

# EEC

---



---

ENGLISH EDITION

No. 11-1967

MONTHLY

NOVEMBER



11-1967

# **BULLETIN**

of the European Economic Community

SECRETARIAT OF THE  
COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES



## Contents

	Page
I. Opinion on the Applications for Membership received from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway for Submission to the Council: the Commission's Conclusions	5
II. The most recent development in the common agricultural policy (Statement by M. Mansholt to the Economic and Social Committee and press conference by M. Mansholt)	7
III. Request from Malta for the opening of negotiations	12
IV. Internal activities	13
Establishment of a single market	13
Competition	14
Economic and financial policy	17
Common agricultural policy	19
Common transport policy	25
Social policy	26
V. External activities	28
Applications to join the Community	28
Relations with international organizations	29
VI. The Community and the associated States	31
Turkey	31
European Development Fund	32
Scholarships, in-service training and seminars	33
VII. Institutions and organs	34
The Parliament	34
The Council	45
Economic and Social Committee	45
Monetary Committee	46
Administrative affairs	46

VIII. European Investment Bank	49
Miscellaneous	53
Publications of the European Economic Community	36

**Corrigendum**

to Bulletin 9/10-1967

Page 80, footnote

*Read:* <sup>1</sup> See official gazette No. 246, 12 October 1967

*for* footnotes 1, 2, 3, See official gazette No. ...

# I. Opinion on the Applications for Membership received from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway for Submission to the Council : the Commission's Conclusions

Analysis of the chief problems involved in the extension of the Community reveals that the accession of new members such as Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, whose political and economic structures and level of development are very close to those of the present Member States, could both strengthen the Community and afford it an opportunity for further progress, provided the new members accept the provisions of the Treaties and the decisions taken subsequently — and this they have said they are disposed to do. Their accession, although it would bring great changes with it, would not then be likely to modify the fundamental objectives and individual features of the European Communities or the methods they use.

The Commission wishes to restate the conditions which would have to be fulfilled if extension is to take place in a satisfactory manner.

First, the new members would, as a general rule have to accept the arrangements adopted by the founder members before extension, subject to any exceptional adjustments that may be made. In particular, they would have to accept:

- i) The Community customs tariffs as they emerge from the recent multilateral negotiations in GATT, and their gradual application to all non-member countries, along with all the rules necessary for the proper functioning of the customs union.
- ii) The basic principles of the common policies with the provisions for their implementation, particularly in the economic, financial, social and agricultural fields, and their gradual application.
- iii) The contractual obligations of the Communities towards non-member countries (association agreements, trade agreements, etc.).
- iv) The institutional machinery of the Communities as established by the Treaties and the decisions taken in application of the Treaties, subject only to those adjustments rendered necessary by the accession of new States; these adjustments will have to be designed so that the institutions shall continue to be sufficiently effective and that a suitable balance is maintained in the representation of the various Member States.

In addition, the new members, especially the main one, the United Kingdom, would have to agree with founder members on the solution of a number of problems which would be of vital importance for the harmonious development of an enlarged Community:

- i) Restoration of lasting equilibrium in the British economy and its balance of payments, entailing concerted action between Great Britain and the member countries of the Community, and examination of ways and means of adjusting the present international role of sterling so that the pound could be fitted, together with the currencies of the other countries, into a Community monetary system.
- ii) The principle of a common policy in the field of research and technology, including atomic energy, and the general lines such a policy should follow;

- iii) Financing of the Community's overall activities, including the agricultural policy;
- iv) The relations to be established with those European countries — notably any EFTA countries which do not join the Community — and with the less developed countries, particularly the Commonwealth countries (these are urgent problems which would assume new forms through the very fact of extension of the Community).

To sum up, the new membership applications are impelling the Community to tackle at one and the same time the problems involved in its development and those involved in its extension. Opinions differ as to the priority to be given to the one or the other of these objectives. The best way of overcoming the difficulty would be to try to attain them both simultaneously. But, if this difficult operation is to be successfully concluded, it is essential that extension should not hamper the pursuit of the normal activities of the Communities and should not subsequently entail weakening of their cohesion or their dynamism, especially where the establishment of economic union, the requisite measures of harmonization and the functioning of the institutional machinery are concerned.

The Commission is well aware that the cohesion and dynamism of the Communities depend to a great extent on the convergence of national policies in the essential fields. If full advantage is to be taken of the opportunities which extension opens up for the Community, it is apparent that Member States should within a reasonable period be in a position to make progress along the road to political union.

It follows from all the considerations set forth in this document that the Commission is not at present in possession of all the information needed to give in final form the Opinion requested by the Council under Article 98 of the Treaty of Paris and under Articles 237 and 205 of the Treaties of Rome. Choices of considerable importance for any appraisal of the impact which the new members would have on the Community are still to be made. The general conclusions which would enable the Commission to give a final Opinion can not be drawn until it knows the position of the candidate States on a number of essential problems, the attitudes which will in consequence be adopted by the present Member States, and the solutions which may be adopted to the main problems discussed in this document.

It is the Commission's opinion that, in order to dispel the uncertainty which still attaches in particular to certain fundamental points, negotiations should be opened in the most appropriate forms with the States which have applied for membership, in order to examine in more detail, as is indeed necessary, the problems brought out in this document and to see whether arrangements can be made under which the indispensable cohesion and dynamism will be maintained in an enlarged Community.



## II. The most recent developments in the common agricultural policy

Statement by M. Mansholt, Vice-President of  
the Commission, to the Economic and Social Committee,  
on 28 September 1967

and

Press conference by M. Mansholt on 23 October 1967

At the meeting of the Economic and Social Committee on 28 September 1967, M. Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, made a statement in which he first gave the Committee a brief account of the fusion of the Executives and the applications for membership of the Community.

The Vice-President of the Commission then dealt with three problems: the functioning of the common market organizations, prices, and the structure of agricultural production.

As regards the first problem, M. Mansholt said that the creation this year of a single market for fats and oils, cereals, pigmeat, poultrymeat, eggs, fruit and vegetables had not caused any great difficulties.

True, the creation of the common market in fats and oils raised problems for some industries. The situation of certain oil-works had led the Italian Government to close its frontiers to oil imports. This action was clearly an infringement of the Community provisions, and was, moreover, regarded as such. However, it was easy to see that the problem of specialization arose in a single market. It was quite clear that Italian oil-works, for example, were not able to import colza from France for processing into oil, because the colza-processing industries of the producing country were more favourably placed, since they bore no transport costs for the colza, and transport costs for oil were much lower. These difficulties should not be imputed to Community regulations, but were fundamentally a result of specialization. The same problem also arose, although to a lesser degree — in the cereals and flour sector.

M. Mansholt did not hide the fact that great difficulties still exist in certain regions. In this context he specifically mentioned the case of France, which has rather serious problems in Brittany. These difficulties were not the direct result of the creation of a common market in the egg, poultrymeat or pigmeat sectors, but rather difficulties, already in existence, which were now becoming more evident. Now that the Community rules were in force, means of protection at national and regional level were no longer available; the intervention price for pigmeat, for example, was fixed with reference to a European price. The great problems arising at the moment were more of a structural nature.

### Problems of agricultural structures

M. Mansholt then went on to examine the problems of the prices of different products, in particular beef and veal. He dealt with certain questions arising from structures, which must be regarded as requiring a medium-term solution.

He first expressed his satisfaction that the Committee was able to render a favourable decision on aids to agriculture, more especially those to producer groupings. M. Mansholt then made some remarks about the important structural problems arising today, which it might be feared would grow worse unless the policy hitherto followed could be modified or adapted. M. Mansholt stressed, that these remarks did not mean that the Commission had already found a solution to all these problems. His only intention was to raise them and bring to the notice of the Committee members the "philosophy" of the Commission in this sector, especially as the Committee would be asked for its opinion on this question at the appropriate time, perhaps early next year.

Naturally, it was difficult to tell now what the specific character of agriculture would be towards the end of the century. Macroeconomic studies could, of course, be made in this field, and it would thus be possible to find out, for example, average production per head, the average increase of agricultural income, etc. However, these total figures had only a relative value, considering that the problem to be faced was not a general, but essentially a regional, one.

There were, in fact, sectors of agriculture where production was rational enough, and per capita productivity very satisfactory. Here, M. Mansholt referred to the measures so far taken, for example, in the social sector and as regards better marketing of products, rationalizing and processing: he mentioned the need to promote mechanization, without forgetting chemical processes, which could well revolutionize farming.

However, there was still one question which must be asked: what will be the farmers' standard of living as a result of all this? According to the estimates made in this sector, it would not seem possible to achieve within a reasonable time the aim laid down by the Treaty, i.e. the improvement of agricultural income and a standard of living comparable with that in other fields of activity.

On the other hand, it was extremely difficult from the political angle to admit new price increases not related to higher productivity. This did not necessarily imply that prices must not be increased, but there was a certain limit, which was of a political or economic nature.

Assuming that it would be possible to increase prices and that these prices would still not be sufficient, although at a level which, for the reasons stated above, cannot be exceeded, an increase in production could be recommended. However, it was easy to see that in certain regions and in many enterprises already in a difficult position, the cost price/income ratio was not favourable.

After pointing out that there were limits, M. Mansholt nevertheless declared that he was ready to support the argument that European farmers were entitled to increase production *pari passu* with the increase in consumption, which implied that imports would remain at the same level. This line of argument naturally was violently attacked in negotiations with non-member countries, which also wished to take advantage of rising consumption. Supposing that farmers could increase production in step with consumption, which, generally speaking, would mean an increase of 4% per year for certain products, it would nevertheless still be impossible for many of them, who were at present in a very difficult situation, to bridge the gap separating them from other sectors, even if prices were established at the highest level. In spite of the increase in productivity the cost of investments and necessary capital was so high, in view of the type of enterprises concerned, that the gap between farmers' income and that of persons engaged in industry and other sectors would possibly grow even wider.

M. Mansholt recalled that it would, of course, be possible to subsidize agriculture without for this reason intervening in production. He nevertheless felt it was impossible to consider subsidies as the only method of ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers. The essential point, he thought, was to improve the structure of production. Here, a considerable effort had already been made, and thousands of millions of units of account had been invested in the Community to consolidate holdings, reform production structures, and implement plans for land improvement, drainage and irrigation. Moreover, the action undertaken by Member States was financially supported by the Community Fund.

In all the Member States the number of small enterprises, of an area varying between 1 and 5 hectares, was declining. However, it should be noted that in Germany, for example, the 515 000 enterprises of this size still represented about 40% of the total, in France there were still about 450 000, and in Italy 800 000.

Ignoring this category of enterprises, which, leaving aside horticulture and certain very specialized branches, was not viable, it could be seen that the number of farms of between 5 and 10 hectares had also fallen. It should, however, be borne in mind that the majority of farms in the EEC have an area of 1 to 10 hectares, even though the number between 10 and 20 hectares is increasing in all Member States. Likewise a certain trend towards an increase in the number of farms between 10 and 20 hectares and 20 and 50 hectares must be noted, although this is of little significance.

Taking into account the evolution described above, the question still arose whether it will be possible, after a certain time, to reach a level of productivity which will give the farmer a sufficient income to live at a standard comparable with that of workers in other sectors. It must be mentioned that there are, in fact, large regions where it is not even possible at present for farmers to live at a standard conforming to those generally accepted as minimum. M. Mansholt referred to the evolution of the living standards of the broad mass of the population since the end of the war, and pointed particularly to the constant improvement in those of workers in industry, services and administration, which had, moreover, not failed to provoke some psychological and political tension between farmers and those employed in other sectors of the economy.

The difference in living standards could not be expressed purely in economic terms. Other factors were playing a more and more determining part; for example, the difficulty which a small farmer has in finding and paying a worker who could earn more in industry or the tertiary sector. In addition, the farmer had to work on Saturdays and Sundays, and could not take annual holidays. M. Mansholt also spoke of the deterioration in the situation of the wife on such a farm: she was often obliged to work because a farm hand cannot be found. It was well known that in very many cases the young people in a farming community preferred to find employment in another sector of the economy.

There was great anxiety not only in France, but in other countries, like the Netherlands and Germany, also M. Mansholt was of the personal opinion that efforts to consolidate holding, and create farms of 10, 20 or 30 hectares were a complete waste of money. The main aim must be to find the kind of production desirable in 20, 30 or 40 years. In reality, the problem concerned not only production but also family life in agriculture. He thought it important to study this aspect of the problem in order to find a solution. Should agriculture be industrialized or should horizontal concentration be planned with pooling both of mechanical media and primary production resources?

In any case this problem called for study in collaboration with all the professional organizations concerned, representing both farmers and farmworkers.

It will also have to be studied by the Member States and the Council of Ministers, keeping in mind the absolute need to work out a regional policy in the Community.

The solutions which have to be found for agricultural problems formed a part of the aggregate measures needed at regional level. The great structural problem of agriculture would thus have to be solved in the setting of a regional development programme. M. Mansholt mentioned that the Commission, being aware of the need to work out a policy in this sector, was preparing a study of regional policy problems, and that a General-Directorate for the development of regional policy was at present being set up in the single Executive.

### M. Mansholt's press conference

On 23 October, M. Mansholt held a press conference on this topic and replied to questions.

He laid particular stress on the fact that the situation of farmers lagged behind that of persons in other industries; this was particularly true of the differences in their way of life; and today the way people lived was even more important than the standard of living they enjoyed. Farmers in general, and the more active, more energetic and younger ones in particular, wanted to be producers and consumers on equal terms with other sections of the population and claimed the right to leisure, cultural pursuits, television, cars, weekend relaxation, holidays, etc. These leisure possibilities were growing rapidly in industry and in the services sector, but farmers could not go on holiday; unlike the trader who could close his shop, the farmer, especially if he was working his farm single-handed, could not abandon his cowsheds and leave his animals un milked and unfed.

The gap between agriculture and other sectors would not narrow in the years ahead; it could not be bridged merely by raising prices; besides, price policy had its limitations and could not of itself ensure that the leeway would be made up. Productivity would have to be increased by means of concentration and specialization, and this was a delicate matter. In the EEC countries, as in the rest of Europe and particularly in some of the countries now seeking membership in the Common Market, efforts had been made in this direction for several years past. Nevertheless for farmers there was still the burning question of why an improvement in their way of life was taking so long despite the attempts at rationalization, the subsidies paid, mechanization, and so on; they wondered how they would fare tomorrow, in the absence of a clear statement on the place of agriculture in the economy, particularly on the numbers of the agricultural population, types of products, size of farms, etc. Rationalization must be encouraged in agriculture as in industry.

This brought us face to face with difficult problems which must be viewed broadly and not only in the short term. Was it enough to spend millions or thousands of millions each year on consolidation of holdings, on grouping farms and absorbing the smallest? It was not; it was essential to go to the heart of the matter, to know the aim being pursued but the Community, possibly an enlarged Community, with regard to agriculture, and this constituted a political choice.

M. Mansholt said that the Commission had already made numerous studies on this subject; he felt that the time had now come to undertake with a will a thorough analysis of this problem with the parties concerned, the relevant government depart-

ments and experts in the Member States, as well as the agricultural organizations, and to consider possible solutions.

M. Mansholt hoped that the Council of Ministers, acting on proposals which the Commission might make during the winter, would be able to tackle these problems from the month of June onwards and arrive at decisions which would be as important as those which it had taken four and five years ago. It was true that the Community institutions had sometimes been too cautious in the matter of planning, but they had more than once agreed on the desirability of common policies. The need for common programmes, co-ordinated at Community level, on regional policy and scientific and technological research had been recognized. Thus there were hopes that a common policy on the structure of agriculture would be feasible. This would allow the long-term planning of agricultural development, and would make it possible to attain the aims laid down in the Treaty: "to increase agricultural productivity by developing technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilization of the factors of production, particularly labour; and to ensure thereby a fair standard of living for the agricultural population, particularly by increasing the individual earnings of persons engaged in agriculture". This would undoubtedly be an expensive business, but it was preferable to spend a lot of money on something which would one day show results, rather than sink large sums every year in market support.

The agricultural structure policy to be defined would have to form part of a regional policy, which would, in turn, have to be integrated with general economic policy if it were to prove effective. Thus everything would dovetail and an overall conception, the joint vision of the ultimate aim of agricultural policy, would be linked with the general economic policy of the Community. Regional development plans would solve the agricultural problem.

The difficulties besetting the agricultural sector in any given Community country were also to be found in the others. M. Mansholt emphasized that while endeavouring to solve immediate problems they must look ahead; they must not take a short view, but should rather collate the forecasts made by the economists and the technicians for the year 2 000 with the problems to be resolved in European agriculture today.

