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BULLETIN

of the European Economic Community

SECRETARIAT OF THE
COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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I. The Commission of the European Communities takes up its duties

In pursuance of Article 32(2) of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, the Commission of the European Communities met on 6 July 1967, i.e. on the fifth day following the entry into force of the Treaty. The President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, welcomed the members of the Commission in a short address, made in French before press, radio, television and newsreel reporters, senior officials of the old Executives of the three Communities and representatives of the Staff Committees:

Gentlemen, dear colleagues and — as I should like to say from the beginning — my good friends,

The Treaty of 8 April 1965 merging the European Communities having come into force, the Governments of the Member States have appointed the President, the Vice-Presidents and the members of the single Commission. As their appointment was made on 1 July and as we have to take up our duties on the fifth day thereafter, it is on this 6 July that the single Commission takes offices. That is the occasion of our meeting today.

I should like to welcome all of you in a few very simple words. My first words of welcome go very naturally to those who for years have been members of the three Executives, the High Authority, the Commissions of the European Atomic Energy Community and the Commission of the European Economic Community, and, I have of course a special welcome for the new members who make available to us their political, parliamentary, economic and social experience and their intellectual ability, and who will therefore be an absolutely essential element for our work. And since there are four official languages in our Community:

Ich möchte unsere deutschen Kollegen und Freunde herzlich willkommen heißen.

Vorrei contemporaneamente rivolgere un cordiale saluto ai nostri colleghi e amici italiani.

Ik heet ook Nederlandsprekende collega's en vrienden hartelijk welkom.

We succeed to the three executive bodies set up by virtue of the Treaties of Paris and Rome, and I think it appropriate that we should, by expressing our respect and our gratitude, pay a short and heart-felt tribute to those who in these many years since 1952 have worked for the integration of Europe. I am thinking of the members of the High Authority, though I must limit myself to citing the names of the Presidents: M. Jean Monnet, M. René Mayer, M. Paul Finet, M. Piero Malvestiti, M. Dino Del Bo, and I may be allowed to add to these names that of M. Albert Coppé, since during the past few years he has presided over the High Authority for a long time and since he is the only one of us all who has belonged to the first European Executive since it had been established.

I am thinking too of the Euratom Commission and of its Presidents: M. Louis Armand, M. Etienne Hirsch, and M. Pierre Châtenet. Lastly, I am thinking of the Commission of the European Economic Community, during all these years presided over by Professor Walter Hallstein, and as I am here at the place which he occupied for ten years in this very room, and as it is in particular with him that I myself and several

other colleagues had worked, I hope that nobody will be surprised if I pay special tribute to this great European who as a collaborator of Chancellor Adenauer had done so much for Franco-German reconciliation, without which our Communities would not exist, and who later negotiated our Treaties and presided over our work here with an authority and a brilliance which it will be impossible to forget.

My friends, this is all I wanted to say in this short introductory address. What we are going to do is not for me to say; we shall decide on that together. The Treaty providing for the merger has at any rate assigned two tasks to us; the first is to assume all competences and responsibilities of the three Executives to which we succeed, and the second is to merge our administrations. This will entail much work, great responsibilities and great difficulties, and I should therefore like to take the occasion of telling the Presidents of the bodies representing our staff, whom we have invited to take part in this ceremony, that in pursuing our work we — first I myself and then certainly the Commission — intend of course to keep in close touch with them.

The third task, which the Treaty does not mention but which is a matter of course: we shall be able to deal with tasks which were either impossible or difficult to handle while the Commissions were separate and which we can now take up and I hope carry out soon.

This is the essence of our immediate tasks, and I think that I can say already in the name of all who are here that we shall tackle these tasks with confidence and dynamism, convinced that the merger of the Executives is an important element in the history of the creation of Europe and, to use the very words of the Treaty providing for the merger, that it is a step in our “progress towards European unity”.

On the occasion of this first meeting the President of the Commission sent the Presidents of the other Community institutions the following messages:

To M. Alain Poher, President of the Parliament:

On the occasion of its first meeting, the Commission of the European Communities wishes to express to you its wish that relations with the European Parliament shall develop in the same spirit of close co-operation and confidence that prevailed in your relations with the High Authority and the Commissions. It will devote itself with faith and dynamism to fulfilling its tasks under the three Treaties and to attaining the wider objectives which the peoples of our countries have allocated to the Communities. The support and the vigilance of the Parliament will be an invaluable help in the fulfilment of this great task.

To the President in Office of the Council:

The Commission of the European Communities has taken up its duties today. It will endeavour to fulfil its task of successor to the corresponding institutions of the three European Communities in close co-operation with the Council. In this way the Commission hopes to promote the further development of our Communities, true to the aims our Member States set themselves when establishing the Communities.

To M. Hammes, President of the Court of Justice:

I have the honour to inform you that the Commission of the European Communities, whose members were appointed on 1 July, has taken up its duties on 6 July in compliance with the Treaty establishing a single Commission. It held its first meeting on the same day and has made the necessary provision for exercising the powers and competences allotted to the High Authority and the two Commissions.

At its first meeting the Commission settled a number of points of internal organization, prominent among these being the adoption of provisional rules of procedure. It also agreed to maintain, until new decisions are taken, the powers delegated and the authorities conferred by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, by its President, by the EEC Commission and the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community, as well as any sub-delegation of these powers, which were in force on 5 July 1967. Inasmuch as by such delegation and authorization competences been conferred upon the members of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, of the EEC Commission and of the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community, these competences will be exercised provisionally by the President of the Commission of the European Communities, who in turn may delegate them to the members of the Commission. These powers and authorities must be exercised under the terms and conditions that had governed them until 5 July 1967.

The most important tasks in connection with the internal organization of the Commission are at any rate the allocation of responsibilities among its members and the reorganization of its services with a view to merging the three separate administrations. The Commission has immediately taken up its work and means to take the first decisions without delay.

At the same time the Commission has taken over the study of the different problems previously before the High Authority and the two Commissions: negotiations with various non-member countries, problems of the coal-mining industry, research programme and budget of Euratom, etc. Until the end of September, the Commission's main work will consist in elaborating the opinion requested by the Council in pursuance of Articles 237/EEC, 205/Euratom and 98/ECSC, following the application for membership of the three Communities by Great Britain, Ireland, and Denmark. The Commission hopes to be able to submit this opinion to the Council at the end of September 1967.

Solemn undertaking by the members of the Commission

At a special meeting of the Court of Justice held in Luxembourg the President, the Vice-Presidents and the members of the Commission on 13 July gave the solemn undertaking that they would respect the obligations inherent in their duties, an undertaking required by Article 10(2) of the Treaty merging the Executives.

Opening the ceremony, the President of the Court of Justice, M. Charles Léon Hammes, said that in so far as the Commission was required to act in the framework of the Community institutions its work, although apparently the reflection of a derived power, none the less had affinities with the work of governments in that the Commission was required to co-operate with governments when carrying out its principal duty, i.e. law-making for the Community. The President of the Court continued: "In addition to your powers and responsibilities as an executive body, the Treaties, by making Council decisions largely dependent on your proposals, have invested you with the right of initiative, a power which is in the nature of governmental power. For to govern is to form an exact view of the social, economic and political situation and then to adopt the measures the situation calls for, using the solutions consonant with the idea of a Community system of law."

The President, the four Vice-Presidents and the nine other members of the Commission then undertook to act with complete independence in the performance of their duties, in the general interest of the Communities, neither to seek nor take instructions from any government or other body in the accomplishment of their duties, and to refrain from any action incompatible with the nature of their duties.

They took note of the undertaking of each Member State to respect the nature of the commissioners' duties and not to endeavour to influence them in the performance of their duties.

They further undertook to respect, during and after their terms of office, the obligations flowing therefrom, in particular their duty to exercise honesty and discretion as regards the acceptance, after their term of office, of certain appointments or benefits.

At the end of the ceremony, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, paid tribute to the Court of Justice of the European Communities, which had built up a real system of Community law recognized and respected by all the highest national courts and tribunals. It was a source of special satisfaction to the members of the new Commission that they should give the required solemn undertaking before the Court of Justice, for they recognized that while it was for the European Parliament to judge the political behaviour of members of the Commission, it was for the Court to judge their personal behaviour.

The members of the Commission of the European Communities

The order of precedence of the members of the Commission is given below. For the Vice-Presidents as for the members it has been worked out on the basis of seniority in the corresponding functions of Vice-President or member of a European executive body and, in cases of equal seniority, on the basis of age.

This order is as follows:

M. Rey	President
M. Mansholt	Vice-President
M. Levi-Sandri	Vice-President
M. Hellwig	Vice-President
M. Barre	Vice-President
M. Coppé	
M. von der Groeben	
M. Sassen	
M. Rochereau	
M. Colonna di Paliano	
M. Bodson	
M. Martino	
M. Haferkamp	
M. Deniau	

M. Jean Rey was born at Liège on 15 July 1902. Following his studies at the University of Liège (Doctor of Laws) he was a barrister at the Liège Court of Appeal (1926). Since 1958 he has been a member of the EEC Commission, with special responsibility for external relations. He is also President of the Supervisory Board of the Joint Legal Service.

A town councillor of Liège from 1935 to 1958, M. Jean Rey was elected deputy for Liège in 1939 (Entente libérale wallonne, which he founded), and re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1946, 1949, 1950 and 1954 until January 1958. He was Vice-President of the Higher Family Council in 1947.

M. Rey was Minister of Reconstruction in the Government (PSC-Liberal) formed by M. Eyskens (10 August 1949 to 11 June 1950) and subsequently Minister of Economic Affairs from 23 April 1954 to January 1958.

A deputy delegate to the 3rd General Assembly of the UN (1948) and later to the first (1949) and fifth (1953) sessions of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, M. Rey was a member of the European Study Committee (1952).

With the Armed Forces in 1940 (Croix de guerre), M. Rey was a prisoner of war from 1940 to 1945; he is holder of the Croix de guerre and of numerous Belgian and foreign decorations.

M. Rey is President of the Board of the College of Europe at Bruges and President of the Board of the Paul Hymans Centre.

Born at Ulrum (Groningen) on 13 September 1908, M. Sicco L. Mansholt, following his studies at the School for Tropical Agriculture, Deventer, has all his life devoted himself to agricultural problems; since 1958 has been a Vice-President of the EEC Commission with special responsibility for the common agricultural policy.

M. Mansholt was from 1945 to 1958 Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in six successive Governments. In 1946 he became Head of the Netherlands Delegation to the FAO Conference of the United Nations and subsequently took part in several international negotiations. He has also taken part in international negotiations on agricultural matters in the framework of Benelux, OEEC and ECOSOC. In 1953 he published the so-called Mansholt Plan for the establishment of a common agricultural market.

M. Mansholt managed a number of agricultural undertakings in the Netherlands (1924 to 1934) and in Indonesia (1934 to 1936). From 1940 to 1944 he was a member of the resistance in the Netherlands. He is a member of the Dutch Workers' Party.

M. Mansholt is a Doctor *honoris causa* in agricultural sciences at the State Agricultural University of Wageningen (1956) and a Doctor *honoris causa* in agricultural sciences at the National Agricultural Institute, Gembloux (1960).

Born at Milan on 5 October 1910, M. Lionello Levi-Sandri, Doctor of Laws of the University of Milan and Professor of Labour Law, was from 1961 a member and from 1964 a Vice-President of the EEC Commission.

After obtaining the State Diploma (Libera Docenza) entitling him to teach at a university, he was holder of the Chair of Labour Law and that of Social Security Law in Rome. He is on the council of several legal associations and has taken part in numerous international conferences on labour and emigration.

A member of the Central Committee and the National Council of the United Italian Socialist Party, M. Levi-Sandri was earlier on the executive of the Italian Social Democrat Party (1948-49 and 1966).

After 1945 M. Levi-Sandri was for several years Head of the Private Office of the Minister of Labour and Social Security and of the Minister of Transport. He has been a Councillor of State since 1948 and since 1964 President of a section of the Council of State.

He was commander of a military unit in the Italian resistance from 1943 to 1945, and was awarded the Silver Medal.

M. Levi-Sandri is the author of numerous publications, particularly on Labour Law.

Fritz Hellwig was born at Saarbrücken on 3 August 1912.

After studies at Marburg, Vienna and Berlin he obtained his Dr. phil. in Berlin and in 1936 a Doctor's degree of the University of Heidelberg entitling him to teach at universities. Since 1959 Fritz Hellwig has been a member of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community with special responsibility for marketing problems.

From 1953 to 1959 Fritz Hellwig was a member of the German Bundestag (CDU) and from 1956 to 1959 chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee in the Bundestag. He became a member of the European Parliament in 1959. From 1953 to 1956 he was an alternate delegate to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

From 1933 to 1939 Fritz Hellwig worked as a member of the Board of Management of the Saarbrücken Chamber of Commerce and Industry and from 1939 to 1943 he was business manager of district steelmakers' associations of Düsseldorf and Saarbrücken.

After 1947 he worked as a consultant economist in Düsseldorf and Duisburg, and from 1951 to 1959 he was Managing Director of the Deutsches Industrie-Institut, Cologne.

Fritz Hellwig is the author of several books on the economic integration of Europe, notably: "Gemeinsamer Markt und nationale Wirtschaftspolitik" (1961) and "Die politische Tragweite der Europäischen Wirtschaftsintegration" (1966) and also of numerous articles in learned journals.

Born in La Réunion on 12 April 1924, M. Raymond Barre is an Agrégé of the Faculties of Law and of Economic Sciences, a professor at the Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences of Paris since 1961 and a professor at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris. Earlier he taught at the Institut des Hautes Etudes in Tunis (1951 to 1954) and then at the Université de Caen.

From January 1959 to April 1962 he was Head of the Private Office of M. Jeanneney, Minister for Industry.

M. Raymond Barre was a member of the General Economy and Financing Committee under the Fifth Plan and a member of the National Commission for Regional Development. In addition, he has since 1966 been Chairman of a committee for co-ordination of action concerning the Socio-Economic Aspects of Development, attached to the Study Centre for Incomes and Costs he has been concerned with implementation of an incomes policy.

M. Raymond Barre has published several books and articles devoted to the analysis of development problems and international economics, in particular "Economie Politique" (Thémis, 2 vols.) and "La période dans l'analyse économique".

Born at Bruges on 26 November 1911, M. Albert Coppé is a Doctor of Economics, a Bachelor of Commerce and Finance, and a Bachelor of Political and Social Sciences.

He is Lecturer at the University of Louvain. From the time the ECSC was established in 1952 he was Vice-President of the High Authority, where he specialized in problems of energy, transport, restrictive agreements and industrial combination, and also dealt with information. In addition he has been President of the Statistical Office of the European Communities and President of the Mines Safety Commission.

M. Coppé started his university teaching career in 1941 in the Faculty of Economics and Sociology of the University of Louvain. He has received honorary doctorates from the Universities of Montreal and of San Antonio, Texas.

M. A. Coppé was elected to Parliament in 1946 as a Christian-Social member for Brussels. Specializing in financial and economic questions and in Benelux problems, he was made a member of the Finance and Economic Affairs Committees. M. Coppé was Minister of Public Works (1950), Minister of Economic Affairs (1950-1951) and Minister of Reconstruction (1952)

M. Coppé is the author of many works, particularly "Problèmes d'économie charbonnière", "Economische Politiek en Levensstandaard" and of a large number of technical and political studies.

He is Cadet d'honneur du Travail de Belgique. He is a Commander of the Order of Leopold, holds the Grand Cross of the Order of the Oak Crown (Luxembourg) and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Liberator (Venezuela), and is Grand Officer of the Italian Order of Merit.

Hans von der Groeben was born at Langheim (East Prussia) on 14 May 1907, and studied law and political economy at the universities of Berlin, Bonn and Göttingen.

After passing his State examinations in law, Hans von der Groeben first worked in the Ministry of Agriculture. After the war he worked for the Lower Saxony Ministry of Finance and in 1952 entered the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs in Bonn, where he was Head of the Coal and Steel Section. At the same time he was spokesman of the Federal Government Delegation to the Co-ordination Committee of the ECSC Council of Ministers.

During the negotiations on the EEC Treaty he was first spokesman of the German Delegation to the "Common Market" Committee. He collaborated in the drafting of the so-called Spaak Report, which described the tasks and objectives of economic integration as well as the practical possibilities for their implementation and the institutions. At the Intergovernmental Conference in Brussels in 1956 he was Chairman of the "Common Market" Group. In 1958 he was appointed a member of the EEC Commission and given special responsibility for competition policy.

Since 1965 von der Groeben has been Vice-Chairman of the "Europa-Union" in Germany. He has published numerous technical and political articles, of which a number appear in "Europa-Plan und Wirklichkeit" (Baden-Baden, 1967).

Born at 's-Hertogenbosch (Netherlands) on 8 September 1911, M. Emanuel M.J.A. Sassen studied law at the Roman Catholic University of Nijmegen. Since 1958 he has been a member of the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community.

A barrister (1936) at the Court of Appeal of 's-Hertogenbosch, M. Sassen was from 1939 to 1958 a member of the provincial diet of North Brabant and from 1945 to 1946 a member of the provincial government in that province.

From 1946 to 1948 a member of the Second Chamber of the States-General, M. Sassen was from 1948 to 1949 Minister for Overseas Territories and from 1952 to 1958 a member of the First Chamber of the States-General.

From 1952 to 1958 he sat in the General Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community (Chairman of the Christian-Democrat Group).

From 1945 to 1948, M. Sassen was a member of the Netherlands Delegation on the United Nations Preparatory Committee, the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Preparatory Committee of the International Refugee Organization (IRO); from 1950 to 1958 he was a member of the Central Court of Administrative Justice.

M. Henri Rochereau was born at Chantonay (Vendée) on 25 March 1908.

He is a Doctor of Laws; from 1962 on he was a member of the EEC Commission, with special responsibility for the Overseas Development Group (Associated African States and Madagascar).

From 1946 to 1959 M. Henri Rochereau was a Senator for the Vendée; he was a member of the Independent Republicans Group. From 1955 to 1958 he was Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee of the Council of the Republic. He was a member of the Commission on National Accounts and Estimates, of the Committee for the Co-ordination of Statistical Surveys and of the Council for Scientific Research and Technical Progress.

From January to May 1959, M. Rochereau was chairman of the Senate Committee for Economic Affairs and Planning.

From 28 May 1959 to 24 August 1961 he was Minister of Agriculture in the French Government.

On behalf of the French Government, M. Rochereau headed several economic delegations, particularly in South America and in the People's Republic of China (1956-1959).

M. Rochereau was a delegate to the European Parliament in 1956.

Born at Naples on 16 April 1908 and a Doctor of Laws at the University of Naples, M. Guido Colonna di Paliano was from 1964 on a member of the EEC Commission with special responsibility for internal market questions. He is in addition chairman of the Joint Information Service.

M. Colonna di Paliano entered the diplomatic service in 1933. He was Secretary-General of the Italian Delegation at the Marshall Plan negotiations (October 1947-March 1948) and Deputy Secretary-General of OEEC from its formation in 1948 till July 1956. He held the position of Assistant Director-General for political Affairs at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1956-1958), with special responsibility for problems in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia.

Minister Plenipotentiary, 2nd class (1957) and later Ambassador in Oslo (9 December 1958), Minister Plenipotentiary, 1st class (1962), Deputy Secretary-General of NATO (1962-1964), M. Colonna di Paliano received the title of Ambassador in 1967.

Born at Luxembourg in 1902, M. Victor Bodson, a Doctor of Laws, is a barrister and a politician: an active member of the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party, a parliamentarian and President of the Chamber of Deputies.

After studying law at the universities of Strasbourg, Algiers and Montpellier, M. Bodson was admitted to plead before the High Court of Justice at Luxembourg. From 1964 to 1966 he was "Bâtonnier de l'Ordre des Avocats" (President of the Bar).

In 1934 M. Bodson was elected to the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies, where he was the youngest member. Re-elected at subsequent elections, he became Vice-President of the Luxembourg Parliament and, in 1964, President of the Chamber of Deputies, retaining the honorary title of President when he was appointed to the Commission of the European Communities. From 1962 to 1964 M. Bodson was a member of the Council of State, and from 1934 to 1940 a Councillor of the City of Luxembourg.

In 1940 M. Bodson, as Minister of Justice, of Transport and of Public Works, went into exile to London with the Government and the Sovereign. M. Bodson held these ministerial positions from 1940 to 1947. He was Minister of Justice from 1951 to 1959.

In the field of European unification, M. Bodson helped to work out the Benelux Treaty, of which he was one of the signatories in London in 1943 as Minister concerned. Similarly, he had to ensure ratification of the Euratom Treaty by the Luxembourg Parliament. M. Bodson in addition represents Luxembourg on the Action Committee for the United States of Europe and is President of the International Association of French-language Parliamentarians. He is the author of several books and articles on economic and political subjects.

Born at Alessandria on 20 April 1910, M. Edoardo Martino is a Doctor of Literature and Philosophy at the University of Pisa. Until 1 July 1967, when he took up his duties as a member of the Commission, he was a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and a member of the European Parliament, where he was chairman of the Political Committee.

From 1952 to 1956 M. Martino was director of the Institut Supérieur des Sciences de l'Opinion Publique at the International University of Social Studies.

A member of the Italian resistance, M. Martino was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1948 to 1967; he was also a member of the European Parliament from 1957 to 1959 and from 1961 to 1967. He was a member of the Italian Delegation to the 13th General Assembly of the United Nations. During 1967 he was also President of the United Nations Seminary for the Freedom of Information, Rome. M. Martino was in addition:

Under-Secretary of State to the President of the Council from 1947 to 1953;

Under-Secretary of State for Defence from 1953 to 1954 and from 1958 to 1960;

Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1962 to 1963.

Wilhelm Haferkamp was born at Duisburg on 1 July 1923, studied economics and sociology at the University of Cologne, and in 1949 graduated in economics.

Haferkamp was then appointed head of the Social Policy Department in the North Rhine-Westphalia division of the German Trade Union Federation, in 1953 he became a member of the Executive Committee of this division and in 1957 Chairman. In 1962 he was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the German Trade Union Federation, where he became head of the Economic Policy Department.

From 1958 to 1967 Haferkamp was a member of the Landtag of North Rhine-Westphalia and for a time chairman of its Economic Committee. In 1967 he was appointed Chairman of the Energy Advisory Committee of the North Rhine-Westphalia Land Government. Haferkamp is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the German Pension Insurance Funds Association and a member of the Board of the Volkswagen Foundation.

From 1963 to 1965 Haferkamp was a member of the Consultative Committee of the ECSC High Authority and, until his appointment as a member of the single Commission, a member of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Economic Community.

Born in Paris on 31 October 1928, M. Jean François Deniau holds degrees in Law and Letters, a diploma in political economy, and a diploma of the Institut d'Etudes Politiques of Paris; he is a former student of the Ecole National d'Administration. He was appointed Inspecteur des Finances in 1952, and from 1963 to 1967 was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

A member of the French Delegation at the negotiations on the Treaties of Rome (1955 and 1956), M. Deniau was Director for Association with non-member countries in the EEC Commission and, with the rank of Director-General, led the EEC Commission's Delegation for negotiations with the United Kingdom in 1961 to 1963.

M. Deniau was on the Interministerial Committee for matters of European economic co-operation and a member of the French delegation to OEEC. He was Attaché at the Office of the President of the Council and Technical Adviser in the Private Office of the Minister of Industry and Commerce (1957).

Deputy Director for External Economic Relations at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (1963), M. Deniau after his return from his ambassadorial assignment in Mauritania was made responsible (1967) for interministerial co-ordination on colour television. He is President of the Franco-Soviet Commission.

