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CORRIGENDUM

to

Bulletin 8-1967

Chapter V, page 28

In the subtitle, line 1, and again in section 1, line 2, please read commercial instead of non-commercial.

Address by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities to the European Parliament

(20 September 1967)

The Commission of the European Communities, which took office on 6 July 1967, appeared before the European Parliament on 20 September 1967 in Strasbourg. Addressing the Parliament, the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, surveyed the responsibilities to be exercised in accordance with the Treaties now in force, the question of the enlargement of the Communities, the merger and its attendant problems, and finally the new tasks which can be undertaken now that this process of merger has begun. The final part of M. Rey's address is given below.

"My last topic, before I close with my political observations, concerns the new tasks to be undertaken.

As everyone realizes, the planned merger of our Communities, or the merger of the Executives pending the merger of the Treaties themselves, gives us all new opportunities, which must be seized straight away, either of undertaking new tasks or at least of giving greater impetus to those already under way.

Amongst those that we have in mind — I shall not list them all — I should like to mention at least four.

The first is a more systematic study of the industrial policy to be pursued in our Community.

We have all given — and rightly, to my mind — a high degree of priority (as is required both by the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and by the policy itself) to the construction of the common agricultural policy, and work in this field has, as you know, been crowned with success.

But we feel that, with this new stage, the time is now ripe to go more deeply into the problems raised by European industry, which is faced with a new large market inside the Community and keener competition from outside. The second task I wish to mention is the elaboration of a common energy policy. This is a policy for which we have all called so often. It has been made so much more difficult to achieve by the fact that while there were three separate Executives, responsibility for coal fell to Luxemburg, for nuclear energy to Brussels, Rue Belliard, and for oil to Brussels, Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée. Our inter-Executive bodies have worked hard, but the concentration of responsibilities will unquestionably give us an opportunity to move much faster.

May I venture to suggest that the same point applies to the Ministers? There has been much talk of the merger of the Communities and of the Executives.

The merger of the Councils of Ministers called for by the Treaty of Brussels of 8 April 1965 is just as important a factor. I would ask you to take the word of someone who for four years — from 1954 to 1958 — was the Belgian representative at the ECSC Special Council of Ministers. Three times I presided over the Council, for three months. One of the lessons I learned is that an arrangement under which certain ministers attend meetings to deal with coal and steel while others deal with the general economy is not perhaps the best way to reach coherent decisions rapidly. The single Council of Ministers we now have is, in my opinion, a distinct improvement.

The third task was debated by you only this spring: that of a European research policy.

In this field Europe lags behind. Everybody agrees that it is no longer enough to deplore this; it is time to seek out practical remedies. We have added this problem to our list of matters to be tackled.

The fourth task that I want to single out is regional policy. While recognizing that there have been very appreciable achievements thanks to our predecessors in Luxembourg and Brussels, we feel that in the matter of regional policy there is still much to be done in the Community. Not all the possibilities have been explored and not all the necessary measures have been put in hand. In particular a fresh impetus should be given to regional policy conceived at Community level and, it must be said, with the constant co-operation — without which it could not be successful — of the Governments of the Member States.

In order to achieve all this, we came to the conclusion that we ought to entrust each of these tasks to one of our colleagues, these being new or expanding fields calling for a major effort.

We also decided that, in reorganizing our administration, we ought to endeavour to ensure that new, or at least expanded, administrative units should be able to devote themselves more exclusively to the four big tasks I have just listed.

This is how, all in all, I could sum up our programme: to go ahead with all the existing policies, to merge our administrations and Treaties, to co-operate in and contribute to the extension of the Communities, and to undertake the new tasks for which the merger has been designed.

This statement, however, would be incomplete if in concluding I failed to affirm — and I speak also on behalf of my colleagues — that our Communities and Europe are in need of a fresh political *élan*. We believe that the merger Treaty and the opportunities it offers can be instrumental in providing this *élan*.

I should like to remind you that the preamble of the merger Treaty itself opens with the following phrase, which was adopted by our six Governments and ratified by our six Parliaments: "Resolved to progress toward European unity..."

The merger is therefore far more than a mere rationalization of administrative departments or a harmonization of the three Treaties negotiated at different periods; it is also one of the means, one of the stages, leading to European unity.

We are aware that this means increased responsibility for the single Commission. First as I have just mentioned, because all areas of European affairs now come under our joint responsibility. Secondly, because we enjoy — temporarily

perhaps — the confidence of the Governments that have unanimously appointed the fourteen members of our Executive.

Being assured at the outset of their confidence, which I trust will last, and with the support of the Parliament, to which I shall have occasion to speak again, it seems to me that we have at our disposal the machinery and the authority that will enable us to work with greater energy towards further achievements.

In speaking of a fresh political *élan*, I am thinking of two fields in which progress is possible. The first is a strengthening of the Community's policies and, if possible, of its institutions. I have already spoken to you about the strengthening of our policies. We shall have to give more thought to the question of strengthening the Institutions.

You will readily understand that, in the few weeks we had at our disposal in July to deal with the merger and in September to draw up our report on a possible extension of the Communities, we have not been able to discuss thoroughly the large number of problems facing us, but we did not wish to delay our meeting with the European Parliament.

I should like, nevertheless, to tell you here and now that we in the Commission are convinced that, without relinquishing any of our responsibilities, powers or authority, we must make arrangements for more personal and more constant co-operation with the Governments of the Member States, not only with the Council of course, with which we meet regularly, but — I wish to repeat this — with the member Governments themselves.

I shall give two examples from the recent past. My friend Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, would never have succeeded in building up and carrying through the immense effort needed to construct the common agricultural policy if there had not been constant personal contact with the six Ministers of Agriculture who, in the six countries, were responsible for taking the political decisions required by the Treaties.

In the Kennedy Round, which was concluded recently, we should never have achieved success, although my colleagues provided assistance almost every day and although we were aided by a delegation endowed with all the technical skill needed for the task, if I, too, had not had personal contact with the Ministers and if I had not during the final weeks and days gone in person to discuss matters in Bonn, Paris, Rome and the Benelux countries in order to be sure that I enjoyed sufficient personal support to be able to assume at the decisive moment the responsibility for difficult decisions.

We think that these are examples that ought to be followed. We have decided that, as a beginning, I should make a tour of the capitals of our six Member States — not alone, of course, but with one or other of my colleagues depending on where I should be going. My first visit — to Bonn — took place the day before yesterday; with the President of the Council, the Ministers concerned and the Chancellor himself, we reviewed the problems confronting us.

I shall be going to Paris in the first half of October, to Rome in the second half, and to the Benelux countries early in November. I have already visited the Luxembourg Prime Minister, M. Werner.

Once this round of visits is over, our intention is certainly not merely to repeat it at fixed intervals. What we want is to maintain these personal contacts

between our merged Executive and the Governments of the Member States because we are convinced, from experience, that in this way we shall be able to get progress made on problems where there are differences of opinion within our Council.

Might I then say — modestly but clearly — that we hope that the Commission's attitude will be reciprocated, and that when the Ministers themselves have to consider questions on which agreement must be reached, they will not fail to invite us — wherever, of course, questions impinge on the Community responsibilities we now bear?

The second aspect of the fresh political *élan* we hope to see is the progress of what is called political union. Many times, from this same rostrum, my predecessor, Walter Hallstein, and other political leaders have emphasized that the task facing the Communities is already essentially political in character. This goes without saying. But you know that in other places other political problems are being discussed, and that our Governments have been discussing them for six years.

Despite six years of negotiations — they started in February 1961 — there is in 1967 no consensus between our Governments either on means or on ends.

This is a situation that we greatly deplore because — and I think this must be said — we could reach a point at which there will be a dangerous inconsistency between the growing strength of our Communities — which is making an enormous impression in the world, as the large number of States anxious to join us shows — and the acute political disagreements persisting between our Governments. As the Commission of the European Communities, we shall have to devote some thought to this problem and see whether we cannot make suggestions to our Ministers, otherwise than in a public forum, which would enable progress to be made.

There is at least one such suggestion that I should like to make publicly.

We have wondered whether — pending unanimous agreement on problems of substance, of principle or of method — certain tasks could not already be undertaken in common, whether we could not prove that we are moving forward quite simply by moving forward, and thus give new life to co-operation in this field.

The point was made so well by this House — in a debate held at your own initiative — on the Middle East crisis, during which we heard words that still linger in our memories, deploring the fact that the progress of integration has not yet been sufficiently rapid to allow Europe, as such, to bring its influence to bear in this grave conflict, at least in order to reduce the sources of friction and to tackle the problems of harmonized development in that part of the world.

It is probably still too early, to make concrete suggestions on this point and I shall not presume to do so. But it would be good if we were one and all to devote some thought to these matters. Each one of you has not only European responsibilities but also responsibilities in your home Parliament. It would be worth considering whether a pragmatic approach of this kind might not yield useful results.

However this may be, let me conclude by assuring you that we are perfectly well aware that our task, the task of us all, is to achieve not only the economic unification of Europe but also political progress”.

In memoriam

GAETANO MARTINO

M. Gaetano Martino, former President of the European Parliament, died in Rome on 21 July 1967.

A member of the European Parliament since March 1958, and of the Common Assembly between October 1957 and March 1958, M. Martino presided over the Parliament from March 1962 to March 1964.

M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, sent the following telegram to M. Alain Poher, President of the European Parliament:

"On behalf of my colleagues and my staff, may I ask you to accept our sincere sympathy on the death of M. Gaetano Martino. The Commission shares the Parliament's sorrow to the cruel loss of one of its most eminent members, whose memory will be kept alive by his signature at the foot of the Treaty of Rome."

Paying tribute to M. Martino at the funeral service in Rome, M. Poher said :

"The European Parliament has lost one of its most esteemed and respected members.

"As Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs he experienced the deep joy, the special privilege of signing the Common Market and Euratom Treaties, the Treaties of Rome for which he gave of himself unstintingly. Like Sforza, De Gasperi, Schuman and Adenauer, he deserves to be recognized as one of the fathers of Europe, one of those who gave our threatened continent a second chance.

"He was a great President of the European Parliament. We are proud of having had him as our leader. His great intelligence and his political perspicacity were at the service of our institution to the last.

"President Gaetano Martino stamped an indelible memory on our Assembly, such as this dedicated European, this great statesman whom we mourn today with his family and with his country could not fail to impress on all who were privileged to meet him."

I. Norway's application for membership and Swedish request for the opening of negotiations

On 21 July 1967 M. John Lyng, the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed a letter to M. Karl Schiller, the Minister of Economic Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany and President of the Council of the European Communities, by which Norway applied for membership of the Communities.

A copy of this letter was handed to M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, by M. Jahn Halvorsen, Head of the Norwegian Mission to the European Communities. It runs as follows:

Oslo, 21 July 1967

"Mr President,

By its decision of 13 July 1967, the Norwegian Parliament approved "the submission by the Government of an application for membership of the European Communities.

In accordance with this decision and referring to the Norwegian Government's letter of 30 April 1962, I have the honour to request the opening of negotiations with a view to drawing up the agreement mentioned as the basis for accession in paragraph 2 of Article 237 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community. The Norwegian Government also wishes to accede to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, as laid down in its Article 98, and also to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, in accordance with its Article 205.

The letter of 30 April 1962 already indicated that Norway's accession to the European Economic Community would pose special problems because of the country's geographic situation and economic structure. The Norwegian Government, nevertheless, trusts that with understanding on both sides it will be possible to find satisfactory solutions to these problems in the course of the negotiations.

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

John Lyng"

On 26 July 1967, M. Gunnar Lange, Sweden's Minister of Commercial Affairs, addressed a letter to the President of the Council of the European Communities, in which his Government requested the opening of negotiations with a view to his country's participation, in a manner compatible with its policy of neutrality, in the enlargement of the European Economic Community. The Swedish Government also declared its readiness to negotiate with the European Coal and Steel Community and with the European Atomic Energy Community.

A copy of this letter was handed to M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, by M. Sten Lindh, Head of the Swedish Mission to the European Communities. It runs as follows:

Stockholm, 26 July 1967

"Mr President,

By means of a letter dated 12 December 1961, and addressed to the President of the Council of the European Economic Community, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden requested, on the instructions of the Swedish Government, the opening of negotiations with a view to an economic association between Sweden and the European Economic Community.

On 28 July 1962, the Swedish Minister of Commerce was given the opportunity to explain the views of the Swedish Government to the Council. The Minister emphasized the desire of the Government to contribute effectively to European economic co-operation, and formulated the reserves necessitated by the Swedish Government's resolution to continue Sweden's traditional policy of neutrality.

The constructive idea of expanded European economic integration has made headway during the last few years. Recently, the Governments of the United Kingdom, of Ireland, and of Norway have applied for membership of the Community. The Swedish Government would like to remind the Community of its great interest in contributing to the search for a uniform economic solution in Europe. In this connection, it considers it to be essential to safeguard the progress made within the European Free Trade Association and the resulting tariff-free Nordic market.

I have therefore been instructed by the Swedish Government to forward to you a request for the initiation of negotiations with the Community with a view to opening the way to Sweden's participation, under a form compatible with the continuation of its policy of neutrality, in the enlargement of the European Economic Community.

The Swedish Government is also ready to negotiate with the European Coal and Steel Community and with the European Atomic Energy Community.

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

Gunnar Lange"

This letter was accompanied by the following memorandum:

1. As the Swedish Minister of Commerce had already stated on 28 July 1962, Sweden desires to establish extensive, far-reaching and lasting economic relations with the European Economic Community. For its part, the Swedish Government does not wish to exclude any of the forms of participation in an enlarged Community which are provided for by the Treaty of Rome. Accession as a member is a form which the Swedish Government already considered in 1961-62 to have certain advantages.

The decisive factor for the Swedish Government is that our policy of neutrality remains unchanged and that the reservations resulting from this should be admitted. The Swedish Government hopes that the possibilities and the problems to be envisaged in this connection may be examined in detail during the negotiations which we request.

2. The Government understands perfectly that the opening of negotiations must be fixed at a date convenient to the Community. On the other hand, it considers that it is essential that Sweden should be able to undertake negotiations as closely as possible to those of the other countries of the European Free Trade Association.

Brussels, 28 July 1967."

II. Measures to be taken in the tobacco sector

On 4 July 1967 the Commission laid before the Council four proposals for regulations and a draft resolution on tobacco. These deal with:

- i) The common agricultural policy — a proposal for a regulation on the establishment of a joint market organization for unmanufactured tobacco;
- ii) Tax harmonization — a proposal for a regulation on the taxes levied on the consumption of manufactured tobacco other than turnover taxes and a proposed resolution concerning excise duty on manufactured tobacco;
- iii) Adjustment of national monopolies — a proposed regulation on commercial monopolies in manufactured tobacco;
- iv) A proposed regulation on unmanufactured tobacco grown in the Yaoundé States and in the associated overseas countries and territories.

It will be remembered that at its session of 10 and 11 May 1966 the Council had adopted a decision including the following paragraph:

“Before the end of 1966, the Commission will submit a proposal for a joint market organization in unmanufactured tobacco and for the adjustment of monopolies and abolition of discriminatory practices in this field. It is suggested that the proposal could provide for the joint market organization to come into effect on 1 July 1968, provided enough progress has been made by then in the adjustment of monopolies to ensure that there is no discrimination between nationals of the Member States as regards conditions of supply and access to markets.”

Apart from political considerations, the Council decision is based on economic factors, given the relationship between the structure of the unmanufactured tobacco market and that of the manufactured products market.

The setting up, under the common agricultural policy, of a free unmanufactured tobacco market ensuring unhindered access for processors to supply sources would be of reduced economic value if manufactured goods could not also circulate freely within the Community.

Furthermore, a joint market organization for unmanufactured tobacco is apparently indispensable in order to ensure:

- a) The abolition of all arrangements liable to maintain at the time of the sale and distribution of these products any discriminatory practice related to the country from which the goods are imported;
- b) The elimination of any tax regulation favouring, directly or indirectly, the sale of products of home manufacture to the disadvantage of the other Member States' tobacco goods.

It was on the basis of these considerations that the Commission laid before the Council a group of measures pertaining to agriculture, tax systems and monopolies which, it feels, must be treated as one.

Joint organization of unmanufactured tobacco markets

The Community's leaf tobacco production, which is approximately 133 000 tons (roughly \$140 million) is of special social and economic importance in certain Member States. Its cultivation is concentrated in specific regions, where tobacco is the staple product.

In France and Italy, the total output is purchased by the SEITA (Service d'exploitation industrielle des tabacs et des allumettes) and the AAMS (Amministrazione Autonoma dei Monopoli di Stato), the State tobacco monopolies, at prices related to costs. It has been decided to maintain in the common organization the guarantees equivalent to those mentioned above, which now cover 88% of Community production.

The output of home-grown unmanufactured tobacco accounts for 30 to 40% of the requirements of the Community's processing industries: only a fraction of demand can be satisfied by supplies from the associated countries. Furthermore, the duties listed in the common customs tariff have been bound under GATT (see below).

A commercial policy for non-member countries based on the CCT has been judged the most compatible with the industry's economic requirements, while at the same time avoiding any danger of jeopardizing Community growers' incomes through the measures envisaged.

The conception summarized above is also justified by the need to bear in mind both the interests of Greece and the undertakings the Community has given to the other associated countries (Turkey, the Yaoundé States).

The joint organization of the markets comprises a price and trade system and controls unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse.

The proposed regulation contains provisions which, although they do not restrict in any way the freedom of choice of growers at prices approximating to world prices, are calculated to provide them with guarantees concerning the maintenance of their activity and their standards of living equivalent to those now ensured through the market organizations of their own countries.

The regulation provides for price and intervention arrangements for leaf tobacco. The Council is to fix the norm and intervention prices every year at levels assuring the producers of fair rewards but consonant with Community production policy. For the first year, these prices will be fixed in such a way that the intervention prices settle at a level which ensures that growers will obtain prices roughly the same as those obtained by their tobacco during the 1967 marketing year, plus the aids they were granted during the same year.

In order to guarantee that Community producers may sell their merchandise at a price which does not differ excessively from the norm price, the intervention agencies will be required to purchase at the intervention price all leaf tobacco offered by growers. For each variety of tobacco, the basic intervention price is 90% of the basic norm price. The Community will fix prices according to variety or group of varieties. Premiums are to be granted to purchasers of home-grown tobacco in order to encourage the sale of produce on the open market. The norm price and the price of fermented tobaccos imported from non-member countries will determine the size of the premiums.

After the intervention agencies have carried out the initial processing operations, baling and perhaps storage of the tobacco purchased at the intervention price, they will then put the merchandise up for public auction. The lots will be sold to the highest bidders, but the sales price may not fall below a certain minimum. The minimum sales price is based on world prices at a level that ensures that Community products will have preference over imported products. The minimum price level must not fall below 85% of the average price of similar wrapped tobaccos imported into the Community. Growers will therefore have the option of disposing of their crops on the open market (other than by auction) or selling them to the intervention agency at the intervention price.

Imports from non-member countries will be subject only to the duties listed in the common customs tariff. There is, however, a safeguard clause that will enable the requisite measures to be adopted should the Community tobacco market be gravely disturbed or be in danger of such disturbance. Refunds are provided for in certain cases to encourage exports on the world market.

An 85% CCT tariff cut and a *pro rata* reduction in maximum and minimum charges have been proposed for imports from the Yaoundé States (mainly Madagascar) and the associated overseas countries and territories.

Customs duties and quantitative restrictions on intra-Community trade are to be abolished as soon as the regulation comes into force.

The Community measures planned will — taken as a whole — ensure the necessary guarantees for growers while enabling dealers to obtain supplies on the market freely; consequently national regulations on the culture and marketing of tobacco will be withdrawn, notably the exclusive right to cultivate the tobacco plant and market unmanufactured tobacco.

As for the other provisions of the draft regulation, they are much the same as those adopted for the other market organizations, especially those establishing a Management Committee, and those on the system of aids (Articles 92 and 94 of the Treaty), the part played by the EAGGF, the financing of the common agricultural policy in respect of tobacco, and processing traffic.

If the volume of Community production looks like reaching excessively high levels, especially in the case of certain varieties, the Council, on the basis of a Commission report, will investigate tobacco growing in the Community and the development of trade in tobacco goods. The Council is required to adopt the requisite measures, including, as necessary, individual production quotas limiting the price guarantee for each variety concerned.

Harmonization of excise duties on manufactured tobacco

The Commission has, within the framework of the measures to be taken to set up for the benefit of the six Member States a single tobacco market similar to a domestic market, also proposed a regulation instituting arrangements for levying excise duty on manufactured tobacco.

The interpenetration of the Member States' manufactured tobacco markets has so far not made much progress. Apart from certain natural factors such as differences in smokers' tastes and habits, the main obstacles are the laws artificially hampering trade

among the Member States. In particular, the differences between member countries' regulations governing the levy of excise duties on manufactured tobacco seriously impede the free movement of this class of merchandise. In Germany, for instance, high minimum retail cigarette prices entail correspondingly heavy minimum indirect taxation, and the result is that cigarettes of normal quality are practically unsalable. Similarly, inflexible *pro rata* excise duties hamper sales of tobacco of superior quality in the Benelux countries, France and Italy. Lastly, some Member States (Germany and France) have differential tax rates for different classes of products within the same group of manufactured tobacco, for example cigarettes based on the origin of the manufactured product or of the raw materials utilized, or on the qualities or other physical characteristics of the product, etc. This is a factor which may also distort normal competition.

With a view to eradicating the distortions of fiscal origin, the Commission proposes the establishment of a harmonized excise structure for manufactured tobacco. This system would be neutral as regards competition. The Commission believes that later on the harmonization of structures will have to be supplemented by measures to eliminate tax frontiers.

Harmonization as proposed would be based on the following principles:

- 1) Taxes would be based on retail selling prices, thus including tariffs in the case of non-EEC products. Selling prices may be fixed freely by manufacturers according to market conditions. Where one or more components of the selling price are determined by official regulations, the regulations must be consonant with sound competition.
- 2) The actual rates may be freely determined by each Member State. They may vary in any given Member State between various groups of manufactured products, but a single rate must be applied to all products of the same group in the same State.
- 3) Normally, the rates must, within each Member State, be fixed as a ratio of price.

If, however, very high proportional rates are applied, this would give rise to such differences in the prices of the various classes of products belonging to a single group of manufactured tobacco as might well nullify all competition between these different classes. In order to render the system as impartial as possible the Commission's proposal for taxes on cigarettes provides for a minimum excise duty up to a certain level of retail selling prices, followed by a *pro rata* duty up to a higher level above which a degressive scale finally becomes applicable. Those retail selling prices at which the minimum duty gives way to the *pro rata* duty and the *pro rata* duty to the degressive rate are to be determined on the basis of Community criteria.

Excise duty is also to be degressive for the other groups of manufactured tobacco if the *pro rata* duty exceeds a certain level.

- 4) The excise duty shall be levied by means of price bands; each Member State shall allow foreign producers — on condition, of course, that due precautions are taken against fraud — to purchase price bands for the products they export to the particular Member State: this arrangement will facilitate intra-Community trade and reduce the disadvantages of the tax frontiers until they are abolished.

For each group of manufactured tobacco the Member States will be free to fix a scale of retail selling prices for which the price bands will be available. As the

object of each scale is merely to facilitate the collection of excise duty, it will have to reflect sufficiently clearly the diversity of the products offered to the consumers of each country.

The Commission proposes the introduction of the harmonized excise structure on 1 July 1968, with the minimum excise system entering fully into force, however, only on 1 January 1970.

Adjustment of monopolies

A genuinely free manufactured tobacco market cannot be established by 1 January 1970 unless the following objectives are attained:

- i) The free movement of manufactured products,
- ii) The abolition of all arrangements likely to maintain — at distribution or retail level — discrimination in a given Member State in respect of the country from which the goods are imported,
- iii) The withdrawal of any regulations favouring directly or indirectly the sale of home-manufactured products to the detriment of the other Member States' products.