In conclusion, M. Mansholt said that just as it had been possible to compute the gap existing between Europe and the United States in the technological field with a view to closing it, so it should be possible to determine within the Community and Europe the extent to which agriculture was lagging behind industry, and when this had been done to take in concert the necessary measures.

In the years ahead, only an agricultural development plan, combined with price policy, could secure for the agricultural population of Europe a "normal place" in the world of today. This was the fundamental problem to be tackled by the Community at the present time.

### III. Request from Malta for the opening of negotiations

On 4 September 1967, M. Borg Olivier, Malta's Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs Minister, addressed a letter to Mr. Willy Brandt, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the German Federal Republic, and President in Office of the Council of the European Communities. In this letter, the Maltese Government requests the opening of negotiations between Malta and the EEC at the earliest convenient time, with a view to establishing relations between Malta and the Community of a kind and under terms deemed the most appropriate.

A Maltese delegation handed a copy of this letter to M. Edoardo Martino, the member of the Commission of the European Communities responsible for external relations.

## IV. Internal activities

### ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

#### Customs matters

#### Co-operation between the customs and excise departments of the six Member States

1. On 7 September the representatives of the Member States of the Community signed in Rome a Convention on co-operation between their customs and excise departments.

The main purpose of this Convention, which was drawn up at the request of the heads of the Customs administrations of the six Member States, is to reinforce the means of preventing and punishing evasion of Customs duties and charges — thus including agricultural levies — and generally speaking prohibition, restriction or control measures.

To this end the Convention provides for the exchange of information among customs departments and for the possibility, within certain limits, of their agents investigating offences on the territory of other contracting States.

In the interests of easier intra-Community trade, it was also agreed that the Customs authorities should endeavour to align the functions and opening hours of customs posts at frontiers between Community countries.

The 25 Articles of the Convention will be applied on a reciprocal basis. A supplementary protocol lays down that the Customs authorities are not required to supply information from banks or similar institutions and that they have the right to refuse to pass on information when, in the opinion of the State whose servants they are, this would involve a breach of industrial, commercial or professional secrecy.

From the Community point of view, the conclusion of this Convention should facilitate the Commission's present work on the harmonization of customs regulations and the administrative co-operation between customs authorities required to ensure proper functioning of the Common Market.

#### Tariff quotas

2. Corrigendum: The text published in Bulletin No. 8-1967, page 29, Sec. 2, second para, should be cancelled and replaced by:

On 29 June 1967 the Commission, acting under Article 25 (3) of the Treaty, granted tariff quotas to certain Member States for imports from non-member countries for the period 16 June 1967 to 14 February 1968:<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> See official gazette No. 180, 3 August 1967.

Member State	CCT heading	Description of product	Quantity	Duty
Germany	ex 03.01 B I a 2	Herrings ( <i>clupea harengus</i> ) and sprats ( <i>clupea sprattus</i> ) fresh, chilled or frozen	29 000 t and 53 000 t	free 0.5%
B.L.E.U.	ex 03.01 B I a 2	Herrings ( <i>clupea harengus</i> ) fresh, chilled or frozen for processing	800 t and 1 500 t	free 0.5%
Netherlands	ex 03.01 B I a 2	Herrings ( <i>clupea harengus</i> ) fresh, chilled or frozen for processing	2 200 t and 3 800 t	free 0.5%

On 28 September 1967 the Commission, acting under Protocol No. XI to the List of G Agreement, increased from 11 700 to 17 750 tons the tariff quota at 0.9% duty granted Germany for 1966 in respect of imports from non-member countries of ferro-silico-manganese (CCT Heading 73.02 D).

Meeting on 12 September of the joint panel of government experts on the common customs tariff

3. The joint panel of government experts on the common customs tariff met on 12 September 1967 at the request of the Commission.

It drafted a complementary Note to Chapter 89 of the common customs tariff and a further explanatory Note on sea-going vessels falling under sub-headings 89.01 B I and 89.03 A. The object of these provisions is to make a precise distinction between vessels liable to import duties and those to be exempted therefrom. They should ensure that the common customs tariff is applied uniformly to the vessels in question in all Member States.

## COMPETITION

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

#### Cancellation or amendment of restrictive agreements

4. The procedure initiated in certain individual cases often ends in the latter being shelved if, while the preliminary investigations are being carried out and following discussions with the enterprise concerned — which may take place before or after official communication of the Commission's complaints — the restrictive provisions challenged are voluntarily cancelled by the parties concerned.

In this way during the period considered, the enterprises concerned terminated the two agreements described below:

i) A trade grouping in one Member State, comprising domestic retailers and domestic or foreign manufacturers of certain types of equipment, required that the former should buy only from the latter and that the latter should sell only to the former.



This obligation was embodied in a number of standard contracts drawn up under the supervision of the group, specifying a certain profit margin for the retailers and laying down mandatory uniform sales prices for the national and foreign manufacturers in the territory of the Member State concerned, thus eliminating all competition at retail level.

As the retailers in the group handled more than 80% of the sales of this particular equipment on the home market, any foreign producer who wanted to sell his goods there was practically forced to join the group and consequently respect the price conditions to which he then became subject. Thus the agreement artificially isolated one sector of the economy of a Member State. One foreign producer, who considered these practices incompatible with Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome, lodged a complaint with the Commission. During the preliminary investigation of the case the group concerned decided to terminate all the contracts in force and to disband.

ii) A national sales agency was invested with responsibility for the sales of eight producers in a Member State, both in the domestic market and in those of other EEC countries and non-member countries. The agency's sales amounted to some 84% of this Member State's exports of a particular item of building material to the other EEC countries and to some 92% of the imports of this merchandise into one of these countries. Under the terms of a standard contract concluded with each of its members, the agency centralized and negotiated the orders for all the markets, fixed prices and terms of sale and shared out the orders among the members' in accordance with pre-established annual quotas. An equalization price to balance out the invoiced ex-works prices of total annual sales on the various markets was practised between all the members.

The Commission was considering a prohibition of this particular agreement where trade among the Common Market countries was concerned since it held that the above-mentioned arrangements and practices were detrimental to this trade, and restricted competition without the economic advantages referred to in Article 85 (3) of the Treaty of Rome. While the case was under investigation, the members of the agency decided it was better to sever connections of their own accord and terminate the contracts in force rather than carry out the substantial amendments required by the Community rules, which in this instance would have deprived them of the essential advantage of their agency.

In another case, involving agreements signed in one Member State between a textile firm and three trade associations of weavers and based on the same principle as above, although they concerned different products, the firm in question supplied raw materials and granted the sole rights of one or more trade marks to weavers who were obliged to abide by very strict manufacturing standards and a system of minimum prices on the markets of the other Member States and non-member countries. In addition, the textile firm in question had set up a support fund for exports.

After discussions the interested parties agreed to amend the articles, internal procedures and rules for the use of the trade marks so as to abolish the support price system for exports to EEC member countries.

Thus the solution of abandoning the practices challenged by the Commission, or of amending the relevant agreements after the procedure has been initiated to adapt them to the Rome Treaty competition rules, now appears to be increasingly resorted to<sup>1</sup> and is leading to the amicable settlement of certain cases of agreements incompatible with the Treaty rules.

<sup>1</sup> See especially Bulletin No. 7-1967, Ch. VI, secs. 4 and 5 and Bulletin No. 8-1967, Ch. V, secs. 7 and 8.

## A European company

### Publication by the Commission of the preliminary draft articles for a European company

5. The Commission has published the full preliminary draft articles for a European limited liability company drawn up by a number of university professors at the Commission's own request. The work was directed by Professor P. Sanders, Dean of the Rotterdam Faculty of Law. In deciding to publish the draft and now distributing a summary, the Commission has not adopted a definite position with regard to its contents, for which the authors are solely responsible. The draft is important since it already constitutes a selection of the various possibilities open to the six countries and now being discussed by them.

The Commission has published the following summary:

The following persons co-operated in drawing up this draft: Maître Ernest Arendt, Barrister with the Luxembourg Court of Appeal and Reader in the Faculty of Law of the University of Nancy, M. Ernst von Caemmerer, Professor in the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the University of Freiburg im Breisgau, M. Léon Dabin, Professor in the Faculty of Law of the University of Liège, M. Gabriel Marty, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Economics of the University of Toulouse, and M. Gustavo Minervini, Professor of Commercial Law in the Faculty of Economics and Commerce of the University of Naples.

In a detailed introduction the draft deals with many difficult questions of principle for which answers must be found if a statute is to be drawn up.

This draft also covers the whole range of rules to which the European company, which is to be a limited liability company, will have to be subject. These rules presuppose the existence of a European companies register as much as of the European Court of Justice. They are completed by proposals concerning the co-operation of workers in the different organs of the company. Here the author followed the principle that such co-operation should if possible be maintained where it is already practised but should not be introduced where it is still unknown. The commentary elucidates the different rules of the statute and offers guidelines for the wording of certain rules of criminal law and tax law for which no concrete provisions have yet been included in the draft.

The idea underlying Professor Sanders' view is that the statute of a European company should be part of a convention to be concluded between the Member States and brought into force through ratification in the national legislatures. As the proposed statute includes uniform rules of interpretation, it is consonant with the aim of establishing a single juridical territory throughout the six Member States. Legal issues connected with matters within the purview of the statute but not expressly regulated therein, will be settled in the following ways:

- a) According to the general principles on which the statute is based,
- b) According to the rules common to the contracting States or the general principles most widely followed in their legal systems (Art. 1-7 of the draft) if the general principles mentioned under a) do not provide a solution.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities will have to decide by means of preliminary rulings on the applicability and interpretation of the statute, on general principles and common rules, and on the interpretation of the articles of a European

company (art. 1-6 of the draft). A European limited liability company would have to be entered on a European register of businesses to be kept at the Court of Justice of the European Communities and the relevant entry published in the official gazette of the European Communities.

Companies of this type could be formed only for the following purposes:

- a) Amalgamation of two or more limited companies duly constituted under the law of one or more Community States;
- b) Establishment of a holding company by two or more limited companies duly constituted under the law of one or more Member States of the European Economic Community;
- c) Creation of a joint subsidiary;
- d) Conversion of a limited company duly constituted under the law of a Member State of the European Economic Community;
- e) Establishment of a subsidiary by a single limited company.

The statutory capital must be 1 000 000 u.a. in cases *a)* and *b)*, 500 000 in case *d)* and 250 000 in cases *c)* and *e)*. In principle, founders must be companies that have been operating for the three financial years preceding the registration of the European company.

Professor Sanders believes that, in practice, an agreement on these lines would go far towards meeting all the requirements which must be insisted on in the interest of the formal and substantial unity of the law, its maintenance and development.

## ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

### Panel of Economic Experts

6. The Panel met on 19 September 1967 for its quarterly review of the economic situation in the Community and the prospects for the future. The discussions showed that the national experts were in broad agreement with the conclusions of the draft report prepared by the Commission.

For the concluding months of the year these point to a slight recovery in the growth of total demand — essentially of domestic demand — a simultaneous rise in the growth of domestic supply, a more buoyant trend in imports from non-member countries and moderate price increases in most of the member countries.

The assumption that in 1968 the economic trend in the Community will be definitely more dynamic thanks to an appreciably sharper expansion of internal demand is becoming increasingly credible.

### Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

7. The Committee held its 22nd and 23rd meetings on 21 and 22 September 1967, when it continued work on the advance draft for the second medium-term economic policy programme. It also discussed the value of economic projections in the setting of the study of medium-term economic forecasts.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee's opinion on methods for promoting the structural adaptation of Community firms

8. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee recently made use, for the first time, of its right to communicate opinions to the Council and the Commission. The opinion in question related to the structural adaptation of Community firms and shows the importance the Committee attaches to rapid solutions being found to this problem.

In its opinion the Committee stresses that, if the Community's economic competitiveness is to be maintained and *a fortiori* strengthened and rapid economic growth at the same time maintained, firms will have to make still greater efforts to adapt themselves to the new market conditions and technological progress. These efforts will have to be concentrated mainly on greater efficiency in production, management and business organization and more innovation.

The Committee believes that, in many cases, adaptation to new conditions will only be achieved if firms become not only more powerful but also firmly established in several Community countries. Such firms can derive great advantages from operating in a larger territory and pooling different methods and know-how acquired from a wider range of experience. They are suited to facilitate substantially the desired changes in the allocation of factors of production, and to constitute units adequate to the tasks awaiting them in the investment, research and commercial policy fields, without involving the same political problems as would arise if such units were formed solely within the confines of a single country. Finally, they are better able to withstand competition in world markets.

The Committee observed that the formation within the Community of multinational groups of this kind is fraught with considerable difficulties due, in particular, to the inadaptation of the legal and fiscal provisions in force; the Committee considered that the work already in hand in the Community to prepare the adaptation of these provisions should be completed as soon as possible. In this connection the Council and the Commission should above all speed up the work being done on company law, more especially where its aim is to render possible mergers between companies under the jurisdiction of different Member States and to permit the establishment or reorganization of firms which may employ, combine or redistribute, in one and the same economic and legal unit, production factors located in more than one Member State. Appropriate steps should also be taken so that an early decision may be reached on the possibility of instituting a European trading company with its own particular legal statute and, if the decision is affirmative, so that the scheme may be worked out in detail with the least possible delay.

It will also be necessary to expedite the work of eliminating the tax obstacles to mergers between companies in different Member States as well as the impediments to the work of multinational groups of companies. Lastly, the Commission will have to ensure effective competition in the Common Market by working incessantly on the constitution of a body of case law giving full weight to the provisions of Articles 85 and 86 on restrictive agreements and abuse of dominant positions, while at the same time, however, adopting appropriate rules to facilitate agreements that satisfy the criteria of Article 85(3), i.e. those which contribute to the improvement of production or distribution of goods or to the promotion of technical or economic progress. The Commission must at the same time employ every suitable means to prevent the process of concentration from seriously hampering competition.

## COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### Council session

9. At its session on 25 and 26 September the Council had an initial exchange of views on the Commission's proposals for the fixing and reviewing of prices for certain agricultural products.

The Council also examined the proposed regulation on the common organization of sugar markets. The discussion enabled the delegations to clarify their positions further and to work out certain guidelines on the basis of which the Commission was asked to look into the possibility of submitting another document, on the questions still open, to the Council before its next meeting. The problems are mainly concerned with the allocation of basic quotas (per factory or per firm), whether a contingency reserve should be assigned to each Member State when quotas are allocated, the carrying-forward of unused quotas from one marketing year to the next.

The Council took note of an interim report from the Special Committee for Agriculture concerning a proposed regulation on the co-ordination and standardization of the Member States' arrangements for imports of fruit and vegetables from non-member countries.

The Council discussed certain difficulties which have recently arisen in the implementation of the oils and fats regulation and which were brought up by the Italian and French delegations. The Commission was asked to study these problems according to the normal procedure.

Finally, the Council examined a number of problems arising from the proposed regulation on certain marketing standards for eggs. The Special Committee for Agriculture was instructed to continue studying these problems in the light of discussions in the Council.

### Common organization of agricultural markets

#### Cereals and rice

10. The cereal harvest in the Community has been the biggest yet, totalling 66.6 million tons against 58.8 million in 1966. Particularly great gains in production were made in Germany and France, though Italian production was not exceptional. As the weather was very good, quality is higher than in previous years.

With regard to intra-Community trade in these products, such a short time has elapsed since the inception of the common market in cereals (1 July 1967) that the trend cannot be assessed accurately. However, France's sales of wheat and barley to other member countries between 1 July and 10 September exceeded the figures for the same period last year, with 160 000 tons of wheat as against 88 000 tons, and 295 000 tons of barley as against 105 000 tons.

In order to facilitate application of the basic regulation (No. 120/67/CEE), the Commission adopted the three following regulations on 23 August:

- i) Regulation amending Regulation No. 158/67/CEE fixing conversion factors between different qualities of cereals.<sup>1</sup> This regulation was made because barley imported from Britain generally had a specific weight of 67 kg/hl or more. It therefore proved necessary to eliminate the differentiation established in the original regulation and fix a standard conversion factor for British barley;
- ii) Regulation amending Regulation No. 277/67/CEE in respect of the reductions to be made in the intervention price of barley and maize,<sup>1</sup> which provides for reductions in the price of barley and maize with "various impurities" bought up by intervention agencies;
- iii) Regulation on the quality of durum wheat which can be bought by the intervention agency in Italy for the 1967/68 marketing year;<sup>1</sup> this authorizes Italy, because of the unfavourable climatic conditions in certain regions, to apply the waiver provided for in Commission Regulation No. 237/67/CEE;

On 30 August the Commission adopted two further regulations:

- i) Fixing refunds applicable to cereals and husked rice exported to non-member countries in forms other than those covered by Annex II to the Treaty;<sup>2</sup>
- ii) Amending levies applicable to imports of processed products derived from cereals.<sup>2</sup>

On 1 September the Commission amended Regulation No. 237/67/CEE relating to the buying-in of cereals by intervention agencies.<sup>3</sup> The amendment is designed to make the original text more precise with regard to the percentage of grain impurities, and it makes allowance for germ discoloration.