Commission members are allocated special responsibilities

On 20 July 1967, the Commission decided on the following distribution of responsibilities among its members:

M. Rey, President	:	Secretariat, Legal Service, Security Bureau of Euratom
M. Mansholt, Vice-President	:	Agriculture
M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President	:	Social Affairs (Brussels and Luxembourg), Personnel and Administration
M. Hellwig, Vice-President	:	General Research, Nuclear Research Centres and Nuclear Affairs Committee
M. Barre, Vice-President	:	Economic and Financial Affairs, Statistical Office
M. Coppé, Member	:	Joint Budget; Levies, Credit and Investment (Luxembourg); Information Service
M. von der Groeben, Member	:	Internal Market, Commercial and Fiscal matters; Regional Policy

M. Sassen, Member	:	Rules of Competition
M. Rochereau, Member	:	Development Aid
M. Colonna di Paliano, Member	:	Industrial Affairs
M. Bodson, Member	:	Transport
M. Martino, Member	:	External Relations
M. Haferkamp, Member	:	Energy
M. Deniau, Member	:	External Trade

Groups and their composition

The Commission also decided to establish from among its members groups which would ensure co-ordination within the Commission itself and co-operation between members of the Commission and the Directorates-General concerned.

The Commission having decided on the structure of these groups has drawn up the lists of members and nominated Presidents and Vice-Presidents. The groups cover:

1. *General Economy*

President	:	M. Barre
Vice-President	:	M. Hellwig
Members	:	M. Mansholt
	:	M. Levi-Sandri
	:	M. Coppé
	:	M. Colonna di Paliano
	:	M. Haferkamp

2. *Industrial Affairs*

President	:	M. von der Groeben
Vice-President	:	M. Colonna di Paliano
Members	:	M. Hellwig
	:	M. Barre
	:	M. Sassen
	:	M. Bodson
	:	M. Haferkamp

3. *Agricultural Problems*

President	:	M. Mansholt
Vice-President	:	M. Deniau
Members	:	M. von der Groeben
	:	M. Rochereau
	:	M. Martino

4. *External Relations and Development Aid*

Presidents	:	M. Martino
	:	M. Rochereau
Members	:	M. Mansholt
	:	M. Hellwig
	:	M. Sassen
	:	M. Deniau

5. *Social Affairs*

President : M. Levi-Sandri
Vice-Presidents : M. Coppé
: M. Haferkamp

6. *Problems Raised by Applications for Memberships and Related Applications for Association*

President : M. Hellwig
Vice-President : M. Sassen
Members : M. Mansholt
: M. Barre
: M. Martino
: M. Deniau

7. *Administration*

President : M. Rey
Vice-Presidents : M. Levi-Sandri
: M. Bodson
Members : M. Mansholt
: M. Hellwig
: M. Barre
: M. Coppé

II. Final Act of tariff negotiations signed

(Kennedy round)

The Final Act of the tariff negotiations in GATT (Kennedy round) was signed in Geneva on 30 June 1967 by 46 States and the European Economic Community. M. Théodorus Hijzen, Head of the Community delegation, signed on behalf of the Community.

The meeting was presided over by M. Schaffner, Swiss Minister of Economics, who declared: "The signing of this document is a historic act. The results of the Kennedy round will have a decisive effect on this enemy of economic progress, which is protectionism."

Later Mr Wyndham White, Director-General of GATT, pointed out that the signing of this document meant that the results of the most far-reaching international trade negotiation of all times had been given formal approval. The industrialized countries participating in the Kennedy round were lowering their tariffs on 70% of those imports, excluding cereals, meat and dairy products, which were liable to duty. These results can be put in another way. Of the goods imported by the participating industrialized countries (other than cereals, meat and milk products) 66% are either duty free or are to be subject to cuts of 50% or more; on another 15% there are to be cuts of less than 50% and 19% remain unaffected. Mr Wyndham White admitted that "the results of the Kennedy round for the developing countries are less impressive".

The President of the United States, Mr Lyndon B. Johnson, sent a message to the Contracting Parties assembled to sign the agreement, in which he emphasized the scope and the significance of the results achieved.

In a message sent on behalf of the EEC, M. Jean Rey, Member of the EEC Commission, declared: "The successful completion of the Kennedy round is of great importance for the economic future of the world. A substantial lowering of tariff barriers in the industrial field, signs of a greater wisdom and a greater liberalism in agricultural trade, assistance for the economies of the developing countries — these are the principal results achieved today. [...] The signing of the Final Act is not only the end of a journey; it is also the point of departure for fresh efforts to improve economic relations in the world."

Some developing countries have expressed their dissatisfaction with the results of the Conference. Speaking on their behalf, the representative of Peru declared that the most important problems of most of them in the field of trade still remained unsolved.

During the weeks preceding the signing of the Final Act, the parties to the negotiation, in compliance with the agreement of 15 May on the essential elements, exchanged their proposed final lists of offers for mutual examination and control before final depositing. These lists are a reflection of how each party assesses the reciprocity achieved in the light of the elements of the agreement of 15 May. It was almost inevitable that they should have given rise to some difficulties or misunderstandings and differing interpretations. The delegations endeavoured to iron out these difficulties and to clarify the misunderstandings.

The object of the Final Act signed on 30 June is to validate the legal instruments which are annexed to it and incorporate the results of the negotiation. Apart from

the protocol covering the final list of concessions to be annexed to the General Agreement, these instruments also include the memorandum expressing agreement on the basic elements for the negotiation of a world arrangement on cereals, the special agreement on chemicals, an agreement — called anti-dumping code — on the implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement, and the protocols on the association of Iceland, Ireland, Argentina and Poland.

The signing of the Final Act at the same time bears witness to the intention of each signatory to take the appropriate measures, open to him under the constitution of his country, to give effect to the instruments which he helped negotiate.

The definitive acceptance of all these instruments is to take place before the end of 1967, so that the provisions drawn up to implement the concessions can enter into force in 1968.

Under these provisions the tariff concessions granted are to be implemented in five successive stages, the full effect being reached in 1972.

A survey of the results of the Kennedy round will be published in a coming number of the Bulletin.

III. Meeting of the Economic and Social Committee held in honour of President Hallstein

The previous number of the Bulletin¹ contained an account of the European Parliament's farewell meeting in honour of President Hallstein. Tribute was also paid of the former President of the EEC Commission at a special meeting of the Economic and Social Committee held on 29 June 1967, too late for inclusion in Bulletin 7-1967. Extensive extracts from the speeches made on that occasion by M. Major, President of the Economic and Social Committee, and by M. Hallstein are given below.

Speech by M. Major

Mr President,

In the middle of this year 1967 we solemnly celebrated the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome, affirming our confidence in the building of a Community Europe, despite the vicissitudes of the last few years.

We welcomed the States' decision to merge the Executives of the Community, hoping that this would soon be followed by the merger of the Treaties — a pledge that more rapid progress might be made towards completion of the work that has been begun.

We have noted the undoubted success achieved by the Community as such in the complex but very important international negotiations which took place in Geneva.

When for the second time the United Kingdom presented its application for membership, this event showed how great is the power of attraction exerted by the union of our six countries that has been sealed with the Treaty of Rome.

And now we have reached the point where certain of the common policies are moving beyond the stage of elaboration, thus showing that our efforts are producing concrete results after laborious preparation.

As we noted all these reasons for satisfaction, we learnt that the man who had been to a great extent the initiator and promoter of this work would not be sitting in the Community's new Commission.

This is not the place to inquire into the deep reasons for decisions that also affect Vice-President Robert Marjolin and M. Lambert Schaus, but the Economic and Social Committee could not be indifferent to these decisions. Since 1958 it has been too closely associated with the Commission's work not to feel a profound regret at the departure of leading figures with whom it has had such fruitful and cordial relations.

Your name, Mr President, will always be associated with the EEC Commission — the "Hallstein Commission" as people like to call it.

¹ See Editorial.

This is as it should be. You were already invested with a senior governmental office in the Federal Republic when the first negotiations began which were to lead to the signing of the Treaties of Paris and Rome. It was as a man convinced of the need to change a state of affairs that stood condemned by the destruction and death it had entailed, and as a high-minded and enlightened European, that you took part in the negotiations and appended your signature to the Treaties on behalf of your country.

It was in recognition of these qualities, and in order to show the country that you represented their sympathy and confidence in the common future, that the States unanimously invested you with the responsibility and honour of presiding over the first Commission of the European Economic Community.

From the first day, you had the highest conception of your mission, you were imbued with it fervently and conscientiously. This new authority, born of the free will of our States, was to prove to the world that a new situation was developing in the old continent.

It was under your influence that a completely new administrative and political mechanism was established in Europe. In spite of the vast scope and delicate complexity of its task, endowed with a power of initiative that was wisely used, the Commission was able to set the Community in motion — so successfully that its progress was speeded up on two occasions.

As guardian of the Treaty, it succeeded in preserving both the letter and the spirit of that Treaty in periods of serious crisis.

We may regret that it has not been possible for the institutional development envisaged by the Treaties of Rome to be brought to completion, that the Parliament is not yet elected by direct suffrage, that the division of competence between the national governments and the Community authorities has not been determined in accordance with the views which inspired the authors of the Treaties. [...]

But it would be both unjust and incorrect not to acknowledge what has been accomplished, particularly by the Commission, under your Presidency.

In every field, the Commission has sought to fulfil the responsibilities laid upon it. If those who, like myself, work for a living have expressed certain criticisms, particularly at the slow progress made in elaborating and implementing a concrete social policy, the real reason for this lies in the fact that, on this point, there are big gaps in the Treaty which the institutions will have to fill but which they can only fill with the co-operation of the governments. [...]

[...] We are grateful to you for having placed your confidence in the Economic and Social Committee ever since 1958.

This gathering of leading figures from the economic and social world was not at first looked upon with favour. People wondered uneasily what part it might play among the other institutions. Some were afraid of it. This was why it was only given limited powers and possibilities. Very soon, you found that its members were carrying out their task conscientiously, efficiently and — what is more — with conviction. Under your influence, the Commission has frequently had recourse to the Committee, availing itself of the right to consult it even when this was not laid down in the Treaty. [...]

I think I may say that we respond to the confidence shown us with a spirit of co-operation which I know you appreciate. [...]

You may rest assured that this experience of the first nine years will not be wasted. Institutions are like human beings. Their future behaviour is shaped in their earliest years, often under the influence of those who have guided their first steps.

By helping the Economic and Social Committee to be not merely a technical committee, by allowing it to become — while remaining faithful to the Treaty — a forum in which employers and trade unionists, farmers and craftsmen can exchange their views on the practical problems facing the Community, you have made it possible for an experiment in economic democracy to be made within the European framework, and its results will undoubtedly make themselves felt.

We have welcomed you with great pleasure whenever it has been possible for you to come and address our plenary Assembly. For each one of us, you have personified that Commission which is now seen to be the essential driving force of the Community. [...]

We are sure that the end of President Hallstein's term of office does not mean your retirement from European life but that, on the contrary, Professor Walter Hallstein will continue to fight for the achievement of European union.

Address by Professor Walter Hallstein

I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity of speaking to you once again today when, as you know, I am taking leave of you all. At such a time, it is a good custom to reminisce a little and to look a little into the future, to review what has been achieved by the joint efforts of all the institutions that serve the cause of European unification and to see what remains to be accomplished.

But first let me say how glad I was to accept your suggestion that I should take leave of you in this way; for it is with particular pleasure that I look back at the many-sided and stimulating co-operation — which, as you have rightly pointed out, Mr President, has always reflected a spirit of mutual confidence — between the Economic and Social Committee and the EEC Commission whose term of office is now coming to an end.

The significance of what the Economic and Social Committee has done for the work of European unification, both in matters of detail and in its broad political lines, can hardly be overestimated; it has done this through its opinions and reports it has issued and also — we must not forget — through the action which its members have taken in the Member States. To express my most heartfelt personal thanks to you for all this is my purpose today.

The Economic and Social Committee is not, of course, just another pressure group; nor is it just a body of experts. The Committee has, rather, two much more important functions.

In its opinions, the Committee must not confine itself to bringing the different viewpoints and interests together. It must, rather, in so far as this is at all possible, try to merge the manifold national and group interests, to express the general will of the "economic citizens" of Europe. If it succeeds in this, consultation of the Committee becomes an important test of whether the Commission's proposal is not just technically but also politically "right".

Discussion of the concrete problems of integration and the exchange of information, experience and ideas serves to create mutual trust and a common European awareness — not only in the Committee itself but also, I repeat, throughout the organizations in which the members of the Committee are active, most of them in leading positions.

The Committee has fulfilled these two closely related tasks with great skill. Surprisingly often, it has succeeded in evolving common European solutions and in adopting opinions by a large majority, if not unanimously. Equally encouraging is its contribution towards the creation of a truly European public opinion in the trade organizations — an exceptionally important factor. The Economic and Social Committee, as we are all convinced today, has proved its value as an institution.

The evolution of the Committee confirms this view. Although there was already a Consultative Committee under the ECSC Treaty, the report submitted to the Governments in April 1956 — the Spaak Report — included no provisions for a consultative body. Only two months before the Treaty of Rome was signed, it was agreed to set up an Economic and Social Committee — despite much opposition, often on dogmatic grounds. Yet notwithstanding these initial difficulties the Committee rapidly gained general esteem and respect, giving weight and authority to its opinions. In more and more cases the Commission and Councils have been asking it to produce reports and opinions, even where they were not legally obliged to do so, and its opinions have often led to changes in the Commission's proposals. This is, first and foremost, a tribute to the members of the Committee whose authority depends solely on the quality of its opinions and reports, since it has no power to take decisions.

The organs of the EEC and Euratom began work nine and a half years ago. Now we are, as I once put it, "half way along the road to European unity" and that is a long way. You were right to stress this, Mr President. Although there have been many setbacks, we ought not to lose sight of this fact. I should now like to single out two particularly significant points:

In one year's time the customs union and the common agricultural market will have been brought into existence, only ten and a half years after the entry into force of the Treaties, which envisaged a minimum of twelve years.

Freedom of establishment, freedom to supply services, and the free movement of workers are, step by step, becoming a European reality.

The Kennedy round has been successfully concluded.

The first steps towards economic union have been taken: the Community's cartel law has acquired visible shape, harmonization of turnover taxes has been decided upon, the first medium-term economic policy programme has been adopted. In many other fields, the "de facto solidarity" already foreseen by Robert Schuman has developed and has provided a basis for subsequent institutional solutions. This benefits everybody: employers, workers and consumers.

Two figures are enough to prove this: the gross Community product in real terms has increased by more than half since 1958, and industrial production has gone up by as much as two thirds.

European agriculture has also benefited from integration. For many years, the Community has concentrated its endeavour — sparing no effort and no expense — in order to create the conditions in which European agriculture can adjust itself to the circumstances of today. In this sphere, particularly, it has become clear that the merging of national policies in a Community policy is something more than a neat balancing of immediate interests and that, on the contrary, it provides an opportunity

to give up rigid concepts and replace them by solutions adapted to the needs of today — and this is a chance that must be seized.

Non-member countries have also benefited from the existence of the Community. The Community's external trade has almost doubled since the beginning of 1958. The successful conclusion of the Kennedy round will give it fresh impetus and do a great deal to mitigate the inevitable consequences of the creation of two economic organizations in Europe.

But the energy inherent in the Communities is by no means exhausted by what has been achieved. The adage that "nothing succeeds like success" is just as true as ever. Much will have to be done in the not so distant future if the work of economic unification is to be completed, if Europe too is to have an internal market, and if its economic future is to be secured. [...]

In the forefront of our concern are of course the applications for membership from the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland, applications which were renewed last month in one form or another. There can be no doubt of the honourable intentions of these States. Anyone who has at heart the ultimate aim of the European Treaties — a political union comprising as many European States as possible — must welcome these applications, despite all the difficulties that will arise when the precise conditions of entry have to be decided.

Anyone who has not lost sight of the supreme objective of the European Treaties, the political objective, will of course also be concerned throughout the negotiations to ensure that enlargement of the Communities does not reduce the effectiveness of its organs, that the essential nature of the Communities is not altered, and that the political aim for which the Communities were established does not suffer.

For, however significant, however beneficial the economic integration of Europe may be, it is only a part of its political integration — a part with which we must not rest content. There will also have to be a Community foreign policy and a Community defence policy. Our aim — full political union in Europe — is just as relevant, just as right as it was fifteen years ago, although the world political scene has since changed in many respects. [...]

Of course, there is something still more important:

Governments in Europe still have to watch the development of world politics as helpless spectators, and European interests are still discussed, and even decided upon, without any responsible participation by Europe. Initiatives taken by individual European governments in the field of world politics have only one result: they reveal to the world the political weakness of Europe generally. And this situation will not change as long as there is no Community defence policy, as long as there is no Community foreign policy.

Foreign and defence policy need not necessarily be integrated in exactly the same form as the EEC Treaty has merged large areas of economic policy into a Community policy. Everyone knows that the precise form integration takes must ultimately depend on what is being integrated. At the same time this dictum, true though it is, sometimes misapplied. It does not mean that we can thoughtlessly, disregard the experience we have gained in recent years.

Out of this rich body of experience, there are two main things that we must not forget:

i) That in every case an independent, autonomous organ is required, pledged to the common weal of Europe and to that alone, an organ which can engage in a dialogue with the representatives of national interests;

ii) That real equality of rights must be constitutionally guaranteed even to the smaller Member States.

Lastly, it should go without saying that economic integration must not lose in intensity when integration is extended to defence and foreign policy. It would be absurd to add another storey to a building and thereby weaken the foundations on which it has to rest.

Our great aim — a political Community with a federal constitution — is certainly not utopian. The last ten years have taught us this.

We know that the European Communities in their present form constitute a strong foundation, a firm base, on which to build a united Europe.

We also know that, the further economic integration advances, the more powerfully will the “force of things” promote political union as well. It will be found that the Community policy on external trade is hardly separable from the fields of foreign policy which the Member States have still reserved for themselves, and the long overdue common European endeavour to promote technological and scientific development in the Community will — if it is to be effective — have to include the armaments industry.

There is therefore no cause for despondency. It would of course be equally wrong to rely exclusively on the effects produced by the inherent logic of a good cause. Integration does not only need time; it will also have to be fought for, step by step.

In this fight the members of the Economic and Social Committee are among our best and most reliable comrades.

Let me therefore conclude with the hope that we shall meet again — if not in this setting, at least in some other — for, as you know, I do not intend to discontinue my active participation in European affairs at this stage. In this spirit, I conclude with all good wishes for your further work and with a cordial “Auf Wiedersehen”.

IV. The industrial future of the associated African States

The EEC Commission recently transmitted to the associated African States and to the Member States the results of a survey made at its request by three teams of independent experts on industrialization prospects in the associated States. Below are the main points of this study, which will be given a limited distribution to private individuals and organizations in these States.

Limits and aims of the survey

The Commission's overriding concern in all its surveys is to reach conclusions which can be implemented within a reasonable time. It was therefore impossible for this industrialization survey to cover all industries and all aspects of industrialization immediately, nor could it be confined to general or theoretical considerations.

The experts undertaking the research were given specific objectives to attain, and precise limits were laid down for the field of inquiry. It was on practical grounds, then, that the scope of the survey was defined — not because of any preconceived ideas about the industrial potential of the African associates.

The investigations were solely concerned with the prospects of setting up industries to produce locally goods which could be gradually substituted for products at present imported. As a general rule, industries which concentrate on exports were therefore disregarded. This does not mean, however, that the Commission thinks that a policy of substituting locally produced goods for imports is an alternative to a policy of promoting exports: the one is no good without the other.

To develop industry by means of substitutes for imports does seem to be the most natural and least hazardous approach for the Community's African associates. The process has begun spontaneously in most developing countries — among them several associated countries — as their economic and social infrastructure has developed and effective demand on the spot has been built up on income accruing from the modern parts of the economy.

Increased investment to further this process is doubtless an excellent method of pump-priming for a policy designed to diversify the economy, develop local resources and open up the home market.

Only durable and non-durable consumer goods for final demand and, where appropriate, intermediate products were examined. Industries such as iron and steel, petrochemicals or capital goods were left out of account.

At the present initial stage of economic and social development in the associated countries, plants set up to manufacture substitutes for imports generally concentrate on goods for final consumption — textiles and foodstuffs in particular — and on packaging and assembly work. It is only at a more advanced stage of growth that industrialization tends to spread to intermediate products and capital goods.

Although the substitution process is a spontaneous one, it nevertheless seems possible and desirable to organize it and speed it up by fitting it into a judicious substitution policy, though this, of course, is only one aspect of overall development policy.

Where the African associates are concerned, such a policy could only be profitable and efficient if grounded on certain basic approaches, particularly the grouping of markets by means of multi-national medium-term programmes covering a range of specific investment projects and by the simultaneous organizations of joint trading systems (free-trade areas, customs unions).

The small dimensions of the associated countries' markets — a result of low per capita incomes and small populations — would indeed seem to be the chief obstacle to the steady growth of industry geared to producing import substitutes on a competitive and profitable basis. Unless there is some consolidation of these markets, the scope for profitable and competitive investment will tend to dwindle in the years to come, despite the fact that new investments help to develop domestic demand, and there would inevitably be wastage and industrial overlapping, increasing endeavours by the different nations to outbid their rivals and a growing tendency to over production by certain local firms. Some of these phenomena can already be observed in certain regions of black Africa.

It was in the light of these considerations that the Commission organized the work of the experts and defined the aims of the study from a multi-national angle (except for Madagascar and Somalia, which are isolated from the other associated countries) and for a period extending to 1970 and 1975 on the basis of import projections.¹

The eighteen associated countries were split up into three groups for investigation by the three teams. Team No. 1, led by M. Roland Julienne, an official seconded to the Community by the State Secretariat in the French Foreign Office responsible for co-operation, covered West Africa (Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta). Team No. 2, led by Dr Thomas Oursin, an economist from the Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung in Munich, covered the members of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon). Team No. 3, led by Prof. Fernand Bézy, Director of the Louvain University Research Centre for the Developing Countries, covered Congo (Kinshasa), Rwanda, Burundi, Madagascar and Somalia.

After listing as thoroughly as possible imports by the industries already established in the African associates and industrial projects in hand or seriously planned, the experts endeavoured to attain the following objectives:

- i) To define the scope of a medium-term industrial development policy by pinpointing the specific investment projects which could be implemented over the next ten years and would be economically and financially profitable on a multi-national scale although not necessarily at national level.
- ii) To ensure for all the regional projects a satisfactory geographical and economic balance, thus foreshadowing the multi-national industrial development programme.

In the course of their investigations, which lasted from September 1965 to January 1967, the experts spent several months in Africa, making numerous contacts with the authorities and in the private sector.

By a process of elimination the experts reached a total of 109 investment schemes which would be practicable during the next ten years and profitable at regional level.

Some of these schemes could be put into effect forthwith but others only towards 1975 on the basis of the projections made.

¹ With the co-operation of INSEE, Paris.

A fairly large number of these schemes, however, are still not sure to be carried out since they depend on certain conditions which are at present far from being fulfilled, though they could be within a certain time.

The reports submitted by the experts have been condensed into a single report in the Commission. This records the method followed in the studies, describes briefly the present industrial situation of the associated States and sums up the experts' findings, the pattern of industrial growth proposed and the actual projects selected.

This combined report is now in the hands of the Governments of the associated States, who will find in it documentation and suggestions which may help to guide their economic policies and enable them to go more deeply into the industrial schemes which they consider the most promising.

When this important study also becomes known in the private sector it is to be hoped that private organizations and individuals will find in it new pointers to facilitate appraisal and discussion of the situation with the authorities on the spot with a view to an active policy of new investment.

V. Internal activities

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

Customs matters

Arrangements to govern non-commercial postal consignments of "products originating" between the Six and the overseas countries and territories

1. On 5 June 1967 the Commission submitted to the Council two draft decisions designed to simplify the arrangements governing non-commercial postal consignments of "products originating",¹ between Member States and the overseas countries and territories.

The special system proposed for these consignments will differ from the procedure Movement Certificate A B 1 which at present applies to "products originating" sent between the Member States and the overseas countries and territories; under the existing procedure, the movement certificate has to be viséed and issued, at the request of the exporter, by the customs office of the State from which the goods are to be exported, and it is only issued for "products originating".

