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Balance sheet and future outlook for the European Economic Community

Farewell address
by
Professor Dr Walter Hallstein
President of the Commission
to the European Parliament on 21 June 1967
introducing the Tenth General Report
of the Commission of the European Economic Community
Strasbourg
21 June 1967

1. As in past years, it is once again today my privilege to present to you a General Report — the tenth — by the Commission of the European Economic Community. The year under review included a remarkable number of important decisions marking the conclusion of the first great stage on the road towards the economic unity of Europe. Among them were the decisions on the completion of the customs union inside the Community and vis-à-vis the outside world, on the agricultural market organizations, on the introduction of an added-value tax and on the Kennedy round. May I nevertheless limit my comments to this brief summing-up?

For this is the last time that I shall be introducing a General Report and also the last time that a Commission of the European Economic Community will be undertaking such a task. Might I therefore be allowed to turn my eyes not only to the year just behind us but also to the nine and a half years during which the Commission of the European Economic Community has existed.

It was in March 1958 that I addressed this House for the first time. Speaking of the tasks facing the newly appointed Commission, I then said: "We must continue on our way steadfastly and without wavering, imbuing the Treaties establishing the Communities with as strong and active a life as they can contain; we must everywhere be on the lookout for further organic progress and create the conditions for it."

This has been the Commission's aim, without reserve, for as long as it has held office. With all its might the Commission has tried faithfully to follow this maxim.

2. What has the Commission done?

It has introduced the customs union in accordance with the Treaty rules. Two of its proposals were instrumental in putting us eighteen months ahead of schedule. It has set up the common external tariff and won it international acceptance through negotiations with the GATT Contracting Parties.

It has formulated the common agricultural policy and helped the Council to make the necessary decisions. More particularly, it has helped to introduce a common cereal price by a proposal whose boldness is universally recognized. It has exercised its own powers of decision in agricultural policy matters.

It proposed to the Member States medium-term programming of economic policy and, after the Council had approved the basic idea, it drew up the first programme.

It has organized practical co-operation between Member States in economic policy, both short- and long-term, and in monetary matters.

It drafted the programmes for the introduction of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, and it submitted a great number of proposals for their fullest possible implementation.

In pursuance of the Treaty, it has made proposals for free movement of workers. Its most recent proposal, if accepted, will completely establish this important basic right of the European worker.

Still following the Treaty, it has made efforts to advance the Community's social policy, but it is not satisfied with the results so far achieved.

It has laid down the foundations for the harmonization of tax systems between Member States and has helped the Council towards one major initial achievement — the introduction of a Community-wide added-value tax.

It has laid down the foundations for a Community competition policy: on the side of restraint, by establishing general principles and a body of case law on restrictive agreements and monopolies; and on the constructive side, by putting forward industrial policy proposals aimed at making it easier for European firms to reorganize and adapt to the bigger market of the future.

It has made several starts at working out a common transport policy, but its hopes have so far not been fulfilled.

It has explained how this Community, as required by the Rome Treaty, could be provided with its own sources of income and what consequences this would have.

During the crises in 1965 and 1966 it did its best to maintain the Community of the Six and to uphold the letter and substance of the EEC Treaty.

It has made numerous proposals for the full implementation of the Community's trade policy but has so far achieved only limited success.

It administered the first Development Fund for the territories associated with the Member States. It proposed to the Member States, after these territories gained their independence, that the association be continued on the basis of free and equal partnership. When this proposal was accepted, it administered the second Development Fund and assumed other responsibilities under the second Association Convention.

It has taken an active part in negotiations for the admission of other States to the Community and has endeavoured in a constructive spirit to uphold the provisions of the Treaty and the decisions implementing the Treaty.

It negotiated the Agreements associating Turkey, Greece and Nigeria with the Community and the first Agreements with Iran and Israel.

It is engaged in negotiations with Austria.

It is also negotiating with the Maghreb States, Spain and Israel.

For five years it represented the Community in the Kennedy round and may claim part of the credit for the success achieved.

It has taken an active part in the efforts to found a European University.

By and large, this is a record which fills us with satisfaction.

3. All that has been achieved is naturally not the doing of the Commission alone. After all, the Commission is but one of the forces which are working for the European Economic Community, on which it is founded and which have cast it in its present form. The Governments of the Member States and the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the European Court of Justice are other organs of decisive importance. Only through their co-operation with each other and with the Commission has the European Economic Community become what it is today. Consequently, our thanks and our sincere recognition of what they have done for the cause of Europe are due to them all.

In particular, however, the Commission owes gratitude to this House, with which it has carried on an intensive and continuous dialogue for more than nine years. With its suggestions and proposals, and with its doubts and criticisms too, this House has accompanied, supervised and at all times encouraged the Commission's work. Let us hope that the great, fundamental confidence between the Commission and the European Parliament, the knowledge that we are as one in a joint endeavour, will be maintained with the future European Commission. Like the EEC Commission, it will find no greater encouragement for its work than this.

4. As I consider the contribution which the Commission was privileged to make to the common effort, I am impelled to try to formulate some of the basic principles which guided the Commission and which were perhaps not without material influence on its achievements.

i) The Commission had to take seriously its role as guardian of the Treaty in dealing with the established powers of the Member States, with individual powers, with vested interests. No compromise and no so-called realism are permissible when the point at issue is the maintenance of Community law.

ii) The Commission had to have the courage to take decisions. Only if it had the will and capacity to make all the decisions which were asked of it and which were necessary for the Community to develop could it act as the driving force behind the Community's progress. If the Commission did not play this part, there was no one else who could.

iii) In all its proposals and initiatives the Commission had to take the Community interest as basis. It could not therefore judge the suitability of a given solution from the angle of technical fitness alone — that the solution should meet the technical requirements of its own field of application was something that went without saying. The Commission always had to consider whether the solution would further integration, whether it would weave a new thread into the fabric of links between the Member States. Such a solution often went considerably further than the lowest common denominator of the standpoints of the Member States. Our job was to point the way. The Commission therefore had to be an "idealist".

iv) The Commission had to be exactly *au fait* with the interests of the Member States, to weigh them carefully and to take them into account when formulating a Community approach. The substance of a Community approach does not consist in the suppression of national interests but in their fulfilment through the Community — even if this can never be achieved completely and without tension. The Commission therefore had to be a “realist”.

v) As a body, the Commission had to maintain its cohesion. A strict collegiate principle had to be adhered to. The Treaty rightly gives the President neither the power to issue directives nor any particular authority when a vote is taken. Although each member of the Commission had “special responsibility” for a particular field, this extended only to the preparation and implementation of decisions; the decisions themselves had to be reached by the Commission as a whole. And no member was to think of himself as representing the interests of the State to which he belonged, however much the Commission naturally called on him as the most competent interpreter of conditions and policies in his own country. This internal integration of the Commission constitutes the strongest moral demand on its members. But here it is a case of “to be or not to be” for the Community.

5. What has been the outcome of the work of the Commission, the Governments, the Council, of all the other institutions and — not least — of this House in nine and a half years? Have we changed Europe and the people of Europe, as was demanded of us in 1958? In a word, have we done our duty?

The economic results can be outlined in a few phrases:

- a) Rapid and lasting interpenetration of the European economies.
- b) Rapid economic growth and a contribution to a high level of business activity which has lasted for years.
- c) The re-establishment of Europe as a coherent industrial centre, which is having a stabilizing effect on the international economy and is intensifying world trade.

The political results are more important.

- a) The policies of the Member States in most fields affecting economic activity are today either merged in some federal pattern or closely geared to each other. Here, in one field, we see emerging that united Europe which was the distant aim ten or fifteen years ago.
- b) The EEC Treaty has proved itself as a constitutional instrument. It is the first chapter of a European constitution. A constitutional reality has emerged. In the 1965 crisis this constitution proved to be worth defending and capable of being defended.
- c) The EEC guarantees — even today — that the hope for complete unification of Europe is not declining, that unification is still within the realm of practical politics. It proves that Community institutions and common policies are possible even in matters of vital concern. It makes it easier for the Member States to achieve complete unification if they so desire.
- d) A war in Western Europe has become impossible. Could anyone state this as the incontrovertible fact it is if there were no European Economic Community?

e) The EEC has proved that a Europe acting as a Community is capable of asserting itself against over-powerful demands from outside. A Europe organized as a Community is the *sine qua non*. Mere international co-operation on yesterday's pattern is inadequate. On the contrary, if the Governments remain unrestricted in their opportunities to form coalitions and co-operate on all sides, there will always be changes of preference for one political ally or another, and there is no guarantee that the European partner will always be chosen.

Much has been achieved, then — more than many people realize. True, the drab technical clothing that covers the achievements of the European Economic Community — all these regulations, decisions, co-ordination meetings, these market organizations, levies, customs measures, rate systems and Court rulings — often masks their real substance. But here the EEC is in the same position as many other great achievements of our day, which are also cloaked in a language that only the specialists fully comprehend but which nevertheless govern the pattern of our lives.

6. What has been achieved is, however, not the end. Europe's task is to be found both in what it is in itself and in what it makes possible tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. The dynamism of European unification is today in no way exhausted.

Economic unification in itself will provide us with work enough for the near future.

i) The customs union must be completed so as to introduce not just a preference area but a genuine free exchange of goods such as there is within any single economy. The same applies to freedom of movement, freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services.

ii) A European capital market must be created.

iii) New means of adapting to the wider economic area must be provided for firms, among them a "European incorporated company" and a European patent law.

iv) We need a comprehensive alignment of taxation in the Member States. Here the most important elements are a Community added-value tax, harmonization of taxes on corporate income and national taxes on personal income — i.e. harmonization on a declining scale of intensity.

v) In social policy there must be more rapid progress than hitherto. Social questions arise at Community level also, and must be solved at that level.

vi) By 1969 at the latest a final decision on the financing of agricultural policy and the Community's own resources will have to be made. At this juncture, as the majority of the Member States and the Commission stated formally in the Council, it must also be considered "what measures should be taken so that the European Parliament may have greater influence over the policy of the Community".

vii) After the merger of the Executives we must finally work out a common energy policy.

viii) It is a matter of urgency that progress should be made on the common transport policy.

- ix) A common monetary system must be established.
- x) The co-ordination of economic policy must be improved and extended. In the long run it cannot be based only on non-binding consultations and personal contacts between Ministers. The Treaty stipulation that the Council has to co-ordinate economic policy has not yet been fully implemented.
- xi) Technological and scientific development in the Community must be encouraged and expanded.
- xii) Commercial policy must be approached more completely than hitherto from the Community angle. Why should customs duties be dealt with by the Community as an entity while negotiations on quotas are reserved to the Member States? Why does the Community negotiate with our trade partners in the West while the Member States only are entitled to negotiate with those in the East? This distinction is incompatible with European solidarity, which does not wish to be exclusive and wants to include Eastern Europe too.
- xiii) Quite apart from general commercial policy, the Community's relations with Mediterranean countries must be regulated.
- xiv) A favourable decision must be reached about a third association agreement with the African countries.

The overall objective of these individual actions is well known: it is to merge the economies of the member countries into a single Community-wide economic area and to regulate our relations with our neighbours and trading partners in such a way that they too can benefit from the economic advantages of unification.

All the separate points I have mentioned are, however, put in the shade by the problems that have again become immediate since Britain, Denmark and Ireland renewed their applications to join the Community. These problems concern not only the actual arrangements for admitting new members, the details of which still have to be specified by the applicants — however numerous and however difficult the tasks that they will involve for the Communities and the Member Governments. A deeper need emerges: to do all that is humanly possible to ensure full political unity in Europe. No wish can be closer to the heart of any European than that this long-term aim should be shared by as many European States as possible. Of course, there can be no doubt of the honourable intentions of the applicant States. But this is just why care must be taken from the outset to see that increased membership of the Communities does not tend to weaken their structure and that no harm is done to the political objective for which they were founded (above all, of course, their movement towards economic union). The issue here is not a risk that has to be accepted if the Community is to expand, but the *raison d'être* and essence of the Community itself. For there is more to the Community than a large European free-trade area, however valuable the latter would doubtless be from the trade standpoint.

7. All our aims will not be realized of themselves, automatically. There are obstacles, there are dangers. On the other hand, there are aids and opportunities. But our objective is not Utopian. Full economic unification is attainable in the foreseeable future.

We have long been sure of the support of the peoples of Europe, as every debate in this House confirms.

What are the dangers?

i) There is a danger that the memory of national achievements and sorrows, that national languages and cultures, that the nations themselves — with all they are and all they signify — will not be preserved in a new European synthesis but mobilized to stimulate division and separation. National egotism, long since condemned by history, nevertheless raises its head again from time to time to tempt us.

ii) Another danger is false “realism”. A constructive European policy requires that we are well aware of our aims and take wide-ranging action to achieve them. To confine ourselves to the artful balancing of interests and to day-to-day tactics — an approach which is realistic only in appearance — would mean the death of any hopes of further European integration. Shall we succeed in keeping the ultimate aim continually in sight among the difficulties of our daily concerns, which really are not so insignificant?

iii) Lastly, the foreign and defence policies of the Member States are in fact again showing more and more points of contact at the moment. However, until full political unity is attained, differences remain that can always degenerate into conflicts. Partly united and combined, partly free and independent, the States of Europe are in an infelicitous intermediate stage. Although the integration already achieved can scarcely be prejudiced any longer by factors in those areas where unity is still lacking, such factors might impede the further progress of unification.

What are the opportunities that we can set against these dangers?

i) The European Economic Community is a vital element in the economic and political life of the Member States. All of them, without exception, are therefore committed to maintaining and strengthening the Community.

ii) Economic reason and economic interest are on the side of the EEC. And then there is what on a previous occasion I called the “material logic” of the Community: the compulsion stemming from what has already been achieved to carry on and build upon the existing foundations.

iii) The imminent merger of the Executives is a first essential step towards consolidating European integration, and as such it is a good move. It prepares the way for a merger of the Treaties. Now this last does not mean the renegotiation of the Treaties, and cannot therefore be a pretext for sowing the seeds of disintegration — that is, of destruction. In fact, it is itself part of the process of integration. Out of three separate and, in many respects, different organizations, a closely knit, consistent whole is to be made. The aim is to strengthen the constitutional bases of the Communities, which have stood the test of time. However, this will provide an opportunity to supplement, to fill out, the matters in which integration is going on.

If we weigh these dangers and opportunities against each other, our final conclusion must be one of confidence. European unification will not come to a standstill, and economic integration will be the first to reach its objective.

8. What is there to warrant this confidence in the achievement of European unification?

Let us glance at the reasons that spurred us on in the first years of the movement towards unification.