In order to ensure that the common organization of the rice market could take effect on 1 September, the Commission adopted the following ten regulations on 21 August:<sup>4</sup>

- i) Fixing conversion rates, milling costs and the value of by-products at various stages in the processing of rice;
- ii) Fixing the threshold price for milled rice for the 1967/68 marketing year;
- iii) Laying down rules for determining cif prices and levies for rice and broken rice, together with the corrective amounts applicable;
- iv) Relating to the buying-in of paddy by the intervention agencies and the fixing of the corrective amounts, allowance and reductions they apply;
- v) Laying down the procedures and conditions to be applied by intervention agencies when putting up for sale the paddy they hold;
- vi) Determining marketing centres for rice, other than Arles and Vercelli, for the 1967/68 marketing year;
- vii) Relating to import and export licences for cereals, processed products derived from cereals, rice, broken rice and processed products derived from rice;

<sup>1</sup> See official gazette No. 205, 24 August 1967.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. 211, 31 August 1967.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. 213, 2 September 1967.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. 204, 24 August 1967.

- viii) Relating to the fixing of export refunds for rice and broken rice;
- ix) Laying down rules for calculating the levy applicable to processed products derived from cereals and rice, and to the advance fixing of levies on some of them;
- x) Relating to export refunds applicable to processed products derived from cereals and rice.

These regulations contain the measures required for implementation by the Commission of Council Regulation No. 359/67/CEE (25 July 1967) setting up a common organization of the market in rice. They are based both on the earlier regulations for rice in force until 31 August 1967 (in respect of matters peculiar to rice) and on the new cereals regulations (in respect of parallel matters).

On 4 September the Commission issued another regulation supplementing Commission Regulation No. 428/67/CEE on certain measures relating to licences for rice.<sup>1</sup>

The Commission has regularly adopted regulations for cereals and rice, mainly concerned with levies and refunds. Because there have been so many, these regulations are not listed here (see the Official gazette of the European Communities).

## Beef and veal

11. On 16 August and 14 September the Commission took decisions fixing the maximum refund on cattle on the hoof exported to non-member countries.<sup>2</sup>

On 26 September the Council adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 14/64/CEE as regards the determination of import prices and the calculation of the levy in respect of derived beef and veal products.<sup>3</sup> This regulation lays down a procedure which makes it possible, in the case of imports from certain non-member countries, to replace the import price referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation No. 14/64/CEE by a price determined on the basis of the most favourable offers.

## Pigmeat

12. On 26 September the Commission issued two regulations:

- i) Relating to the fixing of additional amounts for imports of pigmeat products from non-member countries;<sup>4</sup>
- ii) Fixing additional amounts for certain pigmeat products.<sup>4</sup>

The additional amounts to be applied from 28 September are as follows:

Carcasses, fresh or salted	6.00 u.a./100 kg
Hams, fresh or salted	4.00 u.a./100 kg
Shoulders, fresh or salted	4.00 u.a./100 kg
Other cuts of pigmeat, fresh or salted	9.72 u.a./100 kg

<sup>1</sup> See official gazette No. 214, 5 September 1967.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. 203, 23 August 1967; *ibid.* No. 239, 4 October 1967.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. 233, 28 September 1967.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. 231, 27 September 1967.

On 28 September the Commission also adopted a regulation to extend from 30 September to 31 October the validity of Regulation No. 203/67/CEE making transitional arrangements concerning import documents for pigmeat.<sup>1</sup>

On 27 September the Commission fixed export refunds for pigmeat for the period beginning 1 October 1967.<sup>1</sup>

## Milk and milk products

13. On 29 August the Commission took three decisions concerning levies and refunds.<sup>2</sup> On 26 September the Council drew up a regulation adding an Article 4bis to Regulation No. 217/67/CEE and amending the annexes to this regulation.<sup>3</sup>

## Eggs and poultry

14. On 29 August the Commission adopted a regulation fixing the refund on shell eggs exported to non-member countries in forms other than those covered by Annex II to the Treaty at 11.25 u.a./100 kg from 1 September 1967.<sup>4</sup>

On 31 August the Commission adopted three regulations amending the additional amount for:

i) Certain poultry products,<sup>5</sup> the amended amounts being as follows:

a) 0.15 u.a./kg for hens and chickens, without entrails but with head and feet, and for hens and chickens, plucked, drawn, without head or feet but with heart, liver and gizzard, coming from non-member countries;

b) 0.15 u.a./kg for hens and chickens, plucked, drawn, without head or feet and without heart, liver or gizzard, originating in Hungary;

c) 0.075 u.a./kg for the last-mentioned products originating in other non-member countries.

ii) Certain egg products,<sup>5</sup> the amended amounts being as follows:

a) 0.125 u.a./kg for farmyard poultry eggs in shell, other than eggs for hatching, originating in Hungary and Rumania;

b) 0.05 u.a./kg for these products originating in other non-member countries;

c) 0.8125 u.a./kg for shelled eggs of farmyard poultry, dried, whether sweetened or not, for human consumption, coming from non-member countries;

d) 0.5 u.a./kg for yolks of farmyard poultry eggs, liquid, whether sweetened or not, for human consumption, originating in the People's Republic of China, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia or Yugoslavia;

e) 0.45 u.a./kg for the same products, but frozen, of the same origin;

<sup>1</sup> See official gazette No. 235, 29 September 1967.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. 216, 7 September 1967.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. 234, 28 September 1967.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. 211, 31 August 1967.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. 213, 2 September 1967.



f) 1 u.a./kg for the same products, but dried, originating in the People's Republic of China;

g) 0.625 u.a./kg for the said products, originating in other non-member countries.

iii) Ovalbumin and lactalbumin, dried (in sheets, flakes, crystals, powder, etc.) originating in the People's Republic of China<sup>1</sup> — setting the additional amount at 0.5 u.a./kg from 4 September.

On 27 September the Commission laid down the export refunds for poultrymeat and eggs for the period beginning 1 October.<sup>2</sup>

On 29 September the Commission adopted two more regulations amending additional amounts:

i) The amount added to farmyard poultry eggs in shell, other than eggs for hatching, originating in Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Israel, Czechoslovakia and the People's Republic of China was set at 0.05 u.a./100 kg.<sup>3</sup>

ii) Changes were also made in the amounts added to certain poultry products.<sup>3</sup>

On 28 September the Commission adopted a regulation fixing the refund for shell eggs exported to non-member countries in a form other than those covered by Annex II to the Treaty at 10 u.a./100 kg from 1 October.<sup>3</sup>

## S u g a r

15. On 30 August the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 235/67/CEE on the advance fixing of the denaturing bonus and on the checks to be made where the sugar is denatured in another Member State.<sup>4</sup>

On 25 August and 22 September the Commission laid down the maximum amounts of export refunds for sugar exported to non-member countries.<sup>1</sup>

On 30 August the Commission fixed the maximum refunds for white sugar exported to non-member countries in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty.<sup>5</sup>

On 8 September the Commission adopted a regulation for the renewal of transitional measures for sugar not in free circulation on 1 July 1967.<sup>6</sup> Member States holding on 1 July 1967 products coming under tariff heading 17.01 originating in other Member States and not in free circulation were authorized to admit these products into free circulation until 30 September 1967 without public tender.

On 26 September the Council extended until 31 October Regulation No. 281/67/CEE fixing the maximum production refunds for sugar used in the chemical industry.<sup>7</sup>

## O i l s a n d f a t s

16. Apart from the regular fixing of amounts for aid and the regular amending of export refunds for oilseeds, as required under Regulation No. 136/66/CEE, the

<sup>1</sup> See official gazette No. 213, 2 September 1967; *ibid.* No. 233, 28 September 1967.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. 235, 29 September 1967.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. 237, 30 September 1967.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. 211, 31 August 1967.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. 216, 7 September 1967.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* No. 218, 9 September 1967.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* No. 238, 3 October 1967.

Commission also adopted, on 19 September, a regulation on the import of sunflower-seed oils originating in, or coming from, Bulgaria, Rumania or the USSR.<sup>1</sup> This requires Member States to apply, from 25 September 1967, a compensating amount equal to 1.7 u.a./100 kg to imports of sunflower-seed oils originating in, or coming from, these countries.

### Financing of the common agricultural policy

17. At its eighteenth meeting, the EAGGF Committee was consulted on the estimated credits for 1966/67 to be included in the 1968 budget. The figures drawn up by the Commission, based on statistics provided by the Member States, are as follows, in millions of u.a.

	Guarantee Section	Guidance Section	Special Sections
Refunds	225.2	—	—
Buying-in operations	141.8	123.5	2.0
Other expenditure	3.4	—	—
Section totals	370.4	123.5	2.0

EAGGF total: 495.9 million u.a.

The Committee endorsed the proposal for a regulation on additional provisions concerning applications for repayment under the Guarantee Section.

### Conditions of competition in agriculture

18. With reference to Article 93(3) of the Treaty, the Commission has informed the Luxembourg Government that it has no special comment to make regarding aid to encourage the establishment of a centre for the harvesting, packaging and sale of horticultural products in Luxembourg.

### Proposal for a regulation on producers' groups and unions of groups

#### Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee

19. Meeting on 27 and 28 September, the Economic and Social Committee rendered its opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on agricultural producers' groups and unions thereof. The opinion, adopted by the Committee by 68 votes to 10 with one abstention, endorses the Commission's proposal, subject to certain amendments which tend, on the whole, to link farmers' groups more closely to structure policy.

The Committee insists on the need to co-ordinate subsidies to producers' groups and unions and subsidies granted under Regulation No. 26, as amended.

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.* No. 227, 21 September 1967.

The amendments proposed include the following points:

- i) The definition of agricultural producer should be extended to cover corporate bodies as well as individuals, in order to obviate possible sources of discrimination;
- ii) Certain guarantees for the granting of aid should be included in the Regulation (Article 3): the groups should fit into regional structural improvement plans in line with the Community programmes and should relate to production centres where there are structural, economic and social problems;
- iii) More restrictive conditions should be introduced for the granting of aids to investment (Article 4(2)): such aids should be designed *exclusively* to improve conditions of production and *joint supply* and should not be coupled with other State aids for investment in these activities;
- iv) The obligation on member producers to market their entire output of the products for which they are recognized by the group or union should be relaxed so as to allow of direct sales provided the rules of contribution and sale instituted and supervised by the group or union are respected;
- v) The Commission's powers regarding withdrawal of recognition should be strengthened by authorizing the Commission to propose withdrawal when it thinks fit (Article 11(2)).

## COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

### Application of the consultation procedure

20. In conformity with the Council's decision of 21 March 1962 establishing a procedure of prior examination and consultation for certain legislative, statutory or administrative provisions contemplated by the Member States in the transport field, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Commission by letter dated 11 August 1967 from its Ministry of Finance that it intended to initiate legislation modifying the rules on free entry of fuel contained in the tanks of motor vehicles used in international road haulage.

The object of the proposed amendment is to reduce the duty-free import of this fuel from 100 litres to 50 litres.

In accordance with the procedure adopted by the above-mentioned Council decision, the Commission consulted all the Member States on 21 September 1967. It also replied to the Netherlands Government's request of 4 September 1967 concerning this amendment.

Since, in accordance with the Council's decision of 13 May 1965 on the harmonization of the conditions of competition, the Commission laid before the Council on 20 July 1966 a proposed directive regarding the standardization of provisions relating to the duty-free import of fuel in the tanks of commercial vehicles, it appeared advisable at this stage to request the Member States not to modify unilaterally the regulations at present in force in such a way as to compromise the Council's discussions of this particular proposal, which is now being examined by the Transport group.

In its recommendation to the German Government the Commission therefore declared it advisable to postpone giving effect to the proposed provisions.

## Road haulage of dangerous substances

21. At the meeting in Brussels of the European Parliament's Transport Committee on 15 September 1967, M. Bodson, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for transport matters, said that the Commission could not remain unmoved by the recent grave accidents involving tanker lorries carrying inflammable or explosive substances, and that it hoped that special provisions will soon be made to reduce the risk of this type of accident.

M. Bodson pointed out that he had instructed the Commission departments concerned to consider measures that might be proposed to this end, with due account taken of work in this field by other international organizations.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### Social security for migrant workers

22. At its 88th session on 21 September 1967, the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers adopted a draft recommendation relating to mutual assistance by institutions for the collection of contributions payable in the territories of Member States other than that in which the creditor institution is situated.

The Committee also examined the repercussions in the various countries of the recent decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Communities concerning the interpretation of the provisions of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4.<sup>1</sup>

### Vocational training

#### Exchange of young workers

23. On 18 and 19 September 1967 the Commission held a Community study session in Brussels for a group of 35 young farmers as part of the action it must undertake to implement the first common programme for the exchange of young workers in the Community. The object of this meeting was to prepare these young farmers for the training courses they were about to follow on farms in member countries other than their own by providing them with information on the European Communities, on the common agricultural policy and on the aims and practical conditions of these training periods.

### European Social Fund

#### Grants approved

24. On 29 September 1967 the Commission approved 18 grants from the European Social Fund for the benefit of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy.

---

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9-10, Ch. VI. sec. 37.

These decisions involve the payment of grants totalling 3 094 917.59 u.a. which cover 50% of the expenditure incurred by the above-mentioned countries for vocational retraining and resettlement schemes under which approximately 11 370 unemployed or under-employed workers found new jobs.

Grants from the Fund were as follows:

Country	Grants in u.a.	Number of workers concerned
Belgium	661 744.46	915
Germany	674.08	4
France	779 815.54	1 132
Italy	1 652 683.51	9 319
Total	3 094 917.59	11 370

The *ad hoc* working party on "Reform of the Fund"

25. The *ad hoc* working party "Reform of the Fund", which was set up by the Committee of the European Social Fund at its meeting on 4 July 1967, met on 14 and 29 September 1967. It studied the measures contemplated, with the final period in view, to adapt the Fund to the Community's development and make its aid more effective. These measures will take account of the need to increase workers' geographical and occupational mobility, to reach or maintain a high level of employment and to reduce imbalances between regions.

## V. External activities

### APPLICATIONS TO JOIN THE COMMUNITY

#### United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway

26. As it had undertaken to do, the Commission of the European Communities submitted to the Council, on 29 September 1967, a document containing a preliminary Commission opinion on the applications of the above four countries to join the European Communities.<sup>1</sup>

At its session of 10 and 11 July 1967, the Council, after an initial examination of the applications from the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark and a discussion of Norway's intention to apply, had instructed the Commission to give its opinion in pursuance of Articles 237 of the EEC Treaty, 205 of the Euratom Treaty and 98 of the ECSC Treaty.

### BILATERAL RELATIONS

#### Spain

27. Under the mandate adopted by the Council in July 1967, a Commission delegation led by M. A. Herbst, Director-General for External Relations, met a Spanish delegation led by H.E. Ambassador Ullastres Calvo, Head of the Spanish Mission to the Communities, on 21 and 22 September 1967.

This first negotiating session was mainly devoted to the organization of future work. The two delegations agreed to meet again towards the beginning of November.

#### The Maghreb countries

28. The Commission's staff, together with the representatives of the Member States, have been actively engaged in seeking ways and means of reopening in the near future the negotiations with Tunisia and Morocco, interrupted since July 1965.

#### Malta

29. On 7 September 1967 M. Martino, the Commission member with special responsibility for external relations, received a Maltese delegation which expressed its Government's desire to establish diplomatic relations with the Community and to open negotiations to define relations between Malta and the Community (see also Ch. III).

---

<sup>1</sup> The Commission's conclusions on this document are given in Chapter I of this Bulletin.

## Representation of associated States

30. On 20 September 1967 the competent institutions of the European Economic Community noted the appointment of H.E. Ambassador J. Nzabi as representative of Congo (Kinshasa) with the EEC.

## Missions of non-member countries

31. The competent institutions of the EEC have given their *agrément* to the appointment of H.E. Ambassador Sven E. Backlund as Head of the Swedish Mission to the EEC.

## RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Council of Europe

32. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held its 19th session (2nd part) from 25 to 28 September 1967 in Strasbourg.

A feature of the debates was a discussion of the enlargement of the European Communities, during which the Assembly heard a speech by Lord Chalfont, UK Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Assembly also devoted particular attention to a discussion of the legal aspects of the situation in Greece and a statement by Mr. Abba Eban, Israeli Foreign Minister.