The new arrangements will involve the use of Form A B 2, for enclosure in the parcel, and Label A B 2 which gives the same information about the goods and is to be affixed to the external wrapping of the parcel. Employment of this system implies mutual confidence between exporters and customs authorities and will mean that:

- i) Exporters will be able to export the goods in question from any post-office in their country without always being obliged to present the "products originating" the relevant customs office in order to be issued with Movement Certificate A B 1;
- ii) Since customs offices in the Member State, country or territory from which the goods are exported will no longer have to issue this certificate, the various operations involved when the "products originating" are exported by post will not be subject to customs control — which will lighten the work of the customs departments considerably;
- iii) The customs offices in the Member States, countries and territories into which the goods are imported will be able to sort out rapidly the parcels that are declared to contain the products in question. Owing to the label, it will also be easy for them to know what goods are contained in each parcel — which will appreciably simplify customs clearance;
- iv) In general, those importing the goods will also benefit because clearing operations will be speeded up and they will be spared the additional expenditure normally incurred by any delay in granting customs clearance.

¹ Goods considered as "products originating" are those obtained wholly from one or more Member States, or overseas countries and territories, or processed under certain conditions; see official gazette No. 94, 26 May 1966.

Tariff quotas

2. On 28 June 1967 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3 and 4) of the Treaty, decided to increase from 45 000 to 47 600 tons the tariff quota granted to Italy for fresh, chilled or frozen tunny intended for processing (common customs tariff heading ex 03.01 B I b), for the period 1 January to 31 December 1966. This extra tariff quota of 2 600 tons is liable to a duty of 0.5%.¹

On 29 June 1967 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted tariff quotas to certain Member States for imports from non-member countries for the period 16 June 1967 to 14 February 1968.²

Member State	CCT heading	Description of product	Quantity	Duty
Germany	ex 03.01 B I a 2	Herrings (<i>clupea harengus</i>)	29 000 t	0%
		and sprats (<i>clupea sprattus</i>), fresh, chilled or frozen	53 000 t	0%
B.L.E.U.	ex 03.01 B I a 2	Herrings (<i>clupea harengus</i>), fresh, chilled or frozen, intended for processing	800 t	0%
			1 500 t	0%
Netherlands	ex 03.01 B I a 2	Herrings (<i>clupea harengus</i>), fresh, chilled or frozen, intended for processing	2 200 t	0%
			3 800 t	0%

On 30 June 1967 the Commission, acting under Protocol No. XV to the List G Agreement, authorized the Netherlands to increase from 18 000 to 40 000 tons the tariff quota on unwrought lead (CCT heading No. 78.01) for imports from non-member countries. This duty-free tariff quota is valid until 31 December 1967.¹

Decision on trade formalities required between Member States : opinion of the European Parliament

3. On 19 June 1967 the European Parliament endorsed, apart from a few suggested modifications, the proposal which the Commission had submitted to the Council³ concerning a decision on the formalities required by Member States in their mutual trade.

In the resolution adopted, the Parliament held that trade in the Community may be seriously affected by the existence or multiplication of arbitrary administrative formalities, and deemed that the text of the proposal prepared by the Commission formed the basis of a decision, which may serve as a pattern for other decisions, for the effective abolition of administrative provisions that seriously impede the free movement of goods; it considered that, in the present phase of progress towards establishment of the common market, it is absolutely essential to ensure rapid movement of goods. The Parliament therefore expects of the Commission that it will, at the earliest opportunity after the initial period during which effect is given to

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

² Ibid. No. 180, 3 August 1967.

³ See Bulletin 2-67, Ch. IV, sec. 8.

the said decision, report to it on the steps taken by the Member States to remove the obstacles to the free movement of goods.

The safeguard clause (Art. 226)

4. In response to an application filed by the Italian Government, the Commission has decided to authorize Italy to extend from 1 July to 31 December 1967 safeguard measures — adopted under Article 226 — to protect the sulphur industry.

By virtue of this decision, the Italian Republic is authorized, for the last six months of 1967, to impose regulations making imports from the other Member States of sulphur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur (CET 25.03) and of sulphur, sublimed or precipitated, and colloidal sulphur (CET 28.02) dependent on related purchases of home-produced sulphur. The Italian Government will have power to restrict the issue of licences for the imports in question to the rate of 1 600 kg of imported sulphur for every 1 000 kg of domestic sulphur, bought at a price not exceeding Lit. 47.50 per kg.¹

This authorization is subject to two conditions:

- a) Imports from non-member countries intended to enter into free circulation must be subject to the same limitation as that applying to imports from Member States;
- b) All import licences shall be granted directly to the final users so that they are free to import sulphur of any origin without other restriction.

The object of this particular decision is to enable the Italian Government to complete its plan for the reform of the Sicilian sulphur industry.

5. In response to an application filed by the Netherlands Government, the Commission has decided to authorize the Netherlands to adopt, under Article 226, a safeguard measure for carded wool fabrics.

This measure will apply for the period from 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1968 inclusive to imports from Member States for free circulation in the Netherlands. The Netherlands Government has thus been authorized to set a ceiling, by quotas established separately for each other Member State, to total imports of carded wool fabrics in statistical sub-headings 53.11.10, 53.11.15, 53.11.20, 53.11.60 and 53.11.70 of the Netherlands customs tariff, at the level corresponding to the total volume of imports from each Member State which entered into free circulation in the Netherlands in 1966.

This authorization has been granted on condition that the Netherlands set a ceiling in the same way to imports from non-member countries.

The decision should enable the Netherlands Government to prepare an industrial conversion plan and help the Commission to assess this plan.

The following items, for which there is no room in this Bulletin, will be included in the next issue:

- 1) Progress in tariff law harmonization as at 1 July 1967;
- 2) Levying of customs duties on non-member countries' products as at 1 July 1967;
- 3) Community regulations applicable to goods derived from the processing of farm produce.

¹ Official gazette No. 171, 28 July 1967.

COMPETITION

Application of Articles 85 and 86 to individual cases

Communications concerning intention to exempt or to grant negative clearance

6. In accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation No. 17/62/CEE, the Commission has published the main points of four applications for negative clearance, two of which concern a joint sales agency of the normal horizontal cartel type. The purpose of publishing them is to enable third parties concerned to express any comments they may wish to make on the agreements before the Commission takes its decision.

The first two communications¹ concern joint marketing agreements linking Belgian producers of nitrogenous fertilizers to the "Comptoir belge de l'azote (Cobelaz)". In their original version these agreements comprised several restrictions on competition which the Commission deemed incompatible with Article 85 of the Treaty. Following the objections raised by the Commission, the producers involved decided to abandon the practices challenged. Under the contracts thus amended the "Comptoir belge de l'azote" will continue to exercise the exclusive rights of its members to sell their products jointly in Belgium and in export markets outside the EEC, but Belgian exports to the EEC countries will henceforth be the exclusive responsibility of each manufacturer acting individually. In addition, no restriction, even of an indirect nature, will in future be imposed by the agency on the import or export openings of Belgian wholesalers or dealers in nitrogenous fertilizers.

The publication of information on a third case² concerns the statutes and activities of the European Association of Manufacturers of Plaster and Plaster Products, EUROGYPSUM, Geneva. EUROGYPSUM, which was founded in 1961, now comprises 31 members in 16 different countries, of which five are EEC Member States. The sole aim of this association is to promote at European level the development of the plaster, gypsum and anhydrite industry as well as the building materials derived from them. To this end, EUROGYPSUM organizes and finances joint studies and research work on scientific, technical, economic and legal problems relating to the branch in question and ensures that information concerning this industry is disseminated by public relations activities such as the organization of works tours and lectures, the distribution of technical films and the publication of studies in the technical press.

By publishing this information³ and so foreshadowing a favourable decision, the Commission has underlined the favourable attitude it takes to agreements covering joint research; it had already indicated this attitude when it published information on the agreement between the Ateliers de Constructions électriques de Charleroi (ACEC) and Berliet, the French commercial vehicle manufacturers.

The fourth communication⁴ concerns an exclusive concession agreement for Japan signed by two German enterprises. The export company Johs. Rieckermann K.G. of Hamburg undertook to promote the sale on the Japanese market of equipment manufactured by the firm of AEG-Elotherm GmbH, Remscheid-Hasten, to refrain from marketing it in other countries and not to sell competing products. In return, AEG-Elotherm undertakes to market its equipment in Japan solely through the agency of Rieckermann.

¹ Official gazette No. 93, 18 May 1967.

² Ibid. No. 105, 3 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 42, 7 March 1967, and Bulletin 5-67, Ch. III, sec. 6, final para.

⁴ Ibid. No. 119, 20 June 1967.

Dissolution of a market-sharing arrangement

7. At the beginning of this year the Commission raised objections, on the grounds of infringement of the Treaty ban on cartels, to the decision by which an association of firms manufacturing building materials had shared out the Community market for its members' products. The association has now informed the Commission that the arrangement had been dissolved in view of the objections raised.

The members of the group had decided not to export the products in question to a certain other EEC Member State and so not to compete against one particular member, which accounted for a considerable share of production in both the exporting and in the importing country. In return, this firm had given the other members of the association an undertaking that it would export a certain quantity to the Member State which these others would no longer be supplying. Furthermore, the firm had promised — and been almost entirely successful in achieving — that producers located in that country should no longer supply the Member State to which the association belonged. The association justified the market-sharing on the ground of certain changes in one section of the market and the threat, as the association saw it, of economic disturbances.

In the Commission's view, the aim and effect of the market-sharing were to restrict and distort competition in the common market, as the producers in neither country were no longer supplying the other country's market. Only the firm already referred to constituted an exception because it sold part of its output in the country to which, by agreement with the other members of the association, it was the sole exporter. As the firm had committed itself to a specific level of exports to that country, it could not sell its products as it wished in the common market. Here again, competition in the common market was restricted and distorted.

In the opinion of the EEC Commission, the market-sharing arrangement was also liable to affect trade between Member States. Apart from the above firm's exports, all trade in the products in question between the two Member States was practically brought to a standstill.

The Commission held that Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty, under which an agreement may be exempted, was not applicable as the market-sharing agreement did not contribute to an improvement of the production or distribution of goods or to the promotion of technical or economic progress. Nothing could be found to support the fears of economic disturbance. However, even if some industries had really been placed in difficulty by the process of economic integration and the consequent shift in traditional competitive positions, the Commission considered that the means of warding off such dangers should have been sought primarily in the appropriate procedures under the EEC Treaty and not through private agreements in restraint of competition.

Relinquishment of a bar on exports in the common market

8. As a result of objections raised by the Commission in the course of an investigation into cartels, a certain enterprise trading in the common market decided to remove the export ban from its general sales terms.

The enterprise in question has exclusive dealing rights in the market of one Member State for products manufactured by its parent company. In the other Member States

the parent company either deals direct or through licensed distributors and dealers who are not debarred from exporting the said products. With regard to supplies made available to the market in the Member State concerned, this enterprise laid down in its general sales terms that the products were not to be exported and were to be sold to other dealers only on condition that they in turn agreed not to export them. Infringement of this clause could entail withholding of further deliveries and legal action.

The Commission objected that the clause in question had as its object and result the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the common market. It had prohibited both the subsidiary company's customers and those who bought from them from exporting the goods produced by the parent company. At the same time, it had prevented importers in the other Member States from obtaining the goods from an enterprise other than the parent company at what might have been lower prices. Moreover, the effect of the export bar was to divide the EEC territory into two separate markets for the parent company's products: the home market in the particular Member State, which was supplied by the subsidiary company and its customers, and the other Member States, which were supplied by the parent company and its licensed distributors and dealers.

The Commission also affirmed that the bar on exports was likely to affect trade between the Member States for, as the clause had been accepted by all the subsidiary company's customers and those who bought from them, it had made it possible for the right to supply the products concerned to the other member countries to be reserved to the parent company, so that any possibility of "parallel" exports was excluded.

Nor, in the Commission's opinion, was the export bar needed in order to ensure compliance with legal provisions pertaining in the different Member States with regard to the marketing of the goods. A manufacturer must of course comply with the relevant laws and may refer in his contracts to legal obligations arising out of such laws. He is not entitled, however, to supplement them by contractual arrangements that would have wider effects and infringe legislation on restrictive agreements. The bar on exports was neither justified by anything in trade mark and patent law, nor was the bar on exports needed to ensure that trade mark and patent law was obeyed.

In conclusion, the Commission did not think it possible to grant exemption from the provisions relating to the ban on restrictive agreements, since the clause debarring exports did not contribute to the improvement of the production or distribution of goods or to the promotion of technical or economic progress. In any case, no improvement of the production or distribution of the merchandise could have justified this clause unless the improvement had resulted in benefits shared with the consumers.

Approximation of legislation

Directive on promotional activity for pharmaceutical specialities

9. On 7 June 1967 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive concerning the approximation of the legislation by which Member States regulate publicity for pharmaceutical specialities and the contents of package inserts. Like three earlier proposals, the purpose of the present one is to set up a common market in pharmaceutical specialities within the European Community.

Of the three earlier proposals the first was adopted by the Council on 26 January 1965 as a directive on alignment of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to pharmaceutical specialities,¹ as modified by a further Council directive on 28 July 1966;² it lays down uniform principles for placing pharmaceutical specialities on the market and for their labelling. Details of how these principles should be applied and, in particular, the controls manufacturers must carry out, as well as the rules for examining applications for permission to market a product are dealt with in a second directive which the Commission had submitted as a proposal to the Council on 24 February 1964.³ The third proposed directive, submitted to the Council on 10 June 1966,⁴ contains a list of substances to be approved for adding to pharmaceutical specialities for colouring purposes. The Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament have rendered their opinions on the second and third proposed directives, but the Council has not reached a decision.

Differences in national regulations which may distort competition are especially common in the sphere of proprietary pharmaceutical products, which constitute the larger part of all pharmaceuticals and are of great importance for trade within the Community. It is however not only the differences in the national regulations dealt with in the first three proposed directives for the marketing of pharmaceutical specialities and differences in the regulations on colouring matters that cause difficulties; obstacles to trade and distortions of competition also spring from the widely varying restrictions imposed on publicity for pharmaceutical specialities. These differences exert considerable economic effects. Under the present regulations, for instance, a type of publicity which is authorized in one Member State may, in certain circumstances, be unlawful in one of the other member countries, while in yet other Member States it must be subject to special authorization measures.

The aim of the proposal which the Commission submitted to the Council on 7 June is to align the rules on publicity in this field so as to prevent abuses in the form of statements that are untrue or impossible to check and which are liable to mislead the public; its purpose, then, is to protect public health.

Publicity for pharmaceutical specialities in medical or para-medical circles — where success is of great importance for turn-over figures — must contain a certain minimum of objective information, and there must be uniform rules on the distribution of samples, on bonuses and on specialist reports. The proposal therefore provides that any publicity intended for the medical, pharmaceutical and allied professions must cover the following points: name and address of the person or company responsible for putting the product on the market and, if different, the name of the manufacturer as well; the composition of the active substances and name of the pharmaceutical speciality; the main indications, contra-indications and side-effects; dosage and route of administration.

Member States will have to take all necessary steps to ensure that any promotion intended for the general public is forbidden if:

- a) it purports to show that medical advice or a surgical operation is superfluous;
- b) it is of a kind (especially when the medium employed is radio, films or television) that induces psychological effects such as anxiety, etc.;
- c) if it conceals its commercial objects;

¹ Official gazette No. 22, 9 February 1965.

² Ibid. No. 144, 5 August 1966.

³ Supplement to Bulletin 4-64.

⁴ Official gazette No. 17, 28 January 1967.

- d) if it is exclusively or mainly intended for persons under 18 years of age;
- e) if it offers bonuses or other material advantages;
- f) if it involves reference to testimonials or memoranda prepared by specialists.

Lastly, the Commission's proposal provides for approximation of the controls applying to publicity (prior approval or subsequent checks). The Commission's proposal does not call for prior authorization, but requires that publicity material shall be submitted to the authorities who can forbid its use.

European company

10. Since the Commission laid before the Council on 22 April 1966 its "Memorandum on the establishment of a European company", the questions raised have been the object of close study. At the Commission's request, Professor P. Sanders, Dean of the Rotterdam Faculty of Law, has put forward a preliminary draft statute for a European limited liability company, together with detailed commentary.

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

In a detailed introduction, the draft deals with many difficult questions of principle for which answers must be found if a statute is to be drawn up. Furthermore, this draft covers the whole range of provisions with which the European company, which is to take the form of a limited liability company, will have to comply. To make these provisions workable there will have to be a European register of companies in addition to the European Court of Justice. They are supplemented by proposals concerning the co-operation of their workers in the different organs of the company. Here the author had followed the principle that such co-operation should if possible be maintained where it is already practised but should not be started where it is not known. The commentary contains a discussion of the various provisions and offers guidelines for the wording of certain rules of criminal law and tax law for which no concrete provisions have yet been included in the draft.

The idea underlying Professor Sanders' view of the question is that the statute of a European limited liability company should be inserted in a convention to be concluded between Member States and brought into force through ratification in the national legislatures. As the proposed statute would include uniform rules of interpretation, it would be consonant with the aim of establishing a juridical sphere in which one law applied throughout the six Member States. Legal issues, which are connected with matters within the purview of the statute but not expressly regulated therein, will be settled in the following ways:

- a) According to the general principles on which the statute is based;
- b) If these general principles do not provide a solution, according to the rules common to the contracting States or the general principles most widely followed in their legal orders (Art. I-7 of the draft).

The Court of Justice of the European Communities will have to decide by means of preliminary questions the applicability of and the interpretation to be given to the statute, to determine what are general principles and the common rules, and to interpret the "memorandum and articles" of a European company (Art. I-6 of the draft). A European limited liability company would have to be placed on a European register to be kept at the Court of Justice of the European Communities and the relevant entry published in the official gazette of the European Communities.

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

- a) Amalgamation of one or more limited liability companies which have been duly established in one or more Community States;
- b) Establishment of a holding company by two or more limited liability companies duly established in one or more Member States of the European Economic Community;
- c) Establishment of a joint subsidiary;
- d) Conversion of a limited liability company duly established in a Member State of the European Economic Community;
- e) Establishment of a subsidiary by a single limited liability company.

The statutory capital shall be not less than 1 000 000 u.a. in cases a) and b), 500 000 u.a. in case d) and 250 000 u.a. in cases c) and e). In principle, founders must be limited liability companies that have been operating for the three financial years preceding the registration of the European company. Professor Sanders believes that, in practice, an agreement covering these points would go far towards meeting all the requirements that arise from the endeavour to achieve formal and material unity of the law and to maintain and reinforce that unity.

As soon as the wording had been settled, the Commission of the European Economic Community sent Professor Sanders' draft statute and his comments thereon to the *ad hoc* working party set up by the Council, but did not itself express any opinion on the contents of the document. This working party had been set up as a result of the French Government's proposal of 15 March 1965 for the establishment of a European type of company, and the EEC Commission's memorandum of 22 April 1966; the terms of reference given to it by the Committee of Permanent Representatives were that it should within five months ascertain whether the establishment of a European company was advisable; if it were, the working party was to study the problems involved and report to the Committee of Permanent Representatives, which would lay its conclusions before the Council of Ministers. The working party elected Professor Sanders as its chairman and, in April 1967, completed the report which has formed the basis of subsequent discussion in the Council.

The Commission will make known its opinion on Professor Sanders' preliminary draft as the various questions dealt with come up for discussion; it still considers the establishment of a European company to be urgently necessary and believes that the introduction of such a company could, as a new legal form for the founding of Common Market enterprises, constitute an exceptionally suitable means of grouping to best effect factors of production drawn from the various countries and thereby facilitate their mobility. Introduction of the European type of company makes it possible to transfer the registered offices of enterprises organized as companies and facilitates capital movements among the Member States by creating confidence in a legal form that is uniform and can therefore be generally recognized. A company of this sort could do away with the obstacles hampering the concentration of enterprises across frontiers, as it provides a means of merging enterprises of the various Member States and of setting up joint subsidiaries. It encourages the interdependence of such enterprises by facilitating cross-holdings.

The Commission considers that the work being carried out under Article 54(3 g) of the Treaty with a view to co-ordinating the guarantees provided by company law in the different countries and to the negotiation of agreements under Article 220 covers a different field. This work is still indispensable and is, moreover, required by the Treaty. The diversity of the fields covered means that there is no conflict with the endeavour to establish the legal basis for a European company; it can be expected, rather, that the two lines of approach will prove to be complementary.

Professor Sanders' report is an excellent review of all the problems which may arise when European limited liability companies are being established and of the possible ways of solving these problems. It will therefore facilitate discussion of the need to establish European companies and of the form they should take. The Commission is therefore preparing the draft statute (together with Professor Sanders' comments) in the European Economic Community's series of studies on competition. The work should be available in the official languages of the Community by the end of 1967.

Taxation

Turnover equalization tax: recommendation to the German Government (reply to a written parliamentary question)

11. On 6 April 1967 written question No. 26¹ was put to the Commission by M. Vredeling of the European Parliament (Netherlands, Christian-Democrat). His question ran as follows:

"1. Is it correct to say that at the end of 1966 the Commission recommended the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany not to implement immediately within its frontiers the law on turnover equalization tax (Umsatzsteuergleichung)?

2. If so, what were the Commission's reasons for making this recommendation? Has the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany acted upon the recommendation? If not, for what reasons?"

The Commission's reply, given on 27 June 1967, was formulated in the following terms:

"1. It is correct that on 20 December 1966 the Commission addressed to the Federal Republic of Germany a recommendation concerning the draft of a Seventeenth Law amending the turnover tax legislation. The Commission made the following recommendations to the Federal Republic of Germany:

- a) That it should take suitable measures to ensure that the Seventeenth Law amending turnover tax legislation should not come into force in the form then proposed;
- b) That it should re-examine the draft from a particular point of view.

2. In its recommendation based on the second sentence of Article 102(2) and on Article 155 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission stated that it considered there were grounds for fearing that the provision in the draft Bill of higher countervailing charges on 263 headings and sub-headings of the customs tariff might provoke new distortions of competition or aggravate existing ones. The grounds referred to by the Commission are discussed below.

Article 95 is based on the concept that levels of countervailing charges applicable to products imported into other Member States must not be higher than the tax

¹ Official gazette No. 169, 26 July 1967.

burden on similar domestic products; the maximum charge is therefore 100% of the turnover tax figure. Nevertheless, in countries with cumulative tax systems, full compensation is generally not provided, if only because the States do not in many cases manage to calculate the domestic tax burden exactly. A graph illustrating the countervailing charges on imports would show that the charge represented from 0% to 100% of the corresponding domestic charge, depending on the product. These differences are the underlying causes of distortion of competition, as they are one reason why the pressure of competition exerted by imported products on like domestic products varies from one sector to another.

When they endeavour to improve their compensatory measures, the Member States should in compliance with Articles 95 and 97 make a special effort to avoid raising their levels so far that the countervailing charge made at the frontier raises the average rate nearer to the permissible maximum. Since, according to the calculations made by the Commission, this average is approximately 60% in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal Government was requested in the recommendation to re-examine the Bill in order to ensure that no increase in countervailing charges should exceed 60% of the permissible maximum. In the opinion of the Commission, the same percentage of the maximum charge permissible in the light of Articles 95 and 97 should, if possible, be applied in all cases by uniformly applying to all products the same methods of calculating the internal tax burden. In doing so, the Member State concerned can either bring any disparate countervailing charges more into line with the present average rate or of fixing a new average rate which, in the case of Germany, should be between 60 and 100% and on which all charges diverging from it should be aligned.

3. The Seventeenth Law amending the law on turnover tax was published on 23 December 1966 (BGBl. I, p. 709), without any amendments having been introduced as a result of the recommendation; nor did the Federal Government initially make any observations on this recommendation.

The Commission then consulted the Member States in accordance with Article 101(1); during the consultations, the representatives of the Federal Republic declared that, owing to the conditions of German legislative procedure and the extent of the powers the Federal Government may exercise, as delimited by constitutional law, the recommendation could not be complied with and that, on the point of principle, the conclusions of the recommendation, particularly with regard to the existence of distortion of competition, could not be accepted either.

The consultations did not lead to the abolition of the distortions. Therefore, in accordance with Article 101(2), the Commission, on 12 June 1967, submitted a proposal to the Council that a directive be addressed to Germany.

The Commission will in due course inform the honourable member of the result of the procedure under Article 101."