- i) European wars were to be made impossible. Unification was a means of bringing peace to Europe.
- ii) Europe's material insufficiencies were to be overcome. It was recognized that a big market was the only way to secure economic prosperity.
- iii) Western Europe realized that it was threatened by an overtly militant Soviet communism. "Unity is strength" was our motto.
- iv) In NATO all our member countries were united with other countries in a defence community that developed a strong sense of solidarity.

All this was at the time a stimulus to get European integration moving. What is the situation today?

- i) Peace in Europe has been secured.
- ii) A measure of economic prosperity has been achieved that seems to satisfy many people already.
- iii) The militant drive of Soviet communism is less in evidence, either because of internal developments or because rivals have appeared on the scene.
- iv) NATO is in crisis; its force of attraction is weaker.

No one will deny, then, that the world has changed. And it seems too that much of what was earlier a stimulus and encouragement for unification has lost impelling force.

But is this the last word about European unification? Has the objective proved to be false just because the external compulsion that impelled us towards unification seems to be less strong?

Definitely not.

In the first place, some of these changes are the direct consequence of economic integration itself. They were induced by the overall concept of integration — not only by what has already been achieved but also by the sure and certain hope for the future that it embodies, by the prospect of future progress. So progress there must be. This applies to the European venture as a force for peace — and here it is important for it to embrace foreign and defence policy. This applies to economic benefits, of which we shall only be really sure when what has been built up is supplemented at least by a full economic union. And is it presumptuous to assume that the realization of what we have achieved and the expectation of further success in the future will have an effect on the thinking of the East bloc? And, finally, as regards the NATO crisis: is concern for the continuation and strength of the Alliance a less important reason for the Community countries to hold together than it was when NATO'S fortunes were at their peak; should not the member countries rather be thinking more than ever before of a Community effort in matters of defence?

More important still is another point. We must really be thinking on a wholly superficial plane if we cannot see that the desire of the peoples of Europe to bind together wells up from deeper sources than mere expediency. Europe continues to feel that its present form of existence is deeply unsatisfactory. She is still suffering greatly from the discrepancy between the feeling that she ought to have final responsibility for affairs on the international scene — a feeling firmly rooted in the European consciousness — and the inability to

assemble and organize her resources in such a way as would enable her to do so. This is the real reason for the malaise of which we hear so much.

Changes in the world situation are unavoidable. The mechanisms and relations of cause and effect may alter. Sometimes they propel Europe more strongly, sometimes more weakly, in the direction she must take because of her destiny in world history. But it would be a disastrous illusion to take European integration for a phenomenon that emerges and disappears with the incidentals of day-to-day policy. It is not a makeshift that was useful for a time to accomplish our day-to-day political objectives. It is not a ladder to be used to climb to a higher stage of some current political or economic prosperity and then to be pushed aside when it has served its purpose. Integration is the supreme aim of our policy.

Europe cannot accept the role of helpless spectator while powers of a continental scale are exposed to the temptation to divide up heaven and earth between themselves. In the long run Europe cannot tolerate having her security on loan from others — particularly at a time when the situation of the Atlantic Alliance and other events provide Europeans with less and less justification for making such claims for protection on their non-European friends. Every European must feel that it is scandalous that on the confines of Europe dramatic events are taking place which she is powerless to influence while others intervene to arrange things in the area. Nobody in Europe can be prepared to abandon for good all ideas of having Europe's voice heard in world affairs. No one on this continent is prepared to endorse the abdication of responsibility by Europe.

So European unification is as urgent a matter as it ever was. Only the mechanical pressure urging us almost automatically in the right direction has been somewhat reduced. Instead, we have today what we did not have before: a real model of integration. With the full realization of the European Economic Community, we will have achieved the major prerequisite for what is the ultimate objective of all European efforts — a political community in the full sense, a community that also covers defence policy and foreign policy not limited to the economic field, and rests on a full federal constitution.

We are convinced that this unity can be achieved. None of those who bear responsibility has any further excuse for remaining idle.

Although the EEC is the first large model of integration, this does not, of course, necessarily mean that it must be slavishly copied. The methods of unification and the type of constitution should rather be adapted to the new objects of unification, that is to the two areas — defence and foreign policy — still lacking for complete integration. There is indeed one thing that our experience has taught us: that effective integration requires an autonomous, independent European organization, which can carry on the dialogue with those representing the national interests. It has also been confirmed that all the members, including the smaller countries, must be sure of constitutionally guaranteed equality of treatment, and this rules out any model based on hegemony. Finally, the extension of integration obviously must not do damage in the fields where integration has already succeeded. A full political union that prejudiced the degree of economic integration already attained, or even the prospects of future integration, would thus be a retrograde step, not progress. Consequently, nobody can be for European unity if he is against the European Economic Community and against the Treaties of Rome.

But what is true of the general picture is also true of the particular details: no matter is too small to be included in the work of European integration; postage stamps and passports are objects no less worthy of our efforts than space travel.

But if European endeavour is possible in all fields, it is also necessary in all fields. This is no incitement to impetuosity. Patience and prudence are as essential here as energy.

Above all, there is the requirement, which is also a legal requirement, and which is as valid as ever: to remain unshakably true to our work and to the idea behind it, and — to conclude with the words that open the Treaty of Rome — to remain “determined to establish the foundations of an ever closer union among the European peoples, decided to ensure the economic and social progress of their countries by common action in eliminating the barriers which divide Europe”.

I. The European Parliament's reply to the address by the President of the Commission

Tributes to President Hallstein and Vice-President Marjolin

The Parliament rose to its feet and applauded President Hallstein's address at length. Speeches were then made by the President, M. Alain Poher, and the spokesmen of the various political groups. These were devoted to a general assessment of the Commission's work during the past ten years, with particular reference to the decisive part President Hallstein had played in the Community's development since its conception. The speakers expressed their regret at the departure of the President of the Commission but paid tribute to the motives that had inspired it. They also paid tribute to M. Marjolin and M. Schaus, likewise expressing their regret at their leaving the Commission.

Extensive extracts from these speeches are given below.

Speech by M. Poher, President of the Parliament

After reading a telegram from M. van Elslande, the President-in-office of the Councils, in which he expressed his regret at being detained in Brussels, M. Poher went on to say:

"I thank the President of the Councils of Ministers for having wished to be present when the Assembly paid President Hallstein the unanimous and well-deserved tribute he has just received.

On many occasions, it has been the pleasant duty of the President of the European Parliament to thank you, Mr President, from this platform, for a speech that has always been rich in substance and in instruction, but neither for the Assembly nor for myself has there ever been a moment of thanks as moving as this one. Yesterday already, the words of gratitude addressed to the High Authority and to the Euratom Commission aroused a lively response in our hearts and minds; but although we know that not all the members of those august bodies will be included in the single Executive, we are sure that we shall see many of them again in these same seats from which they have been wont to take such an active part in our discussions.

No doubt the same is true of the members of the Commission of the European Economic Community, but one negative thing of which we are — alas! — certain is that we shall not again see either you yourself, President Hallstein, nor Vice-President Marjolin, taking part in our discussions, for both of you have declared that your resignation is irrevocable. Thus, where these two Common Market Commissioners are concerned, our sense of separation, of a break in our accustomed relations, is somewhat keener, and we cannot fail to be saddened by it.

Of course, there is a saying that nobody is irreplaceable. We know that life is a constant process of change and renewal, whether men, ideas or things are concerned.

President Hallstein himself would not wish us to dramatize his departure, nor to show anguished concern at the prospect of his absence tomorrow, but he cannot prevent us from recalling the part he has played in building the Community, nor from paying just tribute to what he has done for Europe.

What he has done already belongs to history. You will allow me, Mr President, to recall that, alongside Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, whose passing is still a cruel and keenly-felt loss for us, you were one of the first negotiators for a European treaty, the one that established the ECSC.

Your distinguished administrative and political functions at the time did not, however, ensure you the fame that is now yours, but all of us here today know the true worth of your participation in that undertaking, which was to change the course of things in Europe so profoundly.

Fresh from that experience, you were again to play a key role in the new drive for European unity that preceded the signing of the Treaties of Rome and to give economic integration its lasting impetus.

In this, you showed such mastery and such objectivity that your name received unanimous approbation when the time came to decide who should be the future President of the European Economic Commission.

That was the beginning of a period of almost a decade during which you have displayed an admirable authority and tact in building the economic Europe of which we have such high hopes.

To us, European parliamentarians, you are the person who, throughout all these years, has given our endeavour its concrete shape and substance and — why not say it? — its profoundly human aspect.

We can see this in the results that have been obtained. They are, of course, the fruit of an immense collective effort in which all the institutions have played their part: the Council of Ministers, the Commissions and — I do not hesitate to say — our Parliament, not to mention all the technical and administrative helpers who have contributed their skills and devotion.

But your exceptional position as the head of a body which is fundamental to the working of the Community has justly brought you fame and respect; and if the Press, which inevitably has to look for symbols and slogans, has sometimes called you "Mr Europe", you are unquestionably the man who really deserves that title, which has nothing official about it but is full of meaning, for the work you have done.

In this Assembly, we shall all remember your presence at some of our debates and the speeches you then made. It has, Mr President, been valuable for us to see the Professor in you, and it gives me great pleasure to call you by that title once again, for I would emphasize that you have shown a wonderful ability — as any teacher should — to get to the heart of a problem and express basic principles in memorable phrases. When one is in the presence of someone who has proved himself as active and at the same time as realistic as you have been for many years, to laud him as a Professor cannot be considered as damning with faint praise; I am using the term — you may be sure — to express my great esteem for your power to grasp, synthesize and communicate essential ideas.

Your remarkable address this morning has given us a further opportunity to appreciate your clarity of mind and your exceptional awareness of your European responsibilities.

We shall also remember the acute political receptivity you have shown to us members of the European Parliament in the face of our demands. It has not always been easy for you to satisfy them, firstly because our duty and our natural inclination has been to demand a great deal — perhaps a great deal too much — whereas you have often had to consider questions of practical management and opportuneness that no administrator can afford to ignore. And then — I must admit — we suffered from being at something of a distance, owing to the geographical dispersal of our institutions, the intermittent nature of our sessions, and the multiplicity of the European acts which all too often brought us into competition with the Council of Ministers meeting in Brussels.

We have therefore sometimes been sorry not to see you in the place reserved for you, at times when we should have liked to discuss things with you. But none of this interfered with the essential, fruitful nature of our exchanges and with the sort of communion of thought and will that has gradually developed between us.

Need I recall that at one decisive moment you yourself accepted personal responsibility for the political and institutional developments that the Parliament was hoping for, and that you did this in a way that was to arouse the distrust of certain governments when faced with proposals that would have changed the institutional balance in favour of the most democratic Community institutions and the ones most imbued with the Community spirit? All this, our Assembly cannot forget, Mr President. It will always have respect, admiration and friendship for the President of the Common Market Commission.

In paying tribute to you this morning on this solemn occasion, Professor Walter Hallstein, the European Parliament wishes to declare that you have deserved well of Europe.

To the respectful and affectionate words of eulogy that I have just addressed to President Hallstein on behalf of the Parliament, I must of course add those that concern another Commissioner who is leaving us, M. Marjolin.

Alongside the jurist who put so much philosophy and high culture into what he said, we have benefited from the presence of another Professor, at once an economist and a man of action, who knew how to illuminate for our Assembly the most complicated, and even the most confused, representations of a world of which many features tend to be a closed book to any but experts.

In committee or in plenary session, we have all felt that the most difficult economic problems and the most complex economic situations became crystal clear as soon as M. Marjolin described them. And here again, there was no fear of our being carried away by purely intellectual juggling. M. Marjolin's responsibilities at OEEC and in the Common Market have, as we all know, been perfectly concrete and constructive.

Following the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Marshall Plan, we wish to thank, in you, both the first Secretary-General of OEEC and the Vice-President of the European Economic Commission.

But it is the whole Commission that we must praise. The work it has done is immense and is a collective work.

To you, Vice-President Mansholt, who have been the dynamic, energetic and highly competent driving force behind the common agricultural policy and have enabled us, in sometimes difficult debates, to appreciate the importance of agriculture in the Europe of tomorrow; to you, Professor Levi-Sandri, promotor of the Community's

social action for which there seems to be such a busy future; and to you, M. von der Groeben, M. Lambert Schaus, M. Rochereau and M. Colonna di Paliano, I would express our esteem and our gratitude for all you have done for Europe; lastly, to Vice-President Rey, we would pay special tribute for his past action but also for his recent appointment. We have seen him at work, and again recently in Geneva, where he played a leading role in the great tariff negotiations — with what verve and what effect! It is with every confidence that we look forward to our first encounter within these walls with the President of the single Commission of the European Communities.

I should also like to mention other names, the late Piero Malvestiti and the late Michel Rasquin, and those who have already taken up other posts in their respective countries and have undoubtedly been enriched by their experience of the Community: President Giuseppe Caron and Commissioners Robert Lemaignen and Giuseppe Petrilli.

A new page is about to be turned, ladies and gentlemen. Tomorrow a single Commission will take the place of the High Authority and the two Executives that we have so much admired. May it always be inspired by the noble examples it has been set, so that as soon as possible our hope for Europe may become an economic-social reality — excuse me, I should have said a political reality.

Address by M. Illerhaus on behalf of the Christian-Democrat group

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, To set about assessing the achievements of the Commission of the European Economic Community since 1958 is rather like emphasizing the obvious. In politics as in life, it is true that nothing succeeds like success.

The Commission of the European Economic Community has been successful. It has made a decisive contribution towards ensuring that the great scheme outlined in the 1957 Treaty, which expressed a hope and a commitment, has today become a living reality. Of course, not all our dreams have come true and, in particular, the breakthrough to political union outside economic policy has not yet taken place. And of course there are still mighty tasks to be accomplished in the field of economic integration.

[...] the Commission is a collective body. It has to answer for its policy collectively. Therefore any recognition of its political achievements must be accorded to it as a whole. We would not be where we are today in the Community if the Commission had been less fortunate in its membership. If the communiqué issued by the conference of Heads of State and Government held in Rome declared “that the results so far achieved constitute an unprecedented success brought about by the new spirit of co-operation that has developed among the Member States”, we must nevertheless add — as we have so often pointed out — that this success could probably never have been achieved without the Community’s executive organ, the EEC Commission.

[...] On this occasion, I cannot but address myself, on behalf of my group, above all to the man who has headed the Commission from the first moment of its existence and has represented it so impressively that it has often been referred to in common parlance as the “Hallstein Commission”.

President Hallstein, who is better qualified, who has more cause, to praise your historic achievements for European unity than the European Parliament? Almost ten years have passed since you became President of the Commission after having previously played a decisive part in the elaboration of the Treaties had been one of the signatories to them.

[...] The appointment of Walter Hallstein as the first President of the Commission was one of the lucky events that politics sometimes has up its sleeve. In him, a great undertaking had found its man. To an unusually perfect degree, Walter Hallstein combines political farsightedness with a precise mastery of detail. He possesses, as few others do, a gift for crystal-clear and convincing analysis and for a concise and striking turn of phrase that can make complicated relationships intelligible in few words.