### UN Trade and Development Board

33. The UN Trade and Development Board (UNCTAD) held its 5th session in Geneva from 15 August to 9 September 1967. At this session the Board made final preparations for the second Conference to take place in New Delhi from 1 February to 25 March 1968. It settled certain matters, in particular preparing the provisional agenda of the second Conference and the choice of problems ripe for discussion on which the Conference will concentrate.

The Board succeeded in smoothing out all differences and in reaching agreement on a provisional agenda for recommendation to the Conference. There are seven main items on this agenda:

1. Trends and problems in world trade and development.
2. Commodity problems and policies.
3. Expansion and diversification of exports of developing countries' manufactures and semi-manufactures.
4. Growth, development finance and aid (synchronization of international and national policies).
5. Problems of developing countries in regard to invisibles, including shipping.

6. Trade expansion and economic integration among developing countries, measures to be taken by developing and developed countries — including regional, subregional and interregional arrangements.

7. Special measures to be taken to expand the trade and improve the economic and social development of the less advanced developing countries.

On the basis of the general debate and consultations with the various Regional Working Parties, the President of the Board, M. Jolles (Switzerland), gave a definite indication of the subjects which appeared sufficiently ripe for discussion by the Conference and for which the chances of agreement appeared sufficiently favourable to ensure its success. These were: conclusion of an international cocoa agreement; adoption of the principle that the advanced countries should grant tariff preferences on a non-reciprocal, non-discriminatory basis for semi-finished and finished products from the developing countries; establishment, by the creation of an international trade centre under the joint management of GATT and UNCTAD, of a promotion programme for exports from the developing countries in the framework of the United Nations programme for the development of trade, which would replace the present GATT Centre; an endeavour to reach agreement on the main lines of a system for additional financing on the basis of proposals by the World Bank; an action programme to expand trade between the developing countries. President Jolles' speech was approved by the spokesmen of the Regional Working Parties, who considered it a practical basis for the work of the Conference.

By virtue of the status granted it by UNCTAD the European Economic Community was present as an observer at this session of the Board. The EEC Member States, with the exception of Luxembourg, attended in their capacity as members of the Board.



# VI. The Community and the associated States

## TURKEY

### The Association Committee

34. The Association Committee met in Brussels on 25 September 1967 under the chairmanship of M. Akbil, deputy permanent delegate of Turkey. The Community's spokesman was M. Moltrecht.

The Committee devoted itself to preparing the Association Council meeting on 9 October 1967 in Ankara. In particular it dealt with the matters raised by the Turkish delegation concerning a programme to prepare the changeover to the next transitional phase following the present preparatory period.

The Committee also continued its discussions on the trading preferences requested by the Turkish Government under Article 6 of the provisional Protocol in order to facilitate the marketing of Turkish goods in the Community.

### The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee

35. The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee held its fourth meeting in Izmir from 9 to 13 September 1967,<sup>1</sup> under the chairmanship of M. Fethi Tevetoglu, leader of the Turkish National Grand Assembly delegation. The co-chairman was M. Henri Moreau de Melen, leader of the European Parliament delegation. The following took part in the work of the Committee: M. Zeki Kunalalp, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who represented the Association Council and the Turkish Government, M. Udo Hein, Secretary of State at the German Ministry of Economic Co-operation, representing the EEC Council, and M. De Baerdemaeker, for the Commission of the European Communities.

The second annual report of activity of the Association Council was the main subject dealt with by the Parliamentary Committee. M. Erez was rapporteur for the Turkish National Grand Assembly and M. Brunhes for the European Parliament.

The debates of the Joint Parliamentary Committee resulted in the adoption of the following five recommendations which were transmitted to the Turkish Parliament and to the European Parliament:

- i) Recommendation on the functioning of the Association and its development;
- ii) Recommendation on the implementation of the financial protocol and the economic development of Turkey;
- iii) Recommendation on commercial relations between the Community and Turkey;
- iv) Recommendation on the Turkish labour force and its emigration to Community countries;
- v) Recommendation on the participation of the Communities in the International Fair at Izmir.

<sup>1</sup> The first, second and third meetings were held in Brussels, May 1966, in Ankara, January 1967, and in Luxembourg, May 1967.

Concluding these recommendations, the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee expressed its satisfaction with the smooth running of the Institutions and the general results of the Association but asked to be more fully informed by the Association Council of the results of its recommendations. It noted with satisfaction that the implementation of the financial protocol had already allowed approximately 72 million u.a. to be used out of the 175 allowed for in the Protocol and recommended the Association Council to start examining immediately whether a new financial protocol is possible to ensure the maintenance of the Community's financial contribution to the economic and social development efforts of Turkey.

While it was aware of the efforts of the Association Council to increase trade between Turkey and the Community, the EEC-Turkey joint Committee recommended the Association Council to implement Article 6 of the provisional Protocol appended to the Association Agreement by accepting the Turkish requests for the grant of further marketing facilities for Turkish products.

It also recommended that additional efforts should be made in the vocational training of Turkish workers both in Turkey and in the EEC member countries and asked the Council to continue its investigations in this field.

## EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

### Financing decisions

#### Financing AASM participation in trade fairs and exhibitions in Member States

36. In 4 July 1967, the EEC Commission approved a grant from the second European Development Fund (EDF) to finance AASM participation in trade fairs and exhibitions in Member States.

The EDF Committee had endorsed the proposal to finance this programme, which will cost 500 000 units of account.<sup>1</sup>

The object is to improve the position of AASM produce on EEC markets. The programme extends from 1 January 1968 to 31 May 1969, for which period 21 events are provisionally planned.

The cost will be met jointly by the member countries, the AASM and the Community (EDF). The member countries will bear the cost of renting the sites for exhibition stands. The associated countries will provide the produce displayed and will bear the transport and insurance costs involved; they will also meet the expense of running the stands. The Community (EDF) will pay for the building, equipment and decoration of the stands and for the publicity entailed.

#### Chad: Extension of Abeche hospital

37. On 4 July 1967, the EEC Commission approved a grant from the second European Development Fund for a social infrastructure project in Chad which had been endorsed by the EDF Committee at its 24th meeting. The cost is estimated at 450 000 000 Frs. CFA, or about 1 823 000 units of account.

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

The project is to extend and, to a large extent, rebuild Abeche hospital, which at present operates under conditions completely unsuited to its role as the principal hospital serving a vast area. Most of the present dilapidated and badly designed buildings will be replaced. The number of beds will go up from 156 to 250. The scheme includes ward buildings, a technical block, kitchen, laundry, garage, etc. with equipment, and two houses for senior hospital staff.

The project is part of the first five-year plan for 1966-1970, and corresponds to one of the aims listed under the heading of public health, namely the progressive improvement of existing structures. The number of beds available for the prefecture in which Abeche is situated and for the neighbouring one is quite inadequate, and so is the number of doctors: there is one doctor for every 115 000 inhabitants, and one hospital bed for every 1 230.

### **Aid to banana production in Somalia**

38. In July 1967, the Somali Government applied to the Commission for aid to banana production, which has been seriously affected by the closing of the Suez Canal as regards both exports and the upkeep of the plantations.

At its meeting on 21 September, the EDF Committee approved the supply of 3 840 tons of nitrate fertilizer to banana growers to help relieve the temporary shortage of ready funds they have had to face since the interruption of exports via Suez.

### **SCHOLARSHIPS, IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND SEMINARS**

39. On 26/27 and 28/29 September 1967 respectively the Commission organized two information seminars in Brussels for a total of 59 participants, seven of them from non-associated states.

As regards the Commission's in-service training scheme, the nine AASM nationals who were admitted to the first stage of the 1967-68 session, have begun their training.

They come from Congo (Kinshasa), Togo, Cameroon, Upper Volta, Niger, Rwanda and Chad.

## VII. Institutions and organs

### THE PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament met in plenary session on 20 September 1967, when it heard a statement by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities. It was the first time that the Commission had appeared before the Parliament since it was constituted following the entry into force of the Treaty on the merger of the institutions.

A joint meeting of the Parliament and the Consultative Assembly was held on 20 and 21 September.

On 20 September, the Parliament session was opened with tributes to the late M. Gaetano Martino, former President, and the late M. Granzotto Basso (Italy, Socialist), who had been a member of the Parliament since 1958 and was its oldest member, "a convinced democrat, a sincere European and always a militant". The President of the Parliament then described the personality of M. Gaetano Martino, his outstanding abilities, his convictions, his faith in Europe, and in conclusion mentioned, among his numerous services to the building of Europe, the initiative for the European university. Tributes were also paid to M. Gaetano Martino's memory by M. Rey, President of the Commission, M. Jahn, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, and the spokesmen of the various political groups.

The Parliament then heard a statement by the President of the new Commission, M. Jean Rey. [Extensive extracts were given in the previous Bulletin.<sup>1</sup>]

This was followed by a debate in which the spokesmen of the political groups and several other members of the Parliament took part. The speakers congratulated the new Commission and its members; they expressed general satisfaction with what President Rey had said, and particularly with his determination to safeguard all the powers conferred on the Executive by the Treaties and to give the Communities a new impetus.

### The views of the political groups

Speaking for the Christian-Democrat group, M. Scelba said that there were substantial advantages in the unification of the three Executives, which should be turned to good account so that even more effective results might be achieved.

While emphasizing the importance of the merger of the administrations, which should lead to better co-ordination between the work of the Parliament and that of the Commission, the Spokesman of the Christian-Democrat group considered that the most urgent problem was the merger of the Treaties themselves. Moreover, any subsequent development of the Community's life appeared to his group to be inconceivable unless the existing Treaties were respected.

The speaker considered the entry of the United Kingdom "necessary and essential" and agreed with President Rey's statement. He thought that the time had come

---

<sup>1</sup> See page 1.

to begin discussions on the matter and that other applications for membership or association also deserved the fullest possible attention.

M. Scelba recommended that renewed action for political union should be launched; the establishment of a single Executive would be a favourable psychological factor here.

Deploring that the Community as such had not expressed any opinion on the events in the Middle East to which M. Rey had referred, M. Scelba stressed the possible value of direct contacts between the Commission and the Governments of the Member States.

M. Scelba also spoke of the serious problems facing Euratom; he stressed that the future of this Community was in jeopardy because of the non-proliferation treaty. M. Scelba urged the Commission not to lose sight of the close connections between industrial policy, incomes policy and social policy.

In conclusion, the speaker again expressed his group's complete confidence in the Commission and assured it of their fruitful and cordial co-operation.

On behalf of the Socialist group, M. Metzger said that the new Commission would have the support of his colleagues if it played its part as an organ of the integrated Communities.

M. Metzger expressed some reservations about the "more personal and more constant co-operation between the Commission members and the national Governments" announced by M. Rey. Without underestimating the possible advantages of such personal contacts, M. Metzger considered that they undeniably involved certain risks, for the Commission might be tempted to seek approval of the Governments, outside the normal Community procedures, before submitting official proposals to the Council in pursuance of the Treaty. The Commission would have to be careful not to give an inch where its authority, its independence or its exclusive right of initiative were concerned. Although he did not doubt M. Rey's good intentions, the socialist spokesman wished to follow M. Scelba's example in pointing out the dangers to be avoided in this field.

M. Metzger considered that the merging of the Communities should not prevent the Commission devoting its chief attention to the applications from the United Kingdom and the other countries wishing to join in the work of the Six in one form or another. He and the Socialist group were extremely pleased at the Commission's positive attitude towards British accession. A united Europe was inconceivable without France, but it was equally inconceivable without Britain.

After mentioning the question of associations and, in particular, the application from Israel, M. Metzger turned to the problem of Greece. The Socialist group considered that, since democratic liberties had been suppressed in Greece, that country no longer met the essential conditions for association with the Community, the more so as four members of the EEC-Greece Joint Parliamentary Committee were at present under arrest, like so many of their colleagues. As a German, he said, I know what it means when outside countries abandon democrats struggling against dictatorship.

M. Metzger also expressed his concern about the future of Euratom, and underlined the urgent need for genuine common policies as regards industry, energy, science and — above all, social matters, the last field being the one in which the least had been done.

After pointing out the great advantage to the Community of being able to speak to non-member countries as a single entity and through the single voice of the Commission, M. Metzger hoped that the latter would concern itself still more with

the problems of the developing countries and of establishing the world equilibrium needed if peace were to be maintained.

With regard to the merger of the Treaties, the Socialist group considered that the institutional balance between the Council and the Commission should be maintained, and that the Parliament must be enabled to carry out its democratic function effectively and no longer be treated as a poor relation.

In conclusion, M. Metzger said that as long as the Commission acted in accordance with the Treaty and was prepared to fight for its rights and for those of the European Community, it would always have the support of the Socialist group.

M. Starke then spoke briefly on behalf of the Liberal and allied group. Accepting the general guidelines described by M. Rey, the speaker emphasized economic problems, particularly as regards short-term economic policy and financial policy. He also urged the Commission to pay special attention to social policy.

M. Starke further declared that real progress with economic and social integration would increasingly depend on the existence of a common political will. Referring to the Commission's intention to have regular contacts with the Governments of the Member States, M. Starke said that he did not see any danger in this, in view of the authority and prestige enjoyed by the President and members of the single Executive.

Speaking for the European Democratic Union, M. de Lipkowski began by paying tribute to M. Rey, referring to his achievements in the service of the Community. He said that his group was convinced that the new President was "particularly well qualified to succeed to this crushing task".

The EDU Spokesman said that the Community was entering upon a new phase, so that the task facing M. Rey was not the same as his predecessor's. "I would even say," M. de Lipkowski went on, "that the important thing is not what is provided for in the Treaty; the important thing is the 'climate' you have already managed to create."

The speaker then underlined the importance of what had already been done, particularly as regards agricultural policy. If the Community was to arrive at its point of no return, new common policies would have to be devised, even in fields for which the Treaty did not expressly provide. In particular, M. de Lipkowski mentioned the possibility of a common industrial policy for atomic energy. "Failing a common policy of this kind," he said, "Europe will remain under-developed and unable to cope with powerful competition from abroad." He also stressed the need for a common research policy, without which the brain drain would continue to be a serious problem.

Concerning enlargement of the Community, the EDU group thought that, despite differing opinions or tendencies, unanimity could be achieved on two basic principles: the Community must remain open to new members, but only within the framework of the Treaty, i.e. by respecting "precise texts and rules that allow of no exception". While fully endorsing M. Rey's view that "extension of the Community must not be achieved at the price of a decline in its power or in its dynamism", M. de Lipkowski wanted to add, "or in its personality". "To become larger", he said, "while remaining integrally itself with its rules and its objectives, this is the difficult tightrope along which the Community will in future have to walk, but without losing sight of its ultimate political aim."

"We are certain," M. de Lipkowski went on, "that the sacrifices would be made more willingly or better understood if people were convinced that they were helping to build a new kind of political Europe." Such a Europe must have a diplomacy

of its own that would contribute towards a speedier détente and peace. For this reason, the EDU group welcomed the resumption of political contacts at Rome. Moreover, he thought that the idea of a European Europe with its own particular part to play was gradually gaining ground.

The speaker concluded by assuring M. Rey that he could count on his group's unwavering support.

### Other speeches

During the ensuing debate, all the speakers expressed their confidence in M. Rey and the new Commission.

M. Hans Furler (Federal Republic of Germany, Christian Democrat) regretted that M. Rey's statement had not been made available in writing beforehand, and that it had been rather too general on certain subjects.

He agreed with the Commission that a new policy on research and a stronger industrial policy were needed. Without wishing to appear pessimistic, he then said that the single Commission was certainly better placed than its three predecessors, but emphasized that its powers were no wider than those of the three previous Executives.

Without in any way questioning M. Rey's good intentions as regards direct contacts between the Commission and the national Governments, M. Furler warned the President of the dangers that he considered inherent in such a procedure, since it might cause the Commission's proposals to become blocked at an early stage. Moreover, the main task of the Commission was not to co-ordinate national policies but to act as an independent body, defending the Treaties that it is called upon to apply.

Referring to the problems involved in the merger of the Treaties, the speaker declared that he would rather see the three Treaties remain as they are (although he admitted that certain amendments to the Treaty of Paris would be needed) than have them replaced by a single watered-down treaty which would take the Community back rather than forward. In this connection, the Commission should define a European "minimum" as a basis on which the Treaties could be merged.

In conclusion, M. Furler regretted that President Rey had not mentioned the question of increasing the Parliament's powers when he spoke of the merger of the Treaties.

M. Burgbacher (Federal Republic of Germany, Christian Democrat) then made a short speech concerned exclusively with the economic situation in the six Member States. He called upon the Commission to pay special attention to short-term economic policy, structure policy and monetary and financial policy; the Common Market had, he said, reached a stage in which the six economies were no longer entirely under the authority of the national Governments and in which different branches had been integrated to different extents — a situation which would be very dangerous were there to be a serious crisis in one of the six countries. The Commission should therefore pursue a policy that would prevent a real crisis developing by providing the necessary means to deal with possible dangers in time.