Countervailing charges on imports and refunds on exports: the Commission's position with regard to measures contemplated by the Netherlands Government (reply to a written question)

12. On 19 May 1967 written question No. 72,¹ also asked by M. Vredeling, was put to the Commission:

¹ Official gazette No. 169, 26 July 1967.

“According to page 29 of the April issue of the Bulletin of the European Community, the Commission informed the Netherlands Government of its views on the changes in countervailing charges on imports and refunds on exports contemplated by the Netherlands Government for 1 March 1967.

Is the Commission ready to make its views available to the public in the form of a reply to this written question?”

On 28 June 1967 the Commission made the following reply:

“In its letter of 21 December 1966 the Netherlands Government, availing itself of the prior consultation procedure for which provision had been made by the decisions of the representatives of the Member States’ Governments meeting in the Council on 21 June 1960, informed the Commission of a number of proposed changes in the compensatory charges on imports and the refunds on exports which it proposed to introduce with effect from 1 March 1967.

At a meeting arranged by the Commission and with the co-operation of the government experts of the Member States, these measures were examined in the light of the decision taken in the Council and of Articles 95, 96, 97 and 102 of the Treaty.

As a result of this examination the Commission informed the Netherlands Government that, in its view, certain of the contemplated changes did not seem to correspond with the spirit of the decision of 21 June 1960 which provided that changes in countervailing charges and refunds should, in principle, be made only for technical tax reasons.

On the subject of the conformity of the contemplated amendments with Articles 95-97 of the Treaty, the Commission informed the Netherlands Government that, when it first went into the matter, the modifications did not appear to be incompatible with the provisions of these Articles.

It should be noted that the particular measures were also examined at the meeting just referred to from the standpoint of Article 102 of the Treaty, since there was reason to fear certain distortions of competition. In this connection the Commission has informed the Netherlands Government that it had not yet come to a definite conclusion.”

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

Free movement of workers

Two-day meeting on the free movement of workers

13. A second meeting to keep representatives of management and labour informed on the free movement of workers within the Community was organized by the Commission on 1 and 2 June 1967. The first meeting¹ had considered the subject as it affects the worker; the second dealt with the same problems from the employer’s angle — recruitment and placement of foreign workers, their integration in the enterprise and in society, and their training.

An introductory address was made by M. Lambert, who spoke on behalf of M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group.

¹ See Bulletin 6-67, Ch. III, sec. 7.

He was followed by: M. Walter Michel of the "Fédération des Industries Belges" (FIB), for Belgium; M. Karl-Wilhelm Herbst of the "Bund deutscher Arbeitgeber" (BDA), for Germany; M. Bernard Vrillon of the "Conseil National du Patronat français" (CNPF), for France; M. Marcel Wagner, personnel manager of "Aciéries réunies de Burbach-Eich-Dudelange S.A." (ARBED), for Luxembourg; and for the Netherlands by M. Johan W. Janssen, of the "Centraal sociaal werkgeversverbond", and M. J.A.P. Grevers, of the "Algemene werkgeversvereniging".

The rapporteurs dealt with the problems connected with free movement of workers in the light of experience gained by the receiving countries, while M. Mario Milano of the Confederation of Italian Industry presented a report on the problem of the return of Italian workers who have been employed in other Member States or in non-member countries. Monseigneur Vincenzo Bernatti, President of the "Associazione nazionale addestramento professionale" (ANAP) dealt with vocational training and the free movement of workers in connection with preparing young Italian workers to work in the Community countries.

The detailed and lively discussions that followed each report on the recruitment, placement and integration of foreign workers in the Community countries gave the participants a general idea of the views of the various organizations represented, both at national and regional level, on current problems connected with the free movement of workers.

Study session for officials of the Member States

14. A study session for officials of the Member States' employment services, specializing in international vacancy clearance, was held at Noordwijk in the Netherlands from 12 to 16 June 1967.

The reports and discussions concerned the regulations relating to employment services and their organization and functioning. The session concluded with visits to Dutch employment services, particularly labour exchanges.

This study session forms part of a programme of further training for the specialized staff of employment services, in pursuance of Article 37 of Regulation No. 38/64.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Commission proposal to the Council on short-term economic policy

15. On 19 June 1967 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a Council recommendation to the Member States concerning the broad lines of short-term economic policy for the second half of 1967 and the first decisions to be taken for 1968.

The Council studied this proposal at its session of 3 and 4 July. The outcome of this study will be described in the next issue of the Bulletin.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

16. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee held its 30th meeting on 26 and 27 June 1967 under the chairmanship of M. Perouse. It examined the Member

States' preliminary economic budgets for 1968 and the proposed Council recommendation mentioned above.

Budget Policy Committee

17. The alternate members of the Budget Policy Committee, meeting on 19 June, continued their examination of questions relating to the elasticity of public expenditure and to the budget transactions of local authorities.

Committee of Experts on Economic Trends

18. The Committee of Experts on Economic Trends met on 8 June 1967 for its quarterly review of the economic situation in the Community and the prospects for the future. Its discussions centred on a draft report prepared by the Commission; apart from a few slight reservations, the views expressed by the national experts during the meeting were in line with the conclusions reached in the draft report. From now to the end of 1967, it is expected that economic growth will at first remain very slow, and then show an increasingly marked recovery. The initial estimates for 1968, which are inevitably still very provisional, suggest that the economic situation in the Community will improve perceptibly.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

19. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 21st meeting on 9 June 1967. It adopted, for submission to the Council and the Commission, "an opinion on methods of promoting the structural adaptation of enterprises in the Community". In addition, it continued its work on the preliminary draft for the second medium-term economic policy programme.

The Working Party on scientific and technical research policy met on 2 and 30 June 1967 to discuss the draft of a report it is to make to the Committee on the problems of scientific and technical research policy at Community level. The Working Party on structural policy by sectors discussed at a meeting on 16 June 1967 the problems facing the electronics industry.

Study Group on Medium-term Economic Forecasts

20. The Study Group on Medium-term Economic Forecasts met on 15 June 1967. After a discussion, the experts adopted a first set of observations on the volume projections prepared by the sub-group concerned.

The experts heard a report on the projections, prepared by the ECSC High Authority, concerning exports of capital goods to non-member countries.

There was also a discussion on the work of the sub-group on structures and on the additional time it should be given to complete it.

The next meeting was fixed for 26 and 27 September 1967.

The sub-group on projections met on 14 June 1967. The experts put into final form the draft of their observations on the volume projections by country and a report giving the overall picture.

The experts also discussed value projections. In particular, they considered the problem of saving and the financing of investment.

The next meeting of the sub-group on projections will be held on 6 and 7 September 1967.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Council sessions

21. At its meeting of 13 June 1967 the Council adopted, in the languages of the Community, the regulations on the common organizations of markets in cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat from the time the single market is established. These basic regulations replace those that have been in force in these sectors since 1962. Their main provisions were summarized in the previous Bulletin.¹

In June, the Council also adopted a large number of implementing regulations, mentioned below, in order that these products should be able to move freely within the Community from 1 July 1967.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals

22. In addition to the regulation on the common organization of the market in cereals,² the Council adopted on 13 June 1967 the following regulations:

i) Regulation fixing the prices and principal marketing centres for cereals for the 1967/68 marketing year.³ These prices are as follows:

Target prices	in u.a. per ton	Basic intervention prices	in u.a. per ton
Wheat other than durum	106.25	Wheat other than durum	98.75
Rye	93.75	Rye	87.50
Barley	91.25	Barley	85.00
Maize	90.63	Durum wheat	117.50
Durum wheat	125.00		

Minimum guaranteed price of durum wheat: 145 u.a. per ton.

¹ See Bulletin 7-67, Ch. VI, sec. 14.

² Official gazette No. 117, 19 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 120, 21 June 1967.

Threshold prices	in u.a. per ton
Wheat other than durum	104.38
Rye	91.88
Barley	89.00
Maize	88.38
Durum wheat	123.13
Oats	83.66
Buckwheat	84.55
Grain sorghum (including dari)	85.44
Millet	84.55
Canary seed	84.55

ii) Regulation laying down standard qualities for wheat other than durum, rye, barley, maize and durum wheat for the 1967/68 marketing year;¹

iii) Regulation laying down standard qualities for certain cereals and categories of flour, groats and meal, and the rules to be applied when fixing threshold prices for these categories of product;¹

iv) Regulation laying down the rules to be applied when fixing derived intervention prices and determining certain marketing centres in the cereals sector;¹

v) Regulation laying down general rules governing intervention in the cereals sector;¹

vi) Regulation on aid for durum wheat,² during the 1967/68 marketing year (this will amount to 34.76 u.a. per ton);

vii) Regulation extending Regulation No. 142/64/CEE with regard to the production refund for broken rice used to manufacture starch and quellmehl.² The provisions of Regulation No. 142/64/CEE which concern the production refund for broken rice are extended until such time as single prices are introduced in the rice sector;

viii) Regulation fixing the production refund for maize groats and meal used in brewing.² This regulation provides that the Member States shall grant a production refund for maize used by the maize industry to manufacture groats and meal for brewing, and that this refund shall be the same as the refund granted on the same date in respect of maize for the manufacture of starch.

On 21 June 1967 the Council adopted three regulations:

i) Regulation establishing general rules for the granting of export refund in the cereals sector and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds;³

ii) Regulation concerning the rules for advance fixing of the levies on cereals;³

¹ Official gazette No. 120, 21 June 1967.

² Ibid. No. 122, 22 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 125, 26 June 1967.

iii) Regulation fixing the monthly price increases for cereals and certain categories of flour, groats and meal for the 1967/68 marketing year.¹

Finally, at a session on 26 and 27 June, the Council adopted regulations on the following points:

- i) General rules governing the denaturing of wheat and of rye for baking;²
- ii) Arrangements applicable to compound animal feedingstuffs with a basis of cereals;³
- iii) The fixing of production refunds for producers of starches and quellmehl;²
- iv) Special intervention measures in the cereals sector;²
- v) Arrangements governing the import and export of processed products based on cereals;³
- vi) Amendment of Regulation No. 16/64/CEE as regards the refunds to be granted on rice contained in processed products exported to non-member countries.³

The following regulations were adopted by the Commission :

1. Regulation on methods of determining the cif prices and levies for cereals, flour, groats and meal;⁴
2. Regulation fixing the threshold prices for certain categories of flour groats and meal for the 1967/68 marketing year;⁴
3. Regulation fixing coefficients of equivalence between the qualities of cereals offered on the world market and the standard quality for which the threshold price is fixed;⁴
4. Regulation fixing coefficients of equivalence between the qualities of certain categories of flour offered on the world market and the standard quality for which the threshold price is fixed;⁴
5. Regulation laying down procedures and conditions for the sale of cereals by intervention agencies;⁴
6. Regulation fixing certain marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices relating to them for the 1967/68 marketing year;⁴
7. Regulation on methods of fixing export refunds for wheat and rye flour, groats and meal;⁴
8. Regulation on import and export licences for cereals and processed products based on cereals;⁵
9. Regulation on the advance fixing of export refunds for cereals;⁶
10. Regulation on methods of fixing the average cif prices of processed cereal products, including compound animal feedingstuffs, for July 1967;⁷

¹ Official gazette No. 125, 26 June 1967.

² Ibid. No. 130, 28 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 133, 29 June 1967.

⁴ Ibid. No. 128, 27 June 1967.

⁵ Ibid. No. 191, 29 June 1967.

⁶ Ibid. No. 194, 30 June 1967.

⁷ Ibid. No. 136, 30 June 1967.

11. Regulation making transitional arrangements for trade in certain processed products, based on rice;¹
12. Regulation on the starch content of compound feedingstuffs, the starch and ash content of bran, and the denaturing of flour of manioc or other roots;¹
13. Regulation on methods of calculating the levy on processed products based on cereals, and the advance fixing of the levy on certain of these products;²
14. Regulation on refunds for exports of processed products based on cereals;²
15. Regulation on refunds for exports of compound animal feedingstuffs based on cereals;²
16. Regulation laying down procedures and conditions for the purchase of cereals by intervention agencies in the 1967/68 marketing year;²
17. Regulation fixing the denaturing premium for wheat other than durum for the 1967/68 marketing year;²
18. Regulation on methods of implementing the provisions concerning the denaturing of wheat other than durum and of rye for baking;²
19. Regulation limiting the quantity of cereals imported levy free under inward processing traffic arrangements for certain processed cereal products;²
20. Regulation fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal;³
21. Regulation fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt³
22. Regulation on the fixing of levies on imports of processed cereal products, including compound animal feedingstuffs based on cereals;³
23. Regulation fixing the corrective applicable to the refund on cereals;³
24. Regulation fixing the refunds for cereals and for certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal;³
25. Regulation fixing the refunds for processed products including compound feedingstuffs based on cereals;³
26. Regulation determining the charge and subsidy applicable, under transitional arrangements, to trade between Italy and the other Member States in compound feedingstuffs based on cereals;⁴

Beef and veal

23. At its session of 26 and 27 June 1967, the Council adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 34/67/CEE on certain measures concerning imports from non-

¹ Official gazette No. 136, 30 June 1967.

² Ibid. No. 137, 30 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 138, 1 July 1967.

⁴ Ibid. No. 146, 8 July 1967.

member countries of frozen beef and veal and cows on the hoof for the food industry.¹ This regulation lays down that the full amount of the levy applicable to cows on the hoof shall be reduced by 50% from 1 July to 27 August 1967; it further lays down that from 1 to 31 July 1967 the customs duties on certain frozen meats will be reduced by up to 15% and that the levies may be suspended; for the period from 1 to 27 August 1967, the regulation only provides that for these frozen meats the full amount of the levy will be reduced by 50%.

On 16 June 1967 the Commission adopted a decision fixing the maximum refund for exports of cattle on the hoof to non-member countries.²

P i g m e a t

24. In addition to the basic regulation on a common organization of the market in the pigmeat sector,³ the Council on 13 June 1967 adopted three regulations:

- i) Regulation laying down rules for calculating one component of the levy on slaughtered pigs;⁴
- ii) Regulation establishing the list of products for which sluice-gate prices are fixed, and the rules for fixing the sluice-gate price of slaughtered pigs;⁴
- iii) Regulation laying down general rules relating to the system of "pilot and derived products" which will permit supplementary amounts to be fixed in the pigmeat sector.⁴

At its session of 26 and 27 June 1967, the Council adopted regulations concerning:

- i) General rules relating to the grant of export refund in the pigmeat sector, and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds;⁵
- ii) The fixing of the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1967;⁶
- iii) Modification of the tariff nomenclature;
- iv) Establishment of the list of representative markets;⁷
- v) The establishment of a Community scale for the classification of pig carcasses.⁴ This scale will make it possible to classify pig carcasses in the various quality grades according to uniform principles; it will also be useful when the different pig carcasses withdrawn from the market are bought up in connection with market support measures, and at the single market stage it will mean that comparable regional prices can be obtained, thus helping to improve the fluidity of the pigmeat market;
- vi) Transitional measures relating to the application of levies.⁷

¹ Official gazette No. 135, 30 June 1967.

² Ibid. No. 124, 24 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 117, 19 June 1967.

⁴ Ibid. No. 120, 21 June 1967.

⁵ Ibid. No. 122, 22 June 1967.

⁶ Ibid. No. 130, 28 June 1967.

⁷ Ibid. No. 133, 29 June 1967, and No. 135, 30 June 1967.

In addition, on 28 June 1967, the Commission adopted the following regulations:

- i) Regulation on the fixing of supplementary amounts for products in the pigmeat sector when imported from non-member countries;¹
- ii) Regulation making transitional arrangements concerning import documents in the pigmeat sector;¹
- iii) Regulation fixing the coefficients to be used in calculating the levies on products in the pigmeat sector other than slaughtered pigs;¹
- vi) Regulation fixing the levies on pigmeat for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1967;¹
- v) Regulation fixing the sluice-gate prices for pigmeat for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1967.¹

Lastly, on 30 June 1967 the Commission adopted a regulation fixing export refunds for the pigmeat sector.²

Milk and milk products

25. On 6 June 1967 the Council adopted a regulation extending Regulations Nos. 55/65/CEE and 56/65/CEE, which contained special provisions for the disposal of certain types of cheese³ and would have expired on 30 June 1967; they have been extended until 31 August 1967, because the problems raised by the situation of the market for the cheeses in question cannot be solved before that date.

On 21 June 1967 the Council adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 111/64/CEE with regard to sweetened milk products.⁴ This regulation increases the levies in order to take into account the introduction of the Community arrangements for trade in sugar.

The Council also adopted regulations:⁵

- i) Amending Regulation No. 215/66/CEE in order to allow for the incidence of the single cereal prices on the arrangements governing trade in compound animal feedingstuffs based on milk products. As the single market for cereals will be established on 1 July 1967 and levies and refunds in intra-Community trade will therefore be abolished on that date, the provisions of Regulations No. 215/66/CEE which concern the cereals component in compound feedingstuffs based on milk had to be adjusted accordingly.
- ii) Amending the threshold price for whole milk powder in the Netherlands for the 1967/68 marketing year.
- iii) Extending the validity of the special arrangements governing the calculation of the levy on certain milk powders, processed cheeses and special milks described as "for infants".
- iv) Amending Regulation No. 13/64/CEE as regards the refunds for milk products contained in processed products exported to non-member countries. This regulation extends the trading arrangements to cover goods that do not figure in Annex II to the Treaty, so that from 1 July 1967 they can benefit from Community financing when exported to non-member countries.

¹ Official gazette No. 134, 30 June 1967.

² Ibid. No. 137, 30 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 110, 9 June 1967.

⁴ Ibid. No. 125, 26 June 1967.

⁵ Ibid. No. 133, 29 June 1967.

On 27 June 1967 the Commission adopted two regulations:

- i) Regulation amending Regulations Nos. 56/66/CEE and 59/66/CEE with regard to certain sweetened milk products;¹
- ii) Regulation amending Annex I of Regulation No. 158/64/CEE with regard to the internal charges levied on certain milk products when imported into the Netherlands.¹

Lastly, on 28 June 1967, the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 41/67/CEE to allow for the incidence of the single cereal prices on the arrangements for trade in compound animal feedingsuffs based on milk products.²

S u g a r

26. On 21 June 1967 the Council adopted a regulation laying down general rules for the granting of refunds on exports of sugar to non-member countries.³

At its session of 26 and 27 June 1967, the Council adopted two regulations:⁴

- i) Regulation laying down general rules relating to refunds to producers and exemption from the levy for sugars used in the chemical industry;
- ii) Regulation supplementing Regulation No. 44/67/CEE on measures relating to the common organization of sugar markets for the 1967/68 marketing year.

On 30 June 1967 the Commission adopted several regulations:

- i) Regulation fixing the maximum premiums for denaturing of sugar to be used for animal feeding;⁵
- ii) Regulation laying down transitional measures for sugar not in free circulation on 1 July 1967;⁵
- iii) Regulation on the denaturing of sugar to be used for animal feeding;⁵
- iv) Regulation laying down implementing provisions for the granting of refunds for exports of sugar to non-member countries;⁵
- v) Regulation on the communication of information necessary for the implementation of Regulation No. 44/67/CEE on measures relating to the common organization of sugar markets for the 1967/68 marketing year;⁵
- vi) Regulation laying down implementing provisions concerning the refund to producers and exemption from levy on sugar used in the chemical industry;⁵
- vii) Regulation on methods of determining the quality characteristics of sugar;⁵
- viii) Regulation fixing the levies applicable to processed products based on fruit and vegetables and containing added sugar when imported into Member States from non-member countries.⁵

¹ Official gazette No. 131, 29 June 1967.

² Ibid. No. 136, 30 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 125, 26 June 1967.

⁴ Ibid. No. 135, 30 June 1967.

⁵ Ibid. No. 137, 30 June 1967.

Oils and fats

27. On 6 June 1967 the Council adopted three regulations:

- i) Regulation fixing the target prices and basic intervention prices for oilseeds for the 1967/68 marketing year.¹ This regulation fixes the target prices for colza, rape sunflower seed at 20.25 u.a. per 100 kg for the 1967/68 marketing year; the basic intervention prices for the same marketing year, valid for Ravenna, are fixed at 19.65 u.a. per 100 kg.
- ii) Regulation laying down the criteria for determining the world market price of oilseeds and the frontier crossing point.¹
- iii) Regulation on aid for oilseeds.¹

On 12 June 1967 the Commission adopted a regulation making certain transitional arrangements for colza and rape seed.²

On 21 June 1967 the Council adopted two regulations:

- i) Regulation on export refunds in respect of colza, rape and sunflower seed;³
- ii) Regulation on the compensatory amount applicable to imports of certain vegetable oils.³

At its session of 26 and 27 June 1967, the Council adopted several implementing regulations:⁴

- i) Fixing the monthly increases in the target and intervention prices for oilseeds for the 1967/68 marketing year. This regulation fixes the monthly increase for colza and rape seed at 0.18 u.a. per 100 kg, and that for sunflower seed at 0.21 u.a. per 100 kg;
- ii) Concerning the intervention centres and derived intervention prices for oilseeds;
- iii) Laying down conditions for the issue of import and export licences for olive oil;
- iv) Fixing refunds and levies applicable to exports of olive oil;
- v) Establishing the arrangements governing refunds to producers of the olive oils used in fish and vegetable preserves, and amending Regulation No. 217/67/CEE on arrangements governing suspension of the levy on oils.

On 28 June 1967 the Commission adopted four regulations:

- i) Regulation amending Regulation No. 25/67/CEE laying down implementing provisions for the suspension of the levy on imports of olive oil used in certain preserves;⁵
- ii) Regulation laying down implementing provisions for refunds and levies on exports of olive oil;⁵
- iii) Regulation on certain procedures connected with aid for oilseeds;⁵
- iv) Regulation on methods of determining the world market price for oilseed.⁵ The world market prices for colza and rape seed and for sunflower seed are to be fixed at least once a week.

¹ Official gazette No. 111, 10 June 1967.

² Ibid. No. 113, 13 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 125, 26 June 1967.

⁴ Ibid. No. 130, 28 June 1967.

⁵ Ibid. No. 136, 30 June 1967.

Eggs and poultry

28. In addition to the regulations on the common organizations of markets in eggs and poultrymeat adopted by the Council on 13 June 1967,¹ the Commission on 2 June adopted three regulations:²

i) Regulation amending and fixing the supplementary amounts for certain parts of poultry. The following supplementary amounts are to be added to the levies:

a) 0.300 u.a. per kg for imports from Hungary of breasts and pieces of breasts of poultry other than turkeys;

b) 0.125 u.a. per kg for imports from non-member countries of poultry legs other than turkey legs or pieces thereof;

c) 0.150 u.a. per kg for imports from non-member countries of backs, necks, backs with necks, rumps or wing tips.

ii) Regulation amending the supplementary amount for domestic poultry eggs in shell. The supplementary amount is increased from 0.225 u.a. per kg to 0.300 u.a. per kg for eggs originating in Hungary, Rumania and Israel, and reduced from 0.150 u.a. per kg to 0.125 u.a. per kg for eggs from other non-member countries with the exception of South Africa, Finland and Poland.

iii) Regulation amending the supplementary amounts for certain slaughtered hens and chickens and for halves or quarters of hens and chickens. By this regulation, the supplementary amount of 0.175 u.a. per kg for slaughtered hens and chickens and for halves and quarters of chickens is maintained for imports from Rumania and Hungary. For imports from Poland, the supplementary amount is reduced to 0.10 u.a. per kg, the same figure as for imports from all other non-member countries.

On 21 June 1967 the Council adopted two regulations:

i) Regulation laying down rules for calculating the levies and sluice-gate prices for eggs;³

ii) Regulation laying down rules for calculating the levies and sluice-gate prices for poultrymeat.³

At its session of 26 and 27 June 1967, the Council adopted several further regulations on:

i) General rules relating to the granting of export refunds in the eggs sector, and criteria for fixing the amount of these refunds;⁴

ii) Transitional measures relating to the application of levies;⁵

iii) The common trading system for egg albumin and milk albumin, and the rescinding of Regulation No. 48/67/CEE;⁴

iv) General rules relating to the granting of export refunds in the poultrymeat sector, and the criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds;⁴

v) Transitional provisions concerning import charges on egg albumin and milk albumin.⁶

¹ Official gazette No. 117, 19 June 1967.