[...] A blow has been delivered, not only against the man who had deserved well of Europe but also, above all, against the cause he personifies. In this, the Community has been ill served.

President Hallstein, we fully understand your free decision not to offer yourself for appointment to the new Commission, as we also understand Vice-President Marjolin's decision not to offer himself for appointment either. We respect your decision.

Now you are leaving your post, but it is our wish and hope — and I think I may say we know — that you are not leaving European politics. Europe needed you yesterday; she needs you today and will also need you tomorrow.

Speech by M. Metzger on behalf of the Socialist group

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, The man who made a farewell speech today, has this day shown the same enthusiasm for Europe as he did on his first day. He has thus held fast to the views he had from the beginning. On this occasion, he has again shown us what a united Europe means, what it can mean and what it will mean, for he has also spoken optimistically of this united Europe. He believes in this united Europe.

He has said that the Commission must be an "idealist". We may say that if the Commission must be an "idealist", it follows that its members must be idealists. M. Hallstein has shown that he has been, and still is, an idealist. To be an idealist does not mean living in cloud-cuckoo land, but it means above all taking realities into account. That this has been done during these last ten years, we know from experience.

[...] The Commission and the President of the Commission have recognized this. He saw what the role of the Commission is and realized that it must fulfil its part in the division of powers. All in all, we may say that the Commission has played its part well and in such a way that the Parliament has always supported it out of conviction. We may add this because the Commission has played its part so well. And it is because the President of the Commission has taken its role seriously, or in other words because he has taken the Treaty seriously, that we must part from him today. On this point I fully agree with my colleague M. Illerhaus: had the Commission been less conscious of the importance of its role, had it shown less backbone, had it been more willing to yield, we would perhaps still have had a President Hallstein today. That he is no longer President is proof that he has played his part well and that the Commission has played its part well.

Much as we regret that this man, with all his experience, and others, with all their experience, are leaving the Commission and therefore this field of action, we can be pleased that the reason why they have to leave it is because they fulfilled their task and showed that they had backbone.

[...] I will not add any other names, because they have already been mentioned here; on behalf of this Socialist group, I should like to thank the President and his colleagues, those who are leaving and those who are staying, and I should like to say that we are willing to continue to co-operate in a positive way with the Executive, with the unified Commission; one important point in this connection — if I may again return to the idea of the division of powers — is that no absolute division of powers in the Community has yet taken place, that the power that the Parliament has to exercise has not yet been bestowed upon it in the way necessary. But in this, too, the Commission and the Parliament must pull together. To speak frankly: the fact that the Commission endeavoured to see that the Parliament was given powers appropriated to a parliamentary Community is one of the reasons why today some of our friends must go. [...]

Speech by M. Pleven on behalf of the Liberal and allied group

President Hallstein, you have stamped your personality on the first ten years of the European Economic Community so strongly that people are already beginning to call this chapter of the Community's existence "the Hallstein period".

On behalf of my colleagues of the Liberal and allied group, I should like to express to you today our conviction that in a few year' time this phrase will be amended so that people will say, more correctly, "the first Hallstein period".

This period, moreover, goes back further than the signing of the Treaty of Rome. If I may recall a personal memory, I remember that it is now more than seventeen years since I had the honour to meet you for the first time. You were then State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and were acting as Chancellor Adenauer's personal representative in the very private and intimate conversation which, as you will remember, preceded and made possible the elaboration of what was to become, on 11 May 1950, the Robert Schuman plan.

Since that historic date, it is true to say that there has not been a single step forward in the building of Europe with which your name has not been associated and to which your action has not contributed.

[...] In your person you have achieved the rare combination of a man of thought and a man of action, and if as a result you have sometimes been in advance of the ideas or views of certain governments, you may be sure, President Hallstein, that History will not hold that against you.

In believing that a great future awaits you, we are in reality once again expressing our faith in the future of Europe.

I hope you will allow me to extend my expression of gratitude to include also M. Marjolin and all those of the Commission members whom we shall not see tomorrow in the unified Commission.

Whatever may be the quality of the new members of the unified Commission, we shall never be able to forget the personal contribution to the success of the European Economic Community made by M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, and by your other colleagues who are about to leave us.

The independence of the Economic Commission whose work ends today, its exclusive concern for the general European interest, must tomorrow serve as a model for the new Commission, in the same way as your refusal to betray your convictions must serve as an example for those who tomorrow will be the members of that Commission.

In your speech this morning, you indicated a programme for the new Commission which will receive the support of all Europeans. The best way in which we can show you our gratitude, our loyalty and — allow me to say — our affection is by assuring you that tomorrow, even more than today and yesterday, we shall devote all our strength, all our will-power and all our intelligence to helping forward the ideal that has so often brought us together and to which you have sacrificed yourself.

Speech by M. Lipkowski on behalf of the European Democratic Union

It now falls to me, on behalf of the EDU to pay you, President Hallstein, the tribute which your work and your decisive action in the service of the great cause of European unity deserve.

[...] A lawyer but also a diplomat; an economist but also a politician; a powerful character but a peacemaker; a prudent man but an obstinate one; a reasonable man but an ambitious one; a man with common sense but also with ideals.

Mr President, it is because you have been able to be all those things in turn and simultaneously that, largely thanks to you, Europe has become a reality.

Yes, it is because you have been able to compel recognition by such a multiplicity of different virtues that you have so deeply marked this decisive phase in the building of Europe. Everything that has been accomplished bears your personal stamp. To glance back at the distance travelled is to realize the extent of our debt to you: the common agricultural policy has at last been achieved; the Community is being completed eighteen months earlier than envisaged in the Treaty, and at the same time this Community is showing an increasing solidarity and becoming aware of its identity in relation to the outside world, as is shown, for example, by the Kennedy round negotiations.

[...] Finally, what weapons have you used? Only one — that mentioned by Léon Blum in a very fine phrase in which he defined democracy as the dictatorship of persuasion.

President Hallstein, you have known how to exercise this dictatorship of persuasion in its noblest and most effective form, for the greater good of a historic work with which your name will always be associated.

M. Hallstein's reply

Mr President, Ladies and gentlemen. It but remains for me to say a word of thanks. In doing so, I shall be short and to the point.

With this opportunity to speak before such a distinguished forum, I must express my thanks first of all to the Commission of the European Economic Community — of which Commission it must be said that everything that has come out of it has been its joint achievement. I thank my colleagues, my friends, for the immense amount of work they have done, for the devotion to the great cause with which they have done it, for their loyalty in technical and personal matters, and for the incomparable cohesion that has made this Commission a truly integrated body and has contributed not a little to the successes we may record.

I would also thank the Commission's staff for their untiring and indispensable contribution to the work to which the Commission was privileged to contribute.

But finally I would express my most sincere thanks to the European Parliament, to all of you, Mr President, ladies and gentlemen. As we all know, the Treaty provided three ways in which the European Parliament can contribute to the success of European unification: by its work in plenary sessions, by its work in committee, and by the work of those of its elements that are not grouped separately here, the national members. This Parliament is composed of members of the national Parliaments of our Community, and there, too, there is a task to be done. In all these three ways, the Parliament's contribution in the past ten years has been incalculable. I would mention particularly what it has achieved in its relations with the Commission, for that is what we are talking about here today.

This Commission is not immune from the danger of technocracy. The reproach that it is a technocracy is of course unjustified when expressed in this absolute form, but it is true that there is something about the Commission's work — that work of which its power of initiative is an essential feature — than might lead it into temptation of technocracy: simply the extensive technical aspect. For even the act of government (I apologize for applying this great word to a Community institution), even the exercise of public power, whether in the State or in the Community, has a certain technique and can be effected better or less well depending on this technique.

By this I do not mean that the chief danger of technocracy, to which we are exposed because of the nature of our task (and not because of any individual weakness), is perfectionism. That is never a danger — never — not even in political life. The danger lies, rather, in the tendency to treat technical matters as if they were absolutes, to forget that, beyond the need to find the best possible solution to some particular task or other, there are the imponderables that play such an important part in politics. Whenever we were in danger of falling into that temptation, this House, Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, checked us and finally delivered us from it. Without wishing to indulge in pathos on this occasion, I would almost go so far as to say that this Parliament is something like a repository for the human element, the human aspect of human communities; and this is also a fact, and determines the fate of peoples and also the success of an undertaking like this Community no less than the good work of fulfilling the task of construction which the Treaty of Rome laid upon us.

This House has also done something else. In full consciousness of the truth, it has recognized that the decision to advance towards European integration constitutes nothing less than a Copernican revolution in European history, a departure from the practice of centuries, in which power alone decided how the territory of Europe was to be ordered. We know what the result of that was — an unholy alternation between hegemony and the balance of power.

What we have done — through the Treaties — is to create a European order based on law. We in the Commission were in less danger of backsliding in this respect.

There is another body that is, by its very nature, in danger of doing this — but it is not my intention to criticize the Council on this occasion — a body in which the Governments, as the legitimate guardians of tradition, are naturally liable to revert to outdated modes of thought.

One final thing that must be said in praise of this House is that it has energetically and successfully opposed that sinister erosion to which all things human, including convictions, feelings and thoughts, are liable — the erosion brought about by time.

We all know that the climate in which we are working today has lost the springtime freshness of the 50's, the golden 50's, when everything was new and everyone was carried away by a great new burst of energy. A little dust has settled on what has already been achieved, and here and there we find weariness, lassitude and a certain numbness of heart and mind.

Who else, if not the appointed representative of the people, has the duty to use power to counteract such an erosion? In this House we have repeatedly heard the voice that is ever new, the voice of the eternal youth of Europe. It contained no trace of renunciation, no trace of resignation. I thank you for this, and here I am expressing the thanks of the whole Commission.

But I must also personally express my most sincere thanks for something else — for the attitude this House has shown towards me, and which has made my work easy and pleasant. I think back with pride and pleasure to the days that I was privileged to spend in and with this Parliament: with pride because only high political office is expressed and defined by responsibility to a Parliament, and with pleasure because of the substance of this relationship between you and me.

I find it hard to take my leave of you. Why should I not say so? I shall always remember the friendliness with which I have been described today. I am glad that there is no need for me to express my opinion on those judgments. Any doubts I felt on hearing what has been said to me I shall avoid expressing in public. But it is a final proof of an attitude of trust, and not only of comradeship in a common endeavour, of companionship, but, if you will allow me to use the phrase, also of the personal friendship that I have experienced and for which I am greatly the richer.

You may rest assured, ladies and gentlemen that — as some of the speakers have suggested — I do not consider this change in my politico-geographical situation as an invitation to retire, but that I will continue to devote all the strength I possess to the completion of the task in hand — and there is still a great deal to do before it will be complete. I shall do this not only as a thinking individual but also as an active one. In these two spheres, it is not always necessary to hold office. An official position is a weapon, a sharp weapon, when one knows how to use it. But sometimes it is also a shackle, and now and then I shall take comfort in this thought.

So I am sure that, although I am leaving here, we shall meet again in many other places and on many other occasions. I therefore leave you, not with a “goodbye”, but only with a very cordial “auf Wiedersehen”.

II. Entry into force of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities

Appointment of the President, Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission

The Heads of State or Government of the Community Member States, meeting in Rome on 29 and 30 May 1967 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome, issued an official communiqué at the end of this summit conference, in which they expressed "their intention to bring the Treaty of 8 April 1965 concerning the merger of the institutions of the three Communities into force with effect from 1 July 1967. In this connection, they stressed the importance of such a decision, in particular, as a further step towards the merger of the three Communities."

On 5 June 1967, the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. van Elsdande, President-in-office of the Councils, informed the Commission of the Member States' agreement to the appointment of M. Jean Rey as the first President of the single Commission.

The Member States also agreed to the appointment of a fourth Vice-President, who will be M. Mansholt.

On 26 June 1967, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States reached agreement on the appointment of the other Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission of the European Communities.

All the instruments of ratification having been deposited with the Italian Government, the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities entered into force on 1 July 1967. The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, confirming their agreement, officially appointed the Commission of the European Communities. In accordance with Article 32(2) of the Treaty on the merger, the new Commission will take up its duties on 6 July 1967 (the fifth day following the appointment of its members). The mandate of the members of the ECSC High Authority and of those of the EAEC and EEC Commissions came to an end simultaneously.

The Commission of the European Communities is composed as follows (in alphabetical order):

President: M. Jean Rey

Vice-Presidents: MM. Raymond Barre, Fritz Hellwig, Lionello Levi-Sandri, Sicco L. Mansholt

Members: MM. Victor Bodson, Guido Colonna di Palliano, Albert Coppe, Jean-François Deniau, Hans von der Groeben, Wilhelm Haferkamp, Edoardo Martino, Henri Rochereau, Emmanuel M.J.A. Sassen

III. Celebration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome

The tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome was celebrated in the Capitol Palace in Rome on 29 May 1967.

The ceremony, which was held in the "Salone degli Orazi e Curiazi" where the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom were signed on 25 March 1957, was attended by the Presidents of the French and Italian Republics, the Heads of Government of the six member countries, the six Foreign Ministers, the President of the European Parliament, the Presidents and Members of the three European Executives, the Judges of the European Court of Justice, and the Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee.

The ceremony was also attended by a number of leading figures from the six countries who now belong to the history of European integration.

After a speech of welcome by the Mayor of Rome, the honour of celebrating the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaties fell to M. Saragat, the President of the Italian Republic.

In his speech, which was solidly European in spirit, M. Saragat stressed the very favourable balance-sheet of the first ten years and made a number of points about the future development of the European Community. He stressed in particular certain aspects of Europe's future, such as the widening of the Community and political union.

Extracts from M. Saragat's speech follow:

On this hill, symbol of universality and the progress of civilization, we are met to celebrate together — and your presence confers the greatest solemnity on this ceremony — the tenth anniversary of an event which, without any doubt, must be considered the most important and lasting in the life of our continent since the end of the second world war. It is an event that has changed the history of this most notable nucleus of the democratic countries of western Europe and one that provides an example for other countries.

True, other important events have influenced our history, but they are facts which are either temporary, such as the Marshall Plan, or not confined to Europe, as the Atlantic Alliance.

The Treaties signed in this room on 25 March 1957 are the tangible sign that our countries have grasped and taken to heart one of the most important lessons of the second world war. Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands understood that if they wished to occupy in the stream of history a place worthy of their glorious traditions and their present condition in the world they could do so only by overcoming the barriers dividing them and by joining forces in order to work together. It was this lesson which, after so much destruction, so much blood, so many mistakes and so much suffering, moved the more clear-sighted spirits of Europe. Even before the din of war had ceased, this lesson had been understood by public opinion in our countries, as was proved by the fact that as early as in the bitter years of the Resistance and the fight for freedom the centuries-old European idea was reborn and the theme of the unification of European countries on a democratic basis recurred frequently in underground publications.