M. Hermann Müller (Federal Republic of Germany, Christian Democrat) stressed the need to harmonize the Member States' social policies. This would make the Community's "supranational credo" visible to all its 180 million inhabitants. Concluding his short speech, M. Müller regretted that Germany and France had recently taken decisions on social matters without first reaching agreement on certain general principles with the other Member States.

## M. Rey's reply

M. Rey began by thanking the speakers of the various parliamentary groups and those who had spoken in a personal capacity for the general support they had expressed for the Commission and for their endorsement of his own remarks to the Parliament.

Pointing out that the new Commission had not had time to prepare a statement covering all the Community's problems, M. Rey said that he had chosen the merger as his main topic. He nevertheless assured M. Burgbacher and M. Müller that the Commission would give full consideration to what they had said as regards current economic problems and social policy.

In reply to the anxiety expressed by most speakers with regard to the regular contacts that the Commission intended to have with the Governments of the Member States, the President wished to stress certain important points. "Our Commission derives from and acts wholly on the basis of the Treaties," M. Rey said. "... This means that our Commission, now unified, is wholly independent in the formation of its political thought, in the preparation and submission to the Council of the proposals it is required to build up and draft, and there can be no question for the Commission — in its conversations with the Governments — of asking permission of anybody at all on any subject whatever before it states its views in the fields for which it is responsible." To illustrate the Commission's determination in this connection, the President mentioned a number of decisions it had recently taken "without consulting anybody"; these included decisions on the policies it was intending to pursue in regional matters and on fuel and power, and two very important decisions with regard to Euratom: its opinion to the six Governments on the much-discussed Article 3 of the non-proliferation treaty, and the drafting of a transitional research programme for Euratom.

M. Rey added that the Commission's job was not only to make proposals to the Council; it also had an abiding duty to persuade the Member States, to convince them that its proposals were the right ones.

In the President's view, neither M. Mansholt nor himself could have achieved their respective successes with the common agricultural policy and in the Kennedy Round had they not managed to persuade the Governments of the rightness of the various proposals in this way.

Replying to M. Scelba's concern regarding the effects of the non-proliferation treaty for the future of Euratom, M. Rey said that the Commission was aware of its direct responsibility to defend the Community's interests.

Turning to relations between the Community and Greece, M. Rey said that he was deeply concerned by the events that had taken place in Athens since April. The Commission had thought at first that it was reasonable to keep the machinery of the association working and await further formation developments, although it had become difficult to go ahead with the formation of fresh policies; but the trend of events had raised the question as to whether other measures ought not to be considered.

With regard to the Community's commercial policy, the speaker deplored the fact that greater progress had not been made. He also regretted that the Council had not left the Commission sole responsibility for conducting the negotiations on food aid in Rome, and hoped that the Community would be able to speak with a single voice at the forthcoming UNCTAD conference in New Delhi.



Speaking of the merger of the Treaties, M. Rey said that this could not in any circumstances be allowed to weaken the Community machinery and that on the contrary the Community institutions ought to be strengthened.

The President of the single Commission concluded by expressing his confidence in the future of the Community and assured the Parliament that the Executive would study carefully the suggestions that had been made.

### **Draft 1967 Euratom research and investment budget**

M. Gerlach (Federal Republic of Germany, Socialist), deputizing for the rapporteur, M. Merten, began by recalling the difficulties and vicissitudes that had delayed establishment of the Euratom budget for 1967.

After outlining the changes that the Council had made to the various chapters of the Commission's initial draft, M. Gerlach said that the total sum budgeted for by the Council was 1.5% less than that envisaged by the Executive. The budget so established was, M. Gerlach said, purely a holding one and contained no specific indications as to what Euratom's future should be, despite the urgency of the question as to the proper policy to be followed within Euratom now that the second five-year programme is coming to an end.

Deploring the Council's reluctance to deal with the Commission proposals for a third five-year plan, M. Gerlach declared that the lack of such a programme was a serious threat to the very functioning of Euratom and that its repercussions would be felt by the whole Community, since almost all branches of industry were becoming increasingly interested in the use of nuclear energy. Moreover, the uncertainty as to Euratom's future had induced some of its research workers and experts to resign and emigrate to the United States.

In view of the attitude of the Council of Ministers and the consequent difficulties in elaborating the draft research and investment budget, the speaker urged the Parliament to endorse this as it stood.

In conclusion, M. Gerlach drew the Parliament's attention to section 9 of the proposed resolution which dealt with the future of Euratom. "This House", he said, "cannot — in view of the responsibility it bears — allow the future of Euratom to be jeopardized. Euratom provides the best basis for the peaceful use of nuclear energy and for technological development within the European area. In the ten years of Euratom's existence, this Community has almost made up for our great backwardness compared with American research." This work should be continued as a Community activity, the speaker concluded, and the Council could not and must not evade its duty to settle the future of Euratom as soon as possible as required by the Treaty.

M. von Heppe, the President in office of the Council of Ministers, began his short speech by saying that he, no less than the members of the Parliament, deplored the fact that the draft budget had been presented nine months later than laid down in the Treaty. He then recalled the reasons for this delay. The Commission's original proposal had included increased allocations for research on fast reactors, so that the Community's activity in this particularly important field could continue. But the necessary sums for these increases could only be found by reducing expenditure in other vital fields, and this meant programme changes, for which the unanimous approval of all Member States was required. Although all the members of the Council acknowledged in principle the need for some adjustment of the programme, as proposed by the Commission, certain of them made their agreement conditional

on the solution of other problems. Moreover, M. von Heppe did not conceal the Council's extreme reluctance to agree to increases in staff, the execution of certain investment programmes and the acceptance of certain commitments under research contracts extending beyond the end of 1967.

The speaker ended by assuring the Parliament that he would not fail to inform his colleagues of the Parliament's comments and suggestions.

M. Oele (Netherlands), speaking on behalf of the Socialist group, regretted that the proceedings surrounding the establishment of the Euratom budget were providing an increasingly lamentable spectacle for outsiders. He went on to stress the need for continuity in Euratom's activities if they were to be worth while. Such continuity was lacking at present, and the real reason for this lay in the different views held by Member States with regard to Euratom's future role, and not in dangers external to the Community, as had been claimed in connection with the non-proliferation treaty.

After asking M. Rey if the Parliament might be told the contents of the Commission's opinion to the Council concerning the said treaty, M. Oele emphasized that there were at least two conditions necessary for the survival of Euratom: the field of research must be enlarged, and there must be more active co-operation with other European countries, particularly the United Kingdom.

The speaker welcomed the fact that the budget provided for increased research in the technological field and, more particularly, as regards fast reactors.

In conclusion, M. Oele said that the creation of independent development institutes should be considered — institutes that would be able to work more flexibly, unencumbered by the principle that staffing should be based on national quotas.

On behalf of the Liberal and allied group, M. Battaglia deplored the Council's "irresponsible" slowness in establishing the Euratom budget. He also said that research had been delayed by the uncertainty prevalent among Euratom's research workers, which was encouraging them to emigrate. Anxiety had frequently been expressed in the Parliament concerning the technological development of Europe, which was urgently necessary if Europe were not to be economically dependent on America. If Europe were ever to be built, the Council would have to accept its responsibilities, remove the present uncertainties and provide the necessary direction.

While deploring the lack of guarantees regarding Euratom's future, M. Battaglia said that his group nevertheless endorsed the draft budget. Although their faith had been somewhat shaken, they still wanted Europe to be built and were determined to remain hopeful.

In his speech, M. Sassen, a member of the Commission of the European Communities, said that the Executive much regretted that it had not been possible for the Parliament to consider the draft budget for research and investment for the current year at an earlier date.

With regard to the content of the 1967 budget, M. Sassen pointed out that, despite all the difficulties, the budget was the largest, and therefore the most important, since Euratom began. The main reason for the Commission's satisfaction with this budget was that the figures showed that this Community, which had started from nothing ten years ago, had produced substantial achievements.

M. Sassen went on to say that the decision to concentrate on fast reactors and "interim" reactors was of great importance. While regretting, to some extent, that the increase in expenditure on these items had made it necessary to reduce expenditure

in other fields, he pointed out, however, that in some cases the previous allocations had been higher than necessary, so that there would still be sufficient money available even after the new cuts had been made.

Turning to the question of Euratom's future activities, M. Sassen declared that the situation was all the more serious because it would not be possible to use the device of "provisional twelfths" in 1968, since there would no longer be any time-table for payments nor a five-year programme of which the expenditure could form part.

Agreeing with M. Oele, M. Sassen urged that a programme extending over several years be fixed for the research and investment budget. Certain points that had been made in the debate seemed to him to provide a ray of hope, particularly M. von Heppe's remarks about a new orientation for the future of Euratom.

### **Adoption of the resolution on Euratom's research budget**

At the end of the debate, the Parliament adopted a resolution on the European Atomic Energy Community's draft research and investment budget for 1967. The Parliament noted that the draft budget was of only limited scope and did not contain any indication of Euratom's future policy, so that there was the risk of a dangerous lack of continuity. The Parliament considered it essential that the Council should decide upon Euratom's political future as quickly as possible.

While welcoming the fact that the allocations for research on ordinary water reactors and fast reactors had been increased, the Parliament nevertheless regretted that these increases were accompanied by a reduction of expenditure in other fields.

The Parliament also regretted the delay of about nine months in establishing the draft budget, particularly as the second five-year programme was coming to an end so that Euratom's budgetary problems had this year acquired an even more political character than in previous years. The Parliament also considered that recourse to the "provisional twelfths" procedure could not be justified for such a long period and for such a vast and important field as that of Euratom.

In view of the great delay and the considerable difficulties caused by the attitude of the Council of Ministers, the Parliament considered that under the circumstances it could not but endorse the draft budget; it therefore decided not to amend the latter, but maintained its political reservations as regards both procedure and substance.

### **Fourteenth Joint Meeting of the European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe**

The members of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and the members of the Parliament of the European Communities held their fourteenth Joint Meeting in Strasbourg on 21 and 22 September 1967, under the chairmanship, first of M. Poher, President of the European Parliament, and then of Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, President of the Consultative Assembly.

The Joint Meeting considered what had been accomplished by the European Communities during their first ten years and what should be done in future in order to achieve economic and political unity in Europe and more effective co-operation in the field of science and technology.

After the sitting had been opened by M. Poher, the first speaker was M. Pedini (Christian Democrat, Italy), the rapporteur of the European Parliament.

He recalled that at the time when the Treaties of Paris and Rome were signed, it was generally acknowledged that the strength of the major world powers was mainly derived from their political unity, but that the old divisions between the European countries had become outdated, since peace, industry, security, economic progress and scientific research could no longer be ensured within national boundaries. Political frontiers constituted economic barriers, and the great merit of the Treaties was that they had inspired the peoples of Europe with the ideal of a "new Community State of continental dimensions in which the old nations could combine and overcome their limitations".

The rapporteur then reviewed the progress made during the past ten years, saying that the essential parts of the Treaty of Rome had been fulfilled. The Community's gross domestic product had increased by 45% between 1958 and the present time, compared with a figure of 38% for the United States. During the same period industrial production had risen by 50% and intra-Community trade by 238%.

After expressing the hope that the Community might act as a single entity at the forthcoming UNCTAD conference in New Delhi, M. Pedini stressed the importance of the Convention of Association with the African countries; he hoped that the Association would be extended to include other States because it provided a sound model for relations between highly industrialized countries and developing countries.

The speaker then declared that the essence of the EEC lay in the "political investment" of which it was the expression, and that the powers of the European Parliament should be increased.

Regretting that it had not so far been possible to achieve a common commercial policy, M. Pedini said that it was urgently necessary to move on from the customs union to the full economic union. Europe would have no future if she did not extend her activities and integration into other fields.

Without glossing over the difficulties raised by the possible enlargement of the Community, M. Pedini considered that discussions with the new applicant countries should begin without delay. Moreover, he said, the Community needed to be enlarged and strengthened if Europe were to play its rightful part in world affairs. The rapporteur also emphasized the great responsibility that such a Europe would bear towards the developing countries. In conclusion, M. Pedini declared that, despite certain difficulties, the Community's first ten years had largely been successful and augured well for the future.

The next speaker was M. Per Haekkerup, the Rapporteur General of the Consultative Assembly, who began by saying that the Council of Europe had long recognized the European Community as the nucleus of the future economic and political unity of Europe, and that the Community had now been established as an economic and political fact beyond the point of no return. Nevertheless, the speaker mentioned various obstacles that would still have to be overcome before there could be a complete economic union. Little had been done, for example, to remove technical obstacles to trade. Industry still remained national rather than European, and the creation of an integrated capital market was still a long way off. The progress made in guaranteeing the right of establishment for the professions and services had not yet been matched by any real progress towards the harmonization of academic qualifications and conditions of entry to the professions concerned. But even if all the objectives

of the Treaty of Rome had not yet been achieved, the Community was, M. Haekkerup declared, already moving beyond the Treaty of Rome, *inter alia* in the case of long-term planning.

M. Haekkerup said that the Community had reached a point at which the need for political direction had become acute. Regular political consultations between member Governments would therefore have to be organized, although this would not automatically lead to political union as such.

Turning to the economic and political unification of Europe as a whole, M. Haekkerup considered that, although in the long run a wider conception of Europe might prevail, the process of unification must for the time being be limited to those countries in the western half of the European continent whose system of government was based on the principle of parliamentary democracy.

After recalling that the enlargement of the Community had always been closely linked with the problem of its political development, the speaker said that the new applicants for membership were perfectly well aware of the political implications of the Rome Treaty and fully accepted them. M. Haekkerup considered that the argument that the Community must achieve political union before it could be enlarged reflected a subconscious unwillingness to share vital decisions about the future development of the Community with new members. In this connection, he pointed out that those who, in 1963, had said that the applicant countries were not yet "ripe" for membership were now saying that the Community was not yet "ripe" for extension to other countries. Challenging the view that the admission of the applicant countries would weaken the Community, M. Haekkerup affirmed that a ten-nation Europe would carry more political weight and be more balanced than a six-nation Europe.

In conclusion, the rapporteur declared that the Community could not and must not stand still but that it would have to enlarge and develop.

Later on in the debate, M. Rey, President of the Commission, began his speech by saying that the new Commission wished to continue the tradition whereby the President of the Executive addresses the Joint Meeting of the two Assemblies. After indicating the principal considerations by which the Commission had been guided when preparing its opinion on the extension of the Community, the President said he and his colleagues thought that, if these problems were to be settled, the time for unilateral studies was almost past and "the moment had therefore come to get round a table in order to see, together, whether they could be resolved". If this were done, he continued, an important step would have been taken towards the construction of a united Europe.

M. Rey then stressed the "absolutely fundamental" aspects of the institutional machinery, which must not on any account be weakened. "We Europeans," he said, "are perfectly well aware that Europe is something more than just one geographical part of the world, something more than a number of States which were completely sovereign and separate until recently; we have in common a certain number of beliefs, a certain culture, a certain way of looking at life together." In addition to a shared faith in the future of Europe, the Community must also necessarily include an institutional element, without which it could not function properly.

M. Rey mentioned the case of Benelux: although the three countries had been able to establish the customs union straight away because that had been decided upon by the treaty, it had never been possible to develop common policies because the necessary institutional machinery was lacking. The President was convinced that the more members the Community had, the stronger its institutions would have to be.

In a short speech earlier on in the debate, M. Martino, a member of the Commission, said that the Joint Meeting was being held at a particularly crucial moment for Europe. He emphasized the need to complete the process of integration, notably by establishing a common policy on scientific and technical research.

While pointing out that the Europe of the Six already carried much more weight than its members could do individually, M. Martino said that the Community's influence would continue to grow to the extent that, without renouncing its own particular vocation, it increased its co-operation with other countries.

M. Martino then declared that the admission of other States would be an extremely important step forward towards European unity.

The ensuing discussion concerned the vital question of the possible entry of the United Kingdom and other countries into the European Communities.

M. Furler (Germany), on behalf of the Christian Democrat group in the two Assemblies, M. Dehousse (Belgium), for the Socialist group, and M. Berkhouwer (Netherlands), for the Liberal and allied group, all spoke in favour of an enlarged Community. All the speakers pointed out that accession of new members would increase the Community's economic and political power, but that the Community institutions would have to be strengthened. They also hoped very much that Austria could be associated with the Communities.

M. Furler also emphasized the political aspects of the building of Europe, saying that the ultimate objective ought to be the creation of a United States of Europe, achieved by pragmatic means. In addition, he contested the view that the present détente has made European unity less urgently necessary.