² Ibid. No. 105, 3 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 125, 26 June 1967.

⁴ Ibid. No. 130, 28 June 1967.

⁵ Ibid. No. 135, 30 June 1967.

⁶ Ibid. No. 133, 29 June 1967.

On 26 June 1967 the Commission adopted the following regulations:

i) Regulation concerning the fixing of the supplementary amount for imports of poultry products from non-member countries.¹ A supplementary amount is to be fixed when the offer price falls below the sluice-gate price; this amount is to be amended when the offer price changes, and abolished when the offer price equals or exceeds the sluice-gate price.

ii) Regulation fixing the components to be used in calculating the levies and sluice-gate prices for derived products in the egg sector.¹

On 27 June 1967 the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 65/67/CEE with regard to the import charges to be levied on certain albumins by the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.²

On the same date the Commission amended the supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell; this amount is now 0.225 u.a. per kg for eggs originating in Hungary, Rumania and the People's Republic of China, and 0.100 u.a. per kg for eggs originating in other non-member countries.²

The Commission also adopted the following regulations:

i) Regulation fixing levies and sluice-gate prices for poultrymeat for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1967.³ These levies and sluice-gate prices are fixed according to a new method of calculation which takes technical requirements into account and provides a more suitable type of protection for imports from non-member countries.

ii) Regulation fixing levies and sluice-gate prices for eggs for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1967.³ The main change is in the list of egg products and involves a slight change in the overall protection vis-à-vis non-member countries.

iii) Regulation fixing the coefficients to be used in calculating the levies on derived products in the poultrymeat sector.³ Difficulties in customs control have made it necessary to simplify the list of products that covers parts of poultry; in addition, the need to protect Community markets has made it necessary to revise the coefficients and the arithmetic average of the levies on certain products, on which calculation of the levies on derived products is based.

iv) Regulation fixing the import charges and sluice-gate prices for certain albumins for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1967.³

v) Regulation containing provisions for implementing Regulation No. 170/67/CEE concerning the common arrangements governing trade in egg albumin and milk albumin, and rescinding Regulation No. 48/67/CEE.³

vi) Two regulations fixing export refunds in the egg and poultrymeat sector.³

Fruit and vegetables

29. In pursuance of Regulation No. 159/66/CEE laying down supplementary provisions for the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables, the Council adopted, on 13 June 1967, regulations fixing the basic prices and buying-in prices for tomatoes, peaches and lemons.⁴ The prices fixed are as follows:

¹ Official gazette No. 129, 28 June 1967.

² Ibid. No. 131, 29 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 134, 30 June 1967.

⁴ Ibid. No. 119, 20 June 1967.

in u.s. per 100 kg

	Basic price	Buying-in price
Tomatoes		
June — first ten days	—	—
second ten days	—	—
third ten days	12.8	5.2
July	11.2	4.5
August	8.2	3.3
September	8.2	3.3
October	10.2	4.1
November	11.5	4.6
Peaches		
June	17.3	10.4
July	16.9	10.2
August	15	9
September	16.5	9.9
Lemons		
June	13.4	8.7
July	14.5	9.4
August	16	10.4
September-October	15.7	10.2
November	11.9	7.7
December	11.1	7.2
January-May	10.6	6.9

At its session of 26 and 27 June 1967, the Council adopted regulations:

- i) Amending the common quality standards for tomatoes;¹
- ii) Fixing the basic price and buying-in price for pears.²

On 23 June 1967 the Commission adopted eight regulations fixing:³

- i) Reference prices for pears and lemons,
- ii) The coefficients to be used in adjusting the buying-in prices for tomatoes, lemons and peaches,
- iii) The list of representative producer markets for tomatoes, lemons and peaches.

¹ Official gazette No. 133, 29 June 1967.

² Ibid. No. 135, 30 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 126, 26 June 1967.

On 22 June 1967 the Commission adopted a regulation concerning the disposal of fruit and vegetables bought up by the Member States in order to support the market.¹

On 30 June 1967 the Commission adopted a regulation extending until 30 June 1968 Regulation No. 21/63/CEE temporarily waiving the common quality standards for citrus fruit.²

On the same date, the Council adopted a regulation laying down transitional provisions for the arrangements governing processed products based on fruit and vegetables and containing added sugar for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1967.³

Processed products based on fruit and vegetables. On 12 June 1967, the Commission submitted to the Council a draft regulation on the arrangements which would govern trade in processed products based on fruit and vegetables. This regulation had been made necessary by the entry into force of the common market organization for sugar on 1 July 1967.

In intra-Community trade, a small levy (amounting to 1% of the value of the goods) will be charged on imports until 30 June 1969; this levy may be increased, where necessary, by a supplementary component to cover the difference between sugar prices in the Member States concerned. A single price for sugar will be applied from 1 July 1968, when all charges, refunds and quantitative restrictions will disappear from intra-Community trade. Provision must therefore be made for common arrangements to govern imports of these products from non-member countries.

Agriculture in the Kennedy round

30. On 30 June 1967 the Kennedy round trade negotiations in GATT came to an end.

The results achieved in the agricultural part of the negotiations are not very satisfactory; only for wheat and beef was it possible to conclude agreements.

The negotiations on cereals will be continued in the context of the International Cereals Agreement.

Financing the common agricultural policy

31. On 1 June 1967 the Commission adopted a regulation fixing the standard coefficients for compound animal feedingstuffs to be used in calculating the repayments for refunds made during the accounting periods from 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1965 from 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966 on exports to non-member countries.⁴ These standard coefficients will be used by the Member States to convert specific quantities of compound animal feedingstuffs into the equivalent amount of the basic products contained therein, in order to determine the net quantities exported to non-member countries by each Member State; in accordance with Regulation No. 25 it is these net quantities that are taken into consideration when the sum to be reimbursed by the EAGGF is calculated.

¹ Official gazette No. 129, 28 June 1967.

² Ibid. No. 137, 30 June 1967.

³ Ibid. No. 135, 30 June 1967.

⁴ Ibid. No. 107, 5 June 1967.

Approximation of legislation

32. At its session of 26 and 27 June 1967, the Council adopted two directives:

- i) Directive on the use of certain preservatives for the surface treatment of citrus fruit and measures for tracing and determining the amount of preservatives in and on citrus fruit;
- ii) Directive amending the Council directive of 26 January 1965 establishing specific purity standards for preservatives approved for use in foodstuffs for human consumption.

Community programmes for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF

33. On 19 June 1967 the Commission submitted to the Council its proposals concerning these Community programmes. We give below a brief summary of the explanatory memorandum and an outline of the various programmes proposed.

With regard to the procedures and instruments of structure policy as part of the common agricultural policy, the Community bodies have been given the following tasks:

- i) To bring about the co-ordination at Community level of the Member States' policies on agricultural structure;
- ii) To help finance schemes to improve the pattern of farming which will directly contribute to the realization of the common agricultural policy.

The co-ordination of national structure policies is provided for by the Council decision of 4 December 1962 which states, as a guiding principle, that efficient agricultural structures should be developed, account being taken of the balance of agricultural markets and regional economic development.

Considered as a whole, the co-ordination of national policies on agricultural structure can, by its influence on the development and implementation of these policies, help in bringing the economic and social conditions in agriculture to a level more in line with that in other sectors. It seems, however, advisable to increase this co-ordination in the near future, so that it can serve as a more efficient Community instrument to stimulate and guide the Member States in their agricultural structure policies.

The creation of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and, in particular, of its Guidance Section constitutes an important step forward in connection with policy on agricultural structure. The operations of the Guidance Section of the Fund cover:

- i) The adaptation and improvement of the conditions of production in agriculture;
- ii) The adaptation and guidance of agricultural production;
- iii) The adaptation and improvement of marketing;

¹ Official gazette No. 148, 11 July 1967.

iv) The development of outlets for the agricultural products subject to Community market regulations.

Any public, semi-public or private scheme may be eligible for aid from the Fund provided its purpose is to improve the structure of agriculture. It must then satisfy the following general requirements:

- i) It must form part of Community programme;
- ii) It must be intended to effect an adaptation or orientation of agriculture necessitated by the implementation of the common agricultural policy or designed to meet its requirements;
- iii) It must provide adequate assurances as to its lasting economic effects.

Regulation No. 17/64/CEE lays down that, for two years from the entry into force of that regulation, i.e. until 17 March 1966 inclusive, schemes concerning a given operation may receive aid from the Fund even when there is no programme covering that operation.

The Community programmes, the main lines of which are set out in Article 16 of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE, provide very important foundations for the future operations of the Fund as an instrument designed to encourage the necessary adjustments to the pattern of farming.

The following considerations have guided the selection of Community programmes from among the schemes proposed:

i) They must aim at adapting agriculture or guiding it along lines made necessary by the economic consequences of implementing the common agricultural policy, or designed to meet its requirements;

ii) The fields to be covered by Community programmes should preferably be those that at present are seriously hampering the adaptation of agriculture to an expanding economy and the earning of reasonable incomes in agriculture; account must, however, be taken of the great variety of situations encountered and the extent of the deficiencies noted;

iii) Community programmes must take into account the measures adopted by the Council under its decision of 4 December 1962 on the co-ordination of agricultural structure policies. They must therefore both guide agricultural structure policies at national level and help to co-ordinate them at Community level;

iv) The Community programmes taken together must reflect the relative importance that should be attached to operations aimed at adapting the conditions of production (Article 11(1 a)) and the pattern of marketing structures (Article 11 (1 c)), as the reasons for low incomes are to be found not only in the structure of the marketing of farm produce but also in the structure of production. Moreover, each of these programmes will have, as far as possible, to take into account the interdependence of production and marketing;

v) In order to reduce the risk of misdirected investments being financed by the Community and to avoid their unfavourable repercussions on markets, it seems better that in the first set of Community programmes the main emphasis should — in the absence of any sufficiently precise information on the effects of the common agricultural policy — be placed on schemes designed to bring about the improvements

referred to in Article 11(1 a and 1 c)). This does not mean, however, that in the proposed Community programmes the reorientation of agricultural production has been neglected;

vi) Account has been taken of the Council resolution of 15 December 1964 concerning the introduction of common cereal prices, and of Council Regulation No. 130/66/CEE of 26 July 1966 on the financing of the common agricultural policy during the period from 1 July 1967 to the end of the transitional period, both of which stress the need to improve structures in Italy and Luxembourg;

vii) The overall economic situation of agriculture conceals substantial structural deficiencies concentrated in certain types of farm and in whole areas; the need to overcome these deficiencies at the regional level justifies the presentation of a Community programme for the development of agricultural regions that are backward or in difficulties.

Priority in respect of aid from the Guidance Section of the Fund will be given to certain areas where the main effort is called for, although they will not be the sole recipients. In order to determine which areas really deserve priority, the Commission has decided that as a general rule and depending on the nature of the operations, the areas where the main effort will be concentrated must not cover much more than a third of the area concerned, of each farm or of the volume of production.

In accordance with Article 18 of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE, aid granted by the Fund will not exceed 25% of the sum invested.

In its Regulation No. 130/66/CEE of 26 July 1966¹ the Council, waiving the provisions of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE, decided that the Fund's contribution for certain types of scheme contained in the Community programmes may exceed 25% of the sum invested but not go beyond 45%. Furthermore, in a statement included in its Minutes, the Council agreed that particular account should be taken of the need to improve the structure of agriculture in Italy and Luxembourg.

The Commission proposes that in three years all the 672 million u.a. that will be available during the period shall be spent on the ten programmes envisaged.

The sums available for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF are determined by the level of expenditure under the Guarantee Section and are appropriated each year, up to a ceiling of 285 million u.a., in the Community's budget.

The ten programmes proposed each extend over three years; the Commission considers that the Member States need this amount of time to adapt their structure policies to the opportunities for Community financing created by these programmes. This three-year period coincides with the Guarantee Section's accounting period, which extends from 1967 to the second half of 1969.

The adoption of Community programmes, as provided for in Council Regulation No. 17/64/CEE, will be an important step towards the creation of a full and coherent set of procedures and instruments for the common agricultural policy.

The Commission is, however, aware that the proposed Community programmes are only the first step towards promoting the many adjustments called for by the present situation in agriculture, which will necessitate other forms of Community action.

¹ Official gazette No. 165, 21 September 1966.

Community programmes proposed by the Commission

Scope	Total sums available ¹ (million u.a.)
A. <i>Programmes whose main aim is to reduce unit costs and increase productivity of labour</i> (implementing Article 11(1 a and b) of Council Regulation No. 17/64/CEE)	
1. Improvements to the structure of farm land	70
2. Irrigation	50
3. Drainage	50
4. Forestry operations to improve agricultural structures	12
B. <i>Programmes to achieve adequate valorization of farm produce by rational marketing</i> (implementing Article 11(1 c) of Council Regulation No. 17/64/CEE)	
5. Improvement of the marketing of fruit and vegetables	80
6. Improvement of the structure of the dairy industry	100
C. <i>Programmes combining the aims of classes A and B above</i> (operations under Article 11(1 a, b and c) of Council Regulation No. 17/64/CEE)	
7. Meat sector	90
8. Wines and grapes	40
9. Olive growing	50
10. Development of agricultural areas that are backward or in difficulties	130
Total	672

¹ For a three-year period.

Proceedings of the European Parliament

34. During its session of 19-23 June 1967, the Parliament held several debates on the common agricultural policy and adopted a number of resolutions.

The first debate, on 21 June, was devoted to the proposed Council regulation on the definition of the unit of account for purposes of the common agricultural policy; the subject was introduced by M. Westerterp (Netherlands, Christian-Democrat), and after several other speakers had been heard, M. Westerterp's interim report was referred back to the Committee.

A number of resolutions dealt with proposed regulations concerning rice (organization of the market in rice and broken rice, refunds for rice, rice from the Associated African States and Madagascar).

Other resolutions were adopted on fruit and vegetables (common quality standards for tomatoes, arrangements for trade in products based on fruit and vegetables), sugar, pigmeat, and various other fields (milk and milk products, arrangements for egg albumin and milk albumin).

The Parliament also adopted resolutions on a proposed regulation establishing a special section of the EAGGF and on the registration dates for Community reimbursement of refunds on exports of agricultural produce.

Finally, the Parliament adopted several resolutions concerning proposed regulations or directives on live plants and flower growing, the vegetative propagation of the vine, the classification of wood in the rough, and measures to combat San Jose scale.

These resolutions endorse the Commission's proposal, sometimes coupled with the request that certain amendments be made.¹

The work of the Economic and Social Committee

35. At its meeting of 29 June 1967, the Economic and Social Committee endorsed the proposed Council regulation on the definition of the unit of account for purposes of the common agricultural policy.

The Committee proposes that the possibilities for altering the value of the unit of account — by decision of the Council — should be increased.

By a large majority the Committee proposed that the draft regulation be amended in such a way as to give it a more Community character by providing that the decision to alter the value of the unit of account be taken by qualified majority vote instead of requiring the unanimous approval of the Council.

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

Proposal for a regulation on goods transport by road

36. On 15 June 1967 the Commission submitted to the Council a "proposed regulation concerning the introduction of common rules for access to the occupation of road haulier in domestic and international transport and control of capacity in domestic road haulage."

The proposed regulation would make conditions in the Member States considerably more flexible.

Its main features are as follows:

I Common rules for access to the occupation of carrier (personal qualifications) in domestic and international transport:

- i) The applicant will have to be of good character;
- ii) He will have to be solvent;
- iii) He will have to have the requisite training and experience.

II. Control of capacity (material conditions) in domestic road haulage by means of:

- i) Adoption everywhere of a system of licences;
- ii) Sub-division of haulage into categories, due account being taken of sub-markets based on territorial units.

¹ A full list of these resolutions is given in the Chapter on "Institutions and organs", under the heading: "The European Parliament".

Two transport zones are thus provided for:

- a) A zone "A" with a radius of not exceeding 200 kilometres and a minimum area of 7 500 sq.km., or covering the whole of a member country with an area less than 7 500 sq.km.;
- b) A zone "B", covering the Member States whose territories are sub-divided into several "A" zones.

Transport in zone "A" is subject to examination of individual firms' transport requirements, coupled with supervision of the market.

Transport in zone "B" is governed by a system based on the same factors; examination of total requirements as part of market control is nevertheless carried out "*ex ante*" and leads to the establishment of a target programme for the growth of capacity, the allocation of licences within the total shown in the programme being based on the criteria used in the individual examination on which licences are granted for work in zone "A".

III. Other aspects: short-haul road transport up to 50 km. from the headquarters of transport firms can be exempted by the Member States from all material conditions.

Transport with light vehicles (up to 3 tons) is exempt from the application of both personal and material conditions, since it does not greatly affect the common transport policy.

Transport on own account and similar transport are no longer subject to regulation of capacity as it generally corresponds to actual needs.

It is important to note in conclusion that the proposal contains certain rules for admitting non-resident carriers to the haulage trade within a Member State.

These rules constitute an important first step towards the implementation of Article 75(1 b) of the Treaty. Other measures to bring about the gradual integration of transport throughout the Community are to be taken at a later stage.

Application of the consultation procedure

Draft Belgian Royal Decree

37. Within the context of the Council decision, dated 21 March 1962, setting up a procedure for prior examination and consultation in connection with certain legislative, statutory or administrative provisions contemplated by the Member States in the transport field, the Belgian Government advised the Commission of a draft Royal Decree instituting general regulation of goods transport for hire or reward by motor vehicles, in pursuance of the Law of 1 August 1960 on goods transport for hire or reward by motor vehicles.

The Commission, in an opinion rendered on 21 June 1967, pointed out that it would be wise to postpone making changes at this stage in the regulations governing transport in the Member States, so as not to prejudice the Council's discussions on the proposal for common rules for access to the occupation and control of capacity in the road goods transport industry¹ and not to have to subject the transport market to successive changes of regulations which would be detrimental to the sector as a whole.

¹ See above sec. 36.

Furthermore, the Commission made certain additional observations on the use of the criterion of remuneration for distinguishing transport for third party account from transport for own account, the subjection of all transport carried out with hired vehicles to the system governing transport for third party account, the stipulation that a haulier must have earned a certain amount per ton of authorized pay load before he will be allowed to operate at national level or to increase his capacity, the conditions of access to the occupation, the refusal to grant permission to applicants whose main operating headquarters are not located in Belgium, the issue of licences for international transport, the provisions relating to working conditions and to the fulfilment of obligations under Council Regulation No. 11.

German draft regulation

38. On 12 June 1967, the German Government communicated to the Commission the draft of a regulation providing that transport of coal and coke on certain German waterways should be subject to compulsory sharing. Under this system anyone offered a cargo of coal or coke would have to put 22.5% of the cargo at the disposal of the "Jus et Justitia" association, which includes most of the smaller German barge-owners working on the Rhine basin, of whom few own more than three barges.

Since the draft regulation stipulates that part of the cargoes must be shared with the "Jus et Justitia" association, to which only German carriers may belong, the Commission considers that adoption of this regulation would be liable to make the provisions now governing access to the inland waterway goods transport market of the Federal Republic, as far as their direct or indirect effects are concerned, less favourable to the carriers of other Member States than to national carriers. So that there should be no infringement of Article 76 of the Treaty, the draft proposals could, in this case, be adopted only if authorized in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Treaty.

However the Commission, accepting that the German Government may feel that the measures proposed will produce a situation that is incompatible with the provisions of Article 76, has invited the German authorities to inform it as soon as possible of all elements that can be advanced in support of compatibility.

Independently of this pre-judicial reservation, the Commission has drawn the German Government's attention to the fact that this kind of system for the compulsory sharing of cargoes is not in keeping with the principles of a common transport policy based on competition, principles which have hitherto guided the Commission in the proposals it has made for the introduction of this policy. The Commission has informed the German Government of its hope that, if measures more consonant with these principles cannot be devised under the legislation now in force, the measures adopted to counter the crisis should be strictly temporary.

Implementation of the provisions of Articles 79 and 80 of the Treaty

39. On 13 and 14 June 1967 a meeting with Italian delegates was held in Brussels to examine the justification of certain unpublished tariff agreements made by the Italian State Railways.

SOCIAL POLICY

Manpower problems in the Community

40. On 20 June 1967 the EEC Commission submitted to the Council its eighth annual report on manpower problems in the Community. As in previous years, this report was drawn up with the assistance of experts from the ministries of labour in the Member States, the Commission's committee of experts on economic trends and of experts from workers' and employers' organizations; its three parts deal with developments on the labour market in the Community during 1966, the probable trend in 1967, and finally the problems connected with improvement of the general balance of employment, the measures taken to secure this improvement, and the further measures under consideration.

By and large, the facts related in this report bear out the assessments made a year ago. The rate of economic expansion as a whole has indeed increased a little, though there have been differences in development between one country and another. However, this favourable development did not affect the manpower situation in exactly the manner that might have been expected. The outstanding feature of the year was the distinctly easier situation that developed on the labour market; this trend was increasingly evident during the second half of the year. The countries most affected were Germany and the Netherlands, where the labour markets had been very tight for several years owing to severe shortages of workers. A similar trend developed in Belgium and in France, but in these countries, particularly the latter, it was less marked. In Luxembourg, too, where there has been full employment or even over-employment for several years past, the imbalances became less pronounced. Lastly, in Italy, the improved economic situation had favourable effects on the level of unemployment.

In the Community as a whole, the number of unfilled vacancies, which in 1964 and 1965 had remained at a very high level, i.e. above 800 000 units, decreased very considerably in 1966: 764 000 units at the end of April 1966 and 586 000 units at the end of October 1966. Unemployment rose continuously at a pace that quickened distinctly towards the end of 1966 and has subsequently advanced further in most Member States.

The Council has twice investigated this disturbing situation. In response to concern expressed at the Council meeting of 19 December 1966, which was attended by the ministers responsible for social affairs, the Commission on 6 March 1967 sent the Council a communication¹ describing the salient features of this development; the Commission's memorandum was intended to facilitate discussion at Council level of the manpower problems stemming from the situation that was developing.

At a Council session on 5 June 1967, which was devoted to social questions, the Commission's memorandum served as basis for a broad discussion of employment trends in the Community.

At the close of the discussion, the Council recognized that it was useful to examine employment problems at Community level in a spirit of mutual solidarity and unanimously agreed that the employment situation in the Community should be discussed at least once a year on the basis of the Commission's manpower report.

¹ See Bulletin 5-67, Ch. III, secs. 39 and 40.

The most significant figures

The total number of vacancies notified throughout the Community diminished considerably in 1966; at the end of April the figure was 764 000, at the end of October 586 000, against approximately 828 000 in the corresponding months of 1965; these decreases work out at 8% and 29%.

The aggregate number of unemployed in the Community was slightly lower than in the previous year: 1 482 000 persons at the end of April 1966 (—3%) and 1 432 000 persons at the end of October 1966 (—1%). It should be noted that this reduction was largely the result of the considerable drop recorded in Italy; in most Member States unemployment showed a distinct upward trend, especially in the fourth quarter.

In Germany the unemployment figure rose with particular vigour at the end of 1966, and was 193 690 (or 109 %) higher than at the end of 1965. Over the year the figure may reach 300 000 in 1967, or approximately double the 1966 figure; this would mean an unemployment rate of over 1%. It appears to be certain that the foreign labour force will decrease in 1967, but it is still difficult to say how far.

In the Netherlands, too, the number of persons unemployed showed a distinct advance at the end of 1966, being 34 279 or 71% higher than a year earlier. In 1967 the number of unemployed may rise to an annual average of over 85 000 persons, against 45 000 in 1966. The unemployment rate (ratio of unemployed to the total labour force) would therefore be about 2%, compared with a little more than 1% in 1966. The total number of wage-earners may increase in 1967 by 10 000-15 000, compared with 60 000 in 1966.

A reduction in the manpower requirements of Luxembourg was noted in 1966. In industry, including construction, the level of employment decreased slightly (—0.5%). Nevertheless, the situation in 1967 will again be characterized by an excess demand for manpower, and this again means that foreign workers have to be recruited, though at some 3 000 the figure will be lower than in the previous year.