[...]

Today the concept of European unity has taken firm root and it is prominent in the minds of all men of politics. No European politician fails to affirm that he is acting in the inseparable interest of his country and Europe. This shows what force the guiding idea of our age has for us Europeans.

[...]

The balance-sheet of the first ten years of the European Economic Community's life has largely exceeded the most optimistic expectations. I leave it to the specialists to quote the figures. Here I wish to stress the fact that during this decade all the six EEC countries have achieved vigorous economic expansion and such a remarkable increase in both national and individual incomes as to suggest the word "miracle" in order to describe it. This expansion has erased the traces of past war, has enabled us to pass one difficult hurdle after another and has restored to Europe a new faith in itself and its own strength. Naturally these great results have been achieved by a far from easy process of adaptation and reciprocal concessions to resolve the various problems standing in the way of the final goal, the transformation of the six European countries into a single market two years ahead of the original date, 1970.

However impressive these material results may be, they have gone hand in hand with two other fundamental human achievements. The first is deeper reciprocal knowledge, which makes each one of us aware of the problems of our partners and ready to resolve them together. The second concerns the formation of a spirit of renewal, which has inspired fresh will and vigour in businessmen, inventors and workers, who now realize that European competition will reward only the best in an absolute sense. Thanks to this new spirit Europe has gradually regained its youth, surprising all by its capacity to understand and cope with new times.

Our long advance on the road to prosperity, renewal and comprehension, has made us more aware of the problems of the developing countries and has made us feel even greater concern and responsibility for them. For this reason the programmes of all the six EEC countries include assistance to the developing countries and, indeed, the tenth anniversary of the Treaty of Rome could not be celebrated worthily without expressing our comprehension for those peoples and Governments which have become independent only recently and would be hard put to it to resolve their problems speedily without assistance from us. I am sure that I am speaking on behalf of you all in assuring the peoples and Governments of the developing countries once again that it is our intention to stand by them with practical help at this very difficult stage in the life of their countries.

The Community is already putting this intention into practice through free, voluntary and fruitful association with many African countries and Madagascar, with Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, and through trade agreements with Middle East countries and its special relations with the countries of Central and South America. In examining these problems and seeking solutions to them, the Community is continually induced to take stock of itself for the purpose of maintaining a fruitful dialogue with those countries that look to her for new agreements and associations.

[...]

I shall close by making a few remarks about the future.

Further problems await us, among them that of the geographical and historical dimensions of the Community, with the accession of other countries, and in the first place Britain, whose name is practically synonymous with political liberty; and we express

the wish that the negotiations may begin soon. The application for membership is made not by one party only, but by a whole nation. Labour, Conservatives and Liberals have united to support the British Government's application and the House of Commons has approved it by a near-unanimous majority. We also face the problem of the Community's relations with the United States, on the one hand, and the remaining European countries, in particular Eastern Europe, on the other. Then, as I have already said, the increasingly urgent problem of relations between the industrial and developing countries is still on the agenda.

Let us not lose sight, I beg you, of the historical origins of the EEC and the political objective it was intended to achieve by multilateral economic arrangements. With the passing of the years it has probably appeared clear to many that economic progress alone is not sufficient in order to advance along the road to European political unity. To do this, what is needed above all is a strong common political will. Even if the political objective is still common to all of us, many difficulties remain in the choice between the numerous ways and means of implementing it and in the matter of priorities. And yet I believe that certain experiences in this decade should have taught us all something, including the fact that the point of departure is not the point of arrival, that a suitable method of overcoming difficulties insurmountable at first sight is to tackle them step by step.

We are aware that there is no incompatibility between the European ideal and that of one's country, just as there cannot be between individual freedom and rights and the duty of the individual to serve his own country.

There is another lesson we can learn from the experience of the past: it is that a continental system based exclusively on the concept of Powers is an illusory one, exposed to antagonism between the States and to anarchy, which ends by destroying the spiritual heritage and very structure of nations.

I therefore believe that it is our duty to render the greatest honour to the promoters and inspirers of the European idea and to wish every success to those who today have taken over the good work.

I mean in particular those attending the summit meeting which tomorrow will follow today's ceremony, thus underlining the fact that all the six Governments have come to Rome not only to celebrate the successes achieved jointly, especially in economic matters, but also to resume in a spirit of good will the political dialogue which was broken off in the spring of 1962.

The pace of our advance can be maintained as long as we can preserve that spirit of renewal, that sense of the essential, and that faith in Europe which we have acquired and which habit born of the developing Common Market has fostered in us. Our success will be certain as long as we do not forget one thing. Only a united, democratic Europe can be a decisive factor for world peace — a Europe constantly aware of the common destiny linking it with the other great Atlantic democracies, foremost amongst them the United States of America — the United States which no less than twice this century has played a decisive part in helping to save the freedom of Western Europe. Only a Europe open to all peoples that have common ideals, values and principles, and realize the urgent need for the European presence to make itself-felt once more in the world will be capable of making an essential contribution to the balanced development of international life.

On this solemn occasion we turn our attention with concern, but with confidence, to the main problem which today dominates not only our continent but the whole world: peace.

[...]

The desire for peace which is in us is fulfilled most effectively, and most fittingly from the historical angle, in the work of European construction on which we have been labouring for ten years. In this way we inject into international politics an essential factor of equilibrium, will, and responsible strength, which enable us to contribute more and more to the defence of the universal values that Europe has created and broadcast throughout the world for its own good and that of all peoples. Western democratic Europe, which over the centuries had shed its own blood in fratricidal wars, has, nevertheless, preserved its essence and is proving this by laying the foundations of its future in peace, liberty and justice.

This Assembly, which is so representative because of the authority of those taking part in it and the importance of the countries they represent, can exert a decisive influence on Europe's future. It brings together not only those who are wisely leading the six countries of the Community but also those who, as members of the Commission, have contributed in an outstanding manner to the recent and extraordinary progress, spiritual as well as economic, of the Community itself, or have anticipated or studied its movements and developments.

Indeed this Assembly represents at the highest level all men of good will in the six countries, making us aware, not only of the immense value of what has been achieved, but also of the even vaster range of work which awaits us and which will be evidence, for all those who have seen this moment, of Europe's moral, cultural and political greatness: a Europe we look to as an independent force which will certainly maintain its links of friendship, co-operation and alliance with the United States, but which will play its own active part in guiding world affairs.

[...]

IV. The Rome summit conference

On the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaties establishing the EEC and EAEC, a summit meeting was held in Rome, at the close of which the following communiqué was issued:

1) On 29 and 30 May, at the invitation of the President of the Italian Council of Ministers, M. Aldo Moro, the following met in Rome: the President of the French Republic, General de Gaulle, with the French Prime Minister, Georges Pompidou, the Belgian Prime Minister, M. Van den Boeynants, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, M. Kurt Kiesinger, the Luxembourg Prime Minister, M. Pierre Werner, and the Netherlands Prime Minister, M. Piet de Jong, accompanied by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs, M. Fanfani, M. Couve de Murville, M. Harmel, M. Brandt, M. Grégoire, M. Luns, and the Belgian Minister for European Affairs, M. van Elsende.

On 29 May the Heads of State or Government of the six EEC member countries attended the celebration at the Capitol of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome establishing the European Economic Community and Euratom, with M. Giuseppe Saragat, President of the Italian Republic, in the Chair.

The ceremony was also attended by representatives of the institutions and organs of the European Communities and by representatives of the associated countries and signatories to the Treaties of Rome.

The celebration of this historical event constituted a further solemn affirmation of the solidarity of the member countries and their determination to continue along the path indicated by the Treaties of Rome.

2) On 30 May the Heads of State or Government and their Ministers had an exchange of views, in the light of an introductory report by M. Moro, on the development of the Communities. They agreed that the results achieved so far constituted an unprecedented success for the new spirit of co-operation which has arisen among the member countries and enabled them to reconcile their interests for the sake of the higher common interest.

With the backing of the Parliaments and public opinion in their respective countries, the Heads of State or Government reiterated the undertaking to make the necessary efforts to attain the objectives set out in the Treaties of Rome.

3) The Heads of State or Government expressed their intention of implementing, as from 1 July 1967, the Treaty of 8 April 1965 merging the Institutions of the three Communities.

They stressed the importance of such a decision, in particular as a step towards the merger of the three Treaties.

4) The Heads of State or Government then discussed the applications for membership made by the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark and agreed that the matter should be examined by the Council of Ministers of the Communities as required by the Treaties.

5) The States taking part in the Conference agreed to study the possibilities of gradually tightening their political links by the methods and procedures suggested by experience and circumstances. The Foreign Ministers were asked to examine this matter further.

6) The Heads of State or Government agreed to meet again, probably this year.

7) The Heads of State or Government also agreed that there should be further study of the project, already examined at the Bonn Conference of 18 July, for a European university in Florence.

At its session of 19-23 June the European Parliament held a debate on the Summit Conference and adopted the following resolution:

Resolution of the European Parliament on the results of the Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Community member countries, held in Rome on 29 and 30 May 1967.

The European Parliament,

having taken note of the communiqué issued at the close of the Conference of Heads of State or Government in Rome on 29 and 30 May 1967;

1. *Expresses* its satisfaction at the results achieved, particularly:

i) The decision finally to implement the Treaty of 8 April 1965 merging the Community Executives;

ii) The decision to initiate the procedure established by the Treaties to examine the applications for membership from the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark;

iii) The determination to strengthen, even though only gradually, the political links already existing between the member countries of the Communities;

iv) The declaration of the intention to have the study of the project for a European university in Florence resumed.

2. *Urges* that the progress aimed at in the political and economic integration of the Communities be achieved in conformity with the procedures and institutional responsibilities established by the Treaties of Paris and Rome;

3. *Recalls* that the construction of European unity cannot be achieved without the active participation of the peoples and without the help of their representatives and that, therefore, recognition of the functions and role that the European Parliament must be in a position to assume in the Community becomes increasingly necessary;

4. *Hopes* that meetings of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs can be held regularly, so that common positions may be sought and effective action taken on the more specifically political plane, in particular in the field of international politics;

5. *Expects* Heads of State or Government, in the course of the next Conference already announced, to take further practical steps to reinforce and further develop the democratic structure of the Community;

6. *Hopes* that the negotiations regarding the membership of the United Kingdom and of other democratic European countries will be undertaken energetically and with the will to succeed as soon as possible;

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

V. Audience granted by the Pope to Members of the EEC and EAEC Commissions

On 29 May His Holiness Pope Paul VI received members of the Executives of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Community in private audience in the Throne Room at the Vatican. The EEC Commission was headed by its President, M. Walter Hallstein, who was accompanied by M. Lionello Levi-Sandri and M. Robert Marjolin, Vice-Presidents, and M. Henri Rochereau, M. Jean Rey, M. Hans von der Groeben, M. Lambert Schaus and M. Guido Colonna di Paliano, members of the Commission, a number of senior officials were also present.

The Euratom Commission was headed by its Vice-President, M. Antonio Carelli. M. Emmanuel J. Sassen and M. Robert Margulies, members of the Commission, were also present, together with senior officials.

Translations of President Hallstein's words to the Pope — which were spoken in Italian — and His Holiness's reply are given below.

1. *Persident Hallstein*

"Your Holiness,

The members of the Executives of the European Communities assembled here are conscious of the importance of this occasion, to which we owe the great honour of being received by Your Holiness. For this, we are extremely grateful.

The European Communities which we serve are working for peace. The maintenance of peace is the noblest and strongest of the motives which inspired the founders of these Communities.

It is true that what we have created is a regional organization with a limited purpose. It is confined to Europe, and only six of the countries of Europe were at first prepared to work together. It is concerned only with the economic and social life of our peoples, but the aims it has set itself and its concrete results go far beyond these limitations.

To preserve peace in Europe is to contribute to world peace. Two world wars had their origin in Europe. And it was in Europe that they left behind them the marks of the most terrible human and material destruction. Our aim was therefore not only to prevent wars in Europe but to make them physically impossible. It was for this reason that we sought to ensure that the economic potential of the Member States would no longer be at their exclusive disposal but would be transferred to Community administration. This is the purpose of an organization whose main features are modelled on the federal state and which can thus draw on a rich fund of experience that has stood the test of time, for most of the states of the world are organized on federal lines. We have also extinguished at their source the tensions and conflicts made possible by the existence of national economic and social organisms each withdrawn into itself. Thus, in economic and social life, we have laid the foundations of a just relationship between people of different nationalities. We believe that in so doing we have created not only a good and lasting system in Europe but also a model for wider regional groupings.

We are convinced that the habits that are being developed in this organization and the positive results that are being achieved will have an effect beyond the economic and social sphere and will lead on to a greater political unity.

Prosperity, progress and peace will, we hope, flow from this endeavour. Prosperity, not only for those who are directly concerned, but above all for the poor peoples of the world, who are so close to the heart of Your Holiness; to this, the encyclical *Populorum Progressio* bears noble witness. Progress, which we can hope to achieve by better use of the material and mental resources of a larger area. Peace, by the example of relations between men which are no longer based on force but on understanding and conciliation.

But all this is the work of men, and therefore imperfect. We know that we need Your Holiness's prayers, and we humbly request that You will offer them on our behalf."

2. *His Holiness Pope Paul VI*

"We are very fortunate, Gentlemen, that the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Treaties of Rome give Us the honour and pleasure of meeting so able a group as yourselves. As members of the Executive Commissions of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, you are in Our eyes the specialists of the European idea, or rather you are "Europe on the move". We have reason indeed to be glad and to congratulate you on your excellent and patient work to overcome one by one, despite the vicissitudes inherent in all human endeavour, the difficulties in the way of European union — a union that so many thinking people today consider not only desirable, but necessary and urgent, first on the economic plane and then, if possible — and of course with due respect for the differences arising out of the past — on the political plane.

We have not the knowledge to go into the technical considerations affecting these two aspects. As far as We can judge, however, from the results of your activities over these ten years, the record of the European Communities established by the Rome Treaties is, on balance, definitely a good one.

The results achieved by Euratom may not seem very spectacular, but this organization has come up against the difficulties of a Europe not yet fully entered into the atomic age. It is only fair, however, to record the part that this new institutions played in the development of nuclear research. And, looking towards the future, We can perceive the great benefits that the European continent may draw from the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes — for the production of electricity, for instance.

It is the progress made in the last ten years particularly in the fields covered by the European Economic Community that is the most striking for any observer, even an uninitiated one: We are told that there has been a considerable reduction in customs tariffs, even ahead of schedule; that freedom of movement for agricultural and industrial products, persons, firms, services and capital within the six countries has been or is being introduced; that joint economic and social policies are being implemented — all of which entails a significant increase in industrial production and trade between the six countries and with the outside world. In short, the "Europe of the Six", as it is called, with its hundred and eighty million inhabitants, is becoming, thanks to its institutions, a prime economic factor for the stability of mankind.