M. Dehousse dealt at length with the ideological problems connected with association. Referring to the situation in Greece, the Spokesman of the Socialist group said that "the European organizations would lose face, would lose their soul, if they remained insensitive and indifferent to such a spectacle"; he therefore recommended that implementation of the Athens Treaty be suspended. M. Dehousse also spoke against any association with Spain, for similar reasons. When the Communities were created, he concluded, they were thought of not only as the embryo of a wider Community but also as a means towards the establishment of a greater, democratic Europe.

M. Berkhouwer declared that the only way for European countries to catch up on the United States and the USSR was for them to achieve European unity as quickly as possible. Any attempts by individual European countries, acting alone, to arrive at a détente with the USSR were bound to fail; only a united Europe would be able to make its voice heard and respected.

Several British members — MM. Rodgers, Silkin and Edwards (Labour), and MM. Duncan Sandys and Peel (Conservative) — affirmed that the United Kingdom's motive in seeking to join the Communities was not only to obtain economic advantages but also to help in the construction and consolidation of Europe.

MM. Rodgers and Sandys referred more particularly to the British attitude towards the United States, declaring that Britain's good relations with America did not impair her independence and would not prevent her from being a wholehearted and loyal partner of Europe. Mr Sandys also refuted a number of economic arguments against British entry into the European Community, and said that it was unthinkable that a country of the size and importance of Britain should be content to join the Community merely as an associate member with second-class status.

Mr Edwards pointed out that the British, with their long parliamentary tradition, could help to strengthen the role of the European Parliament.

The views of the Scandinavian countries were expressed by MM. Moe (Labour, Norway), Erling (Conservative, Norway), Gustafson (Liberal, Sweden) and Bohman (Conservative, Sweden). The Norwegians said that Western Europe was at present going through a crucial period and was confronted with a fateful choice: either to allow Europe to be artificially split into two separate preferential trading groups or to achieve unity, thus enabling Europe to have an influence on world events. The Swedish Members of Parliament explained their country's special position due to its political neutrality.

Many speakers also said that enlargement of the Communities would help to promote much-needed advances in science and technology: MM. Gustafson, Sandys, Edwards, Gulek (Popular Republican, Turkey) and Oele (Socialist, Netherlands).

All the speakers, whether from the European Parliament or from the Consultative Assembly, stressed the importance of the Community's achievements, and many said that these were largely due to the efficient working of the institutions.

## THE COUNCIL

### Session of 25 and 26 September 1967

The Council met on 25 and 26 September 1967, under the chairmanship of M. Hermann Hoecherl, Minister of Agriculture in the German Federal Republic.

The Council first had a preliminary exchange of views on Commission proposals for the fixing and revision of the prices of certain agricultural products.

It then examined the proposal for a regulation on the common organization of markets in the sugar sector.

With regard to beef, it adopted the regulation modifying Regulation No. 14/64/CEE (fixing of import price and calculation of levy).

The Council then went on to discuss oils and fats, market standards for eggs, etc.

Details of the discussions at this session are given in Chapter IV, section 9.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 64th session on 27 and 28 September 1967 under the chairmanship of its President, M. Major.

Only one opinion was rendered at this session. This was on a proposal for a Council regulation on groupings of agricultural producers and their unions (see Ch. IV, sec. 19).

This opinion was adopted by 68 votes to 10 with one abstention.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 7 March 1967. The Committee also heard an account from M. Mansholt of the latest developments in

the common agricultural policy. This was followed by a general discussion which enabled the various members to express their major concerns and to elicit from M. Mansholt more detailed information and explanations.

The Committee also heard statements from M. Cool, President of the Sub-Committee on medium-term economic policy, and from M. Kramer, who reported on the progress of that body's work.

## MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 99th session on 6 and 7 September under the chairmanship of M. van Lennep.

The Committee examined France's monetary and financial situation. The conclusions reached were embodied in a report to the Council. The Committee also had an exchange of views on the reform of the international monetary system.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

### Appointments

M. Paolo Massimo Antici has been appointed Chief Executive Assistant to M. Martino, member of the Commission, with effect from 1 August 1967.

M. Jean Claude Paye has been appointed Chief Executive Assistant to M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, with effect from 6 July 1967.

M. Willy Schlieder, Head of Division in the Directorate-General of Competition, has been appointed Chief Executive Assistant to M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, with effect from 6 July 1967.

M. Manfred Lahnstein has been appointed Deputy Executive Assistant to M. Haferkamp, with effect from 15 July 1967.

M. Gaetano Litta Modigliani has been appointed Deputy Executive Assistant to M. Martino, with effect from 6 July 1967.

M. J. Degimbe, formerly Chief Executive Assistant to M. Reynaud, member of the ECSC High Authority, has been appointed to the office of Principal Adviser on the personal staff of M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission.

M. Claude Trabuc has been appointed Adviser, with the rank A/2, in the private office of M. Deniau, member of the Commission, with effect from 4 September 1967.

M. Hedreuil, formerly Adviser in the private office of M. Marjolin, has been appointed Adviser in the private office of M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission.

M. J.C. Muller, formerly Deputy Executive Assistant to M. Marguilies, member of the Euratom Commission, has been appointed Adviser in the private office of M. Roche-reau, member of the Commission.



## Departure of M. VerLoren van Themaat, Director-General for Competition

The Commission received M. VerLoren van Themaat on the occasion of his departure on 30 September 1967. M. Rey, President of the Commission, expressed the Commission's gratitude for the valuable work M. VerLoren van Themaat had done since his appointment in March 1958 and its regret that he was leaving. M. Rey stressed the distinguished professional abilities of M. VerLoren van Themaat and reviewed the principal achievements in his sphere of responsibility. The Commission wished M. VerLoren van Themaat a similar success in his new university career.

M. VerLoren van Themaat thanked the President and the Commission. He was, he said, resolved to go on working for European unity in the same spirit as before.

## Budget matters

The preliminary draft budget for 1968 is submitted by the Commission to the Council

On 25 September 1967 the Commission, in pursuance of Article 20 of the Treaty of 8 April 1965 setting up a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, submitted to the Council the preliminary draft budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1968.

In accordance with this article of the merger Treaty, the preliminary draft budget replaces the administrative budget of the European Coal and Steel Community, the preliminary draft budget of the European Economic Community and the preliminary draft working budget of the European Atomic Energy Community. In addition, the abrogation of Article 6 of the Convention concerning certain institutions common to the European Communities means that the expenses of the common Institutions are no longer shared between the EEC budget, the Euratom working budget and the ECSC administrative budget.

Total allocations for the administration of the Institutions of the three Communities in 1968 amount to 634 583 664 u.a., or 20 819 096 u.a. less than for the 1967 financial year; the breakdown by Institution is as follows:

<i>European Parliament</i>	7 841 100 u.a.
<i>Council</i>	8 835 840 u.a.
<i>Commission</i>	
Administrative and running expenses	95 693 735 u.a.
European Social Fund	24 550 989 u.a.
EAGGF	495 840 000 u.a.
<i>Court of Justice</i>	1 822 000 u.a.

In its covering letter to the Council the Commission stressed that for its part it had refrained this year from submitting requests for personnel increases for its departments over those allowed in 1967, in the budgets of the Executives and the Joint Services. It felt in fact that it could not accurately assess its personnel requirements until it

had completed its mandate under Annex I of the above-mentioned Treaty to take within the sphere of its responsibilities all measures to carry to a successful conclusion the rationalization of its administrative services.

The Commission accordingly advised the Council that, not wishing to prejudice the results of this rationalization or the future establishment chart of its services, it reserved the possibility of submitting if necessary either a note of amendment in the course of the budget procedure or a supplementary budget in 1968.

## VIII. European Investment Bank

### FF 200 million bond issue

The European Investment Bank has issued bonds for a total value of 200 million French francs on the French capital market. They are offered to the public by a group of French banks headed by Crédit Lyonnais, Banque Nationale de Paris and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas starting 25 September 1967. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 1/4 % per annum and will be offered at 99.85%.

The issue consists of 400 000 18-year bonds of 500 French francs each, and is divided in six substantially equal series. Every three years one series will be selected by lot for redemption at the following prices:

- 100% for the series to be redeemed on October 5, 1970
- 104% for the series to be redeemed on October 5, 1973
- 108% for the series to be redeemed on October 5, 1976
- 112% for the series to be redeemed on October 5, 1979
- 116% for the series to be redeemed on October 5, 1982
- 120% for the series to be redeemed on October 5, 1985.

The European Investment Bank will, however, have the option of redeeming by anticipation all or part of the bonds from 5 October 1977. The redemption price will be 112% for bonds redeemed between 5 October 1977 and 5 October 1979, 116% for bonds redeemed between 6 October 1979 and 5 October 1982, and 120% for bonds redeemed after 5 October 1982.

Application will be made to list the bonds on the Paris Stock Exchange.

### \$ 25 million bond issue

On 8 September 1967, the European Investment Bank signed a contract concerning the issue of bonds for a total value of 25 million dollars.

The bonds have been underwritten by a syndicate formed at the initiative of the Banca Commerciale Italiana and comprising The First Boston Corporation and the Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

The bonds, with a maximum duration of 15 years, bears interest at 6 1/2% par annum. They were offered to the public at a rate of 98%.

The bonds will be redeemed at par in 10 annuities as from 15 September 1973.

Application will be made to list this bonds on the Luxembourg, Milan, and New York Stock Exchanges.

The net proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the European Investment Bank for its general lending operations.

## Loans granted

### Italy

The European Investment Bank concluded on 7 September 1967 with the "Consorzio per l'Autostrada Messina - Catania" a loan contract to the equivalent of 13 750 million lire (22 million units of account), with a term of 20 years, at the annual rate of interest of 7%. This loan is intended for financing the construction of the Messina - Catania toll motorway.

The new arterial road, which will total 78 km in length, consists of two double-track lanes and a very considerable aggregate of works, including two tunnels totalling over 6.6 km in length and 45 bridges and viaducts amounting to approximately 6 km. With a basic hourly speed of 100 km, it will make possible the rapid flow of fast-expanding traffic. Access to and exit from the motorway will be provided by seven stations: the two terminals at Messina and Catania and five other stations located along the motorway, connected up with the largest conurbations on the coast.

The total cost of the project is 64 200 million lire (102.7 million units of account).

The completion of the works is planned for the end of 1970.

At present, the towns of Messina and Catania are linked solely by the coastal road which, owing to its characteristics and the constant crossing of conurbations, does not suffice to ensure the rapid flow of a traffic averaging — and at certain points, exceeding — 10 000 vehicles per day.

The Messina - Catania motorway forms part of the overall programme aimed at equipping Southern Italy with an ample motorway network and is the first part of the new system of major communication axes now in course of execution in Sicily. It is the prolongation beyond the Straits of Messina of the motorway under construction between Salerno and Reggio Calabria; furthermore, it will connect up with the Palermo - Catania motorway which is also in course of execution.

The establishment of the new motorway link will thus not only contribute to improving the communications between Messina and Catania but will be a significant step forward in the reinforcement of the island's infrastructure, which is indispensable for its economic development.

The loan is guaranteed jointly and severally by the Italian Republic.

### France

The European Investment Bank concluded on 12 September 1967, a loan contract for the equivalent of 30 million FF (6.1 million units of account), with a term of 12 years and an annual rate of interest of 6.5%, for the construction at Ortmarshem (near Mulhouse, Haut-Rhin, France) of an industrial complex created jointly by French and German firms for the production of ammonia, nitric acid and simple and compound fertilizers.

The promoter of the project is the company under French law Produits et Engrais Chimiques du Rhin - PEC-Rhin, joint affiliate to two large European firms of the sector: the French company "Potasse et Engrais Chimiques - PEC", belonging to the Mines Domaniales de Potasse d'Alsace group and the German company "Wintershall AG".

The company "Potasse et Engrais Chimiques - PEC" was founded by the Mines Domaniales de Potasse d'Alsace essentially to process into compound fertilizers of the potassium salts extracted from the Alsace mines. Its capital is held, for the greater part, by the Mines Domaniales de Potasse d'Alsace and, for the rest, by the stock company Mines de Kali Sainte-Thérèse. The regrouping of the Mines Domaniales de Potasse d'Alsace and the Office National Interprofessionnel de l'Azote O.N.I.A. is now in progress: the new group will be one of the most important French chemical enterprises.

The Wintershall company, founded in 1921, half of whose shares are held by the Gewerkshaft Wintershall, has as its object the extraction, processing and sale of potash and petroleum. This company, which is the leading member of the Wintershall group, is both a production enterprise and a holding company which owns the majority of the shares in some ten companies in the chemical and mining sector and participations in other German and foreign companies.

The planned annual production of the Ottmarsheim plant will be approximately 300 000 tons of compound fertilizers and 100 000 tons of ammonium nitrate. It will be sold through the commercial organization of the parent companies.

Associating as it does a French and a German enterprise, as well as their techniques and capital, with a view to jointly ensuring an improved overall productivity, this initiative has an obvious Community interest which justified the intervention of the European Investment Bank.

The new establishment will be constructed in the industrial area of Ottmarsheim, near Mulhouse. The latter town, with a population of 115 000, which has a considerable industrial past, has diversified its economy, originally based on textiles, in particular by the exploitation of big potash deposits. For some years, however, the future of its economy has been clouded with uncertainties; textiles have to carry out a difficult process of reorganizing their structure and the potash industry has to cope with an appreciable change in operating conditions. The consequences of this trend are starting to make themselves felt on employment; the numbers employed in the mines, which exceeded 12 000 a few years ago, are now no more than 11 500 and, according to the long-term forecasts, will be further reduced.

The project financed by the Bank is one of the moves aimed at remedying this state of affairs: the new Ottmarsheim plant will make it possible to re-employ part of the personnel (over 400 people) released by the other sectors, and in particular by the potash mines.

The total cost of the project is approx. 300 million FF (about 60 million units of account).

The loan is guaranteed by the Mines Domaniales de Potasse d'Alsace and the Wintershall AG.

## Turkey

The European Investment Bank has recently concluded with the Republic of Turkey a loan contract to the equivalent of 126 million Turkish pounds (14 million units of account) for the construction of a paper pulp, paper and board mill at Dalaman, in West Anatolia.

This factory, with a production capacity of 84 000 tons of chemical pulps and 75 400 tons of paper and board, will be executed by "Seka Dalaman Müessesesi" an independ-

dent establishment created by the State enterprise SEKA (Turkish Cellulose and Paper Mills Operating Authority). It will process local raw materials — wood and cotton linters — which at present remain unutilized. Its production will make it possible to cope with the expected growth of demand for paper and board in Turkey without recourse to imports. Apart from the 940 workers whom it will employ, it will provide indirectly a large number of forestry jobs in a less-developed region.

The fixed investments of the project are estimated to be 693 million Turkish pounds (77 million units of account).

The financing of the exchange expenditure of the project will be supplemented by credits from the French Government of 12 million units of account and from the Italian Government of 2 million units of account. The machinery and plant for the project will be supplied by a Franco-Italian group chosen as the result of an international invitation for tenders.

The contract is concluded for a term of 30 years with a period of grace of 7 years. The rate of interest is 4.5 % per annum. The funds will be lent to the beneficiary for a period of 16 years, with a period of grace of 4 years, at the rate of 7% per annum and with the joint and several guarantee of the SEKA.

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

# Miscellaneous

## **Reception of the Commission by H. M. King Baudouin**

The Commission of the European Communities was received by H.M. King Baudouin on 27 September at the Royal Palace in Brussels. The President, M. Jean Rey, presented the new Commission to the Sovereign, in particular the new Members.

## **Presentation of the gold medal of the Association des Amis de M. Robert Schuman to M. Walter Hallstein and René Mayer**

M. Walter Hallstein, former President of the Commission of the European Communities, and M. René Mayer, former President of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, were presented with the gold medal of the Association des Amis de Robert Schuman, at a ceremony which took place on 17 October in Montigny-lès-Metz. Last year the medal was presented to the late Chancellor Adenauer.

In the presence of many well-known personalities, among others M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, the German Ambassador Kleiber, representing Chancellor Kiesinger, and M. Jean Monnet, President of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, the medal was presented by M. Alain Poher, President of the European Parliament.

In his speech he recalled President Schuman to mind, emphasizing the need for preserving "the spirit of peace, sense of dialogue, and contempt of all national egoism", which were the principles of that great statesman's action.

## **Visit of M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, to Bonn**

M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, visited M. Kiesinger, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, on 18 September 1967, as part of the round of visits of European capitals which he had announced his intention to make during the months immediately following his taking office.