In Belgium, the labour force rose by approximately 25 000 persons in 1966, and the number in paid employment rose by about 33 000. At the same time, unemployment figures continued to rise: at the end of April the figure was 12.6%, at the end of October 1966 11% higher than in the corresponding months of 1965. In 1967 the unemployment rate (the ratio of unemployed persons wholly or partially fit for work to the number of persons in employment) should not, on average, exceed 2%.

In France there was a considerable increase in the number of unfilled vacancies both in April 1966 (26%) and in October 1966 (27.7%); it was caused by the continued expansion in most sectors other than residential construction. During the closing months of 1966, however, the number of unfilled vacancies flattened out while the number of persons seeking employment continued to rise. In 1967, the increase in the number of persons in paid employment should gather a certain amount of speed, with some 150 000 persons being recruited, against 100 000 in 1966 (i.e. a rise of 1.4% against 0.9%).

In Italy, the total number of unemployed (first and second class) registered at Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges was at the end of April nearly 4.3% and at the end of October 1966 approximately 8% lower than at the corresponding periods of the previous year; the absolute figures were 1 124 050 in April and 1 033 038 in October. In 1967 the number of persons in employment seems likely to rise, but at the present moment it is difficult to say by what percentage.

Vocational training

The training of instructors

41. From 5 to 7 June 1967 the working group on the training of instructors set up by the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training took part in information sessions which the Commission organized in the Netherlands in co-operation with a Dutch organization.

This visit, similar to one made to Germany (Baden-Wurtemberg) last November, was intended partly to investigate the experiments carried out in the Netherlands and to discuss the results obtained in the sphere of instructor training within industry from the point of view of the subjects taught and the methods employed and partly to consider the possible lines for Community action.

Alignment of levels of training

42. *Building trade.* The group of technical experts for the branches of the building trade, appointed at the proposal of the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training, met for the first time on 9 June 1967.

After having arranged a general discussion on the outcome of the work entrusted to them, three members of the group agreed to prepare preliminary drafts of Community lists covering machine operators, masons and tilelayers. The group also began to investigate the occupational qualifications needed by crane-drivers, drawn up on the same lines as the Community list of skills required to become a turner.

Transport. The group of technical experts on the transport trades, nominated at the suggestion of the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training, met for the first time on 23 June 1967 to make a broad examination of the work that would have to be done if levels of training were to be aligned in this sector. The group agreed on the preparation of a Community list of knowledge and skills required to be a commercial vehicle driver and appointed the expert who is to draw up the basic list, similar to that for turners, which will serve as a working document at future meetings.

Exchange of young workers

43. As part of the action taken to implement the first joint programme to promote the exchange of young workers within the Community, the Commission arranged a meeting on 19 June 1967 for a group of about 25 young farmers who had just completed courses of training on farms in countries other than their own. An evaluation of these in-service training courses was arrived at in the course of the discussion; it was very encouraging both from the farming and human points of view.

Social security

Economic effects of social security

44. The Commission's Directorate-General of Social Affairs organized a meeting from 31 May to 2 June for the group of independent experts commissioned to study the economic effects of social security.

The following chapters of the report were examined in turn:

- a) Consumption
- b) Business situation and economic growth
- c) Repercussions of social security on expenditure.

The group held a final meeting on 26 and 27 June 1967 at which it examined and approved the text of the chapter on the redistribution of incomes and the draft conclusions. The Commission's staff will complete the study, taking the final text of the different sections as its basis.

Social security for migrant workers

45. At its 86th session, held on 1 and 2 June 1967, the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers decided on the proposals it was to make for a regulation on the annexes of Regulation No. 3 (revised). Decisions were taken on a number of questions concerning the provisions for applying the regulation which had been held over from earlier sessions.

At the same session the Administrative Committee examined the conclusions of the study which the Auditing Committee had made on the difficulties encountered when applying the provisions of the regulations concerning occupational diseases (especially silicosis) where workers are exposed to risk in the territories of two or more Member States. The methods agreed will make it possible to solve some of the difficulties that had been experienced, through the use of decisions on the meaning of the regulations.

Labour problems

Equal pay for men and women (Art. 119)

46. A meeting of the special group of Government experts on Article 119 took place on 19 June 1967. Its purpose was to examine a draft report on the progress made by 31 December 1966 in implementing the principle of equal pay for male and female workers in the Member States of the Community. The draft had been prepared in accordance with a recommendation made by the European Parliament in June 1966 and the decision taken, at the Commission's proposal, by the Council of ministers of labour and social affairs meeting on 19 December 1966. The experts commented on the draft and also submitted certain suggestions to the Commission which may help it to draw conclusions arising out of the examination of the situation in the Member States at 31 December 1966.

European Social Fund

47. At a session devoted to social questions on 5 June 1967, the Council found that all the delegations accepted the necessity of examining the experience obtained through the application of the present regulations governing the Social Fund in order to see what measures could be taken, particularly in view of the approaching end of the transitional period, so that the Social Fund may be adjusted, within the framework of the Treaty, to the progress made by the Community.

It was agreed to continue the work in this field which had been started with the Commission.

Measures to be taken under the agreements reached in the Council on 19 December 1966

48. At the session of 5 June 1967 the Council drew up, in the light of Article 118 of the Treaty, a major programme for co-operation between the Member States and the Commission in the social sphere.

This programme comprises a certain number of studies covering, in particular, the fields of labour, employment, the social betterment of workers and social statistics. As a result of discussions held on 19 December 1966, the Council decided to examine within the next few months suggestions regarding other investigations to be carried out and the procedure to be employed.

VI. External activities

GATT

Multilateral trade negotiations

49. The signing ceremony which brought the Kennedy round to a close on 30 June 1967 is described in Chapter II.

Debate on Kennedy round in European Parliament

50. On 21 June 1967 the European Parliament debated the tariff negotiations in GATT (Kennedy round) concluded in Geneva on 15 May 1967.

M. Kriedemann, rapporteur of the External Economic Relations Committee, explained that the debate was being held before 30 June, the date which marked the end of the Kennedy round negotiations because the European Parliament wished to have all the information the Commission could give it at that stage of the negotiations, as the representatives would otherwise have to wait for the information until the October session.

M. Rey, a member of the Commission, stressed the importance of the agreements reached at Geneva. He pointed out that, although forty-six Governments took part in the negotiations, the way they developed depended mainly on the four big members and, in the last resort, the outcome would be a question of whether the United States and the EEC reached agreement. The negotiations had called for considerable effort, and the sacrifices which both the Community and the United States had to make had not been easy for either party; he considered none, the less that the advantages of these agreements outweighed their disadvantages.

M. Rey emphasized that, although the future lowering of the tariff barriers in the industrial sector of about 35 to 40% would be satisfactory, the results in the agricultural sector would be less encouraging. However, the Community had not made any unwise or dangerous concessions in this field, and the common agricultural policy had not been affected.

M. Rey then pointed out that the Commission had proposed, and its partners in the negotiations had accepted, that the first two tariff reductions arranged for 1 January 1968 and 1 January 1969 should be implemented by the Community on 1 July 1968 in a single operation — an obvious technical advantage as far as the setting up of the common external tariff was concerned.

Several members of the Parliament spoke in the course of the general debate and for the most part welcomed the results obtained. Nevertheless, some of them voiced the keen anxiety felt in farming circles regarding the solutions contemplated for the problems of importing meat, whether frozen or in the form of animals for slaughter, and the repercussions these solutions could have on the common agricultural policy. Some regrets were also expressed concerning the inadequacy or complete absence of results in connection with the developing countries, non-tariff barriers, world agreements concerning some important products, and other matters.

At the close of the debate the Parliament adopted a resolution reflecting the problems which had been raised.¹

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Spain

51. At its session of 26 and 27 June 1967, the Council entrusted the Committee of Permanent Representatives with the task of preparing a draft mandate for the negotiations with Spain, to be ready, if possible, for the session to be held on 10 and 11 July 1967.

Israel

52. At its session of 26 and 27 June 1967 the Council authorized — on a proposal from the Commission and in accordance with Article 28 of the Treaty — a partial and temporary suspension of the customs duties on imports from Israel of certain products mentioned in the commercial agreement between the EEC and that country, which was to expire on 30 June 1967.

Representation of associated States (June 1967)

53. On 7 June 1967 the President of the Council, M. R. Van Elsanle, and the Vice-President of the Commission, M. Lionello Levi-Sandri, in turn received H. E. M. Charles Poaty and H. E. M. Cyrille Faboumy as the new representatives of Congo (Brazzaville) and Dahomey with the EEC.

The competent institutions of the European Economic Community noted that 26 June was the date of the appointment of H. E. M. André Muyumbu as representative of Burundi with the EEC.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Western European Union (WEU)

54. The Assembly of the Western European Union held the first part of its thirteenth session in Paris from 13 to 16 June 1967. M. Badini Confalonieri (Italy) was re-elected President by acclamation.

The session was dominated by the debate on "Six and Seven Power Europe". This debate, which opened with a report by M. Edelman, gave British representatives of all parties (Labour, Liberal and Conservative) the opportunity to state the case for Great Britain's joining the Community with complete and unreserved respect for the Treaty of Rome. Many representatives in the Assembly accepted this attitude.

¹ The text of this resolution is quoted in an appendix to this Bulletin.

The same worry became apparent as each of the other questions, especially the Middle East crisis, came up for discussion: Europe is too small and disunited and therefore weak. It has no hand in shaping the world of today and tomorrow; it is in danger of slipping into a state of dependence and technical and economic underdevelopment. If Europe wants to regain the lead it must show the world a new image, demonstrate fresh vitality, make use of her moral, intellectual and material resources and really become Europe.

The Assembly voted a recommendation on the situation in the Middle East requesting the Council "to meet now as a matter of urgency in order to consider the humanitarian measures which should be taken forthwith and seek a solution to the political and economic difficulties which stand in the way of a lasting peace".

Of the other points dealt with, note should be made of the following: the creation of a committee on scientific, technological and aerospace questions; European collaboration in the aircraft industry; the speech by Mr Stonehouse, the British Minister of Technology; the state of European space activities; Europe in Atlantic co-operation, and the situation in Greece.

Although, with regard to the latter point, some representatives in the Assembly cast doubt on the competence of WEU to intervene in the matter, seeing that Greece is not a member of the Union, the Assembly recommended the Council "to examine the possible political and military repercussions of the events in Greece since April 1967 on the European countries members of the Alliance and on the operation of the Alliance itself".

VII. The Community and the associated States

GREECE

55. The EEC-Greece Association Council held its 25th and 26th meetings at ambassadorial level on 13 and 23 June 1967.

In conformity with Protocol No. 10 to the Athens Agreement, the Association Council endorsed the Community's offers concerning unmanufactured tobacco and dried grapes under the multilateral negotiations in GATT. The Association Council also decided to extend until 30 June 1968 the temporary system under which imports from Greece of certain agricultural products, particularly fruit and vegetables, benefit from intra-Community treatment.

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

The EEC-AASM Association Council

56. On 7 June 1967 the EEC-AASM Association Council held its fifth meeting in Brussels with M. Van Elslande, Belgian Minister for European Affairs, in the chair. The spokesman of the associated States was the President of the Co-ordination Council, M. Masuke, Minister of Planning and Development in Cameroon.

The Council discussed at length the system applicable to goods obtained by processing agricultural products, such as referred to in EEC Council Regulation No. 160/66, when these goods are produced in the associated States. The representatives of the associated States declared that, in their view, it would be contrary both to the spirit and to the letter of the Yaoundé Convention to apply this regulation to their goods. The Community stated that it would consider employing *ad hoc* rules which, while applying Regulation 160/66 to trade with the associated States, would take fully into account the real interests of these countries, which were at present involved only in connection with two products, namely tapioca and chocolate.

A fruitful discussion also took place on the report of the joint group of experts commissioned to investigate the problem of selling goods produced in the AASM. An agreement was concluded concerning both the Community's financing of a study on the institution of a common commercial organization grouping the associated States and on the contribution that would be made by the Community and the individual Member States towards the cost of those associated States which wished to participate in trade fairs and exhibitions organized in Community States.

The Council also discussed the increase in exports to the Federal Republic of Germany of bananas grown in the AASM. It heard a declaration made by the spokesman of the associated States stressing the importance attached by the AASM to the sale of their bananas on this market.

The Council noted that the recent discussions on this problem suggested the possibility of a satisfactory solution, and requested the States concerned to pursue their consultations with a view to arriving at concrete arrangements for selling the bananas of the associated States in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Council of Association also discussed the results of the multilateral trade negotiations in GATT.

The associated States first of all informed the Commission of their anxiety about the losses they might suffer as a result of the concessions which the Community had made during the Geneva negotiations in respect of products of concern to them. They then asked for explanations concerning the results of these negotiations, especially with regard to plywoods.

The Community pointed out that it was engaged in drawing up the definitive lists of concessions, which would very shortly be registered in Geneva, and that the outcome of the negotiations, in as far as the products of interest to the associated States were concerned, would be communicated to them at the next meeting of the Association Committee. The Community pointed out, moreover, that the concessions that it had been led to make in this field involved primarily products of secondary importance for the economy of the associated States.

The Council agreed to instruct the Association Committee to discuss this point further as soon as fuller information had been put at its disposal.

Other points such as the system applicable to oleaginous products produced in the associated States and certain amendments to be made in the definition of the term "products originating" were again considered by the Council which, however, was for various reasons unable to reach any conclusions concerning these questions.

The Council agreed to hold its next session in Kinshasa in spring 1968, in response to an invitation received from the President of the Congolese Republic.

The work of the European Parliament

57. On 22 June 1967 the European Parliament adopted the following three resolutions concerning trade with the African States and Madagascar and the overseas countries and territories.

Resolution on the Commission's proposal concerning a regulation on arrangements to govern rice and broken rice produced in the associated African States and Madagascar and the overseas countries and territories. The Parliament welcomed the fact that arrangements to cover these products had been proposed; it nevertheless considered that the loss of the duty-free quotas hitherto granted to Madagascar and Surinam for these products was not adequately offset by the proposed regulation. It therefore proposed that the abatement on the levy applicable to rice and broken rice produced in the associated States and the overseas countries and territories be raised by 0.1 u.a.

Resolution on the Commission's proposal to the Council concerning a regulation on arrangements to govern processed products based on cereals and rice produced in the associated African States and Madagascar and the overseas countries and territories. Here again, the Parliament, while welcoming the fact that arrangements to cover these products had been proposed, considered that the loss of the quotas for the levy-free import of manioc flour until 31 December 1966 from the associated countries was not adequately offset by the proposed regulation. It therefore recommended that the Commission alter its proposal by taking over the provisions of Regulation No. 78/65/CEE on the levy-free import of manioc flour.

Resolution on the Commission's proposal to the Council concerning a regulation on the arrangements to govern sugars produced in the associated African States and Madagascar and the overseas countries and territories during the 1967/68 marketing year. The Parliament approved the Commission's proposal.

THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing decisions

58. On 9 June 1967, after endorsement by the EDF Committee, the Commission approved four grants from the Fund to a total of 19 907 600 units of account:¹

i) Third annual instalment of the programme of aid to production in Senegal; 2 477 300 000 Frs. CFA, or about 10 036 000 u.a.

In March 1965 the Commission had noted the five-year programme of aid to diversification and production submitted by Senegal and decided that the first instalment should amount to 2 590 000 000 Frs. CFA for the 1964/65 marketing year. The second instalment, for 1965/66, totalled 2 404 500 000 Frs. CFA.

The third instalment will be used in part to support groundnut prices (230 000 000 Frs. CFA) — making it possible to market groundnuts at world prices from the end of the five-year programme — in part for structural improvement projects in the groundnut sector (2 247 300 000 Frs. CFA), advisory campaigns, soil preservation, distribution of selected seed and fertilizers, construction of seed sheds and depôts, creation of rural development centres and promotion of animal drawn tillage.

ii) Third annual instalment of the programme of aid to production in Dahomey: 277 611 000 Frs. CFA, or some 1 124 000 u.a.

In January 1965, the Commission had noted the programme of aid to diversification and production submitted by Dahomey, and it had subsequently granted 249 643 000 Frs. CFA as the first annual instalment. The second instalment was approved in May 1966 and amounted to 231 048 000 Frs. CFA.

The third instalment will be used to support groundnut, cotton and coconut prices with a view to these products being marketed at world prices, and to finance a number of structural improvements (211 411 000 Frs. CFA) affecting oil palms, groundnuts, cotton, coconuts and coffee, supervisors, cover crops, field tracks, selected seed, spraying equipment, insecticides, fertilizers, drying facilities, etc.

iii) Agricultural improvement on an industrial scale in the Agony area of Dahomey: 1 850 580 000 Frs. CFA, or some 7 497 000 u.a. The aim is to plant selected palms on 7 000 hectares near Agony in south-east Dahomey, the area being divided into seven industrial-scale plantations each run by a co-operative, and to prepare a similar area of land for annual food and industrial crops (maize, groundnuts and cotton). The scheme, which will extend from 1967 to 1974, forms part of the Dahomey Government's present plan to develop edible oil production; a start has already been made, financed by a grant of 4 962 000 u.a. from the first EDF to lay out palm groves and build a palm-oil works in the Mono area.

¹ 1 u.a. = \$1.

Second EDF commitments at 9 June 1967

(beneficiary States, countries and territories)

(in '000 u.a.)

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 stab- ilization funds
	Grants	Loans on special terms	Grants	Loans on special terms						
<i>AASM</i>										
Burundi	6 149	—	5 250	—	—	1 718	451	—	13 568	—
Cameroon	11 019	—	749	6 482	4 894	377	—	—	23 521	6 076
Central African Republic	12 132	—	—	—	4 431	1 371	150	—	18 084	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	8 168	—	5 169	—	—	412	—	—	13 749	—
Congo (Kinshasa)	35 176	—	—	—	—	462	2 267	—	37 905	—
Ivory Coast	2 249	6 013	35 388	3 646	—	52	7	—	47 355	—
Dahomey	13 642	—	486	—	3 090	587	2	—	17 807	—
Gabon	—	—	—	—	—	2 378	—	—	2 378	—
Upper Volta	13 082	—	1 175	—	—	1 172	38	—	15 467	—
Madagascar	33 979	—	284	—	11 475	1 030	66	—	46 834	—
Mali	9 995	—	47	—	2 843	1 113	—	—	13 998	—
Mauritania	11 308	—	1 357	—	—	35	—	—	12 700	—
Niger	9 452	—	936	—	2 030	734	—	—	13 152	—
Rwanda	2 229	—	4 448	—	—	1 845	1 313	—	9 835	—
Senegal	6 385	—	1 071	—	31 999	82	—	—	39 537	—
Somalia	8 562	—	—	—	—	2 775	1 068	1 850	14 255	—
Chad	21 081	1 215	—	—	3 711	1 045	68	—	27 120	1 766
Togo	2 066	—	280	—	965	712	—	—	4 023	—
Total AASM	206 674	7 228	56 640	10 128	65 438	17 900	5 430	1 850	371 288	7 842
<i>OCT/Overseas Departments</i>										
Netherlands Antilles	6 709	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	6 719	—
Comoro Islands	808	—	—	—	—	168	—	—	976	—
French Somaliland	606	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	622	—
Guadeloupe	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375	—
Réunion	8 102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 102	—
New Caledonia	2 395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 395	—
French Polynesia	869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	869	—
Surinam	960	—	—	—	—	188	—	—	1 148	—
Total OCT and Overseas Departments	20 824	—	—	—	—	382	—	—	21 206	—
Aid not distributed or not broken down	—	—	—	—	—	5 920 ^a	15 146 ^b	—	21 066	—
Grand total	227 498	7 228	56 640	10 128	65 438	24 202	20 576	1 850	413 560	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 9 June 1967

(Sectors of activity)

(in '000 u.a.)

Sectors	Amounts	%
0. AGRICULTURAL PRICE SUPPORT	25 057	—
1. DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION		
12. Structural improvement of agricultural production	42 189	
13. Agricultural diversification	76 497	
14. New agricultural developments	32 668	
15. Livestock and fishing	6 063	
16. Development of co-operatives	2 139	
17. Rural and pastoral water supply	8 813	
18. Industrial diversification	8 235	
19. Trade promotion	266	
Total 1	176 870	46.3
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	727	
26. Energy	53	
Total 2	115 286	30.2
3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
31. Training of supervisory staff	17 652	
32. Education	29 104	
33. Public health	24 775	
34. Urban water supply	10 330	
35. Urban drainage and sewerage	5 755	
36. Electrification	5	
Total 3	87 621	22.9
4. MISCELLANEOUS		
41. Development programming	1 973	
42. Information	233	
43. Emergency aid	250	
Total 4	2 456	0.6
Total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4	382 233	100.0
+ Funds not yet allocated ^a	6 270	
+ Agricultural price support	25 057	
Total commitments	413 560	
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 as 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 need not be added to that of the commitments.

Besides the planting of palms and the introduction of annual crops, the new scheme concerns the economic infrastructure (68 km of unsurfaced roads, buildings and equipment for the co-operatives) and social amenities (24 wells, 9 schools, 5 infirmaries and a central dispensary); the introduction of livestock into the area; reforestation and means to prevent bush fires; and technical assistance, in such forms as the promotion of co-operatives and the training of technical supervisors for them.

iv) Extension of the grammar school and building a junior teachers' training college for girls at Kigali in Rwanda: 125 000 000 Rwanda Frs., or some 1 250 000 u.a.

Under this scheme 3 classrooms (120 pupils) will be built for the grammar school and 4 classrooms (160 students) for the junior training college; there will also be a dining-hall, kitchen, library, etc. and dormitories with a total of 394 beds. Staff lodgings will also be provided.

These financing decisions bring the total commitments of the second European Development Fund since its inception in June 1964 to approximately 413 560 000 u.a. under 196 decisions. Those figures do not include commitments connected with the cost of supervising works, financial and administrative costs incurred by the EDF, nor loans to Stabilization Funds financed from EDF resources in pursuance of Article 20 of the Yaoundé Convention.

On 9 June 1967 aggregate commitments under the 1st and 2nd EDF exceeded 1 000 million units of account.

SCHOLARSHIPS, IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND SEMINARS

59. Four seminars have been held: in Turin (on 12 and 13 June), Brescia (15 and 16 June), Berlin (26 and 27 June) and Brussels (29 and 30 June) for a total of 163 participants, 19 of whom were nationals of non-associated States. As part of the in-service training programme, the eight trainees with the Commission (nationals of Congo (Kinshasa), Madagascar, Mali, Surinam and the Upper Volta) went on a study and information visit to the Netherlands, where they stayed from 25 June to 1 July.

VIII. Institutions and organs

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

A plenary session of the European Parliament was held from 19 to 23 June 1967 with M. Poher in the chair. It heard an address by M. Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, introducing the 10th General Report on the activities of the Community. He had announced that he would not seek appointment as president of the new single Commission, and the Parliament paid unanimous tribute to his personal qualities and to his achievements for Europe.¹ It also heard addresses by M. Chatenet and M. Carrelli, President and Vice-President of the Euratom Commission on the 10th General Report of that institution; following these addresses, M. Poher expressed the Parliament's appreciation of the Euratom Commission, recalling the contributions of M. Louis Armand, M. Etienne Hirsch and of former and present members of that Commission.

The Parliament held a debate and adopted a resolution on the ECSC High Authority's 15th General Report.

It devoted one meeting to the outcome of the Kennedy Round and adopted several resolutions dealing, in particular, with the common agricultural policy. Finally, it expressed its views on the conference of the Six in Rome, the Middle East situation, and the Community's policy with regard to the supply of information on the Community to young people and adults.

Opening the session on Monday 19 June, the President of the Parliament, M. Poher, addressed the House on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Marshall Plan. He recalled that it was on 5 June 1947 that George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, made his famous speech which had given birth to the plan which now bore his name. Twenty years ago the victorious countries of the West were slowly recovering from the exertions of the war years, Germany was clearing away the rubble of her devastated cities and the attitude of the Soviet Union was growing more and more menacing. It was then that General Marshall put forward his generous idea, which, breaking new ground, offered aid from a victorious country not only to its allies but also to its former enemies, insisting at the same time that it was for Europe to take the initiative in formulating a programme of aid which would receive the friendly backing of the United States. "Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos", said General Marshall.