These objectives are to be achieved gradually. By 1 July 1968, those Member States running tobacco monopolies will have adopted an initial series of measures. Some of these will be temporary only. The aims of the measures will be to:

- a) Make possible the import and sale of manufactured tobacco of other Member States, irrespective of brands and quantities, in relation with market demand;
- b) Ensure that distribution arrangements do not discriminate against foreign EEC products;
- c) Ensure that arrangements for fixing selling prices obviate any discrimination between home-grown and imported products;
- d) Ensure that national manufacturing departments cease to collect taxes as well. These departments will be subject to the tax system applying to manufacturing companies. Their balance-sheets should disclose manufacturing costs, and should therefore be published;
- e) Ensure that producers in other Member States are allowed to circularize tobacconists and advertise on the same terms as domestic producers; tobacconists would be free to advise their customers of all their Community wares on an equal basis since advertisement of domestic tobacco goods and that of manufactured tobacco supplied by other Member States would be subject to the same rules.

By 1 January 1970 at the latest, a second series of measures will have to be adopted by Member States running monopolies. The following provisions will be applied:

- 1) In these Member States, manufactured tobacco supplied by the other Member States will be imported directly without their first passing through the monopoly's distribution department. Suppliers of these manufactured tobaccos will be allowed to organize their own wholesale distribution network and to maintain stocks in the importing country.

2) The tobacconists' independence from the State is to be ensured. Before 1 January 1969, the Council will, on a proposal of the Commission, adopt implementing procedures in this connection.

Tobacconists will be allowed to procure supplies — of whatever quantity or quality — directly from suppliers established in the other Member States.

3) Advertising regulations applying to domestic and imported tobacco goods are to be framed, unless Community regulations have already come into force before the date mentioned above.

ANNEX

Tariff No	Product	Present basic rate	Concession rate (Kennedy Round)
24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse : B. Other	28 % (minimum charge 29 u.a. and maximum charge 38 u.a. per 100 kg net)	23 % (minimum charge 28 u.a. and maximum charge 33 u.a. per 100 kg net)
24.02	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences :		
	A. Cigarettes	180 %	90 %
	B. Cigars and cigarillos	80 %	52 %
	C. Smoking tobacco	180 %	117 %
	D. Chewing tobacco and snuff	100 %	65 %
	E. Tobacco powder	40 %	26 %
	F. Tobacco compressed or liquored, for making snuff	40 %	26 %
	G. Tobacco extracts and essences, including tobacco water; agglomerated tobacco in leaf form; other	40 %	26 %

III. The Commission's proposal to the Council on the fixing and revision of prices for certain agricultural products

The Council decisions of 15 December 1964 and 26 July 1966 mean that the common agricultural policy has reached the single-price stage for the most important agricultural products.

The common prices fixed in 1964 and 1966 will be applied on various dates between September 1966 and July 1968 in respect of the following products: olive-oil (10 November 1966), cereals and oil-seeds (1 July 1967), rice (1 September 1967), milk, milk products, beef and veal (1 April 1968), sugar and sugar beet (July 1968).

To enable producers to organize their production in accordance with the common prices, and because it was desirable to fix the prices at a common date before 1 August 1967, the Commission laid before the Council on 16 June 1967 proposed prices for olive oil and pigmeat during the 1967/68 marketing year and for the other products during the 1968/69 marketing year.¹ These proposals related to:

- i) The second common prices for cereals, rice, olive oil and oil seeds;
- ii) The revision of the first common prices for mature cattle, calves, sugar and sugar beet as a result of a re-examination provided for by the Council on 26 July 1966;
- iii) The first common prices for pigmeat.²

The proposals were based on the procedure laid down in Article 43 of the Treaty (consultation of the European Parliament).

Nature of the proposals

As in its earlier price proposals, the Commission applied the following criteria:

- i) Incomes in agriculture;
- ii) The supply situation in respect of various products (desirable orientation of production);
- iii) Supply of foodstuffs to consumers at reasonable prices;
- iv) External trade;
- v) Cost of financing the common agricultural policy.

In an explanatory memorandum, the Commission set forth a certain number of conclusions with reference to criteria both of a general economic nature and relating to each particular product.

a) With regard to the general economic criteria, the main considerations may be summarized as follows:

- i) Agricultural incomes: No appreciable increase in agricultural incomes has taken place in any Member State during the period concerned (1965/66 compared with

¹ It was unnecessary to take a decision in 1967 concerning the price of milk and milk products, whose common prices for 1968/69 were fixed definitely on 26 July 1966.

² The Council adopted the basic pigmeat regulation for the single-market stage on 13 June 1967, and on 26 June 1967 fixed 735 u.a./ton as the basic price for slaughtered pigs from 1 July to 31 October 1967.

1964/65). This situation could in itself justify raising agricultural prices. The Commission, bearing in mind the other criteria mentioned below, proposed price increases where they appeared possible.

ii) Orientation of production: The existing and foreseeable supply situation in two important groups, i.e. cereals and cattle products, renders a change in production trends desirable. As far as cereals are concerned, surpluses of wheat other than durum are increasing but so are requirements of coarse grains; production of the latter should therefore be stepped up. As far as cattle products are concerned, the production of milk and milk products (especially butter) exceeds internal demand, whereas consumption of beef and veal is increasing more than production.

Consequently, it appears desirable to :

reduce the price ratio between bread grains and coarse grains and fix a higher price for maize than for barley in the coarse grains sector, in view of the respective nutritive values of these two grains;

increase the price of rice (a product which can be used instead of maize), so as not to jeopardize rice cultivation in Italy still further;

stimulate beef and veal production more than milk production;

leave the prices of olive oil, oilseeds, sugar and sugar-beet unchanged, since the supply situation does not necessitate any adjustment being made.

iii) Supply to consumers at reasonable prices: The proportion which farmers receive of consumers' expenditure on foodstuffs is tending to decline, with the result that consumers feel fluctuations in agricultural prices to a lesser and lesser extent. However, since the common agricultural policy influences consumer prices, this situation should be allowed for.

iv) External trade: In agricultural price policy account should be taken of the Community's interests as regards commercial policy, and also of Article 110 of the Treaty, which declares that the Member States intend to contribute to the harmonious development of world trade. With regard to wheat other than durum, it should be borne in mind that the Community is faced with a surplus which will probably continue for years to come and that trade on the world market is tending to slacken. As for coarse grains, it is unlikely that the Community's increased production will affect non-member countries' selling prospects. Nor is there any reason to expect that the proposed increase in the price of rice will have an appreciable effect on EEC imports. As for cattle products, it seems desirable to reduce the need to export milk products, while a certain increase in home production of beef and veal would appear to be reasonable from the point of view of commercial policy.

v) The cost of financing the common agricultural policy: The price policy should help to keep this to a minimum. The aims should therefore be to increase production of coarse grains compared with that of wheat and to increase production of beef and veal and thus reduce the surpluses of milk products.

b) As regards criteria relating to the particular products, the main conclusions of the Commission's memorandum may be summarized as follows:

i) Cereals: In view of both the pressing need to improve farm incomes and the orientation of production, it appears logical to raise the price only of coarse grains, especially maize, to a fairly considerable degree.

ii) Rice: To ensure that competition between Italian and French rice may remain comparable to that in the 1967/68 marketing year, prices in the two producing areas, Arles and Vercelli, should be raised simultaneously.

iii) Sugar beet: In view of the increase in prices and in the areas under cultivation there is no reason to alter the sugar beet prices fixed in July 1966.

iv) Beef and veal: Owing to the foreseeable trend in production (cyclical slow-down as from 1968/69), it is advisable to establish a guide price which will stimulate beef and veal production and will also help to restrict further structural expansion of milk production. Consequently, the guide price should be slightly raised for the 1968/69 marketing year and provision should be made for a complementary increase in this price for 1969/70.

v) Olive oil: Data currently available, and the importance of price stability for dealers and consumers, point to the advisability of maintaining the (market) target price for the 1967/68 marketing year at the same level as that for the 1966/67 marketing year.

vi) Oilseeds: Since the prices fixed by the Council, which made allowance for the prices previously guaranteed to producers, have had no appreciable effect on the size of the areas sown, and since the present proposals provide for no modification for wheat other than durum and sugar beet (crops with which oilseeds compete directly in rotation), it is advisable that the 1967/68 marketing year target prices should remain the same as those for 1966/67.

vii) Pigmeat: According to Article 4 of Regulation No. 121/67, the basic price should be determined on the one hand by the sluice-gate price and the levy and on the other by the need to fix this price at a level at which it will help to stabilize market prices while not giving rise to structural surpluses. The Commission has therefore proposed that the sum resulting from addition of the sluice-gate price and the levy should be reduced by a certain amount.

c) When fixing the annual prices of agricultural products the Community should also allow for preferences granted to the associated countries. In the case of associations already formed, or associations to be formed, the Community is, or will be, faced with problems of granting trading preferences regarding various products subject to levies.

In principle, there are two possible methods of granting commercial preferences to associated countries in the form of standard amounts.

i) The first method would be to reduce the applicable levy by a standard amount. However, in the case of fairly substantial imports this solution might lead to the associated countries' products entering the Community at a price lower than the threshold price and thus prevent the target price from being attained.

ii) The second solution would be to increase the threshold price by a standard amount for the benefit of the associated countries. In view of the provisions of the basic regulations for the various common organizations of the market, an increase of this kind would have to be effected by a corresponding increase in the target price.

If, as the Commission proposes, the second solution were adopted, it would not be necessary to increase the price by an amount corresponding to the whole of the standard reduction, provided the quantities imported from the countries associated or to be associated were relatively small compared with imports from non-member countries.

The price proposals submitted to the Council provide for the introduction of trading preferences for the associated countries in respect of olive oil and rice.

Proposed common prices

On the basis of the general economic criteria and those relating to the various products, and allowing for the repercussions of association policy on the price levels, the Commission suggested to the Council that prices might be fixed as follows:

Proposed common prices

Product	Nature of price	Proposed price per ton	Equivalent value of the proposed prices per ton in national currencies (official exchange rates)					Variations % ¹	Period of application
		u.a.	DM	FF	Lit.	Fl.	BFRs. LFRs.		
<i>Cereals</i>									
Durum wheat	Basic target price	125.00	500.00	617.13	78 125.00	452.50	6 250.00	(a)	1. 8.68 - 31. 7.69
	Basic intervention price	117.50	470.00	580.10	73 437.50	425.35	5 875.00	(a)	1. 8.68 - 31. 7.69
	Guaranteed minimum price to producer (at wholesale stage)	145.00	580.00	715.87	90 625.00	524.90	7 250.00	(a)	1. 8.68 - 31. 7.69
Wheat other than durum	Basic target price	106.25	425.00	524.56	66 406.25	384.63	5 312.50	(a)	1. 8.68 - 31. 7.69
	Basic intervention price	98.75	395.00	487.53	61 718.75	357.48	4 937.50	(a)	1. 8.68 - 31. 7.69
Barley	Basic target price	96.00	384.00	473.96	60 000.00	347.52	4 800.00	+ 5.2	1. 8.68 - 31. 7.69
	Basic intervent. price	89.25	357.00	440.63	55 781.25	323.09	4 462.50	+ 5.0	1. 8.68 - 31. 7.69
Maize	Basic target price	99.00	396.00	488.77	61 875.00	353.38	4 950.00	+ 9.2	1. 8.68 - 31. 7.69
Rye	Basic target price	96.00	384.00	473.96	60 000.00	347.52	4 800.00	+ 2.4	1. 8.68 - 31. 7.69
	Basic intervention price	89.25	357.00	440.63	55 781.25	323.09	4 462.50	+ 2.0	1. 8.68 - 31. 7.69
<i>Rice</i>									
	Basic target price	190.20	760.80	939.03	118 875.00	688.52	9 510.00	+ 5.0	1. 9.68 - 31. 8.69
<i>Oils and fats</i>									
Olive oil	Norm price production target price)	1 155.00	4 620.00	5 702.30	721 875.00	4 181.10	57 750.00	+ 0.4	1.11.67 - 31.10.68

	Market target price	805.00	3 220.00	3 974.33	503 125.00	2 914.10	40 250.00	+ 0.6	1.11.67 - 31.10.68
	Basic intervention price	730.00	2 920.00	3 604.05	456 250.00	2 642.60	36 500.00	(a)	1.11.67 - 31.10.68
Oilseeds	Target price	202.50	810.00	999.75	126 662.50	733.05	10 125.00	(a)	1. 7.68 - 30. 6.69
	Basic intervention price	196.50	786.00	970.13	122 812.50	711.33	9 825.00	(a)	1. 7.68 - 30. 6.69
<i>Sugar (b)</i> Sugar-beet	Minimum price of beet	17.00	68.00	83.93	10 625.00	61.54	850.00	(a)	1. 7.68 - 30. 6.69
Sugar	Target price for white sugar	223.50	894.00	1 103.43	139 687.50	809.07	11 175.00	(a)	1. 7.68 - 30. 6.69
	Intervention price	212.30	849.20	1 048.14	132 687.50	768.53	10 615.00	(a)	1. 7.68 - 30. 6.69
<i>Beef and Veal (c)</i> Mature cattle	Guide price for mature cattle on the hoof	672.50	2 690.00	3 320.17	420 312.50	2 434.45	33 625.00	+ 1.5	1. 4.68 - 31. 3.69
		700.00	2 800.00	3 455.94	437 500.00	2 534.00	35 000.00	+ 4.1 (d)	1. 4.69 - 31. 3.70
Calves	Guide price for live calves	907.90	3 631.60	4 482.36	567 437.50	3 286.60	45 395.00	+ 1.4	1. 4.68 - 31. 3.69
		945.00	3 780.00	4 665.52	590 625.00	3 420.90	47 250.00	+ 4.1 (d)	1. 4.69 - 31. 3.70
<i>Pigmeat</i>	Basic price (slaughtered pigs)	735.00	2 940.00	3 628.74	459 375.00	2 660.70	36 750.00	(a)	1.11.67 - 31.10.68

¹ Variations compared with the previous common prices.

(a) No price change.

(b) Price revisions decided in July 1966.

(c) Price revisions decided in July 1966 for the 1968/69 marketing year, and proposed price for the 1969/70 marketing year.

(d) Variations compared with the prices proposed for the 1968/69 marketing year.

The financial repercussions of the proposed prices have been calculated solely on the basis of price variations, with maintenance of the hypotheses concerning the development of world market prices and of the quantities of products imported and exported or subjected to market support measures.

With regard to expenditure chargeable to the EAGGF, it is expected that refunds will increase by about 10 million u.a. and that a saving of 4 million u.a. on intervention payments will take place.

Levy receipts could increase by approximately 85 million u.a., particularly as a result of the increased threshold price of feed grains.

In accordance with Article 11 of Regulation No. 130/66/CEE, 90% of the levies charged by the Member States are taken into consideration in calculating the variable component of the contribution to the EAGGF (Guidance Section). The expected rise in the amount of levies would therefore increase the variable component of the contribution by about 76 million u.a.

Allowing for the increase in refunds (10 million u.a.) and the saving on intervention payments (4 million u.a.), the contribution to the EAGGF (Guarantee Section) in accordance with the fixed scale would be reduced by about 70 million u.a.

Work on harmonization of customs legislation at 1 July 1967

Since the Treaty came into force the customs experts have accomplished an enormous amount of work which has made it possible to establish the common customs tariff and progressively to remove intra-Community duties and align the domestic tariffs on the CCT. In this way it was possible to apply Community preference to trade between Member States without too many difficulties. Any such difficulties should become more and more rare if harmonization of the Member States' customs legislation is achieved in full. Harmonization is indispensable mainly because it is one of the bases for making the customs union a reality. As early as 1962 the Commission stressed, in its memorandum on the Community's Action Programme for the second stage, that the establishment and smooth working of the customs union required the preparation of a body of customs legislation. In 1963, in a communication to the Council, the Commission elaborated on this programme and stressed the undeniable fact that the building of a customs union presupposes a body of common rules.

On 11 May 1966 a Council resolution expressed in practical form the Member States' commitment to apply harmonized rules where necessary, as from the removal of intra-Community customs duties on 1 July 1968.

The establishment of the customs tariff is not sufficient in itself. It needs to be applied uniformly, otherwise diversion of trade will immediately appear, jeopardizing the work done in removing customs barriers and the very existence of the common market. The danger is all the greater when certain customs procedures have considerable economic or financial repercussions.

It is therefore indispensable to decide here and now which are the main problems requiring a Community solution by 1 July 1968; these concern, on the one hand, the conditions for the customs clearance of goods to be consumed in the Community and their movement in the Community and, on the other hand, customs procedures whereby exemptions may be obtained from application of the common customs tariff, in particular those used to regulate processing traffic for goods originating in non-member countries and intended, after processing, to be resold on the international market.

Now that the final stage of building the customs union has been reached and that it will be completed in just under a year, it is also appropriate to spell out the difficulties to be overcome and list the measures which will be proposed by the Commission to the Council.

I. Standardization of customs clearance and movement of goods in the Community

a) Standardization of customs clearance in the Community

The customs union will be complete only if the basis of the common customs tariff duties is established correctly and under the same conditions throughout the Community.

This implies, in accordance with the Council resolution of 11 May 1966:¹

- i) The existence of Community rules for the classification of goods for customs purposes;
- ii) Uniform application of the Brussels definition of value for customs purposes, which has been adopted by the Six;
- iii) The preparation of general rules on customs clearance, including arrangements for the payment of duties.

Problems of classification for customs purposes: The Commission and the Member States' experts are at present preparing explanatory notes which will enable importers and customs agents to establish the tariff heading of a given article.

Elaboration of Community rules on determining value: Draft Community rules on determining value for customs purposes will probably be submitted to the Council before the end of the year. It must be stressed that these rules have to be adopted and applied by the Six by 1 July 1968. If this were not done the customs tariff would not be truly "common", since each country would continue to apply the Brussels definition of value differently on certain points and would therefore determine the basis of the duties in its own fashion; and the result would inevitably be diversion of trade with consequent protests from business circles, both manufacturers and importers, who quite rightly attach great importance to the matter. It may be hoped that the adoption of the draft will not present too many difficulties. For five years now the experts from the six countries have been working together on the text and in the main they have been in agreement on the solutions to the different problems, in particular those concerning the place and time of determining value. Furthermore, in certain Member States, regulations and administrative orders have already been implemented, enabling alignment to be carried out in practice in certain instances.

Lastly, it must be stressed that the problem of determining value for customs purposes must be settled as carefully as possible among the Six as this point is often on the agenda of international negotiations; a recent example being the Kennedy round negotiations and the difficulties arising from the existence of a US definition which is particularly open to criticism, i.e. the American Selling Price.

*General rules on customs clearance, including arrangements for the payment of customs duties:*² In co-operation with the Member States' experts, the Commission has undertaken a study of provisions relating to customs clearance procedure which need be harmonized. The first point for examination concerned the way in which customs duties are collected by each State.

It is a matter which has a direct influence on budget receipts and which affects the extent of credit facilities enjoyed at present by importers in each Member State.

Before the end of the year the Commission will submit a proposal on the point to the Council taking into account the interests concerned and the opinions expressed by the Member States' delegations during meetings in Brussels.

¹ See Bulletin 7/66, Ch. I, Annex I.

² In the same field the Commission has concluded its work, undertaken with the co-operation of the Member States' experts, to frame Community rules on the presenting of goods to the customs and on goods deposited provisionally until it is decided which customs procedures apply to them.

If the provisions are adopted, the customs administrations will be able to grant importers payment facilities of a reasonable duration on the basis of guarantees, as is the case at present, which may entail certain charges. Likewise credit may also be granted, in particular cases and apart from the facilities referred to above, from public funds; interest will be paid on such credit on similar terms to those ruling on the capital market of the Member State in question.

b) Circulation of goods within the Community

In its resolution of 11 May 1966 the Council stressed that work should be actively pursued on the establishment of a Community transit procedure.

The Commission has therefore undertaken jointly with the Member States' experts the preparation of rules to facilitate the circulation of goods in Community customs territory. The proposed procedure is all the more interesting as it was found that besides the checks necessary for levying customs duties numerous controls have up to the present been carried out directly or through the customs services at intra-Community frontiers. Harmonization at Community level of measures applied in this way will not be possible by 1 July 1968 (health, fiscal, statistical and other controls). It would, however, be inadmissible if prolonged delays at the frontiers continued to be imposed on this pretext. It would also be illogical to replace the customs officials who carry out these controls by a larger number of other officials (statisticians, quality inspectors, etc.), who could be stationed either at the frontier or throughout a Member State's territory. In the end intra-Community movement would be more complicated than movement in trade with non-member countries, since in the latter case non-member-country goods may circulate under existing international transit systems.

In order to prevent such discrimination standing in the way of the achievement of the common market, it is proposed that, on the signing of a fairly simple document, Community goods may circulate without break of load from point of departure to destination with only a very short stop at one of the two customs offices usually to be found between two Member States; the fiscal and other formalities and various controls would be put off in principle until arrival at the destination, so that there is no delay in transport. A similar procedure will also apply to merchandise coming from non-member countries and circulating under suspension of customs duties.

II. Derogations from the common customs tariff

a) Exemptions

While there are particular systems allowing various products to be imported free of customs duty without the Community's economy feeling any appreciable effect (privileges, concessions, trousseaux, etc.), there are others whose economic effects are considerable and concern specific industries. This is the case of material for aircraft construction, shipbuilding, and equipping or repairing aircraft and ships.

The economic and social problems posed by these industries doubtless go beyond the particular sphere of customs legislation, but it is nevertheless true that the prosperity of shipyards and the aircraft industry and the competitiveness of Community builders in relation to suppliers in the non-member countries depend in

part on the customs facilities they are granted. The various ship and aircraft builders in the Community should therefore be placed on the same footing and, in order to do this, customs exemptions should be harmonized with due regard to the legitimate interests of all the parties concerned. The Commission is continuing its efforts under this head, taking as a starting point the results obtained in the matter of material for the servicing and repair of aircraft with an unladen weight exceeding 15 tons.¹

An agreement is also required to allow Community shipyards to compete on equal terms, from the customs angle, with foreign competitors through exemption from duty for everything entering into the building of sea-going ships. The Commission hopes to submit a proposed solution of this kind to the Council by the end of the year.

It will still be necessary, in order to settle the problem of the main exemptions, to study points arising from the existence of special systems for certain areas or materials for national defence, but here there is less urgency.

b) Other customs procedures which must be harmonized

There are three types of customs procedure whose incidence on the Community's economy is particularly important and which constantly engage the attention of European industrial and commercial circles; they concern bonded warehouses, free ports or areas, and what is known as "processing traffic".

Bonded warehouses: The present arrangements in the Member States present such differences that, if they were not abolished as from 1 July 1968, certain bonded warehouses would be jeopardized to the benefit of others, and here again lack of harmonization would impair the setting up of the customs union. Agreement has been reached at expert level on this point, though not without difficulty, and it is eminently desirable that this agreement should not be called into question again once the proposal has been submitted to the Council by the Commission, especially as the common principles proposed must satisfy both users and national authorities and ensure the development of bonded warehouses, since these establishments facilitate storage and redistribution of goods, in particular market products.

Free ports and areas: In the Community there are some free ports where goods can be bonded easily and where, very often, shipyards are installed (Hamburg, Bremen, Genoa, for example). It is also important that the facilities granted in this field be largely the same everywhere and that States wishing to open new free ports should be able to do so and be exempt on similar terms from application of the common customs tariff. The Commission's experts have therefore started work jointly with those of the Member States to draw up, by the end of the year, common principles which will allow free ports and, where applicable, free areas to prosper without harming the interests of Community manufacturers.

Processing traffic: Of all the problems tackled in the sphere of customs legislation the system of inward processing traffic is certainly the most delicate. This system enables industrialists who can take advantage of it to import temporarily non-member-country goods without paying customs duties, process these goods and re-export the finished products to external markets. The economic interest of the operation

¹ Official gazette No. 246, 31 December 1966.

is obvious; it allows the beneficiaries to sell on external markets on a better competitive footing, as the customs duties are not applied and therefore do not affect the cost price. This system also makes it possible to produce custom-built goods and to comply with the wishes of customers who want finished products manufactured in materials or with parts of a specific origin. Certain processing firms, in textiles for example (in particular for bleaching and printing), very often use this system when permitted to do so.

Such facilities normally cannot be granted when, in a Member State, they are likely without good reason to replace domestic commodities by those of other countries in the goods exported. As a result of the variation in economic conditions from one State to another, certain Member States have proved to be more liberal than others in permitting freedom of operation which, in the Netherlands and Belgium, goes as far as authorizing any operation of this kind that can be supervised at customs level.