The President of the Commission was accompanied by three German members of the Executive: Vice-President Fritz Hellwig, M. Hans von der Groeben and M. Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Discussions were held with M. Schiller, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and President in office of the Council of the Communities, and with M. Rolf Lahr, State Secretary in the Foreign Ministry.

## **European Communities Days at Montreal World Exhibition**

The President, M. Rey, accompanied by Commission members Coppé and Colonna di Paliano, visited Canada from 7 to 11 September 1967 in connection with the European Communities Days at Montreal World Exhibition.

M. Rey had talks with Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Robert Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The President of the Commission visited the European Communities pavilion and made a speech on the occasion. He also visited the Member States' pavilions; at the end of the visit, M. Coppé held a press conference. A dinner-debate on problems and prospects of trade between Canada and the Community was attended by more than 250 representatives of Chambers of Commerce and commercial delegations of the Member States.

Finally, M. Rey opened the Centre of Studies and Documentation on the European Communities, set up under the joint auspices of the French and English-language universities and the Montreal Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.

### **ECSC International Architecture Competition in Luxembourg**

On 14 September in Luxembourg, in the presence of M. Rey, President of the Commission, M. Colonna di Paliano, Commission member, presented the first prize to the winner of the International Architecture Competition organized by the former ECSC High Authority to encourage new ideas for using steel in industrialized housing construction.

The ceremony also marked the opening of an exhibition of some 400 designs selected by the competition jury from among the 3 128 originally sent in from 53 countries.

The competition was won by a team of architects led by M. Jochen Brandt of Göttingen, whose design was chosen by an international jury meeting on 16 June in Venice under the chairmanship of M. Fritz Hellwig, a member of the ECSC High Authority and now Vice-President of the new European Commission. The value of the first prize is equivalent to 20 000 dollars.

In his speech, M. Colonna di Paliano said that by 1980 housing would have to be found for a further 20 million people, since the population of the EEC would rise from 183 to 203 million in the course of the next twelve years.

### **UNICE meets the Commission**

The members of the Council of Presidents of the Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE), led by the Council President, M. Berg, were received on 15 September 1967 by the Commission of the European Communities.

M. Rey, President of the Commission, opened the discussions with a general survey of the situation of the Communities. The exchange of views covered problems arising for European industry from economic and social integration, a subject dealt with in a UNICE memorandum of November 1966.

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

On Friday 29 September 1967 President Rey received a visit from a delegation of the Council of European Municipalities led by M. Henry Cravatte, Luxembourg Minister of the Interior.



The main topic of discussion was the development of regional policy and the special contribution which the Council of European Municipalities can make to this.

### **Visit to the Commission of M. Oliveira, Portuguese Minister of Economics**

On 5 September President Rey held talks with M. Oliveira, Portuguese Minister of Economics. The question of Portuguese relations with the Communities, seen in conjunction with the applications for accession and association by other countries, was raised.

### **Visit and meetings with personalities and delegations from Associated States**

On 25 September a Mauritanian delegation had talks with the representatives of the European Development Fund on improving the Nouakchott wharf with a view to opening up the Ajoujt copper mine.

On 26 September, the EDF received a delegation of Surinam technicians. Talks on the Stondansi dam project and a new scheme for the irrigation of the western region of Surinam were continued on 28 September. M. Thijm, Minister of Public Works, and M. Calor, Minister of Mining, Forests and Lands, were present.

### **Appointment in the international trade union organizations (ICFTU)**

The Executive Board of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions met in Brussels on 4 October 1967 and appointed M. Harm G. Buiters to the post of General Secretary. M. Buiters, who belongs to the Dutch trade union movement, has been General Secretary of ICFTU for the six EEC countries since 1958. He succeeds M. Omer Bécu.

### **Appointment of a new General Secretary of the Trade Union Secretariat of the Six**

The Executive Board of the Trade Union Secretariat of the Six accepted the resignation of M. H.G. Buiters and appointed M. T. Rasschaert new General Secretary on 4 October.

On the occasion of these appointments, M. Rey, President, and M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, emphasized the support which the European Institutions, and in particular the Commission, are confident in receiving from the trade union movement.

### **European Journalist's Prize 1967**

The "1967 European Journalist's Prize" has been awarded by the Association of European Journalists to two reporters, M. Theo Loch (editor of the "Rheinische Merkur", Cologne) and Emmanuele Gazzo (director and editor-in-chief of "Agence Europe").

## 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 30 September 1967

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Open competitive examinations

Avis de concours général n° PE/20/C (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue française) [Notice of open competitive examination No. PE/20/C French-language secretaries with short-hand typing]	No. 222, 14.9.67
Avis de concours général n° PE/21/C (dactylographes de langue française) [Notice of open competitive examination No. PE/21/C (French-language typists)]	No. 222, 14.9.67

### COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

#### Regulations

Règlement n° 503/67/CEE de la Commission du 25 août 1967, portant fixation des restitutions pour les produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz, y compris les aliments composés (Commission Regulation No. 503/67/CEE of 25 August 1967 fixing refunds on processed cereal and rice products, including compound seeds)	No. 212, 1.9.67
Règlement n° 512/67/CEE de la Commission, du 30 août 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz y compris les aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation No. 512/67/CEE of 30 August 1967 fixing the levies on imports of processed cereal and rice products including compound animal feeds)	No. 212, 1.9.67
Règlement n° 513/67/CEE de la Commission, du 30 août 1967, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 513/67/CEE of 30 August 1967 fixing the amount of the refund on oilseeds)	No. 212, 1.9.67
Règlement n° 514/67/CEE de la Commission, du 30 août 1967, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation d'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 514/67/CEE of 30 August 1967 fixing the export refund on olive oil)	No. 212, 1.9.67
Règlement n° 515/67/CEE de la Commission, du 31 août 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 515/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 212, 1.9.67
Règlement n° 516/67/CEE de la Commission, du 31 août 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 516/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. 212, 1.9.67
Règlement n° 517/67/CEE de la Commission, du 31 août 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 517/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 212, 1.9.67

Règlement n° 518/67/CEE de la Commission, du 31 août 1967, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 518/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 212,	1.9.67
Règlement n° 519/67/CEE de la Commission, du 31 août 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux riz et brisures (Commission Regulation No. 519/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. 212,	1.9.67
Règlement n° 520/67/CEE de la Commission, du 31 août 1967, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 520/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 fixing the export refund on rice and broken rice)	No. 212,	1.9.67
Règlement n° 521/67/CEE de la Commission, du 31 août 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 521/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and broken rice)	No. 212,	1.9.67
Règlement n° 522/67/CEE de la Commission, du 31 août 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 522/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. 212,	1.9.67
Règlement n° 523/67/CEE de la Commission, du 31 août 1967, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation No. 523/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 amending the levies on imports of processed cereal and rice products)	No. 212,	1.9.67
Règlement n° 524/67/CEE de la Commission, du 31 août 1967 portant modification des restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et riz (Commission Regulation No. 524/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 amending the export refunds on processed cereal and rice products)	No. 212,	1.9.67
Règlement n° 525/67/CEE de la Commission, du 1 <sup>er</sup> septembre 1967, modifiant le règlement n° 237/67/CEE relatif à la prise en charge de céréales par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation No. 525/67/CEE of 1 September 1967 amending Regulation No. 237/67/CEE concerning the buying-in of cereals by intervention agencies)	No. 213,	2.9.67
Règlement n° 526/67/CEE de la Commission, du 31 août 1967, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour certains produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation No. 526/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 amending the supplementary amount of certain poultrymeat products)	No. 213,	2.9.67
Règlement n° 527/67/CEE de la Commission du 31 août 1967, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour certains produits du secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation No. 527/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 amending the supplementary amount for certain egg products)	No. 213,	2.9.67
Règlement n° 528/67/CEE de la Commission, du 31 août 1967, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation No. 528/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 amending the supplementary amount for egg white and milk albumin)	No. 213,	2.9.67
Règlement n° 529/67/CEE de la Commission, du 1 <sup>er</sup> septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 529/67/CEE of 1 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 213,	2.9.67
Règlement n° 530/67/CEE de la Commission, du 1 <sup>er</sup> septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 530/67/CEE of 1 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 213,	2.9.67

Règlement n° 531/67/CEE de la Commission, du 1 <sup>er</sup> septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 531/67/CEE of 1 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 213,	2.9.67
Règlement n° 532/67/CEE de la Commission, du 1 <sup>er</sup> septembre 1967, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 532/67/CEE of 1 September 1967 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. 213,	2.9.67
Règlement n° 533/67/CEE de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1967, complétant le règlement n° 428/67/CEE de la Commission en ce qui concerne certaines mesures relatives aux certificats dans le secteur du riz (Commission Regulation No. 533/67/CEE of 4 September 1967 supplementing Commission Regulation No. 428/67/CEE in respect of certain measures concerning import licences in the rice sector)	No. 214,	5.9.67
Règlement n° 534/67/CEE de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 534/67/CEE of 4 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 214,	5.9.67
Règlement n° 535/67/CEE de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 535/67/CEE of 4 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 214,	5.9.67
Règlement n° 536/67/CEE de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 536/67/CEE of 4 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 214,	5.9.67
Règlement n° 537/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 537/67/CEE of 5 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 215,	6.9.67
Règlement n° 538/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 538/67/CEE of 5 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. 215,	6.9.67
Règlement n° 539/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 539/67/CEE of 5 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 215,	6.9.67
Règlement n° 540/67/CEE de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 540/67/CEE of 6 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 216,	7.9.67
Règlement n° 541/67/CEE de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 541/67/CEE of 6 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 216,	7.9.67
Règlement n° 542/67/CEE de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 542/67/CEE of 6 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 216,	7.9.67

Règlement n° 543/67/CEE de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 543/67/CEE of 7 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 217,	8.9.67
Règlement n° 544/67/CEE de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 544/67/CEE of 7 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 217,	8.9.67
Règlement n° 545/67/CEE de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 545/67/CEE of 7 September 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 217,	8.9.67
Règlement n° 546/67/CEE de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1967, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farine, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 546/67/CEE of 7 September 1967 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 217,	8.9.67
Règlement n° 547/67/CEE de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1967, modifiant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. 547/67/CEE of 7 September 1967 amending the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. 217,	8.9.67
Règlement n° 548/67/CEE de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1967, portant modification des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 548/67/CEE of 7 September 1967 amending the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. 217,	8.9.67
Règlement n° 549/67/CEE de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1967, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 549/67/CEE of 7 September 1967 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. 217,	8.9.67
Règlement n° 550/67/CEE de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1967, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 550/67/CEE of 7 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. 217,	8.9.67
Règlement n° 551/67/CEE de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 551/67/CEE of 8 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 218,	9.9.67
Règlement n° 552/67/CEE de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 552/67/CEE of 8 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 218,	9.9.67
Règlement n° 553/67/CEE de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 553/67/CEE of 8 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 218,	9.9.67
Règlement n° 554/67/CEE de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1967, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 554/67/CEE of 8 September 1967 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds)	No. 218,	9.9.67
Règlement n° 555/67/CEE de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1967, concernant le renouvellement des mesures transitoires pour le sucre non admis à la libre circulation au 1 <sup>er</sup> juillet 1967 (Commission Regulation No. 555/67/CEE of 8 September 1967 concerning the renewal of transitional measures for sugar not admitted to free circulation by 1 July 1967)	No. 218,	9.9.67

Règlement n° 556/67/CEE de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 556/67/CEE of 11 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 219,	12.9.67
Règlement n° 557/67/CEE de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 557/67/CEE of 11 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 219,	12.9.67
Règlement n° 558/67/CEE de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 558/67/CEE of 11 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 219,	12.9.67
Règlement n° 559/67/CEE de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1967, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 559/67/CEE of 11 September 1967 amending the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye, flour, groats and meal)	No. 219,	12.9.67
Règlement n° 560/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 560/67/CEE of 12 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 220,	13.9.67
Règlement n° 561/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 561/67/CEE of 12 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 220,	13.9.67
Règlement n° 562/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 562/67/CEE of 12 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 220,	13.9.67
Règlement n° 563/67/CEE de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 563/67/CEE of 13 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 221,	14.9.67
Règlement n° 564/67/CEE de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 564/67/CEE of 13 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 221,	14.9.67
Règlement n° 565/67/CEE de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 565/67/CEE of 13 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 221,	14.9.67
Règlement n° 566/67/CEE de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 566/67/CEE of 14 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 223,	15.9.67
Règlement n° 567/67/CEE de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 567/67/CEE of 14 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 223,	15.9.67
Règlement n° 568/67/CEE de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 568/67/CEE of 14 September 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 223,	15.9.67

Règlement n° 569/67/CEE de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1967, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 569/67/CEE of 14 September 1967 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 223,	15.9.67
Règlement n° 570/67/CEE de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1967, modifiant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. 570/67/CEE of 14 September 1967 amending the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. 223,	15.9.67
Règlement n° 571/67/CEE de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1967, portant modification des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 571/67/CEE of 14 September 1967 amending the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. 223,	15.9.67
Règlement n° 572/67/CEE de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1967, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 572/67/CEE of 14 September 1967 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. 223,	15.9.67
Règlement n° 573/67/CEE de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1967, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 573/67/CEE of 14 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. 223,	15.9.67
Règlement n° 574/67/CEE de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1967, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 574/67/CEE of 14 September 1967 fixing levies on olive oil)	No. 223,	15.9.67
Règlement n° 575/67/CEE de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 575/67/CEE of 15 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 224,	16.9.67
Règlement n° 576/67/CEE de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 576/67/CEE of 15 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 224,	16.9.67
Règlement n° 577/67/CEE de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 577/67/CEE of 15 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 224,	16.9.67
Règlement n° 578/67/CEE de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1967, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 578/67/CEE of 15 September 1967 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds)	No. 224,	16.9.67
Règlement n° 580/67/CEE de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1967, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 580/67/CEE of 15 September 1967 amending the export refund on oilseeds)	No. 224,	16.9.67
Règlement n° 581/67/CEE de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 581/67/CEE of 18 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 225,	19.9.67
Règlement n° 582/67/CEE de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 582/67/CEE of 18 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 225,	19.9.67

Règlement n° 583/67/CEE de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 583/67/CEE of 18 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 225,	19.9.67
Règlement n° 584/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 584/67/CEE of 19 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 226,	20.9.67
Règlement n° 585/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 585/67/CEE of 19 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 226,	20.9.67
Règlement n° 586/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 586/67/CEE of 19 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 226,	20.9.67
Règlement n° 587/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1967, relatif à la fixation de la restitution à l'exportation des céréales et farines (Commission Regulation No. 587/67/CEE of 19 September 1967 concerning the fixing of export refunds on cereals and flour)	No. 226,	20.9.67
Règlement n° 588/67/CEE de la Commission, du 20 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 588/67/CEE of 20 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 227,	21.9.67
Règlement n° 589/67/CEE de la Commission, du 20 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 589/67/CEE of 20 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 227,	21.9.67
Règlement n° 590/67/CEE de la Commission, du 20 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 590/67/CEE of 20 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 227,	21.9.67
Règlement n° 579/67/CEE de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1967, fixant un montant compensatoire à l'importation des huiles de tournesol originaires ou en provenance de Bulgarie, de Roumanie et d'URSS (Commission Regulation No. 579/67/CEE of 19 September 1967 fixing a compensatory amount on the import of sunflower oil originating in or imported from Bulgaria, Rumania and the USSR)	No. 227,	21.9.67
Règlement n° 591/67/CEE de la Commission, du 21 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 591/67/CEE of 21 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 228,	22.9.67
Règlement n° 592/67/CEE de la Commission, du 21 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 592/67/CEE of 21 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 228,	22.9.67
Règlement n° 593/67/CEE de la Commission, du 21 septembre 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 593/67/CEE of 21 September 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 228,	22.9.67
Règlement n° 594/67/CEE de la Commission, du 21 septembre 1967, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 594/67/CEE of 21 September 1967 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 228,	22.9.67



Règlement n° 595/67/CEE de la Commission, du 21 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. 595/67/CEE of 21 September 1967 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. 228,	22.9.67
Règlement n° 596/67/CEE de la Commission, du 21 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 596/67/CEE of 21 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. 228,	22.9.67
Règlement n° 597/67/CEE de la Commission, du 21 septembre 1967, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 597/67/CEE of 21 September 1967 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. 228,	22.9.67
Règlement n° 598/67/CEE de la Commission, du 21 septembre 1967, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 598/67/CEE of 21 September 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. 228,	22.9.67
Règlement n° 599/67/CEE de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 599/67/CEE of 22 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 229,	23.9.67
Règlement n° 600/67/CEE de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 600/67/CEE of 22 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. 229,	23.9.67
Règlement n° 601/67/CEE de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 601/67/CEE of 22 September 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 229,	23.9.67
Règlement n° 602/67/CEE de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1967, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 602/67/CEE of 22 September 1967 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. 229,	23.9.67
Règlement n° 603/67/CEE de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1967, portant modification des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 603/67/CEE of 22 September 1967 amending the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. 229,	23.9.67
Règlement n° 604/67/CEE de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 604/67/CEE of 25 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 230,	26.9.67
Règlement n° 605/67/CEE de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 605/67/CEE of 25 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 230,	26.9.67
Règlement n° 606/67/CEE de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 606/67/CEE of 25 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 230,	26.9.67
Règlement n° 607/67/CEE de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1967, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 607/67/CEE of 25 September 1967 amending the export refunds on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 230,	26.9.67