The Marshall Plan, the President continued, obliged the countries of Europe, if they were to qualify for American aid, to work out priority requirements and co-operate with one another within an organization created for this purpose: the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. This agreement had demonstrated the need for the European countries to find new methods of co-operation. Only political union and an ideal of solidarity could make it possible for the people of Europe to find the road to progress and guarantee their liberty, added M. Poher. He reminded the House that M. Marjolin, now a member of the EEC Commission, had been the first Secretary-General of the OEEC.

¹ The text of President Hallstein's address and long extracts from the speeches of Group spokesmen and of the President of the Parliament are given in Bulletin 7-67 (Ch. I).

The courage and the vision of General Marshall had earned him the lasting gratitude of Europe.

Oral question with debate on action taken in connection with youth and adult education on Europe

On 19 June, the Parliament held a discussion on an oral question addressed to the three Executives by the Parliament's Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems. In this question, the Committee referred to the resolution of 9 May 1966 urging the establishment of a European Youth Office and asked the executives of the three Communities to inform it of steps taken in this direction since.

M. Scarascia Mugnozza, who had put the question with M. Pedini, opened the debate. He began by reminding the House that on 9 May 1966 it had unanimously approved a resolution urging the establishment of a European body with responsibility for youth. Subsequently, he continued, this task had been broken down into two parts. The first was entrusted to the Member States; it was left to the Governments to take measures at national level which would promote the establishment of a European youth body and encourage the development of the European ideal among the young. The second part of the task was placed in the hands of the European Executives; they were asked to adopt the financial measures necessary for a youth policy particularly by increasing funds already granted by Bfrs. 50 million. An increase of Bfrs. 5 million had been approved already; this was a first step but it was inadequate, and further steps were expected.

Furthermore, M. Scarascia Mugnozza continued, the Joint Information Service must adopt a broader policy with regard to information work for youth. This was the main objective behind the oral question they had raised. It was true that some work had already been done in this direction. But a constant stream of information should be provided on European problems, information which would make it possible to form the European spirit of the young. The joint programme for the exchange of young workers must also be implemented.

In conclusion the speaker said that the consensus of opinion was that a Community approach to the problem be found as soon as possible. The Executives should make clear their intentions in this field.

M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the EEC Commission, replied on behalf of the three European Executives. He stressed the interest that the Executives had taken in the resolution and recalled that they had proposed that the sums available for youth be raised from Bfrs. 15 to 20 million. This figure had been preferred to that of Bfrs. 50 million suggested because the Executives were concerned to maintain some degree of balance with regard to increases of expenditure in the budgets of the three Communities and because the machinery at the disposal of bodies concerned with the future of the young was insufficient to cope with such a large sum.

As for the joint programme to encourage exchanges of young workers drawn up in 1964, this was an outline arrangement, flexible and of unlimited duration. It covered all categories of workers and the various Member States had held many meetings on the subject.

The Commission was to issue shortly a booklet designed to facilitate contacts with the young. Such contacts were vital: the number of exchanges of workers in 1966 had been much lower than the figure forecast in 1964. Did this mean that a new

programme was needed already? The speaker felt that those in authority should first learn what they could from the present programme before considering the problem of co-ordinating the different youth programmes, which were closely linked with national programmes and private ones too. The need for specialized treatment of information according to the groups for whom it was intended had been generally acknowledged, and a considerable step forward had thus been taken. This was the background; the main lines of action were the choice and collection of information and a study of how best to present it for educational purposes, and certain international operation (in line with Treaty objectives) to improve co-operation between educationists and teachers in the Member States. Meetings were being held in Brussels, the success of which suggested that they should be organized at least twice a year. The aim now, said M. Colonna di Paliano, should be to elaborate not a general youth policy but a policy with regard to information on Community matters for young people, taking criticism, encouragement, and suggestions into account and, keeping within the limits set by powers granted and resources available. Despite difficulties, the Commission had already defined a precise aim. M. Colonna di Paliano stressed the importance of adult education on Community matters and mentioned the difficulties encountered. He gave some details of the promising start made by the Community in this field, though much remained to be done; 800 meetings had been held and 30 000 people contacted. Limited resources meant that rationalization must be very strict.

Speaking on behalf of the Socialist Group, M. Oele (Netherlands) urged the necessity of ensuring that the European idea gained ground amongst young people in the Community. Adequate funds were required for this, and the speaker deplored the fact that work now being done accounted for no more than 14% of the funds available. Yet in these decisive years it was becoming more and more essential to provide information for the young. M. Oele said that youth problems should be taken seriously and treated as important. Young people's activities should be oriented to an increasing extent towards the outside world. One particularly happy move had been the creation of a corps of volunteers for the developing countries; Europe should collaborate in this.

In conclusion, M. Oele said that the sum of Bfrs. 20 million mentioned by M. Colonna di Paliano would have to be increased.

M. Laudrin, speaking on behalf of the European Democratic Union, was pleased that the European Parliament approved the idea of creating a European Youth Office. Such an office would, by definition, be in a position to ignore conventions and frontiers. New machinery adapted to historical changes would have to be found if the opportunities of a better future were not to be lost.

M. Laudrin felt that a "publicity service" would be needed to get a European youth movement on its feet; this department would be more concerned with promotion than with information. He disagreed with the views expressed by the representative of the Executives, and felt that both the ambitions and resources of the Community's information service were too limited to allow it to act as a prime mover in the creation of a Youth Office. The speaker cited the Franco-German Youth Office set up under the Franco-German Treaty of 22 January 1963 as an example. The novel feature of this office was that it was financed equally by the two countries; he defended it against certain critics, pointing out that its mere existence was in itself an achievement and that it could draw on a moral philosophy based on Franco-German reconciliation, this background giving it its moral vigour.

M. Laudrin proposed a study of the youth of the six countries which would lay down the "main lines of force" of a policy with regard to European youth.

M. Triboulet (EDU), who followed M. Laudrin, emphasized the necessity of "reflection on our own situation and consideration as to what led us to the European idea: our past mistakes and misfortunes". Youth, he said, was unselfish and among young people feelings were more compelling than the prospects of material advantage. More important, therefore, than arguments based on reason or self-interest which militated in favour of the European idea was the need to emphasize the deep-rooted evils of racialism, the unfortunate example of the generation which went before us, the dangers of resorting to violence and above all the many aspects of the common civilization which united us.

M. Dröscher (Germany, Socialist), discussed the question of Community information and instruction for adults, underlining the complexity of the problem and at the same time the links which bound it to information work for young people — the two groups accounting respectively for one quarter and three quarters of the population. He stressed the importance of a knowledge of languages as an aid in mutual information and encouragement from country to country.

M. Bersani (Italy, Christian Democrat) remarked that as far as the "Kreyssig" funds were concerned, the Bfrs. 5 million increase was a step forward. But the political dimensions of the problem were such that the funds used must be adjusted to them as a matter of urgency. It was also urgent that the structure of policy on information be adapted to the end in view. Not only were additional funds required, therefore, but also a better adaptation of structures, and of general criteria, to the declared aim. Furthermore, young people themselves should be directly associated with this policy: they should be given powers of initiative and responsibility. This was the price that would have to be paid for the favourable results which the policy could be expected to have for Europe.

M. Bersani felt that the Governments of the member countries had done little to promote a European youth policy. They should be reminded that they had a duty to use all the means in their power to do this.

He added that the problem of "Europeanization" was first and foremost a problem of structures. There was everything to gain from establishing close links between members of the teaching professions in the various countries. An effort should be made to map out a path open to all.

Winding up the debate, M. Scarascia Mugnozza felt that the staff of the Joint Information Service should be increased without delay; given its present resources it was too early to talk in terms of exchanges of young workers arranged through the European Youth Office. Besides, the 1964 programme should first be put into effect, adapted to current needs, new measures should be adopted, and action by the Executives and the six member countries should be co-ordinated.

The rapporteur concluded by saying that two misunderstandings should be cleared up. The first arose in connection with the Franco-German Youth Office; there had never been any question, he said, of replacing this Office by the European Youth Office, which had different aims. The speaker then drew attention to the fact that the Communities wished to elaborate a policy with regard to an information service for young people, not a general youth policy; this point was worth stressing, he said, to clear up the second misunderstanding.

No resolution was put to the House at the end of the debate.

Debate on the outcome of the Summit Conference in Rome

On 21 June, the Parliament held a debate followed by the adoption of a resolution¹ on the outcome of the Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Rome on 29 and 30 May 1967. The debate was introduced by a report from M. Edoardo Martino on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee.

In his introductory remarks, M. Edoardo Martino said that the Political Affairs Committee wished to make a general assessment of the outcome of this Conference. Not only were the celebrations for the Community's tenth anniversary a success, but the political meeting which followed had also proved fruitful: the success in Rome marked a return to the somewhat less troubled climate of the spring of 1962 and further improvements were possible. It could be expected that the Community's institutions would be strengthened by the merger, and that the applications for membership by Great Britain, Ireland and Denmark would lead to increased technological co-operation. The conclusion had been reached — after thorough discussion — that the examination by the several Member States of the question of the accession of the United Kingdom could not be a bar to the application of Article 236 of the Treaty (revision of the Treaty).

Finally, said the rapporteur, the Rome meeting had confirmed commitments made with regard to the establishment of a European university in Florence.

To these achievements might be added other factors worth emphasizing. Thus a true Community of shared destinies had been created by the Treaties and it would be dangerous to revert to mere co-operation between the six States, since this was now out of date. It must also be emphasized, however, that although the Heads of State or Government had called for wider participation by the European Parliament in the process of building Europe when they met in Bonn in July 1961, they had not done so in Rome. The Parliament was after all the legitimate representative of the people of Europe and its role must therefore become broader and more extensive.

Lastly, the Heads of State or Government had decided to strengthen the political links between the Six. This was to be welcomed, especially as only ten days later, the Middle East crisis had proved once again that Member States acting alone cannot achieve much.

It was a pity that no representatives of the Community institutions had been invited to speak at Rome. He deeply regretted this because the institutions lie at the very root and core of the European venture. M. Martino said that he was nevertheless fully convinced that the men who had put their talents and energy at the service of Europe would keep the place which was rightly theirs in the memory of the European Parliament and in public opinion.

M. Furler (Germany) speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, said that even if the Rome Conference had not had any spectacular results, it had created an atmosphere which obliged the European Parliament to state clearly what it wished to see achieved in future European politics.

The speaker welcomed the implementation of the merger, but the most important and most difficult task was still the merger of the Treaties; it would be preferable,

¹ The text of this resolution is given in Bulletin 7-67, Ch. III.

he felt, to forgo merging the Treaties rather than to accept a step backwards. The independence and the significance of the Commission should not be diminished; on the contrary. M. Furler stressed the importance of the Commission's right of initiative and its right to make proposals, and the value of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty. Distrust, undoubtedly justified, of excessive bureaucracy should not lead to a reduction in the Commission's staff; such a reduction could prevent it from completing the great and complex tasks on hand and might act as a brake.

The broad lines of European policy, as formulated in the Rome declaration, lay in an ever-closer collaboration between the people of Europe and joint action to ensure economic and social progress and the abolition of barriers between the Member States. A common market had still to be created — that large economic unit had not yet been established. In addition, a short-term economic policy must be worked out together with a common policy on external trade.

M. Furler was convinced that British membership was not only in the interest of Europe and the Community as a whole, but also in the interest of all the individual member countries. British membership should not, however, be allowed to weaken the Common Market. Great Britain must accept the Treaty of Rome and all its objectives.

He would like to see a common body established to co-ordinate the foreign policies of the six countries. The Middle East crisis had exposed the impotence of Europe. Events there should give fresh impetus to the unification of Europe.

M. Dehousse (Belgium), speaking on behalf of the Socialist Group felt that the Rome conference had made progress in four significant ways: the fresh impetus given to the idea of political union was bound to be a source of satisfaction to the Parliament, which had often called for action in this field; the implementation of the merger Treaty — two years after its signature — was also a good thing; the initiation of the procedure for examining Britain's application for membership was a third important achievement; finally, the declaration of intent with regard to the European university at Florence could be added to the credit side of the Rome meeting.

But there had also been "shadows and silences". M. Dehousse deplored, in particular, the fact that President Hallstein had not been allowed to speak at the Capitol, and that the final communiqué made no reference to the Commissions or the Parliament — "the two Community institutions whose supranational character is the most marked". The communiqué had also been very vague about the future.

The Communities had succeeded because they had accepted the obsolescence of the national state. The Treaties had recognized this fact, and had set up new original machinery which had been ignored in the Rome communiqué. This silence was causing concern amongst members of the Socialist Group.

Speaking on behalf of the EDU¹ Group, M. de Lipkowski (France) said "in nine years of existence, Europe had been led more and more into the political arena". The Group was perfectly well aware that, for example, "the agricultural common market represents for us the irreversible acceptance of a measure of Community momentum which will increasingly restrict the Governments' freedom of manoeuvre". Industrial Europe was not enough to knit the Community together. The common agricultural policy was the real driving force behind economic integration. In

¹ European Democratic Union.

accepting and even recommending this policy, the Group was well aware that it was leading to a limitation of each Government's freedom of action. Common agricultural prices would prohibit any unilateral currency manipulation in the future, and the allocation of levies to the Community would give rise in the long run to the problem, to which a solution would have to be found, of control procedures and of the Community's financial responsibility.

This then was a first example of a choice, certain aspects of which were political.

M. de Lipkowski felt that it was a political choice which had brought the Six, despite their diverging interests, to success in the Kennedy round and in the Finance Ministers' consultations. It should not be thought that a political Europe would emerge automatically from the building of an economic Europe; as M. Marjolin had often said, there were choices of a political nature which would make it possible to promote economic union in certain essential spheres as yet unexplored, for example scientific research.

The Rome meeting had revealed "a kind of unity rediscovered". Some fears had been expressed, notably with regard to the Franco-German Treaty. However, as President Hallstein had emphasized, nobody would think of founding a political Europe on the hegemony of certain countries. A new European policy must be worked out without delay; it was unthinkable that European power should not assert itself and endeavour to come between the hostile forces in Vietnam and the Middle East.

M. Bousquet (EDU) then outlined the present politico-military situation in the world, giving an historical account of power politics since 1945, stressing the threats from the world' "trouble spots", while for the first time in many years, peace reigned in Europe. Rome, the merger, the British application for membership, the Community's agricultural policy, all of these were related and encouraging developments, and the formation of a European policy should be intensified. Europe should make a contribution wherever this might lead to fair solutions in disturbed areas.

M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, told the House that he wished to say a few words on behalf of the Commission, lest its silence be interpreted as a lack of interest in the debate, or lead people to think that it was disappointed in the Rome Conference. On the contrary, the Commission was grateful to the Italian Government for having taken the initiative with regard to this Conference, and to the other Governments for having attended.

M. Levi-Sandri agreed in large measure with previous speakers, particularly with respect to the achievements of the Conference: the merger of the Executives, the procedure for examining the membership applications from Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland, the willingness to strengthen political links between the member countries and the proposed re-examination of the question of establishing a European university.

The Commission was particularly satisfied with point 2 of the proposed resolution, which urged that the procedures and the institutional competences allocated by the Treaties be respected in connection with work on the political Europe.

For the rest, added M. Levi-Sandri, the views of the Commission on these questions were best expressed in the introduction to the annual General Report and in M. Hallstein's address and there was therefore no need for him to add any further comments.

The Parliament then adopted the resolution on the results of the Conference of Heads of State or Government of the member countries of the Community held in Rome on 29 and 30 May 1967.

Debate on the situation in the Middle East

On 22 June the Parliament held a debate on the situation in the Middle East. M. Dehousse, replacing the rapporteur M. Burger, opened the debate on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee.

M. Dehousse confined himself to commenting on the text of the resolution presented, which included several essential principles: in the first place, Israel's inalienable right to exist. (The great powers, including the Soviet Union, had all sponsored the State of Israel.) The second paragraph of the resolution listed the points of dispute to be settled by treaty: recognition of Israel (the logical extension, not a repetition, of the first principle); free access to the Holy Places to those of all obediences; the right of innocent passage in international waters (Suez Canal, Straits of Tiran, Gulf of Akaba). It could be argued that the arrangements governing international waterways were out of date. Speaking in his personal capacity, M. Dehousse suggested that they should be administered by a joint authority, as railways had been at one time. The last point in the second paragraph of the resolution concerned the refugees, whose plight was a source of concern to all men of compassion.

On the question of development aid to this area, assurances were needed "that such aid could not be diverted to rivive an armaments race".

M. Dehousse laid particular stress on paragraph 6, which deplored the lack of a politically united Europe at this juncture, and on paragraph 7, which called on the Governments of the member countries to convene a meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs in the near future in the spirit of the Rome Conference. Here, said the rapporteur, was a marvellous opportunity for the Six to work out the first elements of a common foreign policy.

M. Moreau de Melen, on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, said that it was more profitable to discuss the consequences of the Middle East conflict than its causes. The Europe of the Six was not directly involved, but when the existence of a small country was at stake, all small countries grew anxious, and their concern was shared by large countries. It was of no great consequence who had fired the first shot: measures had been taken and threats had been made which were tantamount to aggression. Those who condemned Israel today might be asked what they would have done, had Israel been invaded before it could defend itself. These people had not acted when commandos penetrated Israeli territory. They accepted the attempt to seal off an outlet to the sea, and tolerated the plan of a Head of State to destroy a State which they had helped to establish.

M. Moreau de Melen emphasized the necessity of respecting free access to sea routes and to the Holy Places. It would be wrong to seek revenge now that a new situation was created. It was fair to bear in mind that the Jews had left Palestine 2 000 years previously and the Arabs had occupied it after them. This was a problem which should have been solved a long time ago, because there were today men, women and children who lived and died in refugee camps and that, he said, was intolerable.

It was a pity that the new Europe had not yet made sufficient progress to be able to present a concerted policy. He hoped that the Community would implement a trade policy of its own to come to the aid of these countries and that the negotiations with Israel and the talks begun with the Maghreb countries would be continued.

M. Metzger, on behalf of the Socialist Group, said that the Middle East crisis did not permit of neutrality. A population of two and a half million people whose survival was at stake must be supported. Israel's right to existence, which no one could gainsay,

included the right of access to the Gulf of Akaba and the right to use the Suez Canal. Similarly, the right of access to the Holy Places should be guaranteed.

Israel was threatened with destruction; faced with a threat of this kind, the question of who was the aggressor was no longer important. The quantity of arms captured in the Sinai desert showed that the threat of annihilation made against Israel was not an empty one and that Israel had been justified in its attitude.

But the State of Israel would not be able to exist for ever if Europe did not help. Israel had applied for associate membership of the EEC. As early as 1965 the Parliament had adopted a resolution stressing the need for an association agreement between Israel and the EEC. Association should be agreed as soon as possible.

M. Pleven, speaking on behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group, said that the countries of Europe had a shared vested interest in the restoration of a just peace based on reconciliation in the Middle East. The Europe of the Six was alone in its moral right to preach reconciliation: it had known wars, untold suffering, massacres, and humiliations more appalling than anything the presence of Israeli soldiers in El Kantara could represent. Yet the peoples of Europe had made their peace with one another and were now an example to the world. It was a paradox that while Europe depended for 80% of its oil consumption (48% of its supply of power) on the countries of the Middle East, the USSR and the United States (on whose mutual agreement Europe's supplies from these countries actually depended) could manage without oil from the Middle East and rarely if ever needed to use the Suez Canal. The result of the assertion that the Community must not exceed the powers conferred on it by the Treaties was a crisis "which involves Europe's vital interests, and yet at the heart of the Community there is nothing but a void". M. Pleven severely condemned the decision of the Ministers of the Six, meeting in Rome actually during the crisis, not to include this question on the agenda. In conclusion he asked the Parliament to endorse the resolution unanimously, demonstrating that, by refusing to allow opinion to be "moth-balled", the people of Europe, which the Parliament represented, wished the Europe of the Six, which has legitimate interests to defend in this part of the world, to participate in the negotiations as a Community.

M. Habid-Deloncle, speaking on behalf of the EDU, discussed the special responsibility of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council; he said that France, with a seat on the Security Council, could make a European voice, *the* voice of Europe, heard at the United Nations. "Things being as they are, the first constructive proposal (...) was the French one suggesting contact between the four members of the Security Council with particular responsibility in the area. The proposal was accepted both in Tel Aviv and Cairo, and attracted support from Washington and London". In other respects, the most disturbing aspect of the whole question was that the opening of negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries could not be spontaneous but must depend on the combined trend of international opinion and pressure by the four powers, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union.

It was possible that the need to prevent war breaking out again in the Middle East would open the way to a process which might end the war in Vietnam.

M. Habib-Deloncle added that the EDU Group would support the resolution.

M. Rey, member of the Commission, told the House in a short speech that the Commission shared the Parliament's deep concern and the political views in which this concern was expressed as regards the situation in Israel: "we cannot consider coldly the possibility of its right to existence or respect for its frontiers or for its access to the big sea routes of the world being challenged or threatened". M. Rey referred to the

trade agreement between the EEC and Israel and the Commission's desire to see it replaced by a true association agreement. Referring to the duty which developed countries have towards underdeveloped ones including the Arab countries, he spoke of Europe's responsibilities with regard to the problem of relations between its neighbours in the Middle East and argued that the Community should handle this problem in a pragmatic fashion with a view to arriving at a common attitude, which could be the beginning of political union.

After further speeches and a discussion of procedures, the Parliament unanimously adopted, with one abstention, the resolution on the situation in the Middle East.¹

During this session the European Parliament adopted the following resolutions:

1) *Political affairs:*

- a) A resolution on the outcome of the Conference of Heads of States or Governments of the member countries of the Community held in Rome on 29 and 30 May (see Bulletin 7-67, Ch. III);
- b) A resolution on the situation in the Middle East.

2) *Agricultural policy:*

- a) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a regulation laying down the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs, applicable for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1967;
- b) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a regulation setting up a common market organization for plants, flowers, bulbs, etc.;
- c) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on a proposal for a Council directive on the marketing of material for the vegetative propagation of grape vines;
- d) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on a proposal for a Council directive on the campaign against San Jose scale;
- e) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a regulation on the common organization of the market in rice;
- f) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a regulation amending Regulation No. 16/64/CEE as regards refunds to be granted in respect of rice contained in processed products exported to non-member countries;
- g) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation modifying the common quality standards for tomatoes;
- b) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a regulation supplementing Regulation No. 44/67/CEE on certain measures concerning the common organization of the market in sugar for the 1967/68 marketing year;

¹ The text of this Resolution will be found in the annex to this Bulletin.

i) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a regulation amending Regulation No. 13/64/CEE as regards refunds to be granted in respect of milk products contained in processed products exported to non-member countries;

j) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a regulation on the common trading system for egg albumin and milk albumin, and rescinding Regulation No. 48/67/CEE;

k) A resolution embodying an opinion on the Commission's proposal for a regulation introducing a trading system in respect of processed products derived from fruit and vegetables;

l) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposals for a Council regulation concerning the special section of the EAGGF and for a Council resolution concerning the dates on which the Community compensation payments decided upon on 15 December 1964 are to be included in EEC budgets;

3) *Internal market:*

A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on a Commission proposal for a Council decision on the formalities compliance with which is required by the Member States in trade with one another;

4) *External relations:*

A resolution on the phase of the negotiations under Article XXVIII bis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Kennedy round) which ended on 15 May 1967 in Geneva (see annex to this Bulletin);

5) *Association with the AASM and OCT:*

a) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a regulation relating to the system to be applied to rice and broken rice originating in the AASM or in the overseas countries and territories;

b) A resolution embodying an opinion on the Commission's proposal for a regulation relating to the system to be applied during the 1967/68 marketing year to sugar originating in the AASM or in the overseas countries and territories;

c) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a regulation relating to the system to be applied to processed products derived from cereals and rice originating in the AASM or in the overseas countries and territories;

d) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a regulation amending Article 14 of Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE;

6) *Approximation of legislation:*

A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a Council directive to harmonize the legislation of Member States concerning classification of wood in the rough;

7) *Common transport policy:*

A resolution regarding the delay in implementing the common transport policy (see annex to the present Bulletin);

8) *Administrative affairs:*

A resolution on the estimates of receipts and expenditure of the European Parliament for 1968.