This success, which We cannot but welcome, has another happy consequence: it is a valuable example and has power of attraction. Other nations, European and non-European, are, as it were, drawn into the orbit of the European Community, and some are arranging with it agreements for association which will unquestionably benefit the parties concerned.

Moreover, these developments seem now to be irreversible, and future prospects are most encouraging.

These are the facts and hopes which will be recorded in history and the import of which can no longer be denied or disregarded. You, Gentlemen, are much more and better qualified than We to calculate its full value; if We allow Ourselves to make these few comments, you should regard them as proof of the attention with which We follow the development of the new European institutions and of the Church's real and continued interest in your work.

The Church follows very closely everything that pertains to the construction of Europe. The statements of Our predecessors — both Pius XII and John XXIII — were widely publicized and are well known to you. And, as you are aware, We Ourselves on several occasions have done all within Our power to encourage those working for European unity.

Could a spiritual power like the Church have some political design in this? Not at all.

There is, however, a meeting point and a measure of agreement between a grand political design and the general human and social principles whose guardian the Church has been appointed and which she endeavours with all her might to uphold for the good of humanity.

In a happy phase, your most distinguished spokesman stressed the very point where the Church and the European Communities meet when he said they were "Working for peace".

You are working for peace: the Church is also working for peace. This is our meeting point.

While the Church is acting by virtue of higher principles and by methods appropriate to a spiritual society, she considers that on the material plane the means used by you are among those most likely to help reach the desired goal.

Of course, after the two bloody conflicts which devastated the world and which — as your spokesman quite rightly recalled — originated in Europe, the States of Europe could have confined themselves to signing protocols and solemnly proscribing war. History shows that such gestures are unfortunately often impracticable and ineffective.

You and your predecessors have done better; you have set up and are daily improving a practical network of relationships founded not on the supremacy of the strongest but on common interests, which leads to the conclusion of agreements and to mutual assistance. Eliminating in this way barriers and antagonisms, you aim to institute a lasting system in Western Europe and to make further European wars physically impossible — and this time there are groups for hope. By building peace on one continent you are helping to strengthen it in the rest of the world. This is why the Church commends and encourages you. This is why she offers you wholeheartedly the support of her moral principles and her spiritual strength, which are an important cohesive element for the construction of Europe.

On another occasion, We called the system you are striving to establish "the happy ending to an unhappy story". Peace organized at last, replacing and ending a state of constant uneasiness and the threat of increasingly terrible conflicts: this, We would hope, will be the achievement in Europe that history will credit to your Communities. May God grant that the day will soon dawn when European peace will become world peace!

This, Gentlemen, is the object of Our desires and unceasing prayers, the goal for which We continue to do Our utmost. It is stimulating for Us to welcome on this tenth anniversary of the Rome Treaties men who work for understanding between the nations, who are far-seeing and courageous enough to construct a peace that is so much desired. We pray with all Our heart that God may bless your efforts and bring them to fruition, and We call on Him to bestow the abundance of His blessings on yourselves, your families, Communities and countries."

Disaster in Belgium

On 22 May, a fire in the main shopping centre of Brussels gutted a large department store. There were very many casualties and over three hundred people lost their lives. M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, sent the following telegram to M. Van den Boeynants, Prime Minister of Belgium:

“Allow me to express, on behalf of the Commission of the European Economic Community and on my own behalf, our deepest sympathy with you in the catastrophe which has befallen your country. We share the great sorrow of the families so cruelly stricken and of all Belgium. Our staff and ourselves, living in Brussels, are at one with your fellow citizens at this tragic moment.”

M. Levi-Sandri also sent the following telegram to M. Cooremans, Mayor of Brussels:

“Allow me to express to you, on behalf of the Commission of the European Economic Community and on my own behalf, our deep and sincere sympathy for the suffering of all the citizens of Brussels mourning the tragic loss of life in the Rue Neuve catastrophe. The Commission, which Brussels had welcomed with warmth and friendship, feels at one with your bereaved city at this moment. Our thoughts are with you all in this great trial.”

VI. Internal activities

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

Customs matters

Tariff quotas

1. On 3 May 1967,¹ the Commission, acting under Protocol No. XIV to the List G Agreement, granted the following tariff quotas to certain Member States for imports from non-member countries for the period 1 January-31 July 1967:

Member State	Tariff heading (CCT)	Description of produce	Quantity (m.t.)	Duty
Germany (FR)	77.01 A	Unwrought magnesium	9 450	1.5%
Netherlands	77.01 A	Unwrought magnesium	262	1.5%
B.L.E.U.	77.01 A	Unwrought magnesium	291	1.5%

2. On 24 May 1967,² the Commission, acting under Article 25(3 and 4) of the Treaty, increased the tariff quota granted to Italy for fresh, chilled or frozen tunny for canning (CCT heading ex 03.01 B I b) from 14 000 to 45 000 metric tons, for the period 1 January-31 December 1967. The duty on this additional quota of 31 000 metric tons is 0.5 %.

3. On 30 May 1967,³ the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted the following tariff quotas to certain Member States for imports from non-member countries for the period 1 January-30 June 1967:

Member State	Tariff heading	Description of produce	Quantity (m.t.)	Duty
Germany (FR)	17.03 B III	Molasses for the manufacture of citric acid	10 000	7.6%
Netherlands	17.03 B III	Molasses for the manufacture of citric acid,	4 000	7.6%

¹ See official gazette No. 95, 24 May 1967.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

COMPETITION

Application of Articles 85 and 86

Modification of their joint marketing contracts by Belgian manufacturers of nitrogenous fertilizers

4. The official gazette of the European Communities has published the main points of two applications from the Belgian manufacturers of nitrogenous fertilizers for a negative clearance for their joint marketing contracts with Cobelaz (Comptoir Belge de l'Azote). Such a negative clearance would mean a decision of the EEC Commission to the effect that it sees no need to intervene as regards these contracts.

The chief purpose of a declaration of this kind, which must be published whenever the Commission decides to pronounce favourably on an understanding, is to invite any firms concerned to make their opinions known.

In these particular cases, it follows from the communications that the Commission had at first contemplated prohibiting the contracts involved, because it considered that their original clauses provided for several restrictive arrangements incompatible with the Treaty of Rome.

The Commission now announces its intention not to intervene with regard to these contracts because the Belgian manufacturers decided to renounce the practices criticized in response to the complaints it made to them. 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 it will definitely cease to handle Belgian exports to EEC countries, which will henceforth be the exclusive responsibility of each manufacturer acting individually. In addition, no further restriction, even of an indirect nature, will be imposed by the agency on the import or export openings of Belgian wholesalers or dealers in nitrogenous fertilizers.

These communications are especially interesting because, for the first time, they provide an insight into the Commission's views on a standard type of horizontal agreement: the common sales agency. It will be appreciated that the Commission's present aim is the abolition of the obstacles which agreements of this kind would put in the way of the freedom of action of both producers and resellers in the course of the establishment of a single market for the Member States.

Ending of a private trade restriction

5. A major animal feed manufacturer in a Member State charged one of his customers in a neighbouring Member State — whose business was close to the frontier — a relatively higher price for a particular cattle feed which the customer retailed to clients. The manufacturing company justified the extra charge by the argument that they themselves also sold the product directly in this neighbouring State and had to bear higher publicity costs there than at home; anyone else supplying the product in that market must therefore share in these extra costs.

Feeling that this was discrimination, the customer filed a complaint with the EEC Commission.

The Commission found that the extra charge demanded did in fact correspond to the incidence of the publicity on the prime cost of the product. Nevertheless, it concluded that this practice was incompatible with the EEC Treaty rules on competition, inasmuch as it made export unattractive for resellers and was therefore liable to maintain an artificial barrier to trade between the markets of the Member States.

When notified of the Commission's view, the manufacturer concerned immediately put an end to the practice challenged and the cartel proceedings were accordingly closed.

Exclusive dealing agreements

6. On 22 March 1967, the Commission of the European Economic Community adopted Regulation No. 67/67, which it published in official gazette No. 57 of 25 March 1967 (p. 849 et seq.). This regulation lays down that by virtue of Article 85(3) of the Treaty certain classes of exclusive dealing agreements which it defines shall be exempt from the prohibition enacted in paragraph 1 of the said Article.

The Commission has carried out an interim examination of the exclusive dealing agreements notified to it. Considering that some firms have notified contracts which do not fulfil the conditions of exemption — in particular because they contain clauses whose effect is to establish special territorial protection, as, for instance, the prohibition on distributing agents from supplying the products stipulated in the contract outside the marketing area granted to them — the Commission deems it advisable to draw the attention of such firms to the advantages which this system of block exemption makes available to them if they adapt their contracts.

Regulation No. 67/67 explicitly provides for this adaptation. The Commission must, however, be informed and will then consider notifications of adjusted agreements as having been settled. If the agreements concerned were in existence on 13 March 1962, were notified before 1 February 1963 and modified before 20 August 1967 in such a way as to fulfil the conditions laid down in the Regulation, the ban under Article 85(1) of the Treaty shall also not apply to the period prior to the modification, provided the Commission is notified of this before 3 October 1967.

It rests with enterprises to decide, on their own responsibility, which express or tacit clauses of their agreements must be modified in order to benefit from the advantages of the exemption regulation.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Proposals for directives concerning architects

7. On 16 May 1967, the Commission laid before the Council three proposals for directives concerning the application of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services to the architect's profession. The proposals relate to the following matters:

i) the introduction of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services as a self-employed architect;

- ii) The mutual recognition of diplomas or degrees;
- iii) The co-ordination of laws and regulations.

These proposals are particularly important since they constitute the first provisions relating to freedom of establishment for members of a liberal profession: it is the first time that the Commission has rendered an opinion on a measure for the mutual recognition of degrees or diplomas.

These documents contain proposals for a number of provisions of a general character which may be embodied unchanged in all subsequent directives relating to a liberal profession; in particular, they concern registration with a public body, professional discipline, the taking of an oath, the right to bear an academic or professional title and the significance of a decision to provide for mutual recognition of diplomas.

As far as architects are concerned, the proposed directives concern the abolition of restrictions, the mutual recognition of diplomas and the conditions governing the practice of the profession respectively.

The following are the most important provisions of these documents:

Determination of the scope of the directives: the field concerned relates to architectural activities as practised by architects working as such. It should be particularly noted that this is a liberal profession. It is therefore a question of the practice of this profession and not of other activities directly related to the industrial sectors such as construction, nor of various other professions in the construction and architectural field, such as engineers, building technicians and surveyors.

Mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas: the proposals contain a list of schools whose examinations in architecture will be mutually recognized by the Member States.

Admission by virtue of degrees or diplomas produced: one provision specifies that architects who did not receive their training in one of the schools listed above may be included among the beneficiaries of the directive by undergoing an "examination" of degrees or diplomas under the conditions laid down in the directive.

These proposed directives offer solutions for the main problems resulting for the profession of architect from the granting of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services.

Proposal for a directive on film distribution activities

8. There have already been two Council directives on freedom of establishment in the field of cinematography. A further draft directive on the matter was submitted to the Council by the Commission on 2 May 1967. It concerns self-employed activities in film distribution.

The following are considered as film distribution (including hiring) activities: all activities entailing disposal of the rights to the commercial exploitation of a film with a view to its circulation in a particular market and the temporary cession of the rights of public showing to all those who are directly concerned with organizing such showings in the receiving country.

Member States will be required to abolish restrictions on freedom of establishment in this sector within six months of notification of the directive.

The proposed directive does not concern the supply of services. Studies on the co-ordination of the arrangements concerning credit guarantees are still going on with a view to liberalizing this activity.

Economic and Social Committee

9. On 30 May 1967, the Economic and Social Committee expressed an opinion on the proposed Council directive for the elimination of restrictions on freedom of establishment in the field of direct insurance other than life assurance.

The Committee endorsed this proposal for a directive and, at the same time, expressed the wish that the Community's efforts to achieve freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the insurance sector be speeded up.

Free movement of workers

10. On 19 May 1967 the Representatives of the Member States and the Commission together examined the report entitled *The free movement of workers and labour markets in the EEC - 1967*, which the Commission had drawn up in application of Articles 29 and 36 of Regulation No. 38/64 on freedom of movement for workers.

This report investigated the two basic aspects of freedom of movement, namely: freedom to fill available vacancies and equal treatment as between workers who are nationals of Member States and nationals of the host country. It gives an account of compensation and placement activities in the Community and examines how far Member States have given priority for unfilled vacancies in their territory to nationals of other Member States. It also mentions the difficulties encountered in striking a better balance between job offers and applications in the Community and reviews the obstacles to free access stemming from the re-establishment of priority for the domestic labour market.

The report also contains forecasts: the Member States' assessments of the foreseeable requirements of their economies as regards foreign workers, and manpower availabilities for employment in other Member States.

Those present at the meeting noted that the call for non-national workers in the Community countries has weakened rather distinctly, in keeping with the economic trend in 1966.

With regard to the forecasts for 1967, the Member States' foreign labour requirements (gross immigration figures) are estimated to be between 340 000 and 350 000 workers for the Community as a whole.

To meet these requirements, reduced to half those of the previous year, when nearly 600 000 entries of foreign workers were registered, Italy estimates that she will have about 150 000 workers available to fill vacancies in other Member States. The percentage breakdown according to degree of skill of Italian availabilities is similar to that of last year. The potential Italian manpower offer for the labour markets of the other Member States still comprises 40% of non-specialized workers, 33% who have already been employed in construction, agriculture, the metal-processing industries, etc. and 27% of semi-skilled or skilled workers.

Closing the discussions, all delegations:

- a) Adopted the conclusions of the report,
- b) Noted that the qualitative maladjustment of demand to supply continues to be a major obstacle to effective clearing,

- c) Confirmed the decisions taken last year to ensure equal treatment among workers of Member States and, as far as at all possible, to give priority when filling available vacancies to Community workers,
- d) Instructed the Technical Committee for the free movement of workers to prepare the technical implementation of the conclusions to the report.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Budget Policy Committee

11. The Budget Policy Committee held its eighth meeting on 22 May 1967 with M. Marzano in the chair. The Committee examined the budgetary structure of the Netherlands and Belgium on the basis of the 1967 budgets.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

12. The working party on Sectoral Structure Policy examined the preparatory work for a study on the effects of this policy on public finances and discussed the problems of the electronics industry.

The Incomes Policy working party continued discussion of the draft proposals to the Committee concerning possible forms of an incomes policy in the Community.

Regional policy — Resolution of the European Parliament

13. On 11 May 1967, the European Parliament adopted a resolution inviting the EEC Council to take the necessary steps to ensure more balanced economic development in the various regions of the Community.