Règlement n° 608/67/CEE de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 608/67/CEE of 26 September 1967, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 231, 27.9.67
Règlement n° 609/67/CEE de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 609/67/CEE of 26 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 231, 27.9.67
Règlement n° 610/67/CEE de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 610/67/CEE of 26 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 231, 27.9.67
Règlement n° 614/67/CEE de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1967, modifiant le règlement n° 202/67/CEE, relatif à la fixation du montant supplémentaire pour les importations de produits de secteur de la viande de porc en provenance de pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 614/67/CEE of 26 September 1967 amending Regulation No. 202/67/CEE on the fixing of supplementary amounts for pigmeat products when imported from non-member countries)	No. 231, 27.9.67
Règlement n° 615/67/CEE de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1967, portant fixation d'un montant supplémentaire pour certains produits du secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation No. 615/67/CEE of 26 September 1967 fixing a supplementary amount for certain pigmeat products)	No. 231, 27.9.67
Règlement n° 631/67/CEE du Conseil, du 26 septembre 1967, modifiant le règlement n° 14/64/CEE en ce qui concerne la détermination du prix à l'importation et le calcul du prélèvement pour les produits dérivés dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation No. 631/67/CEE of 26 September 1967 amending Regulation No. 14/64/CEE as regards the determination of import prices and the calculation of the levy in respect of derived beef and veal products)	No. 233, 28.9.67
Règlement n° 611/67/CEE de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 611/67/CEE of 27 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 233, 28.9.67
Règlement n° 612/67/CEE de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 612/67/CEE of 27 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 233, 28.9.67
Règlement n° 613/67/CEE de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1967 portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 613/67/CEE of 27 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 233, 28.9.67
Règlement n° 632/67/CEE de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1967, portant mesures transitoires en ce qui concerne les brisures de riz (Commission Regulation No. 632/67/CEE of 27 September 1967 introducing transitional measures for broken rice)	No. 233, 28.9.67
Règlement n° 633/67/CEE de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1967, relatif à la préfixation de la restitution à l'exportation des céréales (Commission Regulation No. 633/67/CEE of 27 September 1967 on the advance fixing of the export refund on cereals)	No. 233, 28.9.67
Règlement n° 618/67/CEE du Conseil, du 26 septembre 1967, relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention sur le marché intérieur dans le secteur des céréales lors du passage de la campagne de commercialisation 1966/1967 à la campagne 1967/1968 (Council Regulation No. 618/67/CEE of 26 September 1967 on the financing of the cost of intervention in the domestic market in cereals on the transition from the 1966/1967 marketing year to the 1967/1968 marketing year)	No. 234, 28.9.67

Règlement n° 619/67/GEE du Conseil, du 26 septembre 1967, portant modification, pour ce qui concerne le pain croustillant dit "Knäckebrot" des annexes I et II du règlement n° 83/67/C66 (Council Regulation No. 619/67/CEE of 26 September 1967 amending Annexes I and II to Regulation No. 83/67/CEE as regards "Knäckebrot")	No. 234, 28.9.67
Règlement n° 620/67/CEE du Conseil, du 26 septembre 1967, portant adjonction d'un article 4bis au règlement n° 217/67/CEE et modifiant les annexes dudit règlement (Council Regulation No. 620/67/CEE of 26 September 1967 adding an Article 4bis to Regulation No. 217/67/CEE and amending the annexes to that regulation)	No. 234, 28.9.67
Règlement n° 621/67/CEE du Conseil, du 26 septembre 1967, reportant la date de l'entrée en vigueur du règlement n° 408/67/CEE (Council Regulation No. 621/67/CEE of 26 September 1967 postponing the date of entry into force of Regulation No. 408/67/CEE)	No. 234, 28.9.67
Règlement n° 622/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 622/67/CEE of 28 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 235, 29.9.67
Règlement n° 623/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 623/67/CEE of 28 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. 235, 29.9.67
Règlement n° 624/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1967, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 624/67/CEE of 28 September 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 235, 29.9.67
Règlement n° 625/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1967, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 625/67/CEE of 28 September 1967 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 235, 29.9.67
Règlement n° 626/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. 626/67/CEE of 28 September 1967 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. 235, 29.9.67
Règlement n° 627/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 627/67/CEE of 28 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. 235, 29.9.67
Règlement n° 628/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1967, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 628/67/CEE of 28 September 1967 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. 235, 29.9.67
Règlement n° 629/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1967, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 629/67/CEE of 28 September 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. 235, 29.9.67
Règlement n° 634/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1967, portant prorogation de la validité du règlement n° 203/67/CEE établissant des mesures transitoires concernant les documents d'importation dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation No. 634/67/CEE of 28 September 1967 extending the term of validity of Regulation No. 203/67/CEE making transitional arrangements concerning import documents in the pigmeat sector)	No. 235, 29.9.67

Règlement n° 635/67/CEE de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1967, portant fixation des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 1 <sup>er</sup> octobre 1967 (Commission Regulation No. 635/67/CEE of 27 September 1967 fixing the export refunds in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 1 October 1967)	No. 235, 29.9.67
Règlement n° 636/67/CEE de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1967, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 1 <sup>er</sup> octobre 1967 (Commission Regulation No. 636/67/CEE of 27 September 1967 fixing the export refunds in the poultrymeat sector for the period beginning 1 October 1967)	No. 235, 29.9.67
Règlement n° 637/67/CEE de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1967, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1 <sup>er</sup> octobre 1967 (Commission Regulation No. 637/67/CEE of 27 September 1967 fixing the export refunds in the egg sector for the period beginning 1 October 1967)	No. 235, 29.9.67
Règlement n° 630/67/CEE de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1967, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles applicables pendant le quatrième trimestre de l'année 1967 à l'importation dans les Etats membres de marchandises auxquelles s'applique le règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil (Commission Regulation No. 630/67/CEE of 26 September 1967 determining the amounts of the variable components applicable during the fourth quarter of 1967 to imports into the Member States of goods to which Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE applies)	No. 236, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 638/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 638/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 639/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 639/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 640/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 640/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 641/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 641/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 amending the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 642/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. 642/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 643/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 643/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and broken rice)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 645/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. 645/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 646/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, portant modification des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 646/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 amending the levies on olive oil)	No. 237, 30.9.67

Règlement n° 647/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, portant fixation des restitutions applicables à l'exportation de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 647/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 fixing the refunds on exports of olive oil)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 648/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 648/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 649/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 649/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 amending the export refund on oilseeds)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 650/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz, y compris les aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation No. 650/67/CEE of 29 September 1967, fixing the import levies on processed cereal and rice products, including compound animal feeds)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 651/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, portant fixation des restitutions pour les produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz, y compris les aliments composés (Commission Regulation No. 651/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 fixing refunds on processed cereal and rice products, including compound feeds)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 652/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour certains œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation No. 652/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 amending the supplementary amount for certain types of shell egg)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 653/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour certains produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation No. 653/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 amending the supplementary amount for certain poultrymeat products)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 654/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1967, fixant la restitution pour les œufs en coquille exportés sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation No. 654/67/CEE of 28 September 1967 fixing the refund on eggs in shell exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 655/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1967, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et le riz décortiqué exportés sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation No. 655/67/CEE of 28 September 1967 fixing the refunds on cereals and husked rice exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 644/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 644/67/CEE of 29 September 1967, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 656/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 656/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. 237, 30.9.67
Règlement n° 657/67/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 657/67/CEE of 29 September 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 237, 30.9.67

## THE COUNCIL

### Notices

- Remplacement d'un membre titulaire du Comité consultatif pour la libre circulation des travailleurs (Replacement of a member of the Consultative Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers) No. 227, 21.9.67
- Remplacement d'un membre titulaire du Comité consultatif pour la libre circulation des travailleurs (Replacement of a member of the Consultative Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers) No. 229, 23.9.67

## THE COMMISSION

### Directives and decisions

- Décision de la Commission, du 25 août 1967, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution à l'exportation du sucre vers les pays tiers (Commission decision of 25 August 1967 fixing the maximum amounts of the refund on exports of sugar to non-member countries) No. 213, 2.9.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 29 août 1967, portant fixation du premier élément de l'élément mobile du prélèvement applicable aux aliments composés à base de produits laitiers (Commission decision of 29 August 1967 fixing the first component of the variable component of the levy on compound feedingstuffs based on milk products) No. 216, 7.9.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 29 août 1967, portant fixation du montant des restitutions à accorder pour les quantités de céréales contenues dans les aliments composés à base de produits laitiers exportés vers les pays tiers (Commission decision of 29 August 1967 fixing the amounts of the refunds to be granted for the quantities of cereals contained in compound feeds based on milk products and exported to non-member countries) No. 216, 7.9.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 29 août 1967, fixant les montants maxima des restitutions pour certains produits laitiers exportés vers les pays tiers sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du Traité (Commission decision of 29 August 1967 fixing the maximum amounts of the refunds on certain milk products exported to non-member countries in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. 216, 7.9.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 30 août 1967, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution applicable pour le sucre blanc exporté vers les pays tiers sous la forme de certaines marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du Traité (Commission decision of 30 August 1967 fixing the maximum amounts of the refunds on white sugar exported to non-member countries in the form of certain goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. 216, 7.9.67
- Décision de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1967, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution à l'exportation du sucre vers les pays tiers (Commission decision of 22 September 1967 fixing the maximum amounts of the refunds on exports of sugar to non-member countries) No. 233, 28.9.67

### European Development Fund

- Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations) No. 213, 2.9.67
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 627 lancé par la République française, département de la Réunion, pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED [Call for tender No. 627 issued by the French Republic (Department of Réunion) for a project financed by the EEC (EDF)] No. 213, 2.9.67

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 628 lancé par la République du Tchad pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED [Call for tender No. 628 issued by Chad for a project financed by the EEC (EDF)]	No. 214, 5.9.67
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 629 (par consultation publique) de la République centrafricaine pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED [Call for supply tender No. 629 issued by the Central African Republic for a project financed by the EEC (EDF)]	No. 224, 16.9.67
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 630 (par consultation publique) lancé par la république démocratique du Congo (Institut national pour l'étude agronomique du Congo — I.N.E.A.C.) pour un projet financé par les Communautés européennes [Call for supply tender No. 630 issued by Congo (Kinshasa) (Institut National pour l'étude agronomique du Congo — INEAC) for a project financed by the European Communities]	No. 225, 19.9.67
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 631 lancé par la République fédérale du Cameroun pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED [Call for tender No. 631 issued by Cameroon for a project financed by the EEC (EDF)]	No. 225, 19.9.67
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 632 (par consultation publique) de la République malgache (Comité d'expansion économique du Maravoay — COMEMA) pour un programme financé par la CEE - EDF [Call for supply tender No. 632 by Madagascar (Comité d'expansion économique du Maravoay (COMEMA) for a programme financed by the EEC (EDF)]	No. 229, 23.9.67

## COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### New cases, etc.

Affaire 30-07 : Recours de la S.p.A. "Industria Molitoria Imolose" e.a.; contre le Conseil de la CEE introduit le 18 août 1967 (Case 30-67: Suit filed by S.p.A. Industria Molitoria Imolese et al. v. EEC Council on 18 August 1967)	No. 226, 20.9.67
Affaire 31-67 : Demande de décision préjudicielle soumise en vertu d'une ordonnance de renvoi du tribunal fiscal (Finanzgericht) de Hambourg dans l'affaire "Entreprise August Stier, Hambourg", contre "Direction des douanes (Hauptzollamt) Hambourg-Ericus" (Case 31-67: Request for a preliminary ruling submitted by the Hamburg Finanzgericht in re. Firma August Stier, Hamburg v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Ericus)	No. 226, 20.9.67
Demande de décision préjudicielle introduite par lettre de la Cour d'appel de La Haye, chambre fiscale dans l'affaire "I.G.F. van Leeuwen" contre "Commune de Rotterdam" (Request for a preliminary ruling submitted by letter from the tax division of The Hague Court of Appeal in re. I.G.F. van Leeuwen v. Commune of Rotterdam)	No. 226, 20.9.67
Radiation des affaires jointes 29-66, 31-66 et 8-67 (Joint cases 29-66, 31-66 and 8-67 struck off)	No. 226, 20.9.67

## CORRIGENDA

Rectificatif à l'avis de concours n° CEE/887/A (JO n° 194 du 14 août 1967) (Corrigendum to notice of competitive examination No. CEE/887/A — Official gazette No. 194 of 14 August 1967)	No. 215, 6.9.67
Rectificatif au règlement n° 515/67/CEE, du 31 août 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (J.O. n° 212 du 1 <sup>er</sup> septembre 1967) (Corrigendum	

to Regulation No. 515/67/CEE of 31 August 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal — Official Gazette No. 212 of 1 September 1967)

No. 220, 13.9.67

Rectificatif au règlement n° 529/67/CEE, du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (JO n° 213 du 2 septembre 1967) (Corrigendum to Regulation No. 529/67/CEE of 1 September 1967 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal — Official gazette No. 213 of 2 September 1967)

No. 220, 13.9.67

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

Supplement No. 36 of 13 September 1967

Supplement No. 37 of 20 September 1967

Supplement No. 38 of 27 September 1967

Supplement No. 39 of 4 October 1967

Supplement No. 40 of 11 October 1967

Supplement No. 41 of 18 October 1967

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

8191

CEE-Information. Marchés agricoles. Prix  
(CEE-Information. Agricultural Markets. Prices)  
Bi-monthly. No. 14/1967. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

8192

CEE-Information. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux  
(CEE-Information. Agricultural Markets. Trade)  
Bi-monthly. Nos. 1 and 2 October 1967 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

4002

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community  
Monthly. Nos. 9/1967. Three bilingual editions: e/f, d/n, f/i  
Price per issue: 3s.6d.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25  
Annual subscription: £1.16s.0d; \$5.00; Bfrs. 250

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions — Bibliothèque de la Commission de la CEE  
(List of recent additions. Library of the Commission of the EEC)  
Monthly. No. 9/1967. Limited distribution.

4093

Publications of the European Communities. Catalogue  
1967; 144 p. (d, f, i, n, e). Free

<sup>1</sup> 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.



8197

La libre circulation de la main-d'œuvre et les marchés du travail dans la CEE — 1967  
(Free movement of labour and the labour markets in the EEC, 1967)  
1967. 92 p. + 106 p. statistical annexes  
(d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

1032

Tenth General Report on the Activities of the Community  
(1 April 1966 - 31 March 1967)  
1967. 394 pp. (d, f, i, n; *in preparation*). 10s.9d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75

STUDIES — Agricultural Series

8178

No. 23 — Standardisation des produits horticoles non comestibles (Standardization of  
non-edible horticultural products)  
1967. (d, f, i, n; *in preparation*) £2.3s.0d.; \$6.00; Bfrs. 300

8084

CECA-CEE-CEEA (Euratom) — Tarif douanier des Communautés Européennes. (ECSC-EEC-  
EAEC (Euratom) — Customs Tariff of the European Communities)  
14th set of replacements  
(d, f, i, n) Subscription (Basic work + replacements): £5.7s.0d.; \$15.00; Bfrs. 750

## Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

### Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 10, October 1967

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 96, October 1967

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 111, October 1967

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 10, October 1967

London: European Community No. 10, October 1967

Washington: European Community No. 105, September 1967

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea No. 10, October 1967

### Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin, No. 9/1967

General Statistical Bulletin, No. 10/1967

Statistical Information, No. 3/1967

Commerce extérieur: Statistique mensuelle, No. 8-9/1967 et No. 10/1967 (Foreign Trade:  
Monthly Statistics)

Associés d'Outre-Mer: Statistique du commerce extérieur, No. 7/1967, No. 8/1967 et No. 9/1967  
(Overseas Associated Areas: Foreign Trade Statistics)

Sidérurgie, No. 5/1967 (Iron and Steel)

Statistiques sociales, No. 7/1967 (Social Statistics)

Statistique agricole, No. 9/1967 (Agricultural Statistics)