COUNCIL

220th session (5 June)

The Council's 220th session was devoted to social questions, with M. Léon Servais, Belgian Minister of Employment and Labour, in the chair.

On the basis of a memorandum from the Commission the Council had a wide-ranging discussion on the main aspects of the employment trend in the Community (see Ch. V, sec. 40).

The Council also discussed the Commission's proposals for changes in the European Social Fund regulations with the aim of increasing the Fund's effectiveness (see also Ch. V, sec. 47).

Lastly, the Council adopted the main lines of a directive for the approximation of laws and regulations on the classification, labelling and packaging of dangerous substances.

221st session (5 and 6 June)

At its 221st session, chaired by M. Renaat Van Elslande, Belgian Minister for European Affairs, the Council dealt with the following matters.

External relations. The Council continued examining the progress of negotiations with Austria and relations between the Community and Spain. It also adopted the text of the letter to be sent by the President of the Council acknowledging the British, Irish and Danish Governments' letters of application for membership of the Community.

Kennedy round. The Council heard a Commission statement briefly describing the agreements reached in Geneva by the package deal of 15 May 1967 and expressed its lively appreciation of the Commission's handling of the negotiations.

Overseas associates. The Council studied in detail the special arrangements to be made before 1 July for oleaginous products imported into the Community from the overseas associates. It also finalized arrangements governing trade in certain goods processed from agricultural products originating in the associated countries.

Miscellaneous decisions. The Council adopted a resolution on the improvement of competition as regards projects financed by the European Development Fund.

It also issued a regulation extending Regulations No. 55/65/CEE and No. 56/65/CEE, which contain special arrangements for the marketing of certain types of cheese.

The Council adopted the formal texts in the Community languages of three regulations on oils and fats (see Ch. V, sec. 27).

222nd and 223rd sessions (13, 26 and 27 June)

The Council's 222nd and 223rd sessions, with M. Charles Héger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture, in the chair, were devoted to agricultural affairs (see Ch. V, sec. 21 sqq.).

224th session (26 and 27 June)

The Council held its 224th session with M. Renaat Van Elslande, Belgian Minister for European Affairs, in the chair, dealing with the following questions:

External relations. After an exchange of views on the applications for membership from the United Kingdom, Irish and Danish Governments, the Council decided to ask the Commission to render the opinion provided for in Article 237 of the Rome Treaty. This would also be an item on the agenda of the 10 and 11 July session, so that the Council would be able to examine the whole complex of basic problems posed by these applications.

The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to draft terms of reference for the opening of negotiations with Spain.

Kennedy round. The Council examined various questions still pending in Geneva, particularly the Community's concessions on cotton textiles and beef and veal.

The Council also designated M. Theodorus Hijzen, head of the Community's delegation at the Geneva negotiations, to sign the Final Act of the Kennedy round and the annexed instruments.

Aid to the Middle East. The Italian Government suggested to the Council that it should propose to the Kennedy round countries more directly concerned in the implementation of the food aid programme that there should be advance implementation of part of the programme to help the victims of the recent events in the Middle East.

The Council noted this proposal with sympathy and interest and agreed to put the matter on the agenda of its 10 and 11 July session. The Committee of Permanent Representatives was instructed to examine the problems that this proposal involves, jointly with the Commission, so that the Council would then be in a position to make a decision.

Overseas associates. After continuing its discussion of the special arrangements to be applied to imports into the Community of oleaginous products from the overseas associates, the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to finalize the agreed texts — a decision of the Representatives of the Member Governments embodying the financial arrangements for special aid to oleaginous products and a Council decision on the arrangements governing trade. It was specified that the two decisions would come into force on 1 July 1967 after the associated States had been consulted.

Miscellaneous decisions. The Council finally adopted the formal texts of the following regulations and directives:

- a) A regulation laying down the special arrangements applying to goods coming under Regulation No. 160/66/CEE and traded in between the Member States and Greece;
- b) A regulation amending Article 14 of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE;
- c) A regulation laying down the terms for the grant of refunds on exports to non-member countries of certain agricultural products in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty;
- d) A directive on the approximation of laws and regulations on the classification, labelling and packaging of dangerous substances;
- e) A directive on the use of certain preservatives for the surface treatment of citrus fruit and measures for tracing and determining the amount of preservatives in and on citrus fruit;
- f) A directive amending the Council directive of 26 January 1965 establishing specific purity standards for permitted preservatives in food.

The Council also gave its initial approval to the following directives:

- a) A directive on freedom for farmers who are nationals of one Member State and in business in another Member State to change from one farm to another;
- b) A directive for the application of Member States' legislation on rural leases to farmers who are nationals of other Member States;
- c) A directive on freedom for farmers who are nationals of one Member State and in business in another Member State to join co-operatives.

The Council also decided to maintain until 30 June 1968 the temporary reduction of certain CCT duties effected by the Council decision of 8 May 1964 on the conclusion of a trade agreement between the EEC and Israel.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

Case 22/67 — Caisse régionale de sécurité sociale du Nord-Est (France) v. M. Robert Goffart

On 15 June 1967, a request for a preliminary ruling was filed with the Court of Justice by the Paris Court of Appeal. This concerns the interpretation of the provisions of Article 28(1, *b* and *f*) of Council Regulation No. 3 (social security of migrant workers).¹

¹ Official gazette No. 127, 27 June 1967.

Case 23/67 — Société Anonyme Brasserie de Haecht v. M. Oscar Wilkin et Mme. Marie Janssen

On 27 June 1967, the Court of Justice received a request for a preliminary ruling from the Commercial Tribunal of Liège. This concerns the interpretation of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty in respect of an exclusive dealing agreement (the supply of beverages).¹

Judgments

Case 10/67 — M. Moulijn v. EEC Commission

The Court of Justice (second section) handed down its judgment in this case on 22 June 1967. The Court held that the appeal was inadmissible since it was filed after the expiry of the time-limit laid down in Article 91 of the Statute of the Court.¹

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 63rd session of the Economic and Social Committee was held on 29 June 1967, under the chairmanship of its President, M. Louis Major.

At the first meeting of this session, the Committee heard a farewell address by M. Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, who came to take his leave of the members of the Committee before leaving the EEC Commission.

M. Hallstein spoke of the role played by the Economic and Social Committee in the work of the Community in recent years. He stressed the importance of the task undertaken and outlined the economic and political objectives to be achieved and the difficulties to be overcome, in his view, in the years ahead.

Earlier, M. Major had paid tribute to M. Hallstein, emphasizing his great faith in Europe and the major contribution he had made in his ten years as President of the Commission.¹

M. Giunti, M. Cool and M. Meyvaert, speaking for the three groups represented in the Committee (employers, workers, and the general interest), associated themselves on behalf of all members of the Committee, with M. Major's tribute.

During this session M. Jean Rey, member of the EEC Commission, reported on the outcome of the tariff negotiations in Geneva.

His report was followed by a general discussion, which elicited more detailed information from M. Rey on a number of specific points.

Only one opinion was rendered at this session. This was on a proposal for a Council regulation on the definition of the unit of account as applied to the common agricultural policy (see Ch. V, sec. 35).

The opinion was adopted by 73 votes to 1 with 10 abstentions.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee for an opinion (with priority) on 31 May 1967.

¹ Official gazette No. 161, 19 July 1967.

² For the texts of the addresses of M. Hallstein and M. Major, see Ch. III of this Bulletin.

MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 97th session in Brussels on 16 June with M. van Lennep in the chair. Problems involved in the reform of the international monetary system were examined. The alternate members of the Monetary Committee met on 6 June.

IX. The European Investment Bank

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank held its Annual Meeting in Rome on 5 June 1967, under the chairmanship of M. Emilio Colombo, Minister of the Treasury of the Italian Republic.

In a joint meeting with members of the Management Committee, of the Board of Directors and of the Audit Committee, the Board of Governors approved the ninth Annual Report of the Bank, as well as the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the financial year 1966. These documents were submitted by the President of the Bank, M. Paride Formentini, on behalf of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Governors decided to renew the term of office of M. Karl Bernard, as a member to the Audit Committee.

As from 6 June 1967, M. Pierre Werner, Minister of State, President of the Government and Minister of the Treasury of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, will be Chairman of the Board of Governors, for a one-year mandate ending at the next Annual Meeting.

On the occasion of the Annual Meeting, the Board of Directors of the European Investment Bank met on the same day under the chairmanship of M. Paride Formentini, to deal with current affairs.

Loans granted

Belgium

On 15 June 1967, the European Investment Bank concluded with the Fonds des Routes (Road Fund), a public department under Belgian law, a loan contract to an equivalent of FB 800 million (16 million units of account) for the construction of the Belgian section of the Brussels-Paris motorway.

The loan is especially appropriated to the construction of the Centre-Borinage section of the Brussels-Paris motorway, between the town of Houdeng and the French frontier. This part is common to the Brussels-Paris motorway and the Walloon motorway. It will therefore carry not only the Brussels-Paris traffic, but also that from France to Charleroi, Namur and Liège, continuing towards Cologne and the Ruhr. It forms one of the principal links of the major inter-Community highways the construction of which was recommended by the European Conference of Transport Ministers as far back as 1953.

The motorway will also absorb considerable internal Belgian traffic. Its execution will facilitate the redevelopment of the Borinage and Centre basins requiring, *inter alia*, an overhaul of the structure of their road systems, as the present roads are neither designed nor equipped to handle this large-scale traffic. It is thus a fundamental element in the renewal of the road systems of these areas.

France

The European Investment Bank has granted the Compagnie d'Aménagement des Côteaux de Gascogne a loan to the equivalent of FF 23.5 million (4.8 million units of account) at the rate of 7% per annum.

This loan is intended for the financing of a project to equip with irrigation installations three agricultural areas in the Garonne valley covering a total of 14 400 hectares, more than 7 000 hectares of which have in fact to be irrigated. The necessary investments, comprising also the drainage works, will amount to a total of FF 71.4 million (14.5 million units of account).

The water will be drawn from the Garonne by pumping stations and the irrigation will be effected by the sprinkling method. This achievement forms part of the programme of agricultural development of Central Gascony undertaken by the Compagnie d'Aménagement des Côteaux de Gascogne. The company's sphere of activities extends to a vast region in five departments of South-Western France, comprising the hills of Gascony, from the Garonne valley and the terraces on the left bank of the river to the foothills of the Pyrenees. The current programme, aimed at the development of extensive agriculture in the hills and of intensive crops in the valleys, has to contribute towards consolidating the position of the population of this region, by increasing their income which at present is estimated to be approximately 20-30% below the French average.

The loan is guaranteed by the French Republic.

The European Investment Bank has concluded with Gaz de France a loan contract to an equivalent of FF 80 million (16.2 million units of account) at the rate of interest of 7% per annum.

The loan is intended for the financing of the system of gas pipelines which is to be set up in France for transporting natural gas imported from the Netherlands. The planned investments amount to FF 397 million (80.4 million units of account).

The execution of this project will contribute, on the one hand, to enhancing the Community's energy resources and on the other, to the renewal of the industrial structures of Northern and Eastern France, which will benefit particularly from these new energy supplies.

The new system will convey the Dutch gas from the Franco-Belgian border, where it will be connected up to the mains carrying the gas across Belgium, to the Northern and Eastern regions as well as to the Paris area. The annual volume of natural gas transported will reach, in the period of full operation, nearly 5 000 million cubic metres.

The engineering works financed include the compression station on the Franco-Belgian border, the three arterial mains, of a total length of approximately 675 km, six principal antennae and distribution antennae. Their completion is planned for the end of 1969, but it will be possible for a start to be made with the distribution of natural gas from the end of 1967 onwards, with gradual extensions as the work progresses.

The loan is guaranteed by the French Republic.

Federal Republic of Germany

The European Investment Bank concluded in Brussels with the Berlin Senate, acting on behalf of the Berliner Gaswerke (GASAG) — a municipal enterprise, with an industrial and commercial character, of the Land of Berlin — a loan contract to an equivalent of DM 10 million (2.5 million units of account) for the construction of a gas production unit and the reinforcement of the enterprise's distribution system in West Berlin.

The project financed comprises a petrol cracking unit of a daily capacity of 500 000 cubic metres of gas, intended to meet the peak demand, to be installed in the works at Mariendorf (West Berlin), as well as the reinforcement of different sections of the GASAG distribution system. It forms part of an investment programme for the enterprise, making provision for a total expenditure of DM 98.1 million (approx. 24.5 million units of account) between now and the end of 1971.

The GASAG is the only producer of town gas in West Berlin and is required by its Articles of Association to meet the demand of industrial and domestic consumers. The isolation of the Land precludes any possibility of interconnection, and the GASAG therefore has to be able to cover the highest peak requirements from its own resources. A constantly growing demand obliges it to enlarge and modernise its plant, as otherwise it would be unable to satisfy the gas requirements in periods of severe cold or in case of temporary close-down of a production unit. The enterprise is thus obliged to proceed to extensions which will enable it to cover the potential demand of industrial undertakings as well.

The fixed investments of the project amount to DM 22.7 million (approx. 5.7 million units of account), of which DM 10 million (2.5 million units of account) will be financed by the Bank's loan, to bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum.

The loan is jointly and severally guaranteed by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Turkey

On 14 June 1967, the European Investment Bank concluded with the Republic of Turkey a loan contract equivalent to T£65.7 million (7.3 million units of account) for the financing of the construction on the river Sakarya, near the village of Gökçekaya in North-Western Turkey, of a dam and a 300 MW hydro-electric power station which is to supply peak energy for Western and North-Western Anatolia.

Gökçekaya and the 620 MW Keban power station, likewise financed by the Bank, are the two most important power stations now under construction in order to cope with Turkey's power demand.

The total cost of the Gökçekaya project is estimated at T£583.2 million (64.8 million units of account), of which T£257.4 million (28.6 million units of account) in foreign exchange.

The foreign exchange expenditure of the project will be financed by the European Investment Bank, the Italian government and the US-AID. The expenditure in local currency will be met by the Turkish authorities.

The project will be executed by the Directorate-General of State Hydraulic Works (DSI), coming under the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources.

The financing contract is concluded for a term of 30 years, with a 7-year period of grace and a rate of interest of 3 % per annum.

In application of the outline financing contract concluded with the Republic of Turkey in February 1967, earmarking a total amount of 5 million units of account for the financing of industrial projects to be submitted by the Türkiye Sinaî Kalkınma Bankası (Industrial Development Bank of Turkey) in 1967, the European Investment Bank has decided to appropriate the equivalent of 2.25 million units of account for the extension of a cement-works in Istanbul.

Turkey's cement demand is rapidly increasing, and production is still unable to meet the needs. The future development of infrastructure, construction, and industry makes it necessary to step up cement production in Turkey. This necessity justifies the project, which will increase the production capacity of the factory from 300 000 tons to 560 000 tons a year and will allow the creation of some 100 new jobs.

The project will be executed by the Anadolu Çimentolari TAS, in which particularly the Compagnie d'Anvers, a Belgian finance company, holds a strong participation. The fixed investments for the project amount to 5.6 million units of account. The Turkish State will put the loan, which is to be considered as a part of the credit opened, at the disposal of the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey, which in turn will relend it to the beneficiary company under Turkish market conditions.

The European Investment Bank is performing this operation under its Special Section for the account of member countries and in accordance with the terms of the mandate it received in order to apply the finance protocol annexed to the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and Turkey.

This is the second operation realized after the signature of the outline financing contract; the amount of the loans granted within the framework of this contract thus attains 2.95 million units of account.

Chad

The Commission of the European Economic Community and the European Investment Bank, in its capacity as mandatory of the Community responsible for the management of the loan, concluded in Brussels on 27 June 1967 with the Republic of Chad, a contract for the granting of a loan under special conditions to an equivalent of 300 million francs CFA (approx. 1.2 million units of account). The loan is intended for the partial financing of a textile complex at Fort-Archambault, on the fringe of the Chad cotton belt.

The project financed consists of the establishment of a spinning and weaving mill, as well as a processing factory (bleaching, dyeing, printing). It will be executed by the Société Textile du Tchad (STT), a limited company under Chad law, the capital of which has been subscribed by public establishments under Cameroon and Chad law as well as by a group of Franco-German promoters. In periods of normal activity, the two factories will produce or process approximately 8 million metres of cotton fabrics per year. The greater part of this production will be placed on the Chad market, the balance being reserved for the North Cameroon market.

The total cost of the project is 1 835 million francs CFA (approx. 7.3 million units of account); its execution forms the principal industrial project of the "Interim Economic and Social Development Programme 1964/65" of the Republic of Chad. The Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau and the French Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération are also participating in the financing.

The term of the special loan will be 30 years (including a 10-year period of grace) and it will bear interest at the rate of 1% per annum. The Republic of Chad, to which the loan is granted, will make the equivalent in francs CFA of the amount of the loan available to the SST under conditions determined by the Community in the light of the rentability of the company.

This is the second loan contract under special conditions concluded, by the terms of the Yaoundé Convention, from the resources of the European Development Fund, with one of the African States associated with the EEC.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(June 1967)

Resolution on the situation in the Middle East

The European Parliament,

a) Concerned at the grave crisis at present agitating the Middle East, where the existence of a State is being threatened, and recognizing that world peace is being seriously threatened by the absence of a peace treaty between Israel and the Arab States;

b) Convinced that this crisis is of immediate import to the security and development of Europe as well as to its political responsibility towards its partners, and that the countries of Europe are not individually in a satisfactory position to defend the interests of their continent or to assume its responsibilities;

1. *Recalls* that the State of Israel was created by an initiative of the United Nations unanimously supported by the great powers, and that consequently that State's right to existence cannot now be questioned;

2. *Is convinced* that only a comprehensive peace treaty can settle the point at issue, in particular:

a) Recognition of the State of Israel;

b) Demarcation and safeguarding of the frontiers of all the countries concerned;

c) Free access to the holy places for persons of all religious denominations;

d) The guarantee of freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba and through the Suez Canal;

e) The question of refugees;

3. *Urges*, consequently, that negotiations be opened with a view to the signing of a

peace treaty between Israel and the Arab States;

4. *Considers* it essential that an international Convention should provide a guarantee that development aid to this area is used for peaceful purposes and not diverted to a continuation of the armaments race;

5. *Is prepared* to support implementation by the Community of a trade policy and a policy on aid to refugees which will make it possible to foster more balanced relations between the countries of the Middle East and lessen the disparities in their economic progress;

6. *Deplores* the fact that the European Community has not yet succeeded in working out a common policy showing the interest it attaches to peace in this area;

7. *Invites* the Governments of the Member States to act in accordance with the decisions adopted in Rome by the Conference of Heads of State or Government and convene at the earliest date possible a meeting of their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, so that the European Community may be present at any negotiations as a Community;

8. *Recalls* its resolution of 25 March 1965 and urges that the negotiations for the signing of an agreement of association between Israel and the Community be expedited;

9. *Charges* its President to transmit this resolution to the Governments of the Member States, the Councils of Ministers, the Commissions of the EEC and the EAEC, and to the Special Council of Ministers and the High Authority of the ECSC.

Resolution on the phase of the negotiations under Article XXVIII bis
of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Kennedy round)
which ended on 15 May 1967 in Geneva

The European Parliament,

[...]

1. *Congratulates* the EEC Commission on the prudence and great sense of responsibility with which the negotiations were conducted and includes in its expression of thanks all members of the EEC delegation;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Council of Ministers, through its successive decisions, created the conditions necessary for fruitful participation by the Community in these negotiations;

3. *Stresses* the political importance of the fact that these difficult negotiations were conducted on behalf of the Community by the Community, and is convinced that this evidence of the Community's vitality and capacity was not only of decisive importance for the outcome of the Geneva negotiations but also helped to consolidate the Community and strengthen its position in the family of nations who took part in the negotiations;

4. *Expects* in the light of this experience that the Council of Ministers will seize every opportunity which international negotiations in the economic sphere offer for effective demonstration of the Community's solidarity, in particular the conference on world trade to be held early next year and at which many problems of especial interest to developing countries will be discussed, problems which are incapable of solution without a substantial contribution from the EEC;

5. *Invites* the Commission and the Council of Ministers to adopt without delay the necessary measures to make it possible for the EEC to propose within the framework of these international negotiations, genuine solutions which, giving full weight to the

interdependence of trade and development aid, promote the economic development of the less developed countries;

6. *Notes* with great satisfaction that the outcome of the Geneva negotiations has contributed greatly to a lessening of the dangers presented to economic co-operation in Europe by the existence side by side of two economic blocks, the EEC and EFTA, and anticipates favourable effects on the further efforts to enable Europe to make the full contribution which everyone expects it to make to the solution of the problems entailed;

7. *Regrets*, nevertheless, that the negotiations in the agricultural sector did not lead to the signing of the world agreements which had been foreseen for some important products or at least to the adoption of certain principles and procedures which would have facilitated the subsequent signing of such agreements making it possible to place world markets in agricultural produce on a sound footing and ensure their stability;

8. *Trusts* that the negotiations for the signing of world agreements will be resumed as soon as possible.

9. *Urges* the Council of Ministers and the EEC Commission to do all in their power during the final phase of the negotiations and during the negotiations arising out of the Kennedy round, so that by making a contribution commensurate with the Community's importance in world trade, the outcome of the negotiations in Geneva may be as positive as possible;

10. *Hopes* in particular that the Council of Ministers will continue to have due regard for the difficult position of the Commission in the final phase of negotiations of this nature;

[...]

Resolution regarding delays encountered in the implementation of the common policy

The European Parliament,

a) In view of the decision made by the Council of Ministers to postpone until autumn the session it should have held on 20 June 1967 to study problems of transport policy;

b) Considering that this decision makes for even slower progress in the examination of transport problems by the Council;

1. *Deplores* the fact that the Council has taken this decision which adds to the considerable delays which have already arisen in implementing a common transport policy;

2. *Considers* it necessary, more especially in anticipation of the establishment of a free internal market from 1 July 1968, that progress be made in the sphere of common transport policy without delay, to prevent the imbalance already existing between a largely liberalized internal market and a very incomplete common economic policy becoming even more marked;

3. *Invites* the Council to examine as a matter of urgency the proposals which have been submitted to it by the EEC Commission with regard to transport policy and to take the decisions called for by these proposals immediately following the summer holidays;

[...]

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 16 June and 5 July 1967

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- N° 21 de M. Vredeling au Conseil de la CEE. Objet : Procédure de conclusion d'accords complémentaires (No. 21 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Council: Procedure for concluding additional agreements) No. 118, 20.6.67
- N° 28 de M. Dehousse à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Construction par les pouvoirs publics d'un collecteur d'eaux usées, dans la région de Geel (Belgique) [(No. 28 by M. Dehousse to the EEC Commission: Construction by the public authorities of a waste water conduit in the Geel region (Belgium)] No. 118, 20.6.67
- N° 32 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Importation en Italie de viandes traitées aux hormones (No. 32 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Import of Italy of meat treated with hormones) No. 118, 20.6.67
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- Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil complétant le règlement n° 44/67/CEE concernant certaines mesures d'organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre pour la campagne 1967/1968

(présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 8-6-1967) [Proposal for a Council regulation expanding Regulation No. 44/67/CEE on certain measures concerning the common organization of the market in sugar for the 1067/68 marketing year (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 8 June 1967)]

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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

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Bulletin des acquisitions — Bibliothèque de la Commission de la CEE

(List of recent additions. Library of the Commission of the EEC)

Monthly. No. 5/1967. Limited distribution

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

Nos. 7 and 8/1967 (d.f.i.n.e). Limited distribution

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.

Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 7, July 1967

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 94, June-July 1967

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 108-109, July-August 1967

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 7, July 1967

London: European Community No. 7-8, July-August 1967

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea No. 7, July 1967

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin, No. 6/1967

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle, No. 6/1967 (Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics)

Associés d'Outre-Mer : Statistique du commerce extérieur, No. 5/1967 (Overseas Associated Areas: Foreign Trade Statistics)

Statistique agricole, No. 5/1967 (Agricultural Statistics)

