applicable in these centres — Official gazette No. 130 of 28 June 1967) No. 247, 13.10.67
- Rectificatif à l'information n° 67/363/CEE de la Commission, relative aux modifications apportées aux annexes du règlement n° 4 du Conseil par les autorités compétentes de la Belgique, de la France et de l'Italie (JO n° 107 du 5-6-1967) (Corrigendum to Commission communication No. 67/363/CEE on the amendments made to the Annexes of Council Regulation No. 4 by the competent authorities in Belgium, France and Italy — Official gazette No. 107 of 5 June 1967) No. 247, 13.10.67

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

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Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities

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The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 97, November 1967

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 112, November 1967

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 11, November 1967

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Washington: European Community No. 106, October 1967

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea No. 11, November 1967

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin, No. 11-1967

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Statistique de l'énergie (Energy Statistics), No. 4-1967

Statistiques industrielles (Industrial Statistics), No. 4-1967

Statistique agricole (Agricultural Statistics), No. 10-1967