In view of its economic effects and, in certain industries, its social consequences, harmonization of national rules on inward processing traffic is without a doubt one of the most difficult tasks, but it also constitutes a condition *sine qua non* of the customs union.

The Commission will probably be in a position to complete its preparation of Community rules in this sphere towards the end of the year.

These are the main problems of customs legislation being dealt with at present. The details show how false is the impression that some may have who consider the action of customs departments to be confined to mere application of duties to imported merchandise. The problems referred to prove that customs legislation amounts in practice to legislation on foreign trade and that it also has a political aspect which is all the more important because on its preparation at Community level will largely depend the completion of the customs union and, subsequently, the economic union provided for by the Treaty of Rome.

V. Programme for the harmonization of direct taxes

At its first meeting, on 3 July 1967, the Council of the European Communities had a preliminary discussion, following a communication from the French Minister for Finance, M. Michel Debré, of the programme to harmonize direct taxes. This programme, which was submitted by the Commission to the Council on 26 June 1967,¹ formed a sequel to the general tax harmonization programme referred to the Council on 8 February 1967.² The Council decided to resume its discussion on 17 and 18 October 1967.

After presenting the economic reasons which make it necessary to align direct taxes in the six countries, and after discussing the long-term objectives, this programme deals with the most important points listed in the scheme of work to be done in the tax field before 1 July 1968. The programme deals in the main with measures that have become necessary because of the growing liberalization of capital movements, the needs of industrial concentration and changes in the structure of enterprises, and the development of competition in investment.

Where capital movements are concerned, the aim is to eliminate all international double taxation of dividends and interest, and basically to exclude anything that leads to distortion or discrimination and is likely to cause abnormal movements, perpetuate the division of capital markets from one another, and hinder saving.

The following lines of action are therefore proposed:

- i) Introduction of a harmonized system for deduction at source on debenture interest and dividends under which, in particular, sums so deducted could be subtracted from the individual's personal income tax assessment and amounts deducted in excess of liability could be refunded;
- ii) Changes in certain implementing provisions of a discriminatory character concerning *avoir fiscal* (deduction from shareholder's personal income tax liability of part of the tax paid by the company) and tax credit in France and Belgium respectively;
- iii) Uniform arrangements to lighten the total tax burden on dividend payments (tax relief either for the company or for the shareholder);
- iv) Work on solutions that will prevent investments made by investment trusts and funds from being placed at a disadvantage, where taxation is concerned, in comparison with direct investments; and examination of the present tax arrangements to which holding companies are subject, with a view to their possible harmonization.

As for industrial concentration and changes in the structure of enterprises, it is important that such measures as may appear necessary for this purpose at Community level, with a view to the development of the Common Market, are not made too expensive, and therefore precluded, by tax provisions.

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 8-67.

² See Bulletin 11-64, Ch. IV, sec. 5.

To this end :

i) The way in which the tax provisions applicable to parent and subsidiary companies work must be improved when these companies have their head offices in different Member States; this applies both to corporation tax and to arrangements for deduction at source;

ii) With a view, particularly, to the creation of European companies, acceptable tax provisions must be worked out for mergers and transfers of assets between companies from different Member States.

The following proposals are made with the aim of achieving a certain equality of competition as regards the promotion of investment:

i) Clarification should be provided of the existing obligation arising out of Articles 93 and 102 of the Treaty whereby Member States undertake to consult one another before adopting tax provisions concerning the basis of assessment for company profits tax which have a stimulating effect and are likely to lead to distortions of competition. It would, moreover, be necessary to harmonize the tax provisions that might be adopted, after prior consultations, to stimulate investment;

ii) A first approximation of the basis of assessment for profits tax should be carried out, and in particular certain fundamental rules laid down with regard to amortization.

VI. Internal activities

As the joint Commission took up its duties on 6 July 1967 the word "Commission" as used in this Bulletin refers, up to and including 5 July 1967, to the Commission of the European Economic Community and to the Commission of the European Communities with effect from 6 July 1967.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

Customs matters: 1 July 1967 the deadline

Reductions in intra-Community customs duties on 1 July 1967

1. Import duties in intra-Community tariffs between the four customs territories were appreciably modified by a series of Community enactments which came into force on 1 July 1967 and relate to the following:

a) A further reduction in intra-Community duties of:

i) 5% in the case of manufactures, bringing the intra-Community duties on these products down to 15% of the basic duties (Council Decision of 26 July 1966¹)

ii) 10% (15% in some instances) for agricultural products not yet subject to a common organization of markets, thus bringing the intra-Community duties on these products down to a uniform rate of 25% of the basic duties (Council Directive of 31 May 1967²)

b) Reduction or abolition of intra-Community customs duties resulting from the entry into force of the provisions adopted under the common organization of the markets in fruit and vegetables (Regulation No. 159/66), fats and oils (Regulation No. 136/66) and sugar (Regulation No. 44/67).

c) Abolition of customs duties on certain goods manufactured from agricultural products and their replacement by a system of variable levies (Regulation No. 160/66).

Application of customs duties vis-à-vis non-member countries on 1 July 1967

2. *The tariff situation with regard to non-member countries on 1 July 1967*

No noteworthy change took place on 1 July 1967 in the application of customs duties on imports from non-member countries, since no general alignment of member countries' tariffs on the CCT was planned for that date and the latter duties therefore remained practically unchanged. The tariff reductions recently agreed to in GATT

¹ See official gazette No. 165, 21 September 1966.

² *Ibid.* No. 108, 7 June 1967.

will not come into force until 1 July 1968. On the other hand, the Council took two decisions prolonging for one year the temporary reduction of duties that expired on 30 June 1967.

The first of these decisions, dated 14 June 1967,¹ extends until 30 June 1968 the temporary 20% reduction of duties on some 500 CCT tariff headings.² Had this temporary reduction not been renewed, certain increases in duties would have ensued, since the Member States would have had to adjust their national duties on the products concerned by aligning them on those in the CCT that had not been suspended. Although such increases would generally have been quite moderate in fact, the Commission considered them inadvisable and therefore suggested to the Council that it might take a new decision to extend the period of reduction for these 500 headings.

Following this decision, Germany, Benelux and Italy renewed the requests they had made to the Commission in 1966, in accordance with Article 26 of the Treaty, to postpone the alignment of the customs duties they charge on certain goods which involved them in particular difficulties. The Commission, which had acceded to these requests the year before,³ again authorized these Member States not to align the duties in question,⁴ limiting this authorization to 1 July 1968, the date when the CCT will come into force. These decisions allow the Benelux countries and Italy to defer reduction of their national duties on 55 tariff headings and waive the requirements that Germany and the Benelux countries should raise their respective customs duties on certain raw materials (10 tariff headings) and cork products (one heading).

On the basis of Article 28, the Council took a second decision on 27 June 1967.⁵ This concerned the products mentioned in the agreement which was concluded in 1964⁶ between the EEC and Israel and was not renewed when, on 30 June 1967, it too reached its expiry date. The Council decision, which was also valid until 30 June 1968, was completed by a decision of the Representatives of the EEC Member Governments invoking Article 24, in particular, in order to ensure, with regard to the goods in question, more rapid alignment of national customs duties on the lower CCT duties.⁷ The Commission thus showed understanding for Israel's problems pending the adoption of a position with regard to this country's application for association.

3. *The application of the CCT to certain agricultural products:* With regard to the agricultural sector, the CCT was applied on 1 July to the following products covered by Council Regulation No. 136/66:

- 12.01 Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken
- 12.02 Flours or meals of oilseeds or oleaginous fruit, non-defatted (excluding mustard flour)
- 15.04 Fats and oils of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined

¹ See official gazette No. 116, 17 June 1967.

² Council Decision, 14 June 1966: see official gazette No. 114, 27 June 1966.

³ Decision of 3 August 1966: see official gazette No. 155, 25 August 1966.

⁴ Decisions of 1 August 1967, see official gazette No. 201, 21 August 1967.

⁵ See official gazette No. 145, 8 July 1967.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. 95, 13 June 1964.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. 157, 15 July 1967.

- ex 15.07 Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified (excluding olive oil)
 - 15.12 Animal or vegetable fats and oils, partly or completely hydrogenated, and animal or vegetable fats and oils solidified or hardened by any other process, whether or not refined, but not further prepared
 - 15.13 Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats
- ex 15.17 Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes (excluding those containing oil presenting the characteristics of olive oil)
- ex 23.04 Oil-cake and other residues resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils, except olive cake and other residues resulting from the extraction of olive oil.

Tariff quotas

4. On 5 July 1967, the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted the Federal Republic of Germany tariff quotas for imports from non-member countries of fish for direct consumption on its territory as listed below:¹

CCT heading	Description of product	Quantity	Duty	Period
ex 03.01 B 1 c	Haddock and rosefish, fresh, chilled or frozen	5 000 t	4.5 %	} 1 August to 31 December 1967
ex 03.01 B 1 c	Halibut, fresh, chilled or frozen	3 000 t	3.6 %	

On 31 July 1967, the Commission, acting under Protocol No. XIV to the List G Agreement, decided to extend until 31 December 1967 the validity of the following tariff quotas² for imports from non-member countries of unwrought magnesium (from CCT heading 77.01 A) granted on 3 May 1967:

- a) 9 450 tons at a duty of 1.5% to the Federal Republic of Germany;
- b) 262 tons at a duty of 1.5% to the Netherlands;
- c) 291 tons at a duty of 1.5% to the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

Trading system applicable to goods not included in Annex II to the Treaty, manufactured from agricultural products

5. As is already known, the Council adopted on 27 October 1966³ Regulation No. 160/66/CEE establishing a trading system for certain goods manufactured from agricultural products. On the same date it adopted a resolution on the Community's

¹ See official gazette No. 180, 3 August 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 95, 24 May 1967.

³ See Bulletin 12-66, Ch. III, sec. 1, Bulletin 8-64, Ch. I, sec. 21 and the supplement to this Bulletin.

financial responsibility, as from 1 July 1967, for exports to non-member countries of agricultural commodities not listed in Annex II to the Treaty.¹

With a view to implementing these provisions, the Commission submitted certain proposals to the Council. As some time was required to examine these, the Council found it necessary to postpone for two months, by means of Regulation No. 61/67/CEE of 21 March 1967,² the date originally specified for the entry into force of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE. The Council was thus in a position to adopt before 1 June 1967 the regulations whose purpose is briefly analysed below, so that the trading system introduced could be applied on that date.

a) It became evident that the list of goods covered by the basic regulation had to be limited, as far as yeasts were concerned, to the goods used in bakeries. On the other hand, some extracts of coffee substitutes needed to be included. The list was therefore modified on these two points by Council Regulation No. 80/67/CEE of 18 April 1967.³

b) Acting in accordance with Article 2(3) of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE, the Council, by Regulation No. 81/67/CEE of 18 April 1967,³ assimilated certain agricultural products employed in the manufacture of goods covered by Regulation No. 160/66/CEE to basic products or products processed from them. The products chiefly concerned were potato starch assimilated to maize starch, and fresh milk which was placed on the same footing as powdered milk.

c) Immediate application of the trading system instituted to casein and some of its derivatives would have subjected these products imported from non-member countries to a charge which would have exceeded the amount of the customs duties at present bound in GATT. Consequently, and in pursuance of Regulation No. 82/67/CEE of 18 April 1967,³ the Council postponed the application of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE until the entry into force of the common prices in the milk sector. It had also provided, in the common organization planned in this sector, for a refund to be granted on the production of liquid skim milk for the manufacture of the products in question.

d) With regard to trading both among Member States and between Member States and non-member countries, Regulation No. 160/66/CEE provides for the levying on imports of the goods it covers of a charge which consists of a fixed component and a variable component. This regulation laid down 1% as the amount of the intra-Community fixed component which was abolished on 1 July 1967. It was therefore necessary to determine the amounts of the fixed components applicable to non-member countries as well as the standard quantities of basic products to be taken into consideration when calculating the variable components. This was the purpose of Regulation No. 83/67/CEE of 18 April 1967³ laying down tariff specifications concerning the goods subject to Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE and determining the fixed components applicable to them and the quantities of basic products estimated to have been used in their manufacture.

With regard to the fixed components, offers of reduced rates were made during the Kennedy round. The Council anticipated on their application by partially suspending the amounts normally applicable by the above-mentioned Regulation No. 83/67/CEE.

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

² *Ibid.* No. 56, 24 March 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 81, 26 April 1967.

e) On the same date (18 April 1967), the Council took a decision¹ rendering applicable to the French Overseas Departments all the provisions of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE some of which had not been applicable to them as of right according to Article 227 of the Treaty.

f) It was necessary to provide for transitional measures in respect of goods exported from one Member State to another Member State before the date of application of the trading system and admitted to free circulation in this latter Member State after this date. Where the goods in question have given rise to a countervailing charge or export refund different from that specified under Regulation No. 160/66/CEE, they are in fact not liable in the importing Member State to the charge provided for by this regulation. For this reason the Council has provided, by Regulation No. 92/67/CEE of 2 May 1967,² that for a period not exceeding two months the said goods would remain subject to the system previously applicable to them in the importing Member State.

g) Article 14 of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE provided that the amount of refund granted on exports to non-member countries of goods covered by it was not to exceed the amount of the component applied to imports of the same goods and which was therefore determined according to standard quantities of commodities.

However, in accordance with the Council's resolution of 27 October 1966, arrangements had to be made to ensure, as from 1 July 1967, Community financing for exports to non-member countries of commodities in the form of goods not included in Annex II. Since the provisions envisaged for this purpose provided that refunds should be made on the basis of the actual quantities of commodities employed, it appeared advisable to delay application of the relevant Article 14 until 1 July 1967 so as to spare the Member States the trouble of twice amending their regulations on this matter within a short period of time. This postponement was the subject of Regulation No. 100/67/CEE of 22 May 1967.³

h) By Regulation No. 101/67/CEE of 22 May 1967,³ the Council completed Regulation No. 160/66/CEE by an Article 17*bis*, on special arrangements concerning trading in the goods in question carried on between the Member States and certain States, countries and territories under a special system.

i) In accordance with this latter regulation the Council adopted Regulations Nos. 127/67/CEE of 13 June 1967⁴ and 214/67/CEE of 27 June 1967⁵ providing preferential arrangements for the AASM and OCT and for Greece.

j) Transitional measures were enacted by the Council to ensure gradual changeover from the systems of national cereals prices to common prices. By Regulation No. 111/67/CEE of 24 May 1967,⁶ the Council adopted similar adaptation measures applicable during the third quarter of 1967 in respect of the goods covered by Regulation No. 160/66/CEE.

k) Also in connection with the changeover to the common prices system, the Council recast the provisions of Regulation No. 48/67/CEE on trade in egg albumin and milk albumin by means of a Regulation No. 170/66/CEE of 27 June 1967.⁷

¹ See official gazette No. 81, 26 April 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 90, 10 May 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 96, 25 May 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 119, 20 June 1967.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 135, 30 June 1967.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. 107, 5 June 1967.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. 130, 28 June 1967.

l) In accordance with its above-mentioned resolution of 27 October 1966, the Council prescribed in Regulation No. 217/67/CEE of 27 June 1967,¹ the conditions under which refunds may be granted for exports to non-member countries of commodities in the form of goods not included in Annex II to the Treaty. This regulation provides for monthly determination of the amount of these refunds, which are moreover granted in most cases on the basis of the actual commodity content of the exported goods.

Nevertheless, the Council invited the Commission to report to it before 1 November 1967 on the problems arising out of refunds on the export of commodities in the form of the goods in question and, if necessary, to submit its proposed solutions.

m) In order to allow for the conditions under which refunds on goods exported to non-member countries and governed by the trading system introduced are now granted, the Council, by Regulation No. 216/67/CEE of 27 June 1967,¹ amended Article 14 of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE so as to abolish the link previously established between the amount of the refund and that of the variable component.

n) In accordance with the arrangements examined above and in order to facilitate their correct application, the Commission, by a decision of 19 May 1967,² included the goods referred to in Regulation No. 160/66/CEE in the scope of its decision of 17 July 1962, laying down the special methods of administrative co-operation to apply the intra-Community levies established under the common agricultural policy.

o) Finally, the Commission adopted two regulations, Nos. 103/67/CEE of 25 May 1967³ and 117/67/CEE of 9 June 1967,⁴ fixing the variable components applicable in June 1967 and in the third quarter of 1967 respectively.

p) The Commission also laid before the Council two draft regulations, one adding sorbitol and mannitol to the list of goods referred to in Regulation No. 160/66/CEE and the other making the consequential amendments to Regulation No. 83/67/CEE.⁵

Prolongation of the Italian safeguard measures under Article 226 (silk - lead)

6. By a decision of 1 August 1967 the Commission modified and extended until 31 December 1969 the safeguard measures hitherto accorded to Italy in respect of silk and certain derivatives from Chapter 50 of the Common Customs Tariff.⁶

The modifications relate to silkworm cocoons, raw silk and silk yarn and woven fabrics of silk from heading 50.09 comprising pure silk at least throughout the weft or throughout the warp.

By another decision of 1 August 1967, the Commission modified the specific minimum amounts applicable until 31 December 1967 to the import into Italy of lead waste and scrap from the other Member States.⁷

¹ See official gazette No. 135, 30 June 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 100, 30 May 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 99, 29 May 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 112, 10 June 1967.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 81, 26 April 1967.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. 190, 10 August 1967.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. 198, 17 August 1967.

These amounts are as follows:

- a) Worn accumulator batteries without acid Lit. 9.50/kg
- b) Accumulator plates Lit. 13.00/kg
- c) Other lead waste and scrap Lit. 17.00/kg

COMPETITION

Application of Articles 85 and 86 to individual cases

Authorization of a co-operation agreement

7. On 27 June 1967 the Commission of the European Economic Community took its first decision on a co-operation agreement between small and medium-sized enterprises. This decision,¹ which relates to the prohibition of cartels under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, concerns the Transocean Marine Paint Association, whose membership comprises eighteen medium-sized marine paint manufacturers each established in a different country, five being Member States of EEC. The members of this association, which has its headquarters in the Netherlands, agreed to pool their technical knowledge to develop certain marine paints, to manufacture them under the same quality standard and to market them under the same trade mark. Each member is required, in the country in which it operates, to see that regular supplies of these paints are available by maintaining adequate stocks and ensuring an after-sales service so that purchasers may be able to obtain paints of identical quality, as they require them, in a great number of different countries. This is particularly important as regards the special toxic paints for protecting the parts of a ship's hull below the waterline. The purpose of this co-operative venture is to tap a world-wide market and to step up competition with the large international marine paint combines.

For this purpose, the agreement originally provided for measures of territorial protection which had the effect of excluding competition between the members almost entirely, to the detriment of buyers. Territorial protection concerned not only the products sold under the common trade mark but also marine paints which the members continued to manufacture and sell individually and which still account for the greater part of their turnover. The EEC Commission had opposed these measures because they were not indispensable to the attainment of the objects of the agreement, deemed in themselves reasonable. As a result, the members of the association decided to delete the restrictions on competition objected to, and amended the agreement in consequence.

True, the present version of the agreement does in fact still contain provisions that appreciably restrict competition within the Common Market and are liable to impair trade between States because they give the members of the association, in their own countries, competitive advantage over other members. However, the Commission noted that the agreement tends to improve the distribution of marine paints in the interest of users, and that the restrictions maintained are necessary for the attainment of this objective. Taking the view that during the period when the product is being launched, every member of the association must be able to act

¹ See official gazette No. 163, 20 July 1967.

vigorously in the market where its chief place of business is located, the Commission allowed that members must be required, in countries in which other members are established, to refrain from manufacturing marine paints, either on their own or in co-operation with non-member firms, and to supply there only within the framework of the system of mutual commission. Here, the Commission allowed for the fact that this system of commission payments does not actually rule out exports, and provides a corrective for any artificial differences between members' prices. The Commission also attributed great importance to the members' relatively weak position on the market for the products in question and to the great competition they face from the other marine paint manufacturers. On these grounds it decided that the cartel prohibition under the EEC Treaty would in this case be inapplicable for a period of five years. The Commission, nevertheless, laid down certain conditions which will enable it to ascertain whether the members' future activities remain within the bounds of the declaration of exemption.

The Transocean affair is a typical case for a number of decisions the Commission is preparing in the field of co-operation between small and medium-sized enterprises. In its report last year on industrial combination in the Common Market,¹ it urged that small and medium-sized enterprises be encouraged to conclude agreements on joint research, specialization and reorganization, so that they may better fulfil their specific role in competition with the large enterprises. In the present decision the Commission stresses its basic approval of certain forms of co-operation, but points out at the same time that the finding that co-operation is likely to promote competition with larger enterprises does not absolve it from verifying, in accordance with Article 85, whether the competition-restricting methods employed to attain this end (especially measures of territorial protection) do not go beyond what may be regarded as essential in view of the actual market conditions. The Commission thus emphasizes its disapproval of market-sharing when it prevents or hampers the economic merging of the national markets into a single common market, which is one of the aims of the EEC Treaty.

Cancellation of an agreement to ban exports

8. In March 1967 the Commission expressed disapproval of an agreement under which several producers of metal semi-manufactures in one Member State mutually contracted to refrain from exporting their merchandise to four other Common Market countries. This agreement was probably concluded owing to fear that the makers of the same products operating in the other four countries in question (and who would have made no similar agreement) would react to the sales on their domestic market by themselves trying to sell on the internal market of the parties to the agreement.

The Commission considered that the object of the agreement was to prevent or, at least, restrict competition within the Common Market since the intention was to reserve the market of four countries to national producers in particular, by abolishing competition between the parties to the agreement, and to prevent deliveries from these countries to the home market of these parties.

It considered also that the agreement was likely to affect trade between the Member States, as it forbade deliveries from one Member State to four other member countries and aimed at preventing deliveries from these four States to the first one.

¹ "Industrial combination in the Common Market", Studies, Competition Series, No. 3, Brussels 1966 (Publishing Services of the European Communities, 8182/1/VII/1966/5).

The Commission considered that it could not exempt this agreement from the prohibition enacted in the EEC Treaty, since it did not contribute to the improvement of the production or distribution of the goods but, on the contrary, held up technical and economic progress by depriving users of certain opportunities to buy products which might present new or improved qualities. In particular, the Commission disallowed the argument put forward that some economy might be effected in transport costs, as it is not proven that modifications in this item would really influence the price of the products in question.

The parties to the agreement have informed the Commission that they have terminated the challenged agreement.

Amendment of agreements

9. Following the decision of the Court of Justice of the European Communities of 13 July 1966¹ in the Grundig-Consten case, the firm of Grundig has adapted its agreements with its sole distributing agents in conformity with the principle laid down in the Commission's decision and has informed the Commission that it will not prevent any German dealer from selling Grundig equipment to dealers or other persons in other Member States of the Common Market.

After publication of the Commission's decision in the Grundig-Consten case, another manufacturer of electrical equipment stated that he was willing temporarily to renounce resorting to absolute territorial protection in the Common Market. This producer has informed the Commission that he has now adapted his marketing agreements and his sales and delivery terms to the conditions laid down in Regulation No. 67/67/CEE. The procedure instituted in this case has therefore been closed.

Taxation

Turnover taxes

10. On 30 June 1967 the EEC Commission laid before the Council a proposal for a directive to introduce a common method for calculating the average rates referred to in Article 97 of the Treaty. The draft directive corresponds to the wish expressed by the Member States, which hope for greater clarity and certainty with regard to the collection of countervailing charges on imports and the grant of export refunds.

The object of this common method is to enable better appraisal to be made of the compatibility of the average rates with the provisions of Article 97 of the Treaty establishing the EEC. Under Article 97 of the Treaty, any Member State which levies a turnover tax calculated by a cumulative multi-stage system may, in respect of internal charges on imported products or of drawbacks on exported products, establish average rates for specific products or groups of products, provided this does not infringe certain principles laid down in the Treaty (Articles 95 and 96). As the methods which Member States now employ to determine these compensatory amounts are very complicated and varied, inspection encounters considerable difficulties.

¹ Bulletin 9/10-1966, Ch. V, sec. 11.