The proposed resolution had been tabled by the representatives of the four political groups and, at the request of ten members of the Parliament, it was debated in accordance with the emergency procedure. For these members, the essential aim was to alert the Community institutions of the urgency of this problem without further delay.

In its resolution, the Parliament emphasized that harmonious development of the European Community might rapidly be impaired if the Council did not invite the Commission to submit to it as early as possible proposals for a well-balanced plan for the development of the European territory and advocates a definition of the financing methods to be employed in modernizing the economic infrastructure of peripheral or declining regions.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Council sessions

14. The Council held three sessions in May, at which it dealt mainly with the organization of the single markets in cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat. At the end

of the session of 29-31 May, the Council gave its agreement in principle to the new basic regulations proposed for these products. At its next meeting, the final texts of the new basic regulations will be submitted for formal adoption in the Community languages.

In accordance with the Council resolution of 15 December 1964, these regulations will enter into force on 1 July 1967, replacing the basic regulations for these products which were adopted by the Council in January 1962.

Thus the common cereal prices fixed on 15 December 1964 will apply from 1 July next, and cereals and livestock products (pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat) will then circulate freely within the Community.

1 July 1967 will therefore mark the beginning of the single market stage for these commodities. This means that, where cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultry are concerned, the restrictions on intra-Community trade will be removed and common levies will be imposed on imports from non-member countries.

The decisions taken by the Council were based on proposals put forward by the Commission in December 1966 (cereals and pigmeat) and in January 1967 (eggs and poultry).

The essential features of the basic regulations hitherto in force have been retained. For instance, the new basic regulations each contain three parts concerning.

- i) prices;
- ii) arrangements governing trade;
- iii) general provisions.

The new basic regulations are considerably simpler than the previous ones because all the current provisions regarding intra-Community trade have been deleted. Prices will be fixed before 1 August each year by the procedure laid down in Article 43 of the Treaty, i.e. on the basis of a proposal from the Commission and after the European Parliament has been consulted. From 1 July 1967, certain measures now within the jurisdiction of the Member States will be decided upon by Community institutions — the Council or the Commission.

With regard to cereals, the target price and the intervention price will be the determining factors on the internal market of the Community. For trade with non-member countries, there will be levies on imports and uniform export refunds compulsory for the whole Community.

In addition, as an experiment, the Council has made provision for special intervention measures designed to obviate massive purchases to support the market in certain areas of the Community.

Under the regulation, it will be possible to grant compensation for stocks of cereals held at the end of the marketing year, the aim being to offset the difference in prices between one year and another.

Special measures are laid down for:

- i) durum wheat (aid to production);

- ii) malt (for the first two months of the new marketing year, the levy and refund will be maintained at the high level applied at the end of the previous year);
- iii) starches, *Quelmehl* and maize groats (production refund).

As regards pigmeat, the new basic regulation simplifies the previous arrangements by eliminating the provisions governing intra-Community trade and makes certain improvements in the light of experience gained to date.

The arrangements concerning prices and trade are based on levies, sluice-gate prices and uniform refunds for certain products, and on import licences. The new regulation also provides for market support measures, comprising aids for private storage and/or purchases by government intervention agencies. Such aids may be granted where the arithmetic average of pigmeat prices falls, and is likely to remain, below a specified basic price.

The maximum and minimum buying prices are fixed at 92% and 85% of the basic prices. The Council noted, in a resolution, that the Commission will propose a basic price of DM 294 per 100 kg of pigmeat for the periods from 1 July to 31 October 1967 and from 1 November 1967 to 31 October 1968.

The regulation also provides that certain Community measures may be adopted in order to encourage farmers to adjust supplies to the requirements of the market.

The main feature of the market organization for eggs and poultry is common arrangements for trade between the Community and non-member countries, based on a system of sluice-gate prices, import levies and export refunds.

These various regulations also provide for certain Community measures to be adopted by the Council — under the procedure laid down in Article 43(2) of the Treaty. — to encourage action within specific industries and between different industries to adjust supplies to market requirements, excluding action involving the withdrawal of goods from the market.

The Council agreed that the proposed regulations to establish common organizations of the markets in cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultry should also include a clause to the effect that, unless otherwise specified, Articles 92-94 of the Treaty are applicable to the production of, and trade in, products governed by these regulations.

In addition, the Council gave its agreement in principle to three implementing regulations concerning oilseeds; it adopted three regulations designed to overcome the present crisis on the Italian market in milk and milk products and a directive concerning the first reduction, during the third stage, of customs duties between the Member States on certain products listed in Annex II to the Treaty.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

15. On 8 May the Council adopted a regulation concerning transitional measures with a view to the application of common prices for cereals.¹

¹ Council Regulation No. 90/67/CEE, official gazette No. 89, 9 May 1967.

On the same date, the Commission adopted a regulation rescinding Regulation No. 39/67/CEE concerning the advance fixing of levies and refunds for certain products in the cereals sector.¹

On 22 May the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 48/66/CEE with regard to the term of export licences for certain cereals.² The latter regulation laid down that export licences for deliveries of barley and wheat other than durum to state-trading countries were valid from the date of issue until the end of the fifth month following the month of issue, but it only applied to exports on or before 31 July 1967; the new regulation extends Regulation No. 48/66/CEE until 30 November 1967 so that a substantial part of the Community's stocks of barley and wheat other than durum remaining from the 1966/67 marketing year can be exported.

On 26 May the Commission took a decision definitely fixing the averages of the free-at-frontier prices for cereals and broken rice, which had previously been fixed only provisionally for the months from October 1966 to May 1967.³

Commission proposal for the single market stage in the rice sector

16. The Commission recently submitted to the Council a draft regulation on the common organization of the market in rice at the single market stage. This regulation, which is intended to replace Council Regulation No. 16/64/CEE from 1 September 1967, will be the new basic regulation for rice.

The proposal reproduces many features of the system operating at present; however, with the establishment of a common price level for rice, regulation of the market can be considerably simplified and the distinction between producer and non-producer countries abolished. The proposal is also influenced by proposals put forward for the other products, particularly by the one for the market in cereals. It contains similar provisions as regards :

- i) institutions,
- ii) the safeguard clause in respect of trade with non-member countries,
- iii) the freedom of buyers and sellers to deal with whomever they wish,
- iv) the deletion of the general provision on exemptions,
- v) the possibility of transitional measures (up to 31 August 1968 at latest).

This regulation, too, is divided into three sections, covering the price system, trade, and general provisions.

The price system

17. Each year the Council, acting on a proposal of the Commission, will fix, for the marketing year beginning in the course of the following calendar year, a basic target price for husked rice in the marketing centre of the area with the greatest deficit

¹ Commission Regulation No. 91/67/CEE, official gazette No. 89, 9 May 1967.

² Commission Regulation No. 99/67/CEE, *ibid.* No. 95, 24 May 1967.

³ Commission Decision No. 67/360/CEE, *ibid.* No. 107, 5 June 1967.

in the Community (Duisburg). In July 1966 this price was fixed for the 1967/68 marketing year at 18.12 u.a. per 100 kg (ex tax) for a standard quality at the wholesale purchasing stage (delivered to store, in bulk, unloaded).

The intervention price for paddy will be derived from the basic target price for husked rice, converted to paddy, less 4%. The derived intervention price for Arles will be valid for all marketing centres in France, and the derived price for Vercelli will apply to all centres in Italy.

Trade with non-member countries

18. A threshold price will be fixed each year for husked rice, milled rice and broken rice. The Council has already fixed the threshold price for husked rice valid for Rotterdam for the forthcoming marketing year at 17.18 u.a. per 100 kg. This price is designed to ensure that imported husked rice sells on the market at Duisburg at the basic target price. The threshold price for maize will also be taken into account when the threshold price for broken rice is fixed.

A single levy will be fixed for the whole Community.

Refunds on exports may be granted under Management Committee procedure to bridge the gap between Community prices and prices on the world market. The refund for each product will be the same throughout the Community but may vary with the destination of the exports.

The system of import and export licences will remain in force. Licences will be issued by the Member States to any applicant, irrespective of domicile within the Community. The provisions dealing with the advance fixing of levies, processing traffic, and special arrangements to deal with shortages are similar to those proposed for the cereals market.

Arrangements for the African associates and overseas territories and departments

19. It is proposed to reduce the levy chargeable on imports from non-member countries by certain standard amounts, to be fixed by reference to the reductions in force hitherto, for husked rice, paddy, undermilled rice, milled rice and broken rice; the levels of these standard amounts will be fixed in relation to the reductions hitherto granted to the associated States and the overseas countries and territories.

In view of the geographical situation of the French overseas departments, and of social conditions there, it has been found necessary to make provision for the possibility of granting subsidies for rice consumption in these departments.

Sugar

20. On 18 May the Commission adopted a regulation fixing standard qualities and adjustments to offset differences in quality for white sugar and raw sugar for 1967/68.¹ This regulation lays down the quality standards for white sugar and

¹ Commission Regulation No. 97/67/CEE, official gazette No. 94, 19 May 1967.

raw sugar within the framework of the temporary organization of sugar markets for 1967/68 (Regulation No. 44/67/CEE); these standards had to be fixed before the arrangements for trade could be applied. A common standard quality has been fixed, together with the deductions and additions by which the different qualities of sugar in the member countries or on the world market can be related to the standard quality. The national threshold prices and the offer prices to be taken into account with regard to imports must in every case express value in relation to the standard quality, so that distortions of competition between the different qualities dealt in may be avoided.

Fruit and vegetables

21. On 2 May the Council fixed the basic price and purchase price for cauliflowers.¹

The next day the Commission adopted a regulation laying down initial provisions on quality control for fruit and vegetables marketed within the Community.²

On 10 May the Commission adopted two regulations:

- i) Fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the purchase price laid down for cauliflowers by Council Regulation No. 89/67/CEE,³
- ii) Fixing the list of representative markets for cauliflowers.⁴

Milk and milk products

22. On 25 April the Commission adopted a regulation fixing standard coefficients applicable to certain milk products for the calculation of refunds on exports to non-member countries for the period from 1 November 1964 to 30 June 1966.⁵ The regulation lays down the standard conversion coefficients referred to in Article 2 of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE, to be used in calculating the refunds eligible for reimbursement by the EAGGF in respect of milk products on which a derived levy is charged, for which there is no express provision of a conversion coefficient in the market regulations.

On 28 April the Commission took a decision authorizing France to extend from 31 March to 9 April 1967 the period during which butter from private stocks may be disposed of.⁶ The provisions relating to intervention on the butter market, particularly the arrangements governing contracts for private storage, had to be adjusted in this way because in France the prices, and measures connected with prices, laid down for the 1966/67 marketing year will be maintained until 10 April 1967 and the prices applicable for 1967/68 will not enter into force until that date.

On 26 May the Commission adopted a regulation containing special provisions regarding the period of validity of the maximum refund for exports of butter oil to

¹ Council Regulation No. 89/67/CEE, official gazette No. 88, 8 May 1967.

² Commission Regulation No. 93/67/CEE, *ibid.* No. 90, 10 May 1967.

³ Commission Regulation No. 94/67/CEE, *ibid.*

⁴ Commission Regulation No. 95/67/CEE, *ibid.*

⁵ Commission Regulation No. 79/67/CEE, *ibid.* No. 80, 26 April 1967.

⁶ Commission Decision No. 67/301/CEE, *ibid.* No. 91, 12 May 1967.

certain non-member countries.¹ This regulation makes it easier for exporters in the Member States to export this product. Trade was being hampered because the refund was applicable for only six weeks, which is too short a period for the conclusion of long-term contracts. By the new regulation, this period is extended to six months.

On 31 May the Council adopted three regulations designed to overcome the present crisis on the Italian market:

i) Amending the Italian threshold price for butter for the 1967/68 marketing year.² Under this regulation, Italy must increase the threshold price of butter by Lit. 4 688 per 100 kg.

ii) Waiving certain provisions of Regulation No. 13/64/CEE with regard to the fixing of threshold prices and the calculation of levies and the refund applicable to certain cheeses.³ This regulation lays down that the Member States shall increase the threshold prices valid for the 1967/68 milk year by the following amounts:

(per 100 kg)

	Belgium	Germany	France	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands
	Bfrs	DM	FF	Lit.	Lfrs	Fl.
Group 8 (Emmenthal)	+ 725.0	+ 58.00	+ 71.58	+ 9 063	+ 725.0	+ 52.49
Cheddar	+ 1 262.0	+ 100.96	+ 124.61	+ 15 775	+ 1 262.0	+ 91.37

It also requires that the relevant levies in intra-Community trade be reduced by 14.50 u.a. per 100 kg for products in Group 8 and by 25.24 u.a. per 100 kg for Cheddar. With regard to the refund, the regulation supplement Article 1(1) of Regulation No. 56/65/CEE.

iii) Waiving the provisions of Regulations Nos. 160/66/CEE and 92/67/CEE as regards the charges to be imposed when products accompanied by Form DD1 are imported into Italy after 1 June 1967.⁴

Financing the common agricultural policy

23. On 22 May the Commission adopted a regulation specifying the types of trade to be disregarded in EAGGF calculations.⁵ This regulation applies to the 1964/65 and 1965/66 accounting periods.

¹ Commission Regulation No. 102/67/CEE, official gazette, No. 98, 27 May 1967.

² Council Regulation No. 105/67/CEE, *ibid.* No. 104, 2 June 1967.

³ Council Regulation No. 106/67/CEE, *ibid.*

⁴ Council Regulation No. 107/67/CEE, *ibid.*

⁵ Commission Regulation No. 99/67/CEE, *ibid.* No. 95, 24 May 1967.

Conditions of competition in agriculture

24. In May the Commission, acting under Article 93(3) of the Treaty, expressed its views on the aids envisaged by the French Government for exports of certain fruits to non member countries other than the Scandinavian countries, and for the preparation and storage of store potatoes.

With regard to the aids of the first type, the Commission drew the French Government's attention to the application of Article 11 of Council Regulation No. 159/66/CEE to such measures; this regulation lays down supplementary provisions for the common organization of markets in fruit and vegetables, and Article 11 contains provisions limiting such aids.

With regard to the other aids examined, the Commission recalled the views it had expressed about such aids in previous years.

Proceedings of the European Parliament

25. At its session of 8-11 May, the European Parliament held a debate on five reports relating to the establishment of the single market for major agricultural commodities.