The proposed common method of calculation, which is based to a large extent on present practice, unifies the plans of calculation and specifies how the various components of the cost prices of products may be taken into account. The method provides three possibilities, from a detailed calculation to a simple assessment.

This directive will cover only the period up to 1 January 1970, the deadline by which a common value-added tax will be introduced in all the Member States.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Adoption of three directives in the agricultural field

11. In accordance with the General Programme relating to freedom of establishment, the Council, on 25 July 1967, endorsed three directives the objects of which are to authorize nationals of Community countries established in Member States other than their own to transfer from one holding to another and, in the matter of farm leases and membership of co-operatives, to guarantee that the legislation of any Member State in which they are established shall be applied to them in the same way as to the nationals of the host State.¹

In accordance with the General Programmes and the special agricultural time-table contained therein, these directives are intended to complete, for the benefit of nationals of other Member States already established in a host State, the right of establishment they enjoy under the terms either of Community directives previously adopted, or of existing bilateral agreements.

The Council also endorsed a directive on how freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed forestry activities are to be achieved.

This directive entitles nationals of Community countries to settle in any Member State and there supply services pertaining to forestry and the timber industry on the same footing as nationals.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Short-term economic policy: Council recommendation and resolution

12. On 3 July 1967 the Council of the European Communities held a meeting in Brussels which was attended by the Ministers of Economy and Finance and the EEC Commission. The Council discussed the economic situation in the Member States and adopted, on the proposal of the Commission, a recommendation to the Member States on the guidelines for short-term economic policy to be followed during the second half of 1967 and the first measures to be taken for 1968.² This was one of a series of discussions, which date back to April 1964, on the short-term economic situation and on the co-ordination of short-term economic policy in the Community.

¹ Council Directives Nos. 67/530/CEE, 67/531/CEE and 67/532/CEE (official gazette No. 190, 10 August 1967).

² Council recommendation of 11 July 1967, official gazette No. 159, 18 July 1967.

Recommendation on short-term economic policy

13. A further exchange of views was all the more timely since, as the Council states in the preamble to its recommendation; the economic climate had changed since December 1966, when a recommendation had also been made to the Member States.¹

Since then economic growth in the Community has slackened distinctly and seasonally-adjusted unemployment has exceeded in certain member countries the level considered by Governments to be indicative of a high employment situation. In recent months, on the other hand, there has been a more definite tendency for costs and prices to become more stable. Consequently the Council considers that the promotion of economic expansion should receive more attention than the task, which is also important, of securing stability of unit costs and prices.

The importance attached by the recommendation to the promotion of expansion differs according to the member country; further measures appear to be unnecessary in Italy and scarcely desirable in the Netherlands; they are more justified in Belgium and France and, in particular, in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Council even considers that in the latter country priority must be given to restoring satisfactory growth and full employment. It stresses, however, that despite the priority given to economic growth it is still necessary to secure stabilization of prices and unit costs and that care must be taken that the measures to be taken for this purpose do not disturb the tendency for the price level to become more stable and do not provoke further rises in the short or longer term. In pursuing the policy of fresh impetus or support to the economic trend, stress is placed on the expansion of investment rather than of consumption.

The main points addressed to all Member States or to certain of them are:

- i) The need to have constantly in readiness programmes for expanding public investment;
- ii) In countries having balance-of-payments surpluses a flexible monetary policy in order to promote a reduction in interest rates;
- iii) A structural reorganization of public budgets, short-term deficits being tolerated and temporarily met by monetary means;
- iv) The continuation of efforts, in the matter of incomes policy, to make wage increases dependent on increased production per worker;
- v) The need for special attention to price policy and competition policy.

Most of the recommendations addressed to individual Member States concern the Federal Republic of Germany, where a revival of economic activity in the near future is deemed necessary, more especially in order to prevent harmful effects in the other Community countries. The German authorities are urged to take further measures in the sphere of public investment, giving the main emphasis to the Länder and communes, and to reduce considerably the tax on old stocks already being held before 1 January 1968, the date of the transition to the tax on value added, in order to forestall a drop in stockbuilding.

The Council recommended that in France further measures should be taken where necessary to encourage economic expansion, while the Belgian and Luxembourg autho-

¹ Council recommendation of 22 December 1966 to the Member States containing guidelines for short-term economic policy in 1967, official gazette No. 241, 28 December 1966.

rities should implement, rapidly and effectively, the measures to promote a revival already approved in 1967.

Lastly, the Council expressed general reserve as to the repercussions of the international political situation which should be taken into account in implementing measures to invigorate and support the economic trend.

The Council proposes to pursue its study of the short-term economic policies of all the member countries; it will meet for this purpose in December 1967 at the latest.

Resolution on general lines of economic policy

14. At the close of the session the Council also adopted a resolution on the general orientation of the economic policy of the Community and its members. The resolution reads:

"1. The Council noted that identical economic and social objectives determine the action of the Governments of all the Member States i.e.:

a) To ensure the highest possible level of employment by means of the most vigorous and most regular expansion which can be achieved;

b) To ensure stability of the currency by maintaining a balance between prices and wages, supply and demand, savings and investment.

2. The Council noted that the development of economic solidarity between the Member States has made a powerful contribution to the success of this policy during the last ten years. Although their populations have continued to increase, every country in the EEC has experienced a continued rise in its standard of living and continued social advancement.

3. After approving the recommendation presented by the Commission the Ministers of the six Member States, meeting in the Council in order to examine current economic trends which confirm the increased interdependence of the economies of the Member States of the EEC, expressed their common faith, together with the Commission, in the pursuit of a policy of expansion. The Ministers also confirmed that it was the will of their Governments to maintain the pace of this expansion by overcoming the temporary difficulties which have appeared in several countries. They informed each other of the steps taken to this end in each of their countries, and decided to consult as often as necessary in order to obtain a high rate of growth throughout the Common Market by means of better co-ordination.

Instruments at the disposal of the Member States in the matter of short-term economic policy (reply to a written question)

15. On 7 July 1967 the Commission replied to written question No. 81¹ submitted by Mme Elsner, member of the European Parliament (Germany, Socialist). The question was worded as follows:

"According to Article 103 of the EEC Treaty, the Member States consider their policy relating to economic trends to be a matter of common interest. With the object of furthering this interest, the Commission has often urged the Member States

¹ See official gazette No. 178, 2 August 1967.

to better their short-term economic policy instruments and of late there have been considerable improvements.

The latest survey available to the relevant Parliamentary committee of possibilities for action in the sphere of short-term economic policy goes back to 1962.

I therefore wish to ask the following questions:

1. When will the Commission be able to present a complete comparative survey of the instruments at the disposal of the various Member States in the sphere of short-term economic policy?
2. What does the Commission think of the efficiency of these instruments? Does it consider them sufficient or, if it thinks that they must be improved, which and in which Member States?
3. How should these instruments be co-ordinated in order to prevent action taken by one Member State in the sphere of short-term economic policy from having unfavourable repercussions on the other Member States?
4. What changes does the Commission consider must be made in the national instruments in order to liberalize the movement of short-term capital in the Community?"

The Commission gave the following reply:

"1. In 1961 and 1962 the Commission, in co-operation with the Short-term Economic Policy Committee, examined the short-term economic policy instruments at the disposal of the Member States on the basis of questionnaires sent to the Member States.

2. This study led to the drafting of a "Memorandum on the improvement of short-term economic policy instruments with a view to combating a possible recession or a marked weakening of economic expansion" and "An opinion of the Short-term Economic Policy Committee on the tendency for prices to rise and the means to combat this tendency".

In December 1962 the Commission forwarded the two documents to the Member States. The proposals formulated in the documents, which were brought to the attention of the Parliament, must be looked upon as Commission recommendations.

3. The Member States were asked to inform the Commission of any subsequent amendment to the instruments of short-term economic policy, in particular in order to bring them into line with the recommendation. Among the amendments made, the following may be noted: the adoption in June 1967 in the Federal Republic of Germany of a law to promote economic stability and expansion, which is intended among other things to improve co-ordination of economic policy between the Federal Government and the Länder and communes; in France the progressive abolition of the system of minimum holdings of Treasury bills until its final disappearance in 1966, and the switch in 1966 from the system of liquidity ratios to one of minimum reserves; in Italy the establishment as from 1962 within the minimum reserves of a fixed ratio between Treasury bills and other liquid assets of the banks thus increasing the effectiveness of monetary policy; in the Netherlands the institution, as from 1965, of the obligation on communes to apply to the Gemeente Kredietbank when having recourse to the capital market. Finally, when the Short-term Economic Policy Committee was examining instruments of short-term economic policy, Belgium adopted certain important reforms in the sphere of monetary policy and management which were inspired in part by ideas put forward in the Committee.

4. The Commission is of the opinion that, while they could be further improved, the existing instruments are sufficient to influence the economic trend satisfactorily

Only in the sphere of incomes policy, in particular that of wages policy, are such instruments almost non-existent. New methods are being developed in this direction, but they still have to be tested.

5. There must, nevertheless, be a political will to use the instruments of short-term economic policy at the right moment and in the right measure. Furthermore, satisfactory co-ordination at national level is needed between the authorities that handle instruments capable of influencing the economic trend. On various occasions already the Commission has clearly expressed its point of view on the subject and recommends that the Member States should make arrangements for better internal co-ordination. It is aware of the political and legal difficulties attaching to such action by reason of the financial autonomy of local authorities, which is sometimes even protected by the Constitution.

6. Within the Community notable progress has already been made in harmonizing short-term economic policy instruments, but notable divergences persist. Further harmonization is dependent mainly on harmonization of budget structures and banking systems. Because of the Treaty of Rome certain measures — mainly those directly hindering free movement in the Community, for example customs barriers on entry — can no longer be applied.

In any case harmonization of the instruments is only a technical means enabling an effective policy on economic trends to be pursued. The decisive point is the use — the co-ordinated use — made of the instruments.

Any short-term economic policy of a Member State, even if it involves the use of instruments that have been very largely harmonized, has repercussions on the economic situation in the other member countries of the Community. As long as divergences persist between the economic trends of the member countries, disturbances will be inevitable. Furthermore, a national short-term economic policy pursued in the Community will become less and less capable of achieving its purpose, for the effects of these instruments are attenuated by the almost automatic reactions of trade in goods and services and in capital movements. Instruments of monetary policy are no exception to this rule, since short-term capital movements have been largely liberalized in the Community.

A true common market therefore implies a common short-term economic policy.

7. The question posed by the honourable member in point 4, i.e. a further liberalization of the movement of short-term capital in the Community, raises, first of all, the problem which certain Member States view with apprehension, namely that such liberalization will deprive them of other independent instruments of economic policy. And it is no less important in this connection that short-term capital movements to or from non-member countries can disturb the monetary policy of all the Member States. The Commission, in conjunction with the responsible bodies in the Community, is going ahead with its work on these matters. It will without fail keep the parliament informed of the results'.

Budget Policy Committee

16. The Budget Policy Committee held its 9th meeting on 19 July 1967 with M. Marzano, from the Italian Ministry of the Treasury, in the chair.

It examined the broad lines and prospects of budget policy in the Member States for the 1968 financial year. The conclusions were transmitted to the Council and the Commission in the form of an opinion.

The Committee also adopted a provisional scheme for calculating the contribution of the budgets to domestic demand, a scheme which was drawn up by the Working Party for the comparative study of budgets.

Panel of Experts for the EEC Business Survey

17. At its meeting of 30 June 1967 the panel heard a statement by Professor Anderson, representative of the International Contact on Business Tendency Surveys, on the initial stage of the study, which he has just undertaken of the interpretation of business survey results. The experts agreed on the method to be used in the study and the material they will be able to put at the disposal of this centre. The panel then examined various problems related to the common business survey programme.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

18. At its meeting of 19-20 July 1967 the Incomes Policy Working Party completed its draft report to the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee concerning possible forms of an incomes policy in the Community.

At its meeting of 24 July 1967 the Working Party on scientific and technical research policy continued the drafting of its report to the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

At its meeting of 25 July 1967 the Working Party on structural policy by industries examined the problems of the electronics industry in the Community.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Council session

19. At its meetings on 24 and 25 July 1967, the Council adopted, in the Community languages, the regulation on the common organization of the market in rice at the single market stage. This regulation will replace Council Regulation No. 16/64/CEE on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in rice and will come into effect on 1 September 1967.¹

During the month of July, the Council also adopted several implementing regulations mentioned in the paragraphs which follow.

The Council also closely studied the proposal for a regulation on the common organization of the market in sugar. These discussions, which made some progress, centred on the allotment of manufacturers' quotas, the possibility of carrying forward stocks into the following marketing year or years, and the differentiation of delivery contracts. It was agreed that this problem should be discussed at the meeting arranged for 25 and 26 September 1967, with a view to reaching a final solution.

¹ The main provisions of this new basic regulation were analysed in Bulletin 7-67.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

20. *Single market in rice from 1 September 1967:* On 1 September 1967 the common market organization for rice enters its final stage with the introduction of a single price for this product. With the establishment of a common price level, regulation of the market can be considerably simplified: it has been possible for example to abolish the distinction between producing and non-producing countries. Another novel feature is the possibility of "B" intervention measures, that is to say preventive measures taken in certain regions to avoid heavy buying by market intervention agencies. The main features of the market organization were outlined in Bulletin 7-67.¹ Some figures are given below for the 1965/66 marketing year (Source: SOEC).

(in '000 tons)

Usable production (husked rice)

France	78
Italy	408
EEC	486

Trade

Imports	390
Exports	81
Intra-Community trade	70
Imports from Associated States	36

Uses

Industrial (brewing, starch, technical)	96
Human consumption	654

Degree of self-sufficiency

France	36%
Italy	115%
EEC	61%

Consumption (kg per head)

Italy	4.9
Netherlands	2.7
Germany, France	2.0
BLEU	1.1
EEC	2.8

Area cultivated (in ha.)

France	30 000
Italy	126 000

¹ See Ch. VI, sec. 16.

21. On 25 July 1967, the Council adopted a regulation on the common organization of the market in rice.¹

It also adopted on the same date, the following implementing regulations for the rice sector:

i) Fixing prices for the 1967/68 marketing year.¹ In accordance with the Council decision of 15 December 1964, these prices are as follows:

Target price for husked rice	18.12 u.a./100 kg.
Intervention price for paddy at Arles	12.30 u.a./100 kg
Intervention price for paddy at Vercelli	12.00 u.a./100 kg
Threshold price for husked rice	17.78 u.a./100 kg

ii) Fixing standard qualities¹

iii) Laying down the rules applicable for determining marketing centres other than Arles and Vercelli¹

iv) Drawing up general rules relating to the granting of export refunds and to the criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds¹

v) Laying down general rules for market intervention¹

vi) Rules for advance fixing of levies¹

vii) Fixing of the monthly price increases for 1967/68 marketing year¹

viii) Fixing the refunds to producers in respect of maize groats and meal and broken rice used in the brewing industry¹

ix) Fixing the refunds to producers in respect of cereal and potato starches, and "Quellmehl"¹

x) Import and export arrangements for products incorporating cereals or rice.¹

Furthermore, on 28 July 1967, the Council adopted a regulation amending, for the Mersch marketing centre, the derived intervention prices for wheat other than durum, barley and rye laid down by Regulation No. 128/67/CEE.²

On 26 September 1967, the Council adopted a regulation on financing the costs of intervention on home markets for cereals at the transition from the 1966/67 marketing year to the 1967/68 marketing year.³

During the months of July and August the Commission adopted numerous regulations and decisions affecting the cereals and rice sectors, dealing in particular with prices, levies, market intervention and refunds. As these are very numerous and often highly technical, they are not listed here; the reader is referred to the official gazette of the Communities.

Beef and veal

22. On 5 July 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 63/64/CEE in respect of the markets to be taken into consideration in determining import prices for beef and veal.⁴

¹ See official gazette No. 174, 31 July 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 183, 5 August 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 234, 28 September 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 144, 7 July 1967.

The Commission also adopted three decisions:

- a) concerning implementing provisions for the special intervention measures in the beef and veal sector in France;¹
- b) laying down the prices to be assumed in calculating the levies applicable to non-member countries in the beef and veal sector;²
- c) fixing the maximum refund for exports of cattle on the hoof to non-member countries.³

Finally, on 25 July 1967, the Council adopted a regulation authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to take intervention measures during 1967 with a view to permitting the importation of cattle from Denmark.⁴ This regulation allows Germany to import 16 000 head of cattle between 1 September and 30 November 1967 if, as a result of the application of Regulation No. 14/64/CEE, imports from Denmark into the Federal Republic cease during this period.

Pigmeat

23. On 20 July 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 232/67/CEE fixing export refunds for the pigmeat sector.⁵

Milk and milk products

24. On 11 July 1967, the Council adopted a regulation affecting prices in Germany for certain milk products during the 1967/68 marketing year.⁶ From 17 July 1967, Germany will reduce by DM 0.5 the subsidy paid per 100 kg of milk delivered to dairies and from the same date it will abolish the specific aids granted to the production of certain cheeses. This reduction of aid will be compensated for by a corresponding increase in threshold prices for whole milk powder, skim milk powder, unsweetened condensed milk, blue-veined cheeses, Gouda, St. Paulin and Tilsit.

Furthermore, on 25 July 1967, the Council adopted two regulations:

- a) A regulation amending Article 3 and the annexes of Regulation No. 217/67/CEE;⁷
- b) A regulation amending Regulation No. 215/66/CEE as regards the refund to be granted on exports to non-member countries of compound animal feedingstuffs incorporating milk products.⁸

On 28 July 1967, the Council adopted a regulation on the fixing of threshold prices, the calculation of levies and refunds for certain powdered milks and cheeses and on intervention measures in respect of such cheeses.⁷ The object of this regulation is

¹ See official gazette No. 166, 24 July 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 176, 1 August 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 190, 10 August 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 183, 5 August 1967.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 165, 22 July 1967.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. 157, 15 July 1967.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. 173, 29 July 1967.

⁸ *Ibid.* No. 174, 31 July 1967.

to adapt the Community rules for special milks described as "for infants", Emmental, Cheddar and processed cheeses to the agreements reached under GATT as regards unbinding or renewed binding of these products.

On 29 July 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation modifying the annexes to Regulation No. 157/64/CEE as regards the products of Group 8 and Cheddar cheese.¹

Furthermore, on 28 July 1967, the Commission adopted two regulations:

- a) A regulation amending Regulation No. 41/67/CEE as regards the refund to be granted on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs incorporating milk products;¹
- b) A regulation amending Regulation No. 29/67/CEE as regards the standard amount applicable to the pilot product of Group 8.¹

The Commission adopted several decisions fixing the amount of the refunds to be granted on the quantity of cereals contained in certain compound feedingstuffs incorporating milk products exported to non-member countries, and the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade and trade with non-member countries in milk and milk products.

The Commission also adopted the following decisions:

- i) A decision extending the period of validity of the Commission decision of 10 June 1966 fixing the supplementary amount that may be refunded on exports of certain cheeses to non-member countries and rescinding the decision of 26 March 1965;²
- ii) Two decisions fixing the first element of the variable component of the levy applicable to compound feedingstuffs incorporating milk products;³
- iii) A decision amending the Commission decision of 28 April 1967 authorizing Germany to sell at reduced prices butter from public stocks;⁴
- iv) Two decisions fixing the maximum refunds for certain milk products exported to non-member countries in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty of Rome;⁵
- v) Two decisions, one authorizing the Netherlands,⁴ and the other Germany,⁶ to increase during the 1967/68 marketing year the special threshold price for milk powder intended for animal feed.

Eggs and poultry

25. On 19 July 1967, the Commission adopted four regulations:

- a) A regulation laying down the supplementary amount for certain products in the egg sector.⁷ In this regulation, the Commission fixed the following supplementary amounts:
 - i) 0.25 u.a./kg for shelled eggs suitable for food purposes, fresh or preserved, sweetened or unsweetened, imported from non-member countries,

¹ See official gazette No. 175, 31 July 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 166, 24 July 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 166, 24 July 1967 and No. 194, 14 August 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 180, 3 August 1967.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 180, 3 August 1967 and 186, 8 August 1967.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. 200, 19 August 1967.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. 164, 21 July 1967.

- ii) 0.625 u.a./kg for shelled eggs suitable for food purposes, dried, sweetened or unsweetened, imported from non-member countries,
 - iii) 0.5 u.a./kg for egg yolks suitable for food purposes, liquid, sweetened or unsweetened, originating in the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia,
 - iv) 0.175 u.a./kg for egg yolks suitable for food purposes, liquid, sweetened or unsweetened, originating in other non-member countries,
 - v) 0.5 u.a./kg for egg yolks suitable for food purposes, frozen, sweetened or unsweetened, originating in the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia,
 - vi) 0.175 u.a./kg for egg yolks suitable for food purposes, frozen, sweetened or unsweetened, originating in other non-member countries,
 - vii) 0.75 u.a./kg for egg yolks suitable for food purposes, dried, sweetened or unsweetened, originating in the Argentine, the People's Republic of China, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Poland, Sweden, South Vietnam, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia;
- b) A regulation fixing a supplementary amount for boned parts of table birds.¹ By this regulation a supplementary amount of 0.375 u.a./kg is applied to imports of boned parts of table birds originating in and imported from Denmark;
- c) A regulation fixing a supplementary amount for egg albumin and milk albumin.¹ From 21 July 1967 the amount of the import charges determined in accordance with Regulation No. 170/67/CEE will be increased by the following supplementary amounts:
- i) 0.25 u.a./kg for imports of dried egg albumin and milk albumin (in sheets, flakes, crystals, powders, etc.) originating in the People's Republic of China.
 - ii) 0.5 u.a./kg for imports of egg albumin and milk albumin, other than dried, coming from non-member countries;
- d) A regulation cancelling the supplementary amount applicable to eggs for hatching.¹ From 1 July 1967 eggs for hatching are no longer to be regarded as assimilated (as regards protection at the frontier) to eggs for consumption and the supplementary amount previously charged is therefore cancelled.

On 25 July 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 208/67/CEE fixing export refunds in the poultrymeat sector.²

On 28 July 1967, the Commission fixed the refund for shell eggs exported to non-member countries in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty.³

Finally, on 11 August 1967, the Commission amended Regulation No. 318/67/CEE fixing the supplementary amount for certain products in the egg sector.⁴

S u g a r

26. On 11 July 1967, the Council adopted a regulation fixing the maximum amount of the refunds to producers in respect of sugars used in the chemical industry.⁵

¹ See official gazette No. 164, 21 July 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 170, 27 July 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 175, 31 July 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 193, 12 August 1967.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 150, 12 July 1967.

The Commission adopted several decisions:

- i) A decision determining world market prices for white and raw sugars for the period from 1 July 1967 to 30 September 1967;¹
- ii) A decision concerning licences to import sugar from the Member States without payment of the levy;²
- iii) Three decisions fixing maximum refunds on exports of sugar to non-member countries;²
- iv) Two decisions fixing maximum refunds for sugar exported to non-member countries in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty.³

Oils and fats

27. During the month of July 1967 the Commission adopted:

- i) Several regulations fixing the amount of aid in the oilseed sector;
- ii) Three regulations fixing the export refund for oilseeds;
- iii) Three regulations fixing levies on olive oil;
- iv) Two regulations fixing export refunds for olive oil.

Furthermore, on 11 July 1967, the Commission adopted four regulations:

- i) A regulation on intervention measures for oilseeds;⁴
- ii) A regulation on implementing provisions for the compensatory amount applicable to imports of certain vegetable oils;⁴
- iii) A regulation on certain implementing provisions for export refunds for oilseeds;⁴
- iv) A regulation supplementing Commission Regulation No. 118/67/CEE relating to certain temporary arrangements applying to the colza and rapeseed sector.⁴

On 31 July 1967, the Commission adopted two regulations:

- i) A regulation on the denaturing process for colza and rapeseed;⁵
- ii) A regulation supplementing Regulations Nos. 282/67/CEE and 284/67/CEE as regards colza and rapeseed.⁵

Finally, on 1 August 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation concerning the choice of intervention centres, other than the principal centres, for oilseeds, and the derived intervention prices applicable in these centres.⁵

Fruit and vegetables

28. On 5 July 1967, the Commission laid down reference prices for apples and for table grapes grown in the open.⁶

¹ See official gazette No. 150, 12 July 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 150, 12 July 1967, No. 194, 14 August 1967 and No. 192, 11 August 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 180, 3 August 1967 and No. 194, 14 August 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 151, 13 July 1967.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 177, 2 August 1967.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. 143, 6 July 1967.

On 12 July 1967, the Commission adopted two regulations on pears; one of these fixed the coefficients to be used in adjusting the buying-in price provided for in Council Regulation No. 209/67/CEE and the other laid down the list of representative producer markets.¹

On 11 July 1967, the Council adopted a regulation on the customs duties chargeable, over the period 16 July to 31 October 1967² on processed products based on fruit and vegetables and containing added sugar imported from non-member countries.

On 14 July 1967, the Council adopted a regulation supplementing the provisions of Regulation No. 124/67/CEE fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for tomatoes.²

On 20 July 1967, the Commission adopted two regulations:

i) A regulation introducing a countervailing charge on imports of tomatoes grown in the open from Rumania.³ Under this regulation the Member States will apply to such imports a countervailing charge which has been fixed at 3.2 u.a. per 100 kg net for the period ending on 31 July 1967 and at 1.1 u.a. per 100 kg net from 1 August 1967. This additional charge was imposed because Rumania was offering tomatoes at prices lower than the reference price fixed. On 28 July 1967, the Commission rescinded this regulation.⁴

ii) A regulation laying down the coefficient to be used in adjusting the price of Class II tomatoes with a view to calculating the entry price.³

On 25 July 1967, the Council adopted a regulation fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for table grapes.⁵ These prices are as follows:

	(u.a. per 100 kg net)	
	Basic price	Buying-in price
July (from 21 to 31)	21.2	12.8
August	15.3	9.2
September	11.4	6.9
October	12.1	7.3

These prices refer to Class I table grapes of the Regina dei Vigneti, Regina, Chasselas and Gros vert varieties, presented in boxes or other simple form of packaging commonly used for this product.

On the same date the Commission adopted two regulations dealing with table grapes; one of these laid down the coefficients to be used in adjusting the buying-in price provided for in Council Regulation No. 337/67/CEE and the other laid down the list of representative producer markets.⁵

¹ See official gazette No. 153, 14 July 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 157, 15 July 1967.

³ *Ibid.* No. 164, 21 July 1967.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 172, 29 July 1967.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 168, 26 July 1967.

On 28 July 1967 the Council also fixed the basic price and the buying-in price for apples.¹ These prices are as follows:

(u.a. per 100 kg net)		
	Basic price	Buying-in price
September	10.00	5.00
October	13.1	6.6
November	11.8	5.9
December	11.1	5.6
January	15.1	7.6
February	16.9	8.5
March	18.8	9.4
April	21.8	10.9
May	25.8	12.9

The prices refer:

a) For September:

to apples of the James Grieve variety, Class I, size 70 mm or over;
to apples of the "Reine de reinettes" variety, Class I, size 65 mm or over;

b) For the period from October to May inclusive: to apples of the "Golden Delicious" variety, Class I, size 70 mm or over, presented in boxes or other simple form of packaging commonly used for apples.

c) However, during the period from December to May inclusive, the Regulation provides for the possibility of having recourse to market prices for an alternative pilot variety (Imperatore) in order, if necessary, to start up market intervention measures.

On 31 July 1967, the Commission adopted two regulations dealing with apples: one of these lays down the coefficients to be used in adjusting the buying-in price provided for in Council Regulation No. 395/67/CEE and the other lays down the list of representative producer markets.¹

Finally, on 25 July 1967, the Council adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 124/67/CEE fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for tomatoes.² On the basis of these provisions the Commission can, in accordance with Regulation No. 159/66/CEE (laying down further provisions for the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables), note that there is a critical situation not only as regards the tomatoes referred to in Regulation No. 124/67/CEE, but also as regards "plum" tomatoes, Class I, size 40 mm or over, marketed in boxes or other simple packaging commonly used for tomatoes. The Member States may then be prompted to take certain price support measures.

Wine: Supplementary arrangements for the common organization of the market in vine products

29. On 24 June 1967 the Commission submitted to the Council its proposal for supplementary arrangements for the common organization of the market in vine

¹ See official gazette No. 177, 2 August 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 183, 5 August 1967.

products.¹ The foundations for this market organization were laid by the Regulation of April 1962, while a second decision taken at the same time provided for quotas between the producing Member States. Neither of these texts made any provision for Community financing.

The present proposal supplements the common market organization by eliminating obstacles to intra-Community trade, particularly with reference to tariffs and quotas, and by introducing common arrangements with regard to non-member countries. It has three aims: adjustment of supply to requirements, improvement of quality, harmonization of legislation.

The supplementary basic regulation provides for Community financing, market intervention and export refunds. The proposal is therefore largely influenced by the common policy already in force in other sectors, particularly fruit and vegetables.

The regulation in question, defines wine products, which include wine of fresh grapes, grape must, fresh grapes with the exception of table grapes, grape juice, wine vinegar, wine lees and argol. The proposal is particularly concerned with table wine. It goes without saying that the Council must at the same time adopt three other proposals for regulations which the Commission has submitted already or will submit in the near future — one dealing with quality wines produced in specified areas, another with quality sparkling wines and a third with quality dessert wines.

a) *Price system and market support:* With a view to ensuring overall equilibrium throughout the wine year, the new regulation proposes long-term support measures at the beginning of the marketing year based on the annual forecast. Such forecasts have been drawn up by the Commission since the 1964/65 marketing year on the basis of the 1962 regulation. If the amount of table wine available exceeds foreseeable requirements by more than one third, support measures will be taken from 15 December to 31 January of the following year. Government agencies will provide aid to private stocks held for a minimum period of nine months; they will buy in alcohol distilled from table wines or will pay a distilling bonus for table wines used for the manufacture of spirits. The purchasing of alcohol or the payment of the bonus will be subject to the condition that the producer of the wine distilled has been paid the minimum price or more.

During the wine year, short-term support measures will be taken should the prices paid to producers fall in one or more marketing centres. A basic price will be fixed before 1 August each year for the types of table wine which are most representative of Community production. This price, which is that paid to the winegrower, is valid from 15 December. The Council fixes its price on a proposal of the Commission, following consultation with the European Parliament and taking into account the average prices paid for the type of wine in question over the two preceding years and the trend of prices in the current year (cf. the fixing of basic prices for fruit and vegetables). The Council also fixes, before 15 December each year, a support price which cannot be less than 75% or more than 90% of the basic price fixed for the type of wine in question. Each week the Commission fixes an average producer price for each marketing centre and for each type of wine. If between 15 December and 31 October of the following year, the average price fixed for any one marketing centre remains below the support price for two consecutive weeks, intervention measures will be set in motion for the type of wine in question, and if need be for other types. These short-term intervention measures are the same as the long-term ones, except that aids to stocks will be limited to a

¹ See official gazette No. 201, 21 August 1967.

period of three months. The Commission, acting through the appropriate Management Committee, will discontinue support measures when all average prices have reached the level of the relevant support prices for two consecutive weeks.

b) *Trade with non-member countries:* Trade with non-member countries is completely liberalized, but at the external frontiers of the Community the CCT duties (between 9 and 12 units of account per hectolitre for ordinary wines) are applied in full. There is also a sluice-gate price to prevent protection being circumvented by abnormally low prices. The sluice-gate price system works in much the same way as in the pigmeat, eggs and poultry sectors.

A single refund, which may not exceed the amount of the customs duty plus any import levy, may be granted in two instances, namely:

i) Where abnormal practices by one or more non-member countries distort conditions of competition on extra-Community markets which are an important outlet for Community produce; or

ii) Where, following stabilization measures on the Community market, Community participation in international trade in wine, musts, grape juice or vinegar is in danger of being adversely affected.

c) *Improving quality and harmonizing legislation:* In connection with the improvement of quality standards, provision has been made for the classification of vine stocks before 1 September 1968. Member States are free to define the areas best suited to the production of quality wine, though Community measures may be taken in this regard if required — in the event of over-production for example. The harmonization of wine-making practices and the adoption of common definitions for vine products will help to improve quality.

The most important aspects of the harmonization of wine-making practices are to be dealt with before 1 September 1968, as are measures to control the movement of wines. To this end, there is a provision that, from this same date, grapes for wine production, musts and wines will not be allowed to circulate within the Community unless they are accompanied by a descriptive document. This document may also be used for fiscal and customs purposes.

As in the case of other sectors covered by a common market organization, this proposal provides for a safeguard clause vis-à-vis non-member countries, special measures in the event of excessive price increases, the possibility of exceptional action on the transition from one marketing year to the next and the application to the wine sector of the general Treaty arrangements on state aids.

Financing the common agricultural policy

30. On 28 July 1967, the Council adopted a regulation on assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF in 1968.¹ This regulation provides, subject to certain conditions, for the continued application during 1968 of the provisional arrangements of previous years, that is to say, it waives the principle that each scheme benefiting from assistance from the Guidance Section of the Fund must form part of a Community programme.

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

At its meeting of 18 July 1967, the Agricultural Fund Committee was consulted on the financial aspect of schemes to be assisted by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for the year 1966, and at its meeting of 19-20 July 1967, the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structure endorsed 271 draft decisions of the Commission concerning such aid. These draft decisions comprised 254 approvals and 17 rejections.

The European Parliament at its meeting on 19 July 1967 gave its support to three Commission proposals regarding the speeding-up of aid from the Guarantee Section of the Fund as well as various measures for the year 1968 applying to the Guidance Section of the Fund.

Community information for purposes of the common agricultural policy

Information service on farm accounts

31. On 25 July 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation amending the dates and the time-limits for transmission to the Commission of the lists mentioned in Regulation No. 91/66/CEE on the selection of farms to contribute to the survey on farm accounts.¹

Approximation of legislation

Proposal for a directive on additives in animal feeding-stuffs

32. A proposal for a directive on the introduction of Community methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of animal feedingstuffs has been before the Council since October 1964, and a new version of this proposal was submitted to the Council on 26 May 1967.

In the meantime, the EEC Commission transmitted to the Council on 27 June 1967 a new proposal concerning additives in animal feedingstuffs. This proposal would limit the additives that may be used in animal feeds to those conforming to Community definitions, with certain exceptions. For most additives it lays down minimum and maximum permitted content together with special conditions regarding use. The sale of prohibited substances (such as those acting as hormones or anti-hormones) and their use in animal feeds are to be prohibited. Feeds containing permitted additives are not to be subject to any marketing restrictions based on their content of these substances.

Proceedings of the European Parliament

33. The session of the European Parliament held in Luxembourg on 19 July and attended by the Commission of the European Communities was devoted in the main to a discussion of the following:

a) A report by M. Dupont on the EEC Commission's proposals to the Council on the fixing and revision of prices for certain agricultural products;

¹ See official gazette No. 171, 28 July 1967.

b) A report by M. Westerterp on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation on the definition of the unit of account for the common agricultural policy.

As regards the Commission proposals on the fixing of cereal prices for the 1968/69 marketing year, the Parliament, stressing that production costs and wages had increased more than productivity, to the detriment of farmers, particularly in certain regions, and recalling that cereal prices for 1967/68 had been agreed on as far back as 1964, proposed that the Commission raise the target price for wheat other than durum from 106.25 units of account to 112 units of account per ton, the target price of durum from 125 to 132 units of account per ton and the guaranteed minimum price to growers of durum from 145 to 152 units of account per ton; to raise the target prices proposed by the Commission from 96 units of account to 100.80 units of account per ton for barley and rye, from 99 units of account to 104.16 units of account per ton for maize (this increase maintains the price ratio proposed by the Commission).

Furthermore, the Parliament asked that the target price for husked rice in 1968/1969 be raised from 190.20 units of account to 195 units of account per ton.

Finally with regard to beef and veal, the Parliament hoped that the guide prices which the Commission proposed to apply from 1 April 1969 would be applied from 1 April 1968.

As regards slaughtered pigs, the Parliament proposed that the basic price be raised from 73.5 units of account to 76.5 units of account per 100 kg for the period from 1 November 1967 to 31 October 1968.

Many speakers with widely diverging views contributed to the debate and motions were carried by very narrow majorities.

The Socialist Group moved to reject the resolution of the Parliamentary Committee on higher prices for cereals and rice and to adhere instead to the prices proposed by the Commission.

The Parliament endorsed the Commission's proposals for:

- i) A financial regulation amending the financial regulation relating to the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund;
- ii) A regulation laying down prices for the sugar sector for the 1968/69 marketing year;
- iii) A regulation laying down standard qualities for durum wheat, other wheat, rye, barley and maize;
- iv) A Council regulation laying down the standard quality for which the target price for husked rice is fixed;
- v) A regulation relating to assistance from the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund in 1968;
- vi) A regulation on the arrangements applicable to processed products derived from fruit and vegetables, containing added sugar, originating in the AASM and in the OCT.

Finally, the Parliament broadly approved, subject to certain amendments:

- a) The Commission proposal to the Council for a regulation on the definition of a unit of account for the common agricultural policy;
- b) The Commission proposal to the Council for a regulation relating to assistance from the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund.

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

Infrastructure costs

34. The small panel supervising the organization and execution of the pilot study on the infrastructure costs of the various modes of transport held meetings in Paris between 17 and 20 July 1967.

It approved the reports of the groups commissioned to study the problem of the determination both of the marginal costs of infrastructure use and of equivalence factors for the occupation of infrastructure capacity.

The panel also completed its study of how the various methods for determining and allocating costs should be defined.

Technical harmonization

35. On 10 July 1967 a meeting with representatives of specialized industries was held in Brussels with the aim of obtaining sufficiently precise information on the possibilities offered by modern techniques of mechanically recording the working conditions of road-vehicle crews. This meeting discussed in detail the different technical problems involved in devising mechanical checking equipment. It may be recalled that on 27 July 1966 the Commission submitted a proposal to the Council for a regulation on certain social provisions in the road transport sector.¹

Consultative Committee on Transport

36. On 19 July 1967 the Consultative Committee on Transport held a plenary meeting to establish the final terms of its opinion on "the definition of transport on own account and arrangements for vehicle hire".

This opinion has been communicated to the Commission.

SOCIAL POLICY

Social security of migrant workers

37. At its 33rd meeting on 4 July 1967 the Audit Committee of the Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers made an initial examination of the statistics and accounts concerning the application during 1965 of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 adopted in 1958.

The Administrative Committee held its 87th meeting on 5 and 6 July 1967. It adopted two interpretative rulings: one concerning the interpretation of Article 31(1) of Regulation No. 3 and of Article 54(4) of Regulation No. 4, the purpose of which is to decide the pertinent legislation and competent authority for granting compensa-

¹ See official gazette No. 185, 17 October 1966.

tion in respect of occupational diseases in patients who have been exposed to hazard in different Member States; and the second specifying that the provisions of Regulation No. 8/63/CEE do not apply to the surviving dependents of a worker who died, after the entry into force of this regulation, as a result of an occupational disease for which compensation was paid under the laws of a Member State before its entry into force.

The other matters with which the Administrative Committee dealt concerned questions of the right to family allowances, the collection of contributions and the adoption of annexes to Regulations Nos. 3 and 4.

Exchange of young workers

38. As part of the plan to implement the first common programme to promote the exchange of young workers in the Community, the Commission arranged a meeting in Brussels on 17 July 1967 for the heads of the organizations which engage in or are likely to take up assistance activities for trainees.

On the basis of actual experience means were sought to increase exchanges and to provide the necessary reception facilities for running these in-service training courses under the best possible conditions. The participants also described how they would co-operate in the distribution of a recent Commission information booklet on young workers' exchanges.

Labour problems

39. A meeting of the special Article 119 group of government experts in which both sides of industry took part was held in Brussels on 7 July 1967; its agenda comprised the examination of the draft report on progress towards equal pay for men and women in the EEC Member States at 31 December 1966 (See sec. 41 below).

During the discussions, the experts asked for certain amendments to the draft report. Part of the discussion dealt with the final conclusions which might be drawn after examining the position in the Member States as shown in the document. The various delegations also made certain suggestions to the Commission on how the work on this subject should be pursued.

Vocational training

40. The Consultative Committee for vocational training held a plenary meeting in Brussels on 13 July 1967.

The Committee made a study of the vocational-training problems arising out of the application of the first medium-term economic policy programme and decided to adopt final conclusions on this matter at its next meeting.

Equal remuneration as between men and women workers

41. On 18 August 1967 the Commission submitted to the Council a report on progress made by 31 December 1966 towards equal pay for men and women, in accordance with Article 119 of the Treaty and the resolution of the conference of Member States of 30 December 1961.

It may be recalled that the European Parliament, in a resolution adopted in June 1966, called attention to the importance of regularly receiving fresh data regarding progress in applying these principles in the Member States and requested the Commission to present a report on the subject every year.

European Social Fund

42. At its meeting on 4 July 1967, the Committee of the European Social Fund adopted the preliminary draft budget of the Fund, amounting to 24 550 989 u.a., for the 1968 financial year.

The Committee also adopted and submitted to the Commission a number of opinions relating to requests for aid from the Fund for vocational re-training and resettlement operations.

Lastly, the Committee discussed two Commission studies on action by the Fund from 1961 to 1966 and set up an *ad hoc* working party to examine in detail the conclusions to be drawn from the operations of the Fund with a view to its possible reform.

VII. External activities

GATT

Committee on Trade and Development

43. The GATT Committee on Trade and Development held its 9th session on 26 and 27 July 1967 under the chairmanship of M. Valenzuela (Chile).

The main task of this session was to examine the principal questions arising from the multilateral trade negotiations in the industrialized countries which took part in them.

In addition to a general evaluation of the results of the Kennedy round as they affect the problems of the developing countries, the questions of an early implementation of the tariff cuts agreed to in the negotiations and of imports of tropical products into the industrialized countries were discussed.

The Member States' delegations and the Commission representative took an active share in the work; they had co-ordinated beforehand the attitude they would adopt on the different matters.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Spain

44. At its session on 10 and 11 July 1967 the Council gave its agreement to the opening of negotiations with Spain on the basis of an initial mandate. It will be recalled that these are negotiations for a preferential trading agreement between the the Community and Spain.

They will be conducted by the Commission, with the representatives of the Member States present as observers, at a date still to be determined.

The Maghreb countries

45. During its session of 10 and 11 July 1967 the Council strongly recommended that the studies in view of an early resumption of negotiations with Tunisia and Morocco, broken off in July 1965, should be pushed ahead vigorously.

At its session on 24 and 25 July 1967, the Council continued its discussion of this question on the basis of a communication from the President of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on the status of the Committee's work on relations between the Community and the Maghreb countries. The Council discussed the chief problems still pending — mainly concerning trade, particularly in oranges and olive oil.

The debate provided certain general lines for the Committee's further work on this matter.

The Commission was instructed to find ways and means to enable the Council to adopt a mandate at its October session.

Ireland

46. On 27 July 1967 the Prime Minister of Ireland, Mr Lynch, accompanied by Mr Haughey, Finance Minister, visited the President of the Commission for talks on the Irish application to join the Community.

H.E. Mr Morrissey, Head of the Irish Mission to the European Communities, was also present at the meeting. The Irish Ministerial Delegation met in turn M. Martino, a member of the Commission, and Vice-Presidents Mansholt and Barre.

Iran

47. The Joint Committee set up under the trade agreement signed on 14 October 1963 between the EEC and Iran met for the second time in Teheran from 10 to 15 July 1967. The EEC delegation was led by M. Herbst, Director-General of External Relations in the Commission of the European Communities, his deputy being M. Möhler, Counsellor to the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the European Communities. M. Teherani, Deputy State Secretary to the Ministry of Economics, led the Iran Imperial Government Delegation.

The Joint Committee noted that trade between the EEC and Iran had developed favourably in both directions. It nevertheless suggested to the competent authorities of both parties that measures of improvement should be adopted. For the EEC these measures concern in particular:

- a) Accelerated alignment with the Common Customs Tariff of national duties which are higher than this for raisins, pistachio nuts, dried apricots, woollen carpets and Kelim rugs;
- b) Maintenance until 30 June 1968 of the national customs duties which are still lower than the CCT for raisins, dried apricots and woollen carpets;
- c) Reduction to 1.2%, from 1 December 1967, of the tariff quota duty for raisins, and the alignment on the same date of the national tariff duties on the reduced CCT;
- d) Reduction to 6% of the duty on dried apricots.

The Iranian Delegation gave an assurance that import arrangements into Iran were and would remain based in the principle of liberalization and non-discrimination in trade.

Representation of Associated States (July 1967)

48. On 25 July 1967 the President of the Council, M. Fritz Neef, and the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, in turn received for their official presentation Their Excellencies Ambassadors Hamaciré N'Doure and André Muyumbu as the new representatives of Mali and Burundi to the EEC.

Missions of non-member countries (July 1967)

49. On 11 July 1967, the President of the Council, M. Fritz Neef, and the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, in turn received Their Excellencies Ambassadors Sir Lalita Rajapakse and F.O. Gundelach who presented their letters of credence as the new Heads of the Missions of Ceylon and Denmark to the EEC.

On 25 July 1967 the President of the Council and the President of the Commission in turn received H.E. Ambassador Alfonso Santa Cruz who presented his letters of credence as the new Head of the Chilean Mission to the EEC.

The competent institutions of the EEC gave their *agrément* to the appointment of H.E. Ambassador Merwyn Norrish as Head of the New Zealand Mission to the EEC. Following this acceptance, on 25 July 1967, the President of the Council and the President of the Commission in turn received H.E. Ambassador Norrish, who presented his letters of credence.

The competent institutions of the EEC have given their *agrément* to the appointment of H.E. R.I. Honkaranta as the new Head of the Finnish Mission to the EEC; they granted the requests of the Indonesian and Kenya Governments to open diplomatic relations with the EEC.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Western European Union (WEU)

50. The WEU Council of Ministers held its quarterly meeting in The Hague on 4 and 5 July 1967, with M. Luns, Netherlands Foreign Minister, in the chair.

The agenda included a discussion on the following matters: situation in the United Kingdom, situation in the EEC, situation in EFTA.

In conformity with the traditional practice, the Commission was invited to the part of the discussions concerned with economic matters, on 4 July. M. Rey and M. Colonna di Paliano took part in the meeting.

The statement by the United Kingdom Foreign Minister, Mr George Brown, on the United Kingdom's application to join the Communities and the reactions of the Foreign Ministers of the Six and of M. Rey to this statement provided the main topic.

VIII. The Community and the Associated States

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

The EEC-AASM Association Committee

51. The EEC-AASM Association Committee held its 17th meeting on 17 July 1967 in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Sachs, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the EEC.

The meeting was devoted mainly to the consultation of the Associated States concerning various proposed regulations on imports of agricultural products, similar to and competitive with European products, originating in the Associated States. These regulations concern:

- a) Processed products derived from fruit and vegetables with added sugar (transitional measures),
- b) Processed products derived from cereals and rice, particularly manioc products (transitional measures),
- c) Rice and broken rice,
- d) Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit.

These consultations took place on the basis of Article 11 of the Yaoundé Convention, which stipulates that the Community shall take into consideration the interests of the AASM in determining its common agricultural policy. During these consultations, the Associated States requested that:

- a) For processed products derived from fruit and vegetables, the definitive measures should be in the same spirit as the transitional ones and that the present regulation for rice should be extended;
- b) For oilseeds and oleaginous fruit the requests made at the Fifth Council of Association should be taken into consideration, in particular as regards the reference price for groundnuts, the rate of financing of aid and the ceiling of aid.

The Association Committee also heard a report by the Commission representative on the result of the Kennedy round negotiations, in particular on the tariff concessions granted by certain industrialized countries for products likely to be of interest to the AASM.

The Committee then dealt with a number of matters concerning the definition of the concept "products originating in ...", the quota arrangements of certain Associated States, quantitative import restrictions planned by the Senegalese Government, the problem of preferences on coffee and the difficulties encountered by Somalia in marketing its bananas.

Finally, it approved the draft annual report of the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association.

THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing decisions

52. On 20 July 1967, following endorsement by the EDF Committee, the EEC Commission made 13 new decisions for financing from EDF resources for a total of 19 727 379 units of account.¹

1) Construction of the central market at Willemstad (Curaçao) in the Netherlands Antilles and ancillary work: 4 200 000 Na Fl. or about 2 228 000 u.a. The project is for the building and initial fitting out of a new central market at Willemstad, the draining of the "Waaigat", a narrow arm of the sea which flows into the town, improvement of roads surrounding the "Waaigat" and the construction of a car park for 500 vehicles. The scheme would help to remedy the present lack of sales points in the old and unhygienic market and to encourage the development of market gardening and fishing.

2) Planning of the Nouakchott airport in Mauritania: 220 000 000 Frs. CFA or about 891 000 u.a. The aim is to improve the infrastructure of Nouakchott aerodrome, at present designed for aircraft of the DC 6 type, to accommodate jet aircraft. Basically the work consists of improving the existing runway infrastructure, lengthening the runway from 1 600 meters to 2 000 meters, widening the taxiway, constructing a new 70 × 60 parking area and supplementing the ground-lighting equipment.

3) Construction of 514 wells in a settled area in Niger: 1 330 000 000 Frs. CFA, or about 5 388 000 u.a. The project comprises the construction of 514 modern cemented wells with an average depth of 42 m and a diameter of 1 m 80, with lip and surround for drinking troughs, in 514 villages of the area. The project will affect approximately 325 000 people in rural communities; livestock estimated at 355 000 head will benefit.

4) Development of the south-west region of Upper Volta: 350 000 000 Frs. CFA, or about 1 377 000 u.a. The development programme of this region, which has good natural resources, consists mainly of two schemes, one centred on the extension of modern techniques for growing millet, sorghum, maize, groundnuts and rice, and the other on the marketing of agricultural products. The production increase resulting from this project can be estimated at approximately 18 000 tons for the traditional cereals, 2 600 tons for groundnuts and 2 600 tons for rice.

5) Development of market gardening in Medouneu in Gabon: 345 113 000 Frs. CFA or about 1 398 000 u.a. This project, the first under the diversification aid programme in Gabon, is for the development of vegetable, potato and fruit growing in the Medouneu region to the north-east of the capital, Libreville. It includes the establishment of a technical assistance centre, a market gardening and fruit area in the form of smallholdings, a cold store in Libreville and the provision of a technical assistance team.

6) Social and community investment and water supply for the smallholdings of Mayaga in Rwanda: 102 250 000 Frs. RW or about 1 023 000 u.a. This project supplements and completes the Mayaga smallholding projects financed by loans from the first and second EDF. As regards social infrastructure, seven schools, four clinics, seven large storage sheds and a veterinary clinic will be built. The chief water-supply improvements will be the provision and laying of 190 km of secondary conduits and the construction of minor additional works.

¹ 1 u.a. = 1 US dollar.

7) Fixing at 4 550 000 u.a. of the amount for financing the training programme for the 1967/68 academic year, which provides for 1 590 scholarships for nationals of States and countries associated with the EEC. In addition to the EDF programme, another 210 scholarships are financed by the ordinary Commission budget.

8) Fixing at 54 000 u.a. of the amount for financing an in-service training programme in the Commission. The commitment approved for 1967/68 will enable 20 officials from the associated countries to be received in Brussels for periods of 5 months.

9) Fixing at 152 000 u.a. of the amount for financing a programme of 35 symposia with approximately 1 300 participants in 1967/68. The outlay authorized also covers the publication of the "Courrier de l'Association", a liaison sheet for former scholarship-holders, trainees and participants in EEC symposia.

10) Endowment of a lectureship at the International Statistical Training Centre (CIFS) in Yaoundé, Cameroon: 14 335 200 Frs. CFA or about 58 000 u.a. The EDF will provide, for two years, the emoluments of a professor of mathematics at the CIFS. This centre trains medium-grade cadres (statistical technicians and assistants) for both the public service and private enterprise. Students come mainly from the central and equatorial African countries associated with the EEC.

11) Endowment of two lectureship at the School of Statistics in Abidjan, Ivory Coast: 28 670 000 Frs. CFA or about 116 000 u.a. The school will be provided, for two years, with two lecturers, one in mathematics and the other in economics, whose salaries will be paid from the EDF. The Abidjan school trains the medium-grade and senior cadres for statistical work both in the public service and in private enterprise. Students come mainly from the west African countries associated with the EEC.

12) Fixing of the third annual instalment of the programme of production aid for Mali: 564 270 000 Mali Frs. or about 1 142 927 u.a. This instalment will be for cotton price support and a scheme of structural improvement for this product and groundnuts and rice. The chief aid under this head will be in the form of fertilizers, insecticides and selected seeds; rolling stock will be supplied and a programme of agricultural modernization and planning developed in the Fana area.

13) Fixing of the third annual instalment of the programme of production aid for Niger: 342 990 000 Frs. CFA or about 1 389 452 u.a. This instalment is for price support for groundnuts and cotton and structural improvement for these products mainly by building and fitting out co-operatives and guidance centres, the training of guidance personnel and the distribution of fertilizers and selected seeds.

On 31 July 1967, following endorsement by the Fund Committee, the Commission approved the following financing with grants from the EDF:

Extension of the water supply of Dakar, Senegal: 1 629 330 000 Frs. CFA, or about 6 600 000 u.a. The project is to procure and lay a water-supply conduit some 56 km long from Dakar towards Thies.

This project is justified by the need to meet in the immediate and near future the water requirements of the population of Dakar, which are already in excess of the potential of the present waterworks and are increasing in proportion to the annual growth rate of the population and the industrial development of the city.

With the financing decisions now made, the total commitments of the second EDF since the beginning of its operations (January 1964) amount to about 439 360 000 units of account for 212 financing decisions. These figures do not include commitments relating to expenses incurred in supervising the execution of the projects or the financial and administrative costs of the EDF itself.

Second EDF commitments at 20 July 1967
(beneficiary States, countries, and territories)

(in '000 u.s.)

Beneficiary State, country or territory	Economic and social projects		Aid to diversification		Aid to production	Technical assistance linked with invest- ment	General technical co- operation	Emer- gency aid	Total	Advances to price stabi- lization funds
	Grants	Loans on special terms	Grants	Loans on special terms						
<i>AASM</i>										
Burundi	6 149	—	5 250	—	—	1 771	451	—	13 621	—
Cameroon	11 019	—	749	6 482	4 894	378	58	—	23 580	6 076
Central African Republic	12 132	—	—	—	4 431	1 372	150	—	18 085	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	8 168	—	5 169	—	—	412	—	—	13 749	—
Congo (Kinshasa)	35 178	—	—	—	—	462	2 287	—	37 905	—
Ivory Coast	2 249	6 013	35 388	3 646	—	52	123	—	47 471	—
Dahomey	13 642	—	486	—	3 090	587	2	—	17 807	—
Gabon	—	—	1 398	—	—	2 378	—	—	3 776	—
Upper Volta	13 082	—	2 512	—	—	1 119	38	—	16 751	—
Madagascar	34 031	—	284	—	11 475	1 030	66	—	46 886	—
Mali	9 995	—	47	—	3 986	1 193	—	—	15 221	—
Mauritania	12 199	—	1 357	—	—	35	—	—	13 591	—
Niger	14 840	—	936	—	3 419	734	—	—	19 929	—
Rwanda	3 252	—	4 448	—	—	1 847	1 313	—	10 860	—
Senegal	6 385	—	1 071	—	29 097	12	—	—	36 565	—
Somalia	8 562	—	—	—	—	2 845	1 068	1 850	14 325	—
Chad	22 904	1 215	—	—	3 711	1 045	68	—	28 943	1 766
Togo	2 066	—	280	—	965	712	—	—	4 023	—
Total AASM	215 851	7 228	59 375	10 128	65 068	17 984	5 604	1 850	383 088	7 842
<i>OCT/Overseas Departments</i>										
Netherlands Antilles	8 937	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	8 947	—
Comoro Islands	808	—	—	—	—	168	—	—	976	—
French Terr. of the Afars & Issas	606	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	625	—
Guadeloupe	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375	—
Réunion	8 102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 102	—
New Caledonia	2 395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 395	—
French Polynesia	869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	869	—
Surinam	960	—	—	—	—	216	—	—	1 176	—
Total OCT and Overseas Departments	23 052	—	—	—	—	413	—	—	23 465	—
Aid not distributed or not broken down	—	—	—	—	—	5 905 ^a	20 402 ^b	—	26 207	—
Grand total	238 903	7 228	59 375	10 128	65 068	24 202	26 006	1 850	432 760	7 842

^a This refers to that part of certain overall amounts (3 million, 5 million and 3.5 million u. a. for surveys and 4 million u. a. for supervision of works) spending of which has not yet been authorized by the EDF's principal certifying officer.

^b This consists mainly of the overall totals allocated under the heading of scholarships, in-service training, seminars and information programmes, which it is not yet possible to break down between the beneficiary States and countries.

Second EDF commitments at 20 July 1967

(Sectors of activity)

(in '000 u.a.)

Sectors	Amounts	%
0. AGRICULTURAL PRICE SUPPORT	25 564	—
1. DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION		
12. Structural improvement of agricultural production	41 327	
13. Agricultural diversification	76 567	
14. New agricultural developments	35 440	
15. Livestock and fishing	6 064	
16. Development of co-operatives	2 139	
17. Rural and pastoral water supply	14 201	
18. Industrial diversification	8 242	
19. Trade promotion	853	
Total 1	184 833	46.1
2. MODERNIZATION OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
21. Ports and waterways	11 877	
22. Roads and bridges	95 442	
23. Railways	7 183	
24. Telecommunications	4	
25. Airports	1 698	
26. Energy	53	
Total 2	116 257	29.0
3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
31. Training of supervisory staff	22 582	
32. Education	29 134	
33. Public health	26 598	
34. Urban water supply	11 353	
35. Urban development and drainage and sewerage	7 986	
36. Electrification	5	
Total 3	97 658	24.3
4. MISCELLANEOUS		
41. Development programming	1 948	
42. Information	233	
43. Emergency aid	250	
Total 4	2 431	0.6
Total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4	401 179	100.0
+ Funds not yet allocated ^a	6 017	
+ Agricultural price support	25 564	
Total commitments	432 760	
Stabilization of prices of agricultural products ^b	7 842	

^a This refers to that part of the overall amounts available under the heading of technical assistance linked with investment and of general technical co-operation (studies) spending of which has not yet been authorized by the EDF's principal certifying officer.

^b Price stabilization advances are financed from the liquid assets of the EDF (Convention, Art. 20) and their total should not be added to that of the commitments.

Statement of EDF commitments since 1958: more than one thousand million u.a.

53. The recent (9 June 1967) financing decisions of the EEC Commission brought the total commitments of the first and second EDF for aid to the AASM, OCT and Overseas Departments to more than one thousand million units of account.¹

The combined commitments of both Funds are broken down as follows:

Situation of commitments of the 1st and 2nd EDF at 9 June 1967

('000 u.a.)				
	Grants	Loans on special terms	Total	Advances to price stabilization funds
1st EDF				
AASM	475 108	—	475 108	—
OCT/Overseas Depts.	94 682	—	94 682	—
Tech. supervision, admin. expenses	11 460	—	11 460	—
Total	581 250	—	581 250	—
2nd EDF				
AASM	362 918	17 356	380 274	7 842
OCT/Overseas Depts.	21 736	—	21 736	—
Aid not distributed or not broken down ¹	21 517	—	21 517	—
Total	406 171	17 356	423 527 ²	7 842
Grand total	987 421	17 356	1 004 777	7 842

¹ This item includes commitments for general studies, scholarships, in-service training, seminars and information programmes, as well as sums released for research linked with investments and for supervision of works but not yet used.
² Including the administrative and financial costs of the EDF itself.

These commitments extend over a theoretical period of 10 years from the signing of the Treaty of Rome on 27 March 1957. In fact, however, since the initial decisions of the first EDF could not be made until February 1959, they cover an effective period of activity of only 8 years. Taking into account advances to stabilization funds, which are in fact only transfers of liquid availabilities, the average rate of commitments of the first and second Funds thus amounts to some 125 million units of account per year.

As to the methods of financing, the Table below shows that almost all the EEC commitments are for grants. The first Convention (implementing Convention annexed to the Treaty of Rome) in any case provided only for this method of financing. The second Convention (known as the Convention of Association or Yaoundé Convention) and the Council Decision of 25 February 1964 made provision for the use of the Fund's resources in the form of loans on special terms as well. Under this head 17 356 000 u.a. have been used since the beginning of operations of the second EDF (1 June 1964).

¹ The unit of account is equivalent to the current value of the US dollar.

These grants and loans have served to finance the range of operations indicated in the Table below:

*Breakdown of commitments of the first and second EDF
by type of aid at 9 June 1967*

(⁰⁰⁰ u.a.)

Type of aid	1st EDF	2nd EDF	Total
Economic and social investments	522 290	234 726	757 016
Aid to diversification of production	—	66 768	66 768
Aid to production			
Agricultural price support ⁽¹⁾		25 057	25 057
Structural improvements		40 381	40 381
Total	—	65 438	65 438
Technical assistance linked with investments	47 500	24 202	92 278
General technical co-operation		20 576	
Emergency aid		1 850	
Technical supervision and administrative expenses		11 460	
Total	581 250	423 527	1 004 777
Advances to price stabilization funds		7 842	

⁽¹⁾ The object of this aid is to enable the agricultural products of the Associated States to be marketed at world prices under a five-year programme.

The total commitments of the first and second Funds cover 578 operations. The average cost of the projects to which they relate is approximately 1 700 000 u.a. for the first Fund and approximately 2 200 000 u.a. for the second.

In the first EDF, out of the 382 projects financed, 185, or almost half, may be considered as completed by 9 June 1967; 139 have been definitely and 46 provisionally accepted. Out of the 196 projects financed from the 2nd EDF by 9 June 1967, four have finally been accepted and most of the others are still in progress.

Following the official submission of applications for financing, the examination of all these projects has required almost 200 on-the-spot missions and constant contacts between the Commission's staff and the authorities of the associated countries and States involved. It has moreover obliged the Commission, whose own staff was inadequate to conduct preliminary surveys, to delegate 490 studies, with the approval of the Governments concerned, to a number of experts or specialized research bureaux; this required first the drafting of as many special contracts and then the analysis of all the results.

To meet all these obligations for the projects financed from the first EDF, 44 meetings were convened between February 1959 and June 1964 of a non-governmental advisory committee called the "Standing Committee of the EDF"; its opinions served internally to guide the decisions of the Commission (projects of a social nature) and of the Council (economic investment projects).

The internal agreement annexed to the Yaoundé Convention has since institutionalized the EDF Committee and has made it into an organ where the competent delegations of the various Member States meet under the chairmanship of a Commission representative; this Committee, which thus associates the Member States with financing proposals before the Commission's decisions are made, has met 24 times since 1 June 1964 and has approved the 196 projects or programmes presented under the 2nd Fund.

Among practical achievements are the signing of 401 financing agreements, the issuing of more than 600 calls for tender and the awards of some 2 300 supply or works contracts.

At all these stages, the EEC Commission, which has been made responsible for the management of the Fund, worked in constant collaboration with the Associated States, countries and territories to ensure that the operations resulting from the Community's commitments were effected under the best technical, economic and financial conditions.

A statement of what has been achieved at the end of the third year of the Yaoundé Convention will shortly be compiled.

It can, however, already be said that the European Economic Community, having undertaken to allocate to its associates through the channel of the European Development Fund total financial aid of 1 311 million u.a. from the time when the Treaty of Rome came into force until the expiry of the Yaoundé Convention, has, with the rate at which it has so far fulfilled its commitments, honoured its obligations to the letter.

IX. Institutions and organs

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The meeting of the European Parliament held in Luxembourg on 19 July 1967 was almost entirely devoted to the examination of certain agricultural problems.¹ The following resolutions were adopted:

- a) Resolutions embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission proposals to the Council on the fixing and revision of prices for certain agricultural products.
- b) Resolutions embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on Commission proposals to the Council for:
 - i) a regulation on assistance from the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund;
 - ii) a financial regulation amending the financial regulation on the European Guidance and Guarantee Fund.
- c) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a Council regulation on assistance from the Guidance Section of the European Guidance and Guarantee Fund for 1968.
- d) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a Council regulation on the definition of the unit of account for the common agricultural policy.
- e) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposed Council regulation on arrangements applicable to processed products derived from fruit and vegetables, with the addition of sugar, originating in the AASM and in the OCT.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

1st session (3 July)

The Council of the European Communities held its 1st session on 3 July 1967 under the chairmanship of M. Karl Schiller, Minister of Economic Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The agenda included the following items:

Taxation

Resuming its discussion of 20 December 1966, the Council exchanged views on a memorandum, submitted by the French Minister, dealing with the problems posed by the harmonization of direct taxes in the Community and reviewing progress made.

¹ See Ch. VI, sec. 33.

It instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to prepare a report on this matter by the end of 1967.

The Council will continue its general discussion of these problems in October.

2nd session (10 and 11 July)

The Council held its 2nd session on 10 and 11 July 1967 with M. Karl Schiller, Minister of Economic Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, in the chair.

Before declaring the session open, M. Schiller welcomed the President and other members of the single Commission of the European Communities, who were attending a Council meeting for the first time. He emphasized that it would be the task of the Council and the Commission, during the years ahead, to continue the dialogue which had proved so fruitful during the past ten years.

M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, thanked the President and outlined briefly the most urgent tasks facing his institution; he hoped that a climate of mutual confidence, indispensable to any fruitful collaboration between the two institutions, would be established.

The agenda included the following items:

Food aid to the Middle East

The Council continued its discussion of the proposal put forward by the Italian Government dealing with the granting of food aid to those in need in the Middle East as a result of the recent hostilities.

External relations

The Council began its examination of the basic problems posed by the membership applications lodged by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark.

Following an exchange of views, the Council decided to continue this discussion at its October session, by which time it will have received the Commission's opinion.

The Council approved the text of initial instructions to the Commission for opening the first round of negotiations with the Spanish Government.¹

The Council heard a statement by the Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on the present position with regard to relations between the Community and the Maghreb countries. A discussion followed.²

Multilateral trade negotiations in GATT

The Council heard a report from the President of the Commission on developments during the days immediately preceding the signature of the Final Act of the Geneva Agreement.

¹ See Ch. VII, sec. 44.

² See Ch. VII, sec. 45.

After discussion, the Council noted the Commission's intention to present, during the month of September, a final report containing an economic analysis of the results obtained and the relevant recommendations made by the Commission to the Council with a view to bringing the negotiations to a conclusion.

The Community's policy for petroleum and natural gas

The Council noted the reception of a memorandum drafted by the Commission on the Community's policy for petroleum and natural gas. The purpose of this memorandum, which is the first paper submitted by the Commission to the Council in this field, was to inform the Council of work already done on hydrocarbons and to suggest the lines of subsequent work in this field, without prejudging the overall approach to energy policy.

The Council and the Commission agreed that work in this sphere should be actively pursued.

Miscellaneous decisions

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Community the Council recommendation addressed to the Member States on the guidelines for economic policy to be followed during the second half of 1967 and the first decisions to be taken for 1968 (see Ch. VI, sec. 13).

Within the framework of the trade agreement between the European Economic Community and Israel, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the EEC, meeting within the Council, decided to extend, until 30 June 1968, the arrangements under which the duties on certain products are aligned on the CCT ahead of schedule.

3rd session (11 July)

The Council held its 3rd session on 11 July 1967 under the chairmanship of M. Hermann Höcherl, Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The proceedings of this session were devoted to rice, milk products, and fruit and vegetables (see Ch. VI, secs. 20, 24 and 28).

4th session (24 and 25 July)

The Council held its 4th session on 24 and 25 July 1967 with M. Fritz Neef, State Secretary at the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, in the chair.

The President of the Council praised the personal qualities of M. Gaetano Martino, who died in Rome on 21 July 1967, and asked the Italian Ambassador to convey the condolences and sympathy of the Council of the European Communities to his Government on the occasion of the death of an eminent statesman whose place in the history of European unity, he said, was assured.

The Council dealt with the following questions:

External relations

Having noted the application for membership of the European Communities submitted by the Government of the Kingdom of Norway on 24 July, the Council approved the text of the reply to be addressed to that Government, and decided to consult the Commission, as provided for in the Treaties of Rome and in the Treaty of Paris (Articles 237, 205 and 98 respectively).

The Council had an exchange of views on the main problems, still outstanding, raised by relations with the Maghreb countries (see Ch. VII, sec. 45).

International Wheat Agreement

The Council heard a statement by the Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on the Committee's work subsequent to the receipt of an interim report drawn up for the Council by the Community's delegation to the Conference held in Rome under the auspices of the International Wheat Council and in co-operation with UNCTAD.

The discussion which followed centred on the definition of rights and obligations in the context of the Agreement, on the legal problems arising in connection with the date of entry into force of the new Agreement and on certain specific problems relating to food aid.

At the end of the discussion, directives were adopted for transmission to the Community's delegation in Rome.

Agricultural Fund (EAGGF)

The Council examined the problems raised by the Commission's proposals for speeding up aid from the EAGGF by establishing a system of payments on account as from 1967 (see Ch. VI, sec. 30).

Right of establishment and freedom to supply services

Pursuant to the General Programme on freedom of establishment, the Council adopted three directives, and approved a fourth subject to linguistic editing (see Ch. VI, sec. 11).

Miscellaneous decisions

After noting its agreement on the text of the recommendation addressed to it by the Commission, the Council adopted directives with a view to re-negotiating the tariff concession on certain foodstuffs containing cocoa.

The Council adopted a decision extending the time-limits laid down in the agreements on quality wheat concluded with the United States of America and Canada. For the United States, the time-limit will be extended by 12 months after the date of expiry of the World Grains Arrangement, and for Canada the time-limit will be extended to 30 June 1968.

5th session (24 and 25 July)

The Council held its 5th session on 24 and 25 July 1967 under the chairmanship of M. Hermann Hoecherl, Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Germany.

An account of the proceedings of this session, which was devoted to rice, sugar, beef and veal, milk products, and the fruit and vegetables sector and to a discussion of the regulation dealing with assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1968, will be found in Chapter VI, section 19 of this Bulletin.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Renewal of terms of office and new appointments

Since the terms of office of three judges, MM. Delvaux, Hammes and Trabucchi, and of one advocate-general, M. Roemer, in the Court of Justice expire on 6 October 1967, the Governments of the Member States decided on 31 July 1967 to renew the terms of office of M. Alberto Trabucchi as judge and M. K. Josef Roemer as advocate-general, and to appoint M. Jh. Joseph Mertens de Wilmars and M. Pierre Pescatore as judges for the period from 7 October 1967 to 6 October 1973.

Cases pending

Case 24/67¹ — Parke Davis and Company, Detroit v. Probel, Liège.

On 6 July 1967, the Gerechtshof in The Hague filed a request for a preliminary ruling with the Court of Justice in connection with a dispute arising out of a national patent. This request concerns the interpretation of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty in relation to Articles 36 and 226.

Case 25/67² — Milch-, Fett- und Eier-Kontor GmbH Hamburg v. Hauptzollamt Saarbrücken.

On 8 July 1967, the Court of Justice received a request for a preliminary ruling from the Finanzgericht of the Saar. This concerns the interpretation of Articles 95 and 99 of the EEC Treaty, and of Article 11 of Regulation No. 22, concerning the levying of turnover tax on slaughtered poultry.

¹ See official gazette No. 202, 22 August 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 182, 4 August 1967.

Case 26/67¹ — An official of the Commission v. the EEC Commission.

This case, filed with the Court of Justice on 25 July 1967, concerns the payment to the plaintiff of a temporary differential allowance under Article 7 of the Statute.

Case 27/67 — Fink-Frucht GmbH, Frankfurt v. Hauptzollamt, Munich.

This concerns a request for a preliminary ruling filed with the Court of Justice on 24 July 1967. It deals with the interpretation of Article 95, first and second paragraphs, of the EEC Treaty as regards the levying of turnover tax on pimentos imported into Germany.¹

Case 28/67 — Molkerei-Zentrale Westfalen-Lippe GmbH Trockenmilchwerk, Lippstadt, v. Hauptzollamt, Paderborn.