General principles of the regulations establishing market organizations for the single market stage

26. In his report, M. Blondelle (France, Liberal) said that in future the Parliament would be the only institution empowered to discuss the decisions that would have to be taken each year with regard to the management of agricultural markets. But if a large proportion of the agricultural policy decisions were taken directly by the Council without the Parliament being consulted, there would no longer be any democratic control — either in the several Member States or at Community level. M. Blondelle therefore urged that the procedures to be established should provide for the Parliament to be consulted in all cases where these decisions would be of considerable economic and political importance. With regard to the French suggestion that a "co-ordinating body" be set up to assist the Commission, the rapporteur simply reminded his audience that the Parliament had always been against the establishment of new bodies whose powers might encroach upon those vested in the Community institutions by the Treaty. After examining the economic and commercial provisions common to all the market organizations (date for the fixing of prices, possibility of amending the price level, intervention arrangements, provisions to deal with shortages, arrangements concerning import licences, method of fixing levies on imports from non-member countries, safeguard clauses, procedure for the fixing of refunds, need to provide for special measures for imports from state-trading countries), M. Blondelle called upon the Parliament to ask that all the regulations should stipulate further cases in which it would have to be consulted before any new implementing measures were adopted.

Common organization of cereal markets

27. The report presented by M. Dupont (Belgium, Christian Democrat) expressed a generally favourable view of the Commission's proposal but made several suggestions: that the ratio between the price of wheat and that of coarse grain should be changed

in order to achieve a better balance on the cereals market as a whole; that a target price and an intervention price should be fixed for oats; that stricter rules should be laid down with regard to the level of export refunds; and that any obstacles that prevented buyers and sellers from dealing with whomever they wished should be abolished. Generally speaking, most of the amendments proposed to the draft regulation concern the addition of provisions under which the Parliament would have to be consulted before implementing measures are adopted.

Common organization of pigmeat markets

28. The report by M. Richarts (Germany, Christian Democrat) endorsed the Commission's proposal, but with two reservations: the procedures for the adoption of most implementing measures should include consultation of the Parliament; intervention on the market should be limited to certain classes of products only.

Common organization of egg and poultrymeat markets

29. The report by M. Estère (France, independent) proposed the same institutional amendments to the Commission's proposals and asked for one other improvement: that the Community measures designed to adjust the volume of supply to market requirements should also include all possible steps to improve quality — by more efficient feeding methods, more hygienic conditions at the production stage, etc.

Common organization of sugar markets

30. The report by M. Klinker (Germany, Christian Democrat) suggested that production quotas should be allocated by firm and not by plant, since firms might incur additional transport costs if they were obliged to distribute beet in such a way that all their plants could fulfil the same proportion of their basic quotas — which would be contrary to sound economic principles.

The debate on these reports

31. During the debate which followed these five speeches, there was a broad exchange of views on the problems arising at the current stage of implementation of the common agricultural policy. The speakers also mentioned the social and human problems involved and the question of relations with non-member countries (particularly the agricultural part of the Kennedy round and the consequences that British membership of the Common Market might have for European agriculture).

M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, replied at length to the many questions raised by members. He said that, in addition to a market policy that would be neither autarkic nor protectionist, a real agricultural policy ought now to be worked out; a Parliament possessed of real powers would be an essential part of any such programme. M. Mansholt then dealt with the problems arising for each commodity.

With regard to cereals, the Vice-President stressed the importance of good price relationships so that measures of market support would be unnecessary in the future; where eggs and poultry were concerned, M. Mansholt considered that the most serious problem was market discipline; with regard to pigmeat, he thought that effective

action was needed, but without massive intervention; with regard to sugar, M. Mansholt suggested, in reply to the rapporteur's objections regarding the allocation of production quotas, that a supplementary implementing regulation might be adopted which would take into account the interests of farmers who might be affected by factory closures.

At the end of the debate, five draft resolutions were adopted.

The Economic and Social Committee

Access to various types of aid for farmers

32. At its session of 30-31 May the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on access to the various forms of aid by farmers who are nationals of one Member State but have settled in another.

The Committee endorsed the proposed directive but noted that it did not list the restrictions to be abolished — which arise out of laws or regulations or out of administrative arrangements made by public or private institutions concerned in the granting of aids.

The Committee also thought that it would be advisable to consider introducing complete freedom of establishment in agriculture ahead of the schedule laid down in the General Programme on the right of establishment; this provides for full freedom at the end of the transition period only and takes no account of subsequent developments in the common agricultural policy.

Plants, flowers, bulbs, etc.

33. At its session of 30-31 May the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the proposed Council regulation establishing a common organization of the market in plants, flowers, bulbs, etc.

The Committee endorsed the Commission's proposal, with certain reservations. It considered that the Commission should draw up a list of the provisions at present in force in the Member States and that these should be co-ordinated pending the entry into force of additional Community measures. The Committee also proposed a common export policy, which might perhaps be financed by the Community; until such time as this policy is worked out, the Committee suggested that the number of restrictions envisaged for imports from non-member countries should be limited. Lastly, the Committee considered that those who grow and sell the products in question need to be given time to adjust to the common quality standards; it therefore proposed that these standards should not come into force until 1 January 1968, and that the entry into force of the basic regulation should be postponed until that date too.

The Committee's opinion also included a number of comments on the actual wording of the proposal.

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

Proposal for a regulation concerning action by Member States with regard to public service obligations in transport

34. The Council decision of 13 May 1965 on the harmonization of the conditions of competition in transport laid down that steps must be taken to reduce as far as possible the subsidization of transport as a public service and to provide fair compensation to cover the expenses of carriers arising from such public service obligations as are maintained and from being obliged to charge reduced rates on social grounds.

In pursuance of these provisions, the Commission submitted to the Council on 25 May 1967 a proposal for a regulation concerning action by Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in road, rail and inland-waterway transport.

The measures envisaged by the Commission's proposal are mainly designed to reduce where possible the obligations inherent in the concept of public service (except for the special rates and conditions imposed on social grounds in passenger transport) by means of action to be taken by Member States in accordance with common principles, and to provide compensation, along uniform lines, to cover the expenses involved in the obligations that are maintained, including those arising from the application of special rates and conditions imposed in passenger transport on social grounds. The proposal provides for an appropriate transition period (until 31 December 1972) so that these objectives may be attained gradually.

Special tariffs for the transport of certain goods to or from the Saar

35. Representatives of the German Government and of the Commission met in Brussels on 28 April to discuss the German Federal Railways' special tariffs for the transport of certain goods to and from the Saar.

The German delegation was led by M. Holger Boerner, State Secretary, and the Commission delegation by M. Lambert Schaus, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for transport.

The aim of the meeting was to find a way of ending the disagreement between the Commission and the German Government as to whether or not these special tariffs are compatible with the Treaty. The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good will, was followed by two meetings of experts, held in Bonn on 12 May and in Brussels on 23 May.

Harmonization of social provisions

36. In connection with the Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation on social problems in road transport, a second meeting of Government experts forming the Working Party on Recording Tachometers was held on 18 and 19 May to discuss the main specifications of a mechanical monitoring device to be installed in road vehicles and see how it can be officially certified and used. A detailed exchange of views took place, particularly with regard to the information the tachometer should provide, the obligations of firms and employees, approval of the model, checks on the tachometers in use, and the necessary transitional measures.

At the next meeting, the experts will settle the detailed technical specifications for the construction and installation of the device.

Standards for inland-waterway vessels

37. The Working Party on Standards for Inland-waterway Vessels, composed of experts from the national standards institutes, met in Brussels on 10, 11 and 12 May.

The first day was devoted to an examination of a number of standards for equipment currently used on craft designed for inland-waterway transport. Certain of these standards (ventilators, fair-leads with rollers, and wherry cranes) were definitely agreed and will be communicated to the competent bodies for final approval.

On the other two days, the Working Party, assisted by electrical engineering experts, continued and completed the elaboration of draft standards for electrical equipment on board inland-waterway vessels.

Consultative Committee on Transport

38. The Consultative Committee on Transport met on 23, 24 and 25 May, with M. Zwanenburg in the chair, to continue drafting its opinion concerning the definition of transport for own account and arrangements for vehicle hire. As a number of points have still to be considered, the Committee will render its opinion at a further meeting, which has been fixed for 19 July.

During this plenary session, the Consultative Committee took note of a communication from M. Rho, Director-General for Transport with the Commission, setting out the Committee's programme for 1967/68 as adopted by the Commission on 25 April. The programme covers the following points:

- i) Problems raised by the development of container transport;
- ii) The need to harmonize the conditions governing access to and the pursuit of the occupation of transport auxiliary, and possible ways of doing this, in connection both with the common transport policy and with freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services;
- iii) Practical criteria for detecting cases of competition in transport that is not in the public interest.

After discussing how to organize its work in the light of the deadlines and priorities indicated by M. Rho, the Committee drew up its work schedule, set up working parties and appointed rapporteurs to work out draft reports on this first set of questions.

Proceedings of the European Parliament

39. At its session of 8-12 May the European Parliament adopted a resolution embodying its opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on aids granted to firms engaged in road, rail and inland-waterway transport.

The Parliament endorsed the proposal as a whole. It therefore admitted that the ban imposed by Article 92 of the Treaty should be extended to aids which, though distorting competition, do not have an adverse effect on trade between Member

States. It also generally approved the criteria for determining what aids can be regarded as aids for co-ordination and aids to offset the cost of public service obligations, and expressed its agreement with the procedure proposed.

The Economic and Social Committee

40. The Economic and Social Committee rendered its opinion on the proposal discussed in sec. 39 above at its session of 30 and 31 May.

The Committee was pleased that the Commission had respected the timetable established by the Council decision of 13 May 1965 but regretted that the Commission had not considered it worth while to undertake a more systematic study of the causes and effects of official measures, which were certainly very numerous and sometimes complex and variable.

The Committee considered that the problem of infrastructure costs should be dealt with by a subsequent regulation, which it hoped would be adopted as soon as possible.

SOCIAL POLICY

Vocational training

41. The working party set up by the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training to examine vocational training problems arising from the first medium-term economic policy programme met for the first time on 17 May 1967.

It considered the introduction of the vocational training measures recommended in the programme. The Advisory Committee will shortly be informed of the working party's conclusions.

The working party also examined the draft chapter on vocational training in the Report on the Social Situation in the Community in 1966, which had been referred to it for comment.

Social security for migrant workers

42. The Administrative Committee met on 27 April and, except for a few articles to which it will return at its next meeting, completed its second reading of the draft regulation on measures to implement the Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation on the application of social security systems to wage-earners and their families who move from one Community country to another (the revised Regulation No. 3).

At the same meeting, the Administrative Committee continued its discussions on Annex V to this proposed regulation, which will list the cases in which a declaration of disablement made by the relevant institution in one Member State shall be binding on the institutions in other Member States where the person concerned has spent part of his insured working life.

VII. External activities

GATT

Multilateral trade negotiations

43. With the agreement among the main partners on the most important matters on 15 May 1967,¹ it may be affirmed that the Kennedy round has succeeded. On the basis of this agreement the delegations immediately set about establishing the lists of concessions which will be incorporated in the Final Act of the Kennedy round. The timetable for this work has been so arranged that the Final Act may be ready for signature on 30 June 1967.

It will be possible to make a precise assessment of the full significance of the negotiations in the light of the complete lists of concessions, which will show for each party the total of direct and indirect advantages obtained compared with total concessions granted.

Furthermore, and concurrently with this work, the Community is carrying on its negotiations with various partners, in particular with such countries as Canada, Australia and New Zealand which have been exempted from the application of the rules of linear negotiation and whose selective, positive offers now need to be defined on the basis of reciprocity.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Austria

44. On 3 May 1967 the Commission sent the Council a complementary report on the second stage of negotiations between the Community and Austria.

In this document the Commission gave its opinion on the appropriate solution for the agricultural sector.

Representation of associated States

45. On 10 May 1967 the President of the Council, M. R. van Elsslande, and the Vice-President of the Commission, M. Lionello Levi-Sandri, each received officially H.E. Ambassador E. Adjomo as the new representative of the Republic of Gabon with the EEC.

Missions of non-member countries

46. The competent institutions of the European Economic Community gave their *agrément* to the appointment of H.E. Ambassador Fuad Nazir as Head of the

¹ See the editorial of Bulletin 6-67.

Saudi Arabia Mission to the European Economic Community. On 10 May 1967, following this acceptance, the President of the Council, M. R. van Elsslande, and the Vice-President of the Commission, M. Levi-Sandri, each received Ambassador Fuad Nazir, who presented his letters of credence to them.

Furthermore, the competent authorities of the European Economic Community have given their *agrément* to the appointment of three new Heads of Mission of non-member countries to the European Economic Community: M. H. Hutt (Costa Rica), Sir Lalita Rajapakse (Ceylon) and M. F. O. Gundelach (Denmark).

The Jamaican Government has nominated Minister-Counsellor L.F. Collymore as temporary Chargé d'affaires to the EEC pending the appointment of a Head of Mission.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

47. The Community was represented at the XVIIIth annual session of ECE held in Geneva from 11 to 28 April 1967 and coinciding with the celebrations of ECE's 20th anniversary. A solemn Declaration of Co-operation embodying statements by the representatives present was adopted unanimously. In spite of the complexity of the political problems still surrounding relations between the countries of East and West Europe, it appears evident that endeavours to create a more propitious atmosphere for easing the international situation and even for co-operation are increasingly to the fore in ECE.

UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

48. The Community was represented at the 12th session of ECLA in Caracas (Venezuela) from 2 to 13 May 1967. This session was especially concerned with the economic situation in Latin America, problems of planning and integration and commercial policy.

VIII. The Community and the associated States

TURKEY

The Council of Association

49. On 16 May 1967 the EEC-Turkey Council of Association held its fifth meeting (at ministerial level) with M. Suleyman Demirel, Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic,¹ in the chair. The Turkish delegation was led by M. Ihsan Sabri Çaglayangil, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also included M. Ali Naili Erdem, Minister of Labour. The Community delegation was presided over by M. Renaat van Elslande, Belgian Minister of European Affairs and President in Office of the EEC Council. M. Rey headed the Commission delegation.

The Association Council heard an address by its President, who sketched the economic development of Turkey and emphasized the importance this country attaches to its association with EEC, and approved the second annual report of activity for submission to the Joint Parliamentary Committee for the EEC-Turkey Association.

The report, which covers the period 1 January-31 December 1966, was communicated by the Chairman of the Association Council to the President of the National Grand Assembly of Turkey and the President of the European Parliament.

In pursuance of Article 22 of the Ankara Agreement, the Association Council then went on to discuss the results of the association system, bearing in mind the aims of the Agreement.

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs gave an address in which he dealt especially with the problems of aggregating national tariff quotas (Article 3 of the provisional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement), the adoption — as from 1 December 1967 — of measures likely to promote Turkish products not hitherto covered by preferential measures on the Community market (Article 6 of the above-mentioned Protocol) and further study of manpower questions in Turkey.¹

M. Çaglayangil also communicated his Government's wish that the transitional stage provided for in the Association Agreement should begin five years after the entry into force of the Agreement, i.e. on 1 December 1969. The Turkish Government therefore wanted preparatory work to start as early as possible in view of the decisions which Article 1 of the provisional Protocol requires the Association Council to make on this subject as from 1 December 1968.