In a request submitted to the Court of Justice on 31 July 1967, the Bundesfinanzhof asked for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 95, first paragraph, and Article 97 of the EEC Treaty as regards the levying of turnover tax on whole milk powder imported from Belgium. The Bundesfinanzhof raises the question of whether the provisions of Article 95 of the Treaty are self-executing.¹

Case 31/67 — August Stier, Hamburg v. Hauptzollamt, Hamburg-Ericus.

On 18 August 1967, the Finanzgericht in Hamburg filed with the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty.²

Case 32/67 — I.G.F. van Leewen v. Gemeente Rotterdam.

On 21 August 1967, the Court of Justice received a request for a preliminary ruling concerning the interpretation of Articles 12 and 13 of the Protocol on privileges and immunities.²

Judgments

Consolidated cases 3, 7 and 13 to 24/66 — Kampffmeyer and others v. EEC Commission.

In the course of 1966 the Court of Justice received a series of claims for damages under Article 215 of the Treaty. These were claims for losses and deprivation of potential profits arising from a Commission decision of 3 October 1963 confirming the safeguard measures taken in Germany against imports of maize. This decision had been quashed by the Court on 1 July 1965.

¹ See official gazette No. 202, 22 August 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. 226, 20 September 1967.

Subject to the rights of the parties, the Court gave the following interim ruling in the judgment which it handed down on 14 July 1967:¹

"1. The plaintiffs in cases 5/66, 7/66, 13/66, 14/66, 15/66, 19/66 and 21/66 are called upon to produce for the Court of Justice the decisions of the competent courts in the Federal Republic of Germany on their claims for damages against the Federal Republic.

2. The said plaintiffs are further called upon to furnish documentary proof to the Court that they have exhausted all administrative and legal procedures to obtain reimbursement of the levies paid, without legal obligation, to the Treasury of the Federal Republic of Germany.

3. The said plaintiffs are further called upon to show proof by 31 December 1967 that by 1 October 1963 they had concluded purchasing agreements for maize on the French market.

4. For the submission of the proof mentioned under 3 above, the cases in question will be dealt with separately.

..."

In the same judgment the Court also made the following partial final ruling:

"1. Claims 17/66, 18/66, 20/66, 22/66, 23/66 and 24/66, are disallowed;

..."

Case 1/67 — M. Stanislas Ciechski v. Caisse régionale de sécurité sociale du Centre.

On 4 January 1967, the Orléans Court of Appeal submitted to the Court of Justice this request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 51 of the EEC Treaty and Articles 27 and 28 of Council Regulation No. 3 concerning the social security of migrant workers.

Confirming its ruling in Case 100/63 (van der Veen), the Court ruled as follows in its judgment handed down on 5 July 1967:¹

"1. When an entitlement to benefit is acquired in one Member State without any need to invoke qualifying periods completed under the legislation of other Member States, the competent institution of that State may not apply Articles 27 and 28 of Regulation No. 3 for the purpose of reducing the benefit payable under its own, law, at least where the said benefit is not based on periods already taken into account in calculating the benefits paid by the competent institution of another State.

2. Articles 27 and 28 of Regulation No. 3, interpreted as set out above, do not conflict with Article 51 of the EEC Treaty."

Case 2/67 — M. August De Moor v. Caisse de pension des employés privés.

This request for a preliminary ruling, filed with the Court of Justice by the Luxembourg High Court of Justice on 23 January 1967, concerns the interpretation of the

¹ See official gazette No. 246, 12 October 1967.

provisions of Regulation No. 3 of the EEC Council on the social security of migrant workers.

The Court of Justice handed down its judgment on 5 July 1967:¹

"The introductory provisions and paragraph 1 (b) of Article 28 of Regulation No. 3 are not applicable in fixing the amount of an old-age pension which is based on a period of contributions, and to which the claimant is fully entitled under municipal law without Article 27, provided that the period of contributions is not at the same time used to determine the amount of other pensions in other Member States."

Case 6/67 — Mme Teresa Guerra v. Institut national d'assurance maladie-invalidité.

In February 1967, the Belgian Council of State submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling concerning the interpretation of Article 45 of Council Regulation No. 3 on the social security of migrant workers.

In its judgment of 5 July 1967 the Court ruled as follows:²

"Municipal legal authorities competent in social security matters are 'authorities' within the meaning of Article 45 of Regulation No. 3".

Case 9/67 — M. Kurt Colditz v. Caisse d'assurance vieillesse des travailleurs salariés de Paris.

This request for a preliminary ruling filed by the Paris Court of Appeal on 6 March 1967 asked for an interpretation of Article 28 of Regulation No. 3 and Articles 30 to 36 and 83 of Regulation No. 4 on the social security of migrant workers.

On 5 July 1967 the Court of Justice handed down its judgment which was as follows:³

"Article 28 of Regulation No. 3, read in conjunction with Articles 30 to 36 and 83 of Regulation No. 4, does not imply the simultaneous payment on the basis of the same reference date of a pension accorded in one Member State without Article 27 having been involved and of another pension not yet accorded in another Member State."

MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 98th session on 3 July 1967 with M. van Lennep in the chair.

It examined the draft Council recommendation on the economic policy to be followed during the second half of 1967 and on the first decisions needed for 1968.

The Committee also discussed the international monetary problems which figured on the agenda of the Conference of Finance Ministers of 4 July 1967.

¹ See official gazette No....

² See official gazette No....

³ See official gazette No....

AUDIT COMMITTEE

On 14 July 1967, in pursuance of Article 206 of the EEC Treaty and Article 180 of the EAEC Treaty, and in accordance with the procedure laid down in the financial regulations with regard to the rendering and auditing of accounts, the Audit Committee lodged its report on the accounts for the 1966 financial year.

This report comprises two volumes dealing with the EEC and EAEC budgets and with the Development Fund. Under the existing rules, the report, together with the comments of the institutions concerned, must be submitted by the Commission to the Council and to the European Parliament.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Staff movements

M. Ernst Albrecht, Chief Executive Assistant to M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission, has been appointed Director-General for Competition, with effect from 1 October 1967.

M. Helmut Von Verschuer, Assistant to the Director-General of Agriculture, has been appointed Director of General Affairs in the Directorate-General for Agriculture, with effect from 1 July 1967.

M. André Cheval, Principal Administrator in the Budget Division of the Budget and Financial Control Directorate, has been appointed head of this division, with effect from 1 July 1967.

M. Jean-Claude Morel, Principal Administrator in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, has been appointed Head of the Methods and Analysis and Business Surveys Division in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, with effect from 1 June 1967.

M. Victor Schetgen, Principal Administrator in the Statistical Office of the European Communities, has been appointed Head of the Metal-Processing, Chemicals and Industries and Crafts Structure Division in the Industries and Crafts Directorate of the Statistical Office, with effect from 1 July 1967.

M. Giampiero Schiratti, Principal Administrator in the Directorate-General for Agriculture, has been appointed Head of the Oleaginous Products, Fats and Textile Plants Division of the Organization of Markets in Specialized Crops Directorate in the Directorate-General for Agriculture, with effect from 1 August 1967.

M. Armando Toledano has been appointed Legal Adviser in the Legal Service of the European Communities, with effect from 1 August 1967.

Resignations

The Commission has accepted the resignation with effect from 30 September 1967 of M. Pieter Verloren van Themaat, Director-General for Competition.

M. Verloren van Themaat, who entered the service of the Commission in 1958, is one of the Community's longest-serving senior officials, and was a member of the original

team of Directors-General who had to implement the Treaty of Rome. Carrying responsibility for a vast and complicated sector of paramount importance was a considerable achievement that M. Verloren van Themaat owes to his great ability and remarkable industry.

The Commission has accepted the resignation with effect from 8 September 1967 of M. Claudio Segre, Director of Studies in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

The Commission has accepted the resignation with effect from 30 August 1967 of M. Horst Steffe, Director for National Economies and Economic Trends in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

The Commission has accepted the resignation with effect from 31 August 1967 of M. Jurgen Kalkbrenner, Chief Executive Assistant to President Hallstein.

The Commission has accepted with effect from 18 June 1967 the resignation of M. Klaus Meyer, Deputy Executive Assistant to President Hallstein.

X. The European Investment Bank

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE 1966 FINANCIAL YEAR APPROVED ON 5 JUNE 1967 BY THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Economic evolution in the Community and the associated States

As is the practice each year, the first part of the Annual Report surveys the activity of the Bank, in 1966, against the background of the general economic evolution of the Community, stressing more particularly the problem of investments and their financing.

It also gives the broad outlines of the evolution in the associated countries where the Bank has operated. The Report ends with a study on the problems of industrial development in the Associated African States and Madagascar.

An increase in investments — 3.5% in volume — for the Community as a whole masks situations which are rather dissimilar from one country to another. In Germany, the slowdown in the gross formation of fixed capital has been accentuated to such an extent that it shows a stagnation for the whole year and even an absolute decline in the course of the closing months; in France, the rate of growth was maintained at 6%; in Italy, after a decrease in the course of the two previous years, it has been stepped up to 3.7% in connection with a definite revival in activity; in the Netherlands, it reached 7.5% compared to just over 5% in 1965; it was more sustained in Belgium (4%, compared to 1.4%), while in Luxembourg investments have again fallen back, this time by 6.5%.

Net issues of national securities on the markets of the Community countries diminished from 11.6 thousand million units of account¹ in 1965 to 11.0 thousand million. This downtrend reflects a considerable narrowing of the bond market in Germany; on the contrary, the volume of bond issues has increased in France and even more so in Italy, a country which, in 1966, represented the widest source in the Community of capital invested in fixed-interest securities.

Of the amount collected on the market, the sector of the economy (public or private enterprises and households) received 6.9 thousand million, compared to 8.2 the previous year. To this figure must be added medium- and long-term credits amounting to 13 thousand million, as against 11.5 in 1965, granted by the financial intermediaries, banks, specialized institutions, the Treasury, etc. In this way, the "external" resources available for financing the investments of this sector were of the same order of magnitude as in the previous year.

Furthermore, the Belgian, French and Italian markets accommodated public issues of international bonds: two European institutions were the beneficiaries, the Bank for 75 million and the ECSC for 25 million.

Lastly, public issues on the "European international market", mainly expressed in dollars, reached 1.10 thousand million as against 0.95 in 1965. Once again, American

¹ Unless otherwise stated, the figures given are expressed in units of account (1 unit of account = 1 US \$).

companies were the principal beneficiaries of these operations (454 million); for their part, European borrowers obtained 266 million and, among them, the European Bank which received 40 million.

Activities of the Bank

Loans

In 1966, the Bank signed 39 loan contracts for an amount, never previously attained, of 197 million units of account: 29 loans, for 135.4 million, under the heading of ordinary operations in the Member States, Greece, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville) and Senegal; 10 loans, for an amount of 61.6 million, as operations of the Special Section in Turkey.

In the course of this financial year, the Bank's Board of Directors approved in all — under the headings of ordinary operations and Special Section operations — 31 loans for an amount of 132.2 million.

Loans approved in 1966

	Amount of loans (million u.a. after rounding-off)	Part in the total activity (%)
Ordinary loans		
<i>EEC Member countries</i>		
Major agricultural improvements	28.8	22
Power	2.5	2
Railways	16.0	12
Roads	22.0	17
Industries	14.5	11
Total	83.8	64
<i>Greece</i>		
Major agricultural improvements	5.0	4
Industries	12.4	9
Total	17.4	13
<i>Associated African States</i>		
Industries	13.4	10
Power	4.1	3
Total	17.5	13
Special loans		
<i>Turkey</i>		
Industries	13.5	10
Grand total	132.2	100

The *ordinary loans* financed by means of the Bank's own resources — capital, reserves and borrowings on the markets — amounted to 118.7 million, compared to 102 million in 1965.

All the authorized operations in the Member countries concern investments in the less-developed regions of the Community.

The loans authorized in Southern Italy and Sicily represent the major part, namely 58%, of the ordinary operations of the Bank.

The most important projects concern, for 24 million, the irrigation of 20 000 hectares of land in the Ogliaastro perimeter in Sicily, for 22 million, the Messina-Catania motorway representing the first link of Sicily's modern highway network and, for 16 million, the completed modernization of the railway line connecting Calabria and Sicily to the remainder of Italy.

In France, a loan of 4.8 million was granted for the agricultural improvement of the Central Garonne Valley by the Compagnie d'Aménagement des Coteaux de Gascogne.

In Germany, five loans for an overall amount of 10 million were approved, one of which for the production and distribution of gas in Berlin and four for industrial projects: two in Lower Saxony, a region which is in difficulties owing to the division of Germany, and two in areas of Bavaria and Rhineland-Palatinate suffering from structural deficiencies.

Greece benefited from six loans, totalling 17.4 million, for the irrigation of 16 000 hectares of the plain of Karditsa in Thessaly, for the creation of a complete aluminium industry and for various industrial projects.

Loans in the *Associated African States* amounted to 17.5 million. The most important of these relate to the mining of the potash deposits in Congo-Brazzaville, the production of electricity and the sugar-industry in Cameroon.

In Turkey, the special operations for the account and under the responsibility of member countries amounted to 13.5 million, for the financing of industrial projects concerning in particular the paper, textiles and glass industries.

The appended tables show the breakdown of these loans by country and by economic sector (Appendices I and II).

The investments towards which the Bank has contributed since its creation total 3.4 thousand million; the Bank's share in their financing averaged 22%.

B o r r o w i n g s

In 1966, the Bank contracted six loans totalling 138.5 million, i.e. double the amount borrowed in the previous year:

	Interest rates	Term
25 million US \$ (25 million u.a.)	6.50 %	10 years
15 thousand million lire (24 million u.a.)	6.00 %	20 years
200 million French francs (40.5 million u.a.)	6.25 %	15 years
15 million US \$ (15 million u.a.)	6.50 %	20 years
15 thousand million lire (24 million u.a.)	6.00 %	20 years
500 million Belgian francs (10 million u.a.)	7.00 %	12 years

Taking into account these operations and the redemptions which occurred in 1966, the funded debt was increased to 355 million, as against 217.2 million at the end of the previous financial year.

Balance-sheet and profit and loss account

The balance-sheet total — ordinary operations exclusively — as of 31 December 1966, was 873.0 million, compared to 665.2 million at the end of 1965.

Under assets, effective loans account for 610.2 million (488.5 at the end of 1965), of which 430.8 million disbursed (365.6). Available assets amount to 249.2 million (168.5).

Under liabilities, the paid-up capital is 250 million (subscribed capital 1 thousand million), reserves and provisions are 75 million (65.7). Medium- and long-term borrowings amount to 355 million (217.2) and the undisbursed balance of effective loans amount to 179.3 million (122.9).

Operating results for the financial year were 33.2 million. After deduction of 23.8 million for interest and charges for borrowings, financial charges, administrative expenses, etc., the appropriation of an amount of 5 million to provisions leaves a balance of 4.4 million which has been transferred to the statutory reserve. The latter is thus increased from 32.1 million to 36.5 million and the sundry provisions from 33.5 million to 38.5 million.

The operations of the Special Section have been entered in memorandum accounts.

APPENDIX I

*Breakdown by country of loans approved
by the European Investment Bank up to 31 December 1966*
(Ordinary and Special loans)

Country	Number of projects	EIB's loans (million u.a.)	Each country's share in the total (%)
Ordinary loans			
<i>Member countries :</i>			
Belgium	1	4.8	1
Germany	11	51.2	7
France	14	84.7	11
Italy	85	458.5	61
Luxembourg	1	4.0	1
Total	112	603.2	81
<i>Associated countries :</i>			
Greece	14	54.2	7
Ivory Coast	1	1.0	—
Cameroon	4	8.5	1
Congo-Brazzaville	1	9.0	1
Senegal	1	2.4	1
Total	21	75.1	10
Total	133	678.3	91
Special loans			
Turkey	13	67.8	9
Grand total	146	746.1	100

APPENDIX II

*Breakdown by economic sector of loans approved
by the European Investment Bank up to 31 December 1966*
(Ordinary and Special loans)

Sectors	Number of projects	E.I.B. loans (million u.a.)	Each sector's share in the total (%)
Agricultural improvements	9	106.6	14
Power	16	136.1	18
Telecommunications	1	16.0	2
Transport	14	194.2	26
<i>of which :</i>			
Railways	7	107.2	
Roads	7	87.0	
Industry	106	293.2	40
<i>of which :</i>			
Mining	3	11.0	
Iron and steel	3	48.9	
Non-ferrous metals	4	14.2	
Building materials	11	16.6	
Glass and pottery	7	10.4	
Paper pulp and paper	6	29.0	
Mechanical engineering	21	36.8	
Chemicals	22	92.2	
Textiles and clothing	10	8.5	
Food	14	22.9	
Other manufacturing industries	5	2.7	
Total	146	746.1	100

LOANS GRANTED

France

On 6 July, the European Investment Bank concluded a loan contract with the Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes for the equivalent of FF 50 million (10.12 million units of account), at an interest rate of 7% per annum, for the construction of the A 53 motorway linking Roquebrune to Menton and the Italian frontier.

In accordance with its traditional procedure, the Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes will relend the equivalent of the Bank's loan under similar conditions to the Société de l'Autoroute Esterel-Côte d'Azur, a company of mixed-type economy, which at the end of 1966 was granted the concession for the construction of the motorway and its operation until 1992, pursuant to the law of 18 April 1955, establishing the status of motorways.

The Roquebrune-Menton motorway will be 10.5 km in length. Its immediate object is to link the Moyenne Corniche and Grande Corniche roads with the Italian "Autostrada dei Fiori", now under construction from Ponte S. Luigi to Savona. Subsequently, it will be extended westwards and connected to the French motorway system by the North Nice motorway. It will then form a link in the international route from Lyons to Genoa, via Aix-en-Provence and Nice.

Because of the particularly high construction cost owing to the rugged surface — 47% of the lay-out consists of tunnels or viaducts — and because of financing difficulties, it had originally been intended to execute in the course of the Vth Plan (1966-70) only one of the two lanes of the Roquebrune-Menton motorway. The participation of the European Investment Bank in the financing of the project means that the two lanes can be executed between now and 1969. The motorway, establishing a modern and high-capacity link in a very hilly region, which is at present served solely by the frequently saturated coast road, and where traffic conditions are therefore particularly unsatisfactory, will make possible a rapid flow of the fast-growing traffic.

After the Mont Blanc tunnel, opened for traffic in 1965, the participation of the European Investment Bank will thus permit another important motorway crossing the French-Italian frontier to be realized immediately.

At the regional level, its execution will lead to an appreciable improvement of short-distance communications in an area where the only existing link at present follows a narrow coastal strip which is densely populated and heavily built-up. Thanks to the traffic exchanger linking it midway to the RN 566 road (Menton-Sospel), it will furthermore contribute towards encouraging the development of tourism in the mountainous hinterland.

The works and equipment necessary for the execution of the Roquebrune-Menton motorway are estimated at FF 142.9 million (28.94 million units of account). Taking into account the charges relating to the construction period, estimated at FF 11.7 million (2.37 million units of account), the total cost of the project amounts to FF 154.6 million (31.31 million units of account).

The work is scheduled to be completed by June 1969.

The loan contract was signed in Brussels by Mr. Roger Coquand, President of the Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes, and Mr. Paride Formentini, President of the European Investment Bank.

The loan is guaranteed by the French Republic.

Federal Republic of Germany

The European Investment Bank concluded on 25 July 1967 a loan contract of an equivalent of DM 6 million (1.5 million units of account) with the Glaswerke Neuburg a.d. Donau Werner Barlag KG. The loan, which bears interest at 6.5% per annum, is granted for the construction of a hollow glass factory at Neuburg a.d. Donau (Bavaria).

The promoter of the project is the Glaswerke Neuburg a.d. Donau Werner Barlag KG, a subsidiary of the Steinkohlenbergwerke Mathias Stinnes AG, at Essen, of which the "Glaswerke Ruhr" department is the second largest producer of hollow glass in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The project concerns the erection and operation of a plant for the manufacture of hollow glass (jars and bottles), with an annual production capacity of 47 000 t. The present production of the Glaswerke Ruhr department of the Steinkohlenbergwerke Mathias Stinnes AG corresponds to a plant utilization coefficient of nearly 100%. Faced with the prospect of a growth in demand, the company therefore needs to step up its capacities so as to be able to maintain its share in the domestic market at the present level. Rather than expand its installations in central and northern Germany, it has decided to create a medium-sized factory in the south, where — although it markets a large amount of its products there — it had hitherto owned no plant. The investments necessary for the execution of the project amount to DM 25 million (about 6.3 million units of account).

The region of Neuburg in Swabia ("Land" of Bavaria) is classified as a "federal development area"; it is one of the regions having a particularly poor economic structure and needing special development measures. The creation of 300 new jobs is therefore in line with the efforts being made by the Federal Government and the Government of the "Land" of Bavaria.

The loan is unconditionally guaranteed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the Steinkohlenbergwerke Mathias Stinnes AG, Essen.

Miscellaneous

Irish Ministers have talks with the Commission

Mr J. Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister, and Mr C. Haughey, the Irish Minister for Finance, had a series of discussions with the Commission on 27 July. They met among others the President, M. Jean Rey, M. Martino, Commission member with responsibility for external relations, and M. Barre, Vice-President, with responsibility for economic and financial affairs. Mr Lynch stressed that his country's accession to the EEC would not pose any special problems for Irish agriculture and that, in his view, the problems which it would involve for industry could be solved in a relatively short time.

Statement by M. Tyge Dahlgaard

M. Dahlgaard, Danish Minister of Trade and of European Integration, visited the Commission of the European Communities on 18 July 1967. He was received by M. Rey, President of the Commission. During his visit, M. Dahlgaard made the following statement on behalf of the Danish Government:

(...) The Danish application for membership implies that Denmark is ready to undertake all the obligations set out in the Treaties establishing the three Communities and the rules adopted on the basis of these Treaties. Denmark wants to take full part in the work of the Communities and to contribute to their further economic and political development in consonance with the objectives of the Treaties. Thus, Denmark aims at contributing actively towards the efforts of Western Europe to meet the great challenges of our time, be it within Europe or in Europe's relations with the rest of the world.

(...) Denmark has submitted her application for membership at the same time as the United Kingdom, and the Danish Government expects that Denmark will be given the opportunity to negotiate concurrently with the United Kingdom with a view to Denmark joining the Communities together with that country.

Visit of Dahomey Minister

On 20 July, the Dahomey Minister for Agriculture met representatives of the European Development Fund to discuss agricultural schemes which are under consideration and may be submitted for financing.

Distinction conferred on Professor Walter Hallstein by the King of the Belgians

On 5 July, His Majesty the King of the Belgians conferred on Professor Walter Hallstein, outgoing President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold, the highest Belgian honour.

Trade unions

In a joint statement issued at the end of June, M. Harm Buiter, General Secretary of the European Trade Unions Secretariat — which groups the trade union organizations affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the six EEC countries — and M. Jean Kulakowski, General Secretary of the European Organization of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, expressed disappointment at the attitude of the Council of Ministers, which, despite efforts made by several of its members, had not been able to reconcile divergent views on consultation of management and labour at Community level.

The European Committee of the Metal-workers Union, whose members are trade unions affiliated with the ICFTU in the six countries, has voiced severe but constructive criticism of the incomes policy advocated by the Governments of the six Community countries, a policy which, in their view, was not capable of combating rising prices and cyclical disturbances in the economy. It stressed that a fair division of incomes and property does not follow automatically from the overall economic process but is also related to social and political conditions. The trade unions in question called in particular for a tax policy, *inter alia*, would prevent capital fleeing the country.

Visit of M. Raoul Prebisch, Secretary General of UNCTAD

M. Raoul Prebisch, Secretary General of UNCTAD, was received by the Commission of the European Communities on 24 and 25 July 1967 at his own request.

M. Prebisch, who has been charged by the UNCTAD Advisory Committee on Sugar with the preparation of negotiations for an international sugar agreement, had discussions on this subject with the President, M. Jean Rey, M. Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President, and MM. Martino and Deniau, members of the Commission. The President gave a lunch in honour of M. Prebisch.

The 1967 Baccalauréat at the European School in Brussels

The results of the Baccalauréat at the European School in Brussels were announced on 7 July in the presence of M. Jean Rey.

Seventy-six of the 82 candidates were successful and the President of the jury, M. Thibeau, State Councillor in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, emphasized the quality of the instruction given. A 17-year-old girl student from the sixth form then gave a very humorous address to her fellow students in the four languages of the Communities.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(July 1967)

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposals to the Council for

- a) A regulation laying down prices in the cereals sector for the 1968/69 marketing year
- b) A regulation on the fixing of the target price for husked rice for the 1968/69 marketing year
- c) A resolution concerning the guide prices for beef and veal valid for the 1968/69 and 1969/70 marketing years

The European Parliament,

[...]

1. Stresses that, because production costs and wages have risen more steeply than productivity, the disparity between the income of those engaged in agriculture and of workers belonging to comparable occupational groups in other sectors of the economy has not been reduced, and that the consequences of this state of affairs are especially felt in those areas of the Community which are structurally backward;

2. Draws attention once more to the fact that cereal prices for the 1967/1968 marketing year were fixed as early as 1964 and that these prices should be increased for the 1968/69 marketing year in view of the rise in production costs and wages in the interval;

3. Invites the Commission, in accordance with Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty, to incorporate the following amendments in the proposed regulation fixing prices in the cereals sector for the 1968/69 marketing year:

a) To increase the target price for wheat other than durum from 106.25 units of account to 112 units of account per ton, that for durum from 125 to 132 units of account per ton and, in the case of the latter, the guaranteed minimum price to producers from 145 to 152 units of account per ton;

b) To increase the target prices proposed by the EEC Commission from 96 units of account to 100.80 units of account per ton for barley

and rye, from 99 units of account to 104.16 units of account per ton for maize (this increase respects the price ratios proposed by the EEC Commission);

c) To make the consequent adjustments in the basic intervention prices;

4. Invites the Commission, in accordance with Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty, to incorporate the following amendment in the proposed regulation on the fixing of a target price for husked rice for the 1968/1969 marketing year:

To increase the proposed target price for husked rice from 190.20 units of account to 195.00 units of account per ton.

5. Invites the Commission, in accordance with Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty, to incorporate the following amendment in the proposed Council resolution concerning guide prices for beef and veal, valid for the 1968/1969 and 1969/1970 marketing years:

To apply from 1 April 1968 the guide prices for beef and veal which the EEC Commission proposes to apply with effect from 1 April 1969;

Points out that it is impossible to assess the incomes situation of beef and veal producers as long as the level of the basic intervention prices for these products remains unknown, and consequently invites the Commission of the European Communities to submit a proposal on this subject as soon as possible;

[...]

**Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament
on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation
laying down the basic price and the standard quality of slaughtered pigs**

The European Parliament,

[...]

1. Invites the Commission, in accordance with Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty, to incorporate the following

amendment in Article 1 of the proposed regulation:

To increase from 73.5 units of account to 76.5 units of account per 100/kg the basic price for slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 November 1967 to 31 October 1968;

[...]

**Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament
on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation
concerning the definition of the unit of account for
the common agricultural policy**

The European Parliament,

[...]

a) considering that agricultural prices are laid down by the Governments of the Member States no longer acting in isolation but, on the contrary, in the Community context, and that the fixing of these prices takes into account both the general economic situation in each member country — and in particular the incomes of persons employed in agriculture — and factors connected with the agricultural economy itself;

b) considering that for this reason a change in the value of the currency of one or more Member States could upset the balance which

is a feature of the common level of the agricultural prices;

[...]

1. Considers that work on the definition of the unit of account should be pursued, so that more consideration may be given to certain reservations still existing in the monetary sphere, in the field of economic integration policy and in the institutional aspects of this question;

2. Invites the Commission to complete this study and to submit a fresh proposal at the beginning of 1969;

[...]

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 6 July and 31 August 1967

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY

Information

Avis relatif à la date d'entrée en vigueur du traité instituant un Conseil unique et une Commission unique ainsi que du protocole et de la décision signés à la même date (Notice of the date of entry into force of the Treaty setting up a single Council and a single Commission and of the protocol and decision signed on the same date)	No. 152,	13.7.67
Traité instituant un Conseil unique et une Commission unique des Communautés européennes (Treaty setting up a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities)	No. 152,	13.7.67
Protocole sur les privilèges et immunités des Communautés européennes (Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the European Communities)	No. 152,	13.7.67
Acte final (Final act)	No. 152,	13.7.67
Décision des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres relative à l'installation provisoire de certaines institutions et de certains services des communautés (Decision of the representatives of the Member State Governments concerning the provisional installation of certain institutions and certain services of the Communities)	No. 152,	13.7.67

CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEMBER STATES' GOVERNMENTS

Information

Nomination des membres de la Commission des Communautés européennes ainsi que du président et des vice-présidents de cette Commission (Appointment of the members of the Commission of the European Communities and of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Commission)	No. 152,	13.7.67
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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

N° 17/66 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Exécution de la loi d'orientation agricole luxembourgeoise du 23 avril 1965 (No. 17/66 by Mlle Lulling to the EEC Commission: Implementation of the Luxembourg agricultural guidance law of 23 April 1965)	No. 161,	19.7.67
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N° 161/66 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Non-respect de clauses contractuelles et dépassement de prix au cours de l'exécution des travaux financés par le Fonds européen de développement (No. 161/66 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: Failure to observe contractual and price-limitation clauses when carrying out work financed by the European Development Fund)	No. 161,	19.7.56
N° 26 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Péréquation de la taxe sur le chiffre d'affaires (No. 26 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Equalization of turnover tax)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 27 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Taxe à la consommation perçue en France sur les huiles et graisses végétales et les graisses d'animaux marins (No. 27 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Purchase tax in France on vegetable oils and fats and marine animal fats)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 39 de Mme Elsner au Conseil de la CEE. Objet : La politique régionale dans la Communauté (No. 39 by Mme Elsner to the EEC Council: Regional policy in the Community)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 51 de M. Bading à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Harmonisation des mesures nationales d'aide à la récupération et à la régénération des huiles usagées (No. 51 by M. Bading to the EEC Commission: Harmonization of national aid measures for the recovery and regeneration of used oils)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 53 de M. van der Goes van Naters à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Association avec la Grèce (No. 53 by M. van der Goes van Naters to the EEC Commission: Association with Greece)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 54 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Restitutions à l'exportation accordées aux Etats membres par le FEOGA (No. 54 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Refunds on exports granted to Member States by the EAGGF)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 59 de M. Fallier au Conseil et à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Association avec la Grèce (No. 59 by M. Fallier to the EEC Commission and Council: Association with Greece)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 63 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Caisses de compensation (No. 63 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission: Compensation funds)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 64 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objets : Mesures d'effet équivalent à des restrictions quantitatives (No. 64 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission: Measures with effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 65 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Projet d'aérobuses européen (No. 65 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: European aerobus project)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 68 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Gestion communautaire des contingents tarifaires prévus par l'accord d'association CEE - Nigeria (No. 68 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: Community administration of the tariff quotas specified by the EEC - Nigeria Association Agreement)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 72 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Taxes compensatoires à l'importation et ristournes à l'exportation (No. 72 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Countervailing charges on imports and refunds on exports)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 73 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Projet de propositions sur la politique des revenus (No. 73 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Draft proposals on incomes policy)	No. 169,	26.7.67
N° 75 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Mesures d'aide en faveur de l'industrie textile (No. 75 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Measures of aid to the textile industry)	No. 169,	26.7.67

N° 77 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Relations de la CEE avec l'Espagne et Israël (No. 77 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Relations of the EEC with Spain and Israel)	No. 169, 26.7.67
N° 78 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Comités consultatifs du secteur agricole (No. 78 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Advisory Committees in the agricultural sector)	No. 169, 26.7.67
N° 83 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Documents douaniers pour les remorques de camping (No. 83 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Customs documents for camping vehicles on tow)	No. 169, 26.7.67
N° 84 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Mesures de soutien en faveur de la construction navale néerlandaise (No. 84 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Support measures for Dutch shipbuilding)	No. 169, 26.7.67
N° 86 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Création d'un comité d'organisation des marchés au sein de la Communauté (No. 86 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Institution of a Market Organization Committee in the Community)	No. 169, 26.7.67
N° 55 de M. Vredeling au Conseil de la CEE. Objet : Information du Parlement par le Conseil lui-même ou par l'intermédiaire de la Commission en cas de modifications éventuelles de propositions (No. 55 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Council: Information to the Parliament from the Council itself or through the Commission on any amendments to proposals)	No. 178, 2.8.67
N° 56 de M. Vredeling au Conseil de la CEE. Objet : Harmonisation des législations des Etats membres relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires (No. 56 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Council: Harmonization of Member States' turnover tax legislation)	No. 178, 2.8.67
N° 174 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Concentration dans l'industrie sucrière européenne (No. 74 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Concentration in the European sugar industry)	No. 178, 2.8.67
N° 79 de M. Lenz à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Proposition de directive de la Commission concernant les résidus des pesticides sur et dans les produits alimentaires (No. 79 by M. Lenz to the EEC Commission: Proposal for a Commission directive concerning pesticide residues on and in foodstuffs)	No. 178, 2.8.67
N° 80 de M. Lenz à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Retards dans l'harmonisation de la législation des Etats membres sur les denrées alimentaires, dus à l'insuffisance des effectifs (No. 80 by M. Lenz to the EEC Commission: Delays in the harmonization of Member States' foodstuffs legislation owing to shortage of personnel)	No. 178, 2.8.67
N° 81 de Mme Elsner à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Instruments dont disposent les Etats membres en matière de politique de conjoncture (No. 81 by Mme Elsner to the EEC Commission: Economic policy instruments available to the Member States)	No. 178, 2.8.67
N° 82 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Augmentation du droit de timbre sur les passeports aux Pays-Bas (No. 82 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Increase in the stamp duty on passports in the Netherlands)	No. 178, 2.8.67
N° 88 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers vers les pays tiers (No. 88 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Refunds on exports of certain milk products to non-member countries)	No. 178, 2.8.67
N° 89 de M. Bading à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : L'imposition des échanges entre les Etats membres face au désarmement douanier (No. 89 by M. Bading to the EEC Commission: Taxation of trade between the Member States with reference to customs dismantling)	No. 178, 2.8.67

N° 90 de M. Armengaud à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Projet de loi allemand sur les instruments techniques de travail (No. 90 by M. Armengaud to the EEC Commission: German Bill on technical instruments)	No. 178,	2.8.67
N° 91 de M. Behrendt à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Projet de loi allemand sur les instruments techniques de travail (No. 91 by M. Behrendt to the EEC Commission: German Bill on technical instruments)	No. 178,	2.8.67
N° 92 de M. Laan à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Règlement n° 117/66/CEE concernant l'introduction de règles communes pour les transports internationaux de voyageurs par route effectués par autocars et par autobus (No. 92 by M. Laan to the EEC Commission: Regulation No. 117/66/CEE concerning the introduction of common rules for international passenger transport by motor coach or bus)	No. 178,	2.8.67
N° 85 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Egalité des salaires masculins et féminins (No. 85 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Equal pay for men and women)	No. 208,	28.8.67
N° 87 de M. Vredeling au Conseil de la CEE. Objet : Création d'un comité d'organisation des marchés au sein de la Communauté (No. 87 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Council: Institution of a Market Organization Committee in the Community)	No. 208,	28.8.67
N° 94 de M. Oele à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Conséquences du conflit du Proche-Orient pour l'approvisionnement en énergie (No. 94 by M. Oele to the EEC Commission: Effects of the war in the Middle East on oil supplies)	No. 208,	28.8.67
N° 96 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Offre faite par la CEE pour le secteur agricole aux négociations Kennedy (No. 96 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: EEC offer for the agricultural sector in the Kennedy round negotiations)	No. 208,	28.8.67
N° 97 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Aide alimentaire dans le cadre des négociations du GATT (No. 97 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Food aid in the GATT negotiations)	No. 208,	28.8.67
N° 98 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Travaux préparatoires de la Commission de la CEE en vue de la deuxième conférence des Nations unies sur le commerce et le développement (UNCTAD) (No. 98 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: EEC Commission's preparatory work for the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development UNCTAD)	No. 208,	28.8.67
N° 101 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Exportations vers les pays de la CEE de légumes et de fruits originaires des Etats-Unis, et condition sociale des travailleurs agricoles de ce pays (No. 101 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Exports to the EEC countries of fruit and vegetables from the United States and social conditions of US farm workers)	No. 208,	28.8.67
N° 102 de M. Rossi à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Concentration des industries sucrières (No. 102 by M. Rossi to the EEC Commission: Concentration of sugar industries)	No. 208,	28.8.67

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

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Règlement n° 259/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 259/67/CEE of 5 July 1967 fixing levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 143,	6.7.67
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Règlement n° 260/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 260/67/CEE of 5 July 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. 143,	6.7.67
Règlement n° 261/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 261/67/CEE of 5 July 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 143,	6.7.67
Règlement n° 262/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1967, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les pommes (Commission Regulation No. 262/67/CEE of 5 July 1967 fixing the reference price for apples)	No. 143,	6.7.67
Règlement n° 263/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1967, portant fixation du prix de référence pour les raisins de table de plein air (Commission Regulation No. 263/67/CEE of 5 July 1967 fixing the reference price for table grapes grown in the open)	No. 143,	6.7.67
Règlement n° 264/67/CEE de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1967, modifiant le règlement n° 63/64/CEE en ce qui concerne les marchés à prendre en considération pour la détermination du prix à l'importation dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation No. 264/67/CEE of 5 July 1967 amending Regulation No. 63/64/CEE in respect of the markets to be taken into consideration when determining the import price in the beef and veal sector)	No. 144,	7.7.67
Règlement n° 265/67/CEE de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 265/67/CEE of 6 July 1967 fixing levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 144,	7.7.67
Règlement n° 266/67/CEE de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 266/67/CEE of 6 July 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. 144,	7.7.67
Règlement n° 267/67/CEE de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 267/67/CEE of 6 July 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 144,	7.7.67
Règlement n° 268/67/CEE de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1967, portant fixation des restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 268/67/CEE of 6 July 1967 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 144,	7.7.67
Règlement n° 269/67/CEE, du 30 juin 1967, portant détermination de la taxe et de la subvention applicables, à titre transitoire, aux échanges d'aliments composés à base de céréales entre l'Italie et les autres Etats membres (Regulation No. 269/67/CEE of 30 June 1967 determining the tax and subsidy applicable for a transition period to trade between Italy and the other Member States in compound feedingsuffs based on cereals)	No. 146,	8.7.67
Règlement n° 270/67/CEE de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 270/67/CEE of 7 July 1967 fixing levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 146,	8.7.67
Règlement n° 271/67/CEE de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 271/67/CEE of 7 July 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. 146,	8.7.67

Règlement n° 272/67/CEE de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 272/67/CEE of 7 July 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 146,	8.7.67
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Règlement n° 274/67/CEE de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 274/67/CEE of 10 July 1967 fixing levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 147,	11.7.67
Règlement n° 275/67/CEE de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 275/67/CEE of 10 July 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. 147,	11.7.67
Règlement n° 276/67/CEE de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 276/67/CEE of 10 July 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 147,	11.7.67
Règlement n° 277/67/CEE de la Commission du 10 juillet 1967, relatif aux bonifications et réductions à appliquer lors de l'intervention dans le secteur des céréales (Commission Regulation No. 277/67/CEE of 10 July 1967 on the increases and reductions to be applied on intervention in the cereals sector)	No. 149,	12.7.67
Règlement n° 278/67/CEE de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1967, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. 278/67/CEE of 11 July 1967 fixing levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. 149,	12.7.67
Règlement n° 279/67/CEE de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1967, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. 279/67/CEE of 11 July 1967 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. 149,	12.7.67
Règlement n° 280/67/CEE de la Commission du 11 juillet 1967, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. 280/67/CEE of 11 July 1967 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. 149,	12.7.67
Règlement n° 281/67/CEE du Conseil, du 11 juillet 1967, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution à la production pour les sucres utilisés dans l'industrie chimique (Council Regulation No. 281/67/CEE of 11 July 1967 fixing the maximum amounts of refunds to producers in respect of sugar used in the chemical industry)	No. 150,	12.7.67
Règlement n° 282/67/CEE de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1967, relatif aux modalités d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. 282/67/CEE of 11 July 1967 on the conditions of intervention for oilseeds)	No. 151,	13.7.67
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No. 166, 24.7.67

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No. 166, 24.7.67

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No. 166, 24.7.67

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No. 166, 24.7.67

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No. 166, 24.7.67

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<p>Rectificatif au règlement n° 281/67/CEE du Conseil du 11 juillet 1967, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution à la production pour les sucres utilisés dans l'industrie chimique (J.O. n° 150 du 12-7-1967) [Amendment to Council Regulation No. 281/67/CEE of 11 July 1967 fixing the maximum amounts of refunds to producers in respect of sugar used in the chemical industry (Official gazette No. 150 of 12 July 1967)]</p>	<p>No. 171. 28.7.67</p>
<p>Rectificatif à l'information concernant la nomination de membres de la Commission des Communautés européennes, ainsi que du président et des vice-présidents de cette Commission (67/447/CEE) (67/31 Euratom) (J.O. 152 du 13-7-1967) [Amendment to the information on the appointment of members of the Commission of the European Communities and of the President and Vice-presidents of the Commission (67/447/CEE) (67/31 Euratom) (Official gazette No. 152 of 13 July 1967)]</p>	<p>No. 179, 3.8.67</p>
<p>Rectificatif concernant le règlement n° 164/67/CEE de la Commission, du 26 juin 1967, portant fixation des éléments de calcul des prélèvements et des prix d'écluse pour les produits dérivés dans le secteur des œufs (J.O. n° 129 du 28-6-1967) [Amendment to Commission Regulation No. 164/67/CEE of 26 June 1967 fixing the components to be used in calculating the levies and sluice-gate prices for derived products in the eggs sector (Official gazette No. 129 of 28 June 1967)]</p>	<p>No. 181, 4.8.67</p>
<p>Rectificatif concernant le règlement n° 197/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 juin 1967, fixant les prélèvements et les prix d'écluse dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période allant du 1^{er} juillet au 31 octobre 1967 (J.O. n° 134 du 30-6-1967) [Amendment to Commission Regulation No. 197/67/CEE of 28 June 1967 fixing the levies and sluice-gate prices for poultrymeat for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1967 (Official gazette No. 134 of 30 June 1967)]</p>	<p>No. 181, 4.8.67</p>
<p>Rectificatif concernant le règlement n° 240/67/CEE de la Commission, du 30 juin 1967 concernant les méthodes de détermination de qualité du sucre (J.O. n° 137 du 30-6-1967) [Amendment to Commission Regulation No. 240/67/CEE of 30 June 1967 on methods of determining the quality characteristics of sugar (Official gazette No. 137 of 30 June 1967)]</p>	<p>No. 181, 4.8.67</p>
<p>Rectificatif concernant le règlement n° 223/67/CEE de la Commission, du 28 juin 1967, relatif aux modalités d'application des restitutions et prélèvements à l'exportation d'huile d'olive (J.O. n° 136 du 30-6-1967) [Amendment to Commission Regulation No. 223/67/CEE of 28 June 1967 laying down implementing provisions for refunds and levies on exports of olive oil (Official gazette No. 136 of 30 June 1967)]</p>	<p>No. 200, 19.8.67</p>
<p>Rectificatif concernant le règlement n° 282/67/CEE de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1967, relatif aux modalités d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses (J.O. n° 151 du 13-7-1967) [Amendment to Commission Regulation No. 282/67/CEE of 11 July 1967 on the conditions of market intervention in respect of oilseeds (Official gazette No. 151 of 13 July 1967)]</p>	<p>No. 200, 19.8.67</p>

Rectificatif concernant le règlement n° 359/67/CEE du Conseil, du 25 juillet 1967, portant organisation commune du marché du riz (J.O. n° 174 du 31-7-1967) [Amendment to Council Regulation No. 359/67/CEE of 25 July 1967 setting up a common organization of the market in rice (Official gazette No. 174 of 31 July 1967)]

No. 200, 19.8.67

Rectificatif au règlement n° 439/67/CEE de la Commission, du 10 août 1967, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (J.O. n° 191 du 11-8-1967) [Amendment to Commission Regulation No. 439/67/CEE of 10 August 1967 fixing refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats or meal (Official gazette No. 191 of 11 August 1967)]

No. 200, 19.8.67

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

Supplement No. 29 of 26 July 1967

Supplement No. 30 of 2 August 1967

Supplement No. 31 of 9 August 1967

Supplement No. 32 of 16 August 1967

Supplement No. 33 of 23 August 1967

Supplement No. 34 of 30 August 1967

Supplement No. 35 of 6 September 1967

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8191

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix. (EEC Information. Agricultural Markets. Prices) Bi-monthly. No. 13/1967 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

8192

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

4002

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community Monthly. Nos. 7 and 8/1967. Three bilingual editions: e/f, d/n, f/i Price per issue: 3s.6d.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25 Annual subscription: £1.16s.0d.; \$5.000; Bfrs. 250

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions — Bibliothèque de la Commission de la CEE. (List of recent additions. Library of the EEC Commission.) Monthly. Nos. 6, 7 and 8/1967. Limited distribution

2001

The Economic Situation in the Community Quarterly. No. 2/1967 (d, f, i, n, e) Price per issue: 15s.0d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100 Annual subscription: £2.10s.0d.; \$7.00; Bfrs. 350

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

8152

Fonds européen de développement. Situation trimestrielle des projets du premier FED en exécution. Date de mise à jour: 30 juin 1967. (European Development Fund. Quarterly review of 1st EDF schemes in progress; situation at 30 June 1967) (f). Limited distribution

8160

Fonds européen de développement. Situation trimestrielle des projets du deuxième FED en exécution. Date de mise à jour: 30 juin 1967. (European Development Fund. Quarterly review of 2nd EDF schemes in progress; situation at 30 June 1967) (f). Limited distribution

Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy (published by the Information Service of the European Communities)

Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12/1967 (d, f, i, n, e). Limited distribution

8214

Société anonyme européenne. Projet d'un statut d'une société anonyme européenne par M. le Professeur Pieter Sanders, doyen de la faculté de droit de Rotterdam. (The European company. Draft statute of a European-type company, by Professor Pieter Sanders, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Rotterdam)

1966. 206 pp. (f, d). 7s.6d.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

Exposé sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Communauté en 1966 (joint au « Dixième rapport général sur l'activité de la Communauté » en application de l'article 122 du Traité). (Report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1966 — appended to the "Tenth General Report on the Activities of the Community" in pursuance of Article 122 of the Treaty)

1967. Provisional edition (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

8170

Documents du colloque sur la formation professionnelle (16-20 novembre 1964). (Proceedings of the symposium on vocational training (16-20 November 1964))

1967. 436 pp. (d, f, i, n). 17s.6d.; \$2.40; Bfrs. 120

8202

Corps diplomatique accrédité auprès des Communautés européennes (CEE), Corrigendum No. 3 (juillet 1967). (Diplomatic missions accredited to the European Communities (EEC), Corrigendum No. 3 (July 1967))

4001

Tax harmonization programme. Programme for the harmonization of direct taxes. See Supplement to Bulletin No. 8/1967 of the European Economic Community (d, f, i, n, e). 2s.6d.; \$0.30; Bfrs. 15

Catalogue général des périodiques. 3^e édition. (General catalogue of periodicals. 3rd edition) 1967. 326 pp. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

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8177

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The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 95, August-September 1967

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 110, September 1967

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 8-9, August-September 1967

London: European Community No. 9, September 1967

Washington: European Community No. 104, July-August 1967

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea No. 8-9, August-September 1967

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin, No. 7/1967

Commerce extérieur: Statistique mensuelle No. 7/1967 (Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics)

Commerce extérieur: Tableaux analytiques 1966 (Foreign Trade: Analytical Tables)

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janvier-décembre (January-December)

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Sidérurgie No. 4/1967 (Iron and Steel)

Statistiques sociales No. 6/1967 (Social Statistics)

Statistique agricole No. 6-7/1967 (Agricultural Statistics)

Statistique agricole No. 8/1967 (Agricultural Statistics)

Transport des produits du Traité de la CECA 1966 (Transport of ECSC products, 1966)

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