The Association Council expressed its satisfaction with the way the financial protocol was being applied. It also noted that the pace of commitment of loans approved by the European Investment Bank had improved during recent months.

In conclusion M. Çaglayangil invited the Association Council to hold its next meeting in Turkey.

¹ It was prepared by the 5th meeting of the EEC-Turkey Association Committee in Brussels on 2 May 1967.

The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee

50. The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee held its third meeting in Luxembourg on 23 and 24 May 1967 under the chairmanship of M. Moreau de Melen, President of the European Parliament delegation, with M. Tevetoglu, President of the delegation for the Turkish National Assembly as co-Chairman. M. Çağlayangil, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and President in office of the Association Council, M. Cravatte, Luxembourg Deputy Prime Minister representing the EEC Council, and M. Toulemon, Director in the External Relations Directorate-General of the EEC Commission, also took part.

This meeting was preceded by a meeting in Luxembourg on 22 May 1967 of the Association with Turkey Committee of the European Parliament.

Discussions took place on the second annual report of the Association Council's activity presented by M. Erez and M. Brunhes, respectively rapporteurs of the Turkish National Assembly and the European Parliament.

The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee unanimously adopted a final communiqué in which, while reiterating its wish to be kept more fully informed about the problems of association, it expressed its satisfaction that the implementation of the Association Agreement was continuing in a satisfactory manner. The Committee had in fact noted the efficient working of the institutions of the Association, the favourable development of trade and the satisfactory implementation of the financial protocol.

The Committee hoped that Article 6 of the provisional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement providing for measures calculated to promote the sale of new Turkish products on the Community market would be applied to the maximum possible extent, and that an appropriate solution would be found to the problem of globalizing the existing national tariff quotas in favour of Turkey.

The Committee also emphasized the importance it attaches to the creation of industrial zones and cities in Turkey and recalled its wish that the Community give priority to workers from associated countries in preference to those from non-member countries.

Finally, the Joint Parliamentary Committee considered that "the decisions which the Association Council would have to take after 1 December 1968 in order to pass from the preparatory to the transition stage would be considerably facilitated and might be concluded in good time if the preliminary work for this purpose were started in the not too distant future".

The Committee decided to hold its fourth session at Izmir next September.

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

Trade

Import system for rice from the associated States countries and territories

51. On 5 May 1967 the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Council regulation concerning the new system applicable to rice and broken rice from the associated African States and Madagascar and the overseas countries and territories.

In accordance with Council Regulation No. 121/64/CEE of 22 September 1964, imports of rice from the associated African States and Madagascar and from overseas countries and territories are allowed a reduction in levies calculated on the basis of the levy applicable between the Member States.¹ As the levies between the Member States must disappear after 1 September 1967, a system was needed which would still grant a commercial advantage to the associated African States and Madagascar and the overseas countries and territories when their rice is imported into the Community.

For this purpose it is planned on the one hand to grant imports of husked rice, paddy and brokens from the associated African States and Madagascar and the overseas countries and territories the benefit of a reduction of the levy applicable to non-member countries and on the other hand to grant for imports of polished rice, in addition to a reduction in levy corresponding to the reduction applicable to husked rice, the advantage of a further reduction equal to the protection provided for the Community rice industry (fixed component).

The EEC-AASM Association Committee

52. The EEC-AASM Association Committee met on 9 May 1967 at the level of Alternates for the third time. The Committee examined the problems of defining the general direction of financial and technical co-operation (Art. 27 of the Yaoundé Convention).

As regards right of establishment, the Committee examined the up-to-date situation concerning the implementation of Article 29 of the Yaoundé Convention. Information was given by the Community side on the quota frameworks of the associated States, the definition of the idea of "products originating in" and the report of the joint panel of experts on the marketing of products originating in the associated States.

The Committee held its 16th meeting on 19 May 1967 with Ambassador van der Meulen, the Belgian Permanent Representative with the European Communities, in the chair. The following points were examined: the report of the joint panel of experts for the marketing of AASM products, the trading system for certain goods obtained by processing agricultural products, the implementation of Annex IX of the Final Act appended to the Yaoundé Convention concerning exports of bananas from the associated States to the Federal Republic of Germany, the general lines of financial and technical co-operation, and the results of the multilateral trade negotiations in GATT.

THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing decisions

53. On 3 and 23 May 1967, after endorsement by the EDF Committee, the Commission approved ten grants and one loan on special terms from the Fund.

¹ Official gazette No. 147, 29 September 1964.

- 1) The third annual instalment of the five-year programme of aid to production in the Federal Republic of Cameroon: 461 900 000 Frs. CFA or about 1 871 000 u.a.¹
- 2) The fourth annual instalment of the programme of aid to production in the Central African Republic: 221 700 000 Frs. CFA or about 898 105 u.a. This instalment was for cotton price support and structural improvement for this product and for coffee through the supply of fertilizer, insecticides and scattering equipment.
- 3) The third annual instalment of the programme of aid to production in the Republic of Chad: 225 million Frs. CFA or about 911 500 u.a. This whole instalment will be used for cotton price support because of the present poor world market quotations for this product.
- 4) Training centre for supervisory staff for agricultural co-operatives in the Rwanda Republic: 87 770 000 Frs. RW or 87 700 u.a. The object of the project is the initial and further training of 158 supervisory personnel for tea and coffee co-operatives already existing or to be set up under schemes financed by the 1st and 2nd EDF.
- 5) Modernization of the Agboville-Dimboko section of the Abidjan-Niger railway in the Republic of Ivory Coast: 6 012 510 u.a. or 1 484 200 000 Frs. CFA. This is a loan on special terms to replace 103 km of track equipment and to rectify the track plan to reduce the maximum gradients and increase the minimum radius of the curves.
- 6) Development of the cultivation of the avocado pear in the Republic of Ivory Coast: 141 600 000 Frs. CFA or about 570 000 u.a. The scheme is to establish two model farms each of 35 ha, which will define production standards for the avocado pear in two different ecological regions of the country, and to equip a small plant for the extraction of oil by artisans. This will make it possible to extend to an industrial scale the experience at present gained by certain research centres in the exploitation of this product in Ivory Coast.
- 7) Enlargement of the Baguida poultry-farm in the Republic of Togo: 69 million Frs. CFA or about 280 000 u.a. The scheme is to regularize the supply network of agricultural production units in Togo. The methods used will be such as to make the Baguida poultry-farm the chief supplier of two-day chicks to the regional poultry centres. The farm will also manufacture the food for its own poultry and for the other centres.
- 8) Extensions to the Ba-Illi Agricultural College in the Republic of Chad: 54 048 000 Frs. CFA or about 219 000 u.a. The scheme is to construct and equip various buildings to complete the existing installations of the Ba-Illi Agricultural Technical College, which trains technical supervisory staff for agriculture. The College can accommodate 150 boarders.
- 9) Regional development of Ouaka in the Central African Republic: 652 million Frs. CFA or about 2 641 000 u.a. The main object of this operation is to improve and increase agricultural production, particularly cotton-growing. There will

¹ 1 u.a. = \$1.

be four different and closely co-ordinated fields of action: infrastructure work; provision of supervisory staff for agriculture; guidance; the use of pesticides and fertilizers and the introduction of oxen for farm transport.

10) The allocation of total credits of 3 500 000 u.a. for studies. These comprise (a) surveys linked with investments which complete the dossiers for the submission and implementation of projects in respect of which EDF financing is requested and (b) a lesser number of general studies on possibilities of developing and diversifying the economies of the AASM and problems concerning these States as a whole.

11) The constitution of a reserve fund for renewing certain scholarships for nationals of the AASM after the 1968/69 academic year: 2 273 000 u.a. This reserve will enable EEC scholarship-holders whose courses will not normally have ended when the Yaoundé Convention expires in 1969 to complete their studies.

In addition to the eleven financing decisions listed above, the Commission decided, after endorsement by the EDF Committee, to grant a short-term loan to the Cotton Prices Stabilization Fund in the Republic of Chad. This loan of 1 766 233 u.a. or 436 million Frs. CFA will help the Stabilization Fund to cope with serious financial difficulties resulting from the fall in cotton prices in the 1965/66 marketing year which has continued in 1966/67 and to stabilize the producer price at 26 Frs. CFA per kg of cotton.

These financing decisions bring the total commitments of the second European Development Fund since its inception to approximately 399 145 800 units of account for 191 financing decisions. These figures are exclusive both of loans to Stabilization Funds financed from EDF resources in pursuance of Article 20 of the Yaoundé Convention and of expenditures on supervising the implementation of projects and the financial and administrative costs of the Fund itself.

Second EDF commitments at 23 May 1967
(beneficiary States, countries and territories)

(in '000 u.a.)

Beneficiary State, country or territory	Economic and social projects		Aid to diversification		Aid to pro- duction	Technical assistance linked with invest- ment	General technical co- operation	Emer- gency aid	Total	Advances to price stab- lization 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	5 462	377	—	—	24 089	6 076
Central African Republic	12 132	—	—	—	4 539	1 371	150	—	18 192	—
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	—	55	7	—	47 358	—
Dahomey	6 145	—	486	—	1 965	587	2	—	9 185	—
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	735	—	—	13 153	—
Rwanda	979	—	4 448	—	—	1 845	1 313	—	8 585	—
Senegal	6 385	—	1 071	—	21 963	82	—	—	29 501	—
Somalia	8 562	—	—	—	—	2 775	1 068	1 850	14 255	—
Chad	21 081	1 215	—	—	3 776	1 045	68	—	27 185	1 766
Togo	2 066	—	280	—	965	712	—	—	4 023	—
Total AASM	197 927	7 228	56 640	10 128	55 018	17 904	5 430	1 850	352 125	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	—	—	—	—	—	5 923 ^a	15 139 ^b	—	21 062	—
Overall total	218 751	7 228	56 640	10 128	55 018	24 209	20 569	1 850	394 393	7 842

^a This refers to the part of the two overall amounts (3 million, 5 million and 3.5 million u. a. for surveys and 4 million u. a. for supervision of works) which have not yet been used by the EDF's principal certifying officer to finance these operations.

^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 possible to break

Second EDF commitments at 23 May 1967

(Sectors of activity)

(in '000 u.s.)

Sectors	Amounts	%
0. AGRICULTURAL PRICE SUPPORT	24 425	—
1. DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION		
12. Structural improvement of agricultural production	32 401	
13. Agricultural diversification	69 003	
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	8 236	
19. Trade promotion	266	
Total 1	159 589	44.0
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	63	
Total 2	115 286	31.7
3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
31. Training of senior staff	17 652	
32. Education	27 854	
33. Public health	24 775	
34. Urban water supply	10 330	
35. Urban drainage and sewerage	5 755	
36. Electrification	5	
Total 3	86 371	23.7
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	363 702	100.0
+ Funds not yet allocated ^a	6 266	
+ Agricultural price support	24 425	
= Total commitments	394 393	
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) not yet used by the EDF's principal certifying officer to finance individual operations.

^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 commitments.

SCHOLARSHIPS, IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND COLLOQUIA

Colloquia

54. Two colloquia took place on 2 and 3 May and 22 and 23 May 1967 respectively, one at Haus Lerbach near Cologne and the other at Brussels. They brought together 68 participants in all, of whom 31 were nationals of countries not associated. The eight trainees assigned to the departments of the Commission made a study trip in Belgium which included visits to the thermal installations of Spa Monopole and the crystal manufactory of Val St Lambert.

IX. Institutions and organs

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The Parliament met in plenary session from 8 to 11 May 1967.

The President, M. Poher, first paid homage to the memory of Konrad Adenauer.

[...] "May his tenacity help us to understand our tasks. The main task of this Parliament is surely to attempt to convince our peoples and our Governments that only the will to build a political Europe will enable us to overcome the difficult problems we must face. Let us remain faithful to the memory of Konrad Adenauer, and let us, like him, persevere in our campaign for the advent of the United States of Europe".

M. Poher then paid tribute to the late Mme Maria Probst, a former member of the Parliament. The Parliament observed one-minute's silence, following which M. Coppé, Vice-President of the High Authority of the ECSC, associated himself with these tributes in the name of the three European Executives.

The President congratulated M. Lardinois, called to serve as a member of the Dutch Government.

He announced the retirement of one of the Vice-Presidents, M. Vendroux, who has been appointed chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly. M. Terrencire and M. Dehousse were elected Vice-Presidents of the Parliament by acclamation.

Solemn session: Commemoration of the signing of the Treaties of Rome and the Schuman Declaration

During a solemn session, M. Poher, associated the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome and Robert Schuman's Declaration of seventeen years ago. The President of the Parliament did not, however, confine himself to paying tribute to those who laid the foundations for the work put in hand in the course of these seventeen years. He clearly defined Europe's present position in order to give a clear guide for the future and he referred in particular to the "dramatic quarrels" which were the root cause of the slowdown in the development of Community life, but were none the less "healthy quarrels, because they demonstrated that (...) no one would dare challenge fundamentally this great commitment to unity which is the outcome of the achievements of the first years of shared existence".

Conveying the Parliament's thanks to the members of the two European Commissions responsible for the success of these early years, M. Poher paid particular tribute to Professor Walter Hallstein.

As to the future, the President did not make light of the obstacles — technical, human or political — which lie in wait for the further efforts to achieve a United Europe, and he added: "The best tribute that we can pay the founders of the Community is to show as much imagination as they did in seeking out new approaches, and to be as energetic as they were in exploiting them".

Debate on the application of Community law by Member States and the legal protection of private persons in the Communities

M. Dehousse, on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, presented a report on the application of Community law. He began by referring to his first report, presented in 1965, on the basis of which the Parliament had adopted the principle of the primacy of Community law over that of the Member States.

But, he pointed out, in spite of the progress which has been made, the objective had to be pursued until such time as national jurisdictions and administrations were as well acquainted with Community law as with their own municipal legislation and applied it equally naturally. The report then went on to examine three aspects of the present situation in the Member States.

In the first place, the primacy of Community law over municipal law is not generally admitted, although the tendency to regard Community provisions as ordinary laws which can be amended by subsequent national legislation seems to be losing ground.

Secondly, uniform application of Community law would be guaranteed if a single body whose decisions were regarded as binding were called upon to pronounce definitively on its interpretation.

Finally, the report distinguishes between Community provisions directly applicable in the Member States which do not give rise to any legal problems of principle, and decisions which must be incorporated into municipal law. Appreciable differences are noted from one country to another as regards the way in which these latter decisions have been translated into municipal law.

If a clear, coherent legal system is to be created, great efforts will be needed. The Community for its part should draft its provisions in such a way that they can be readily incorporated into the national legal systems. The Commission should also make great efforts to provide information on questions of Community law and keep a close watch on the application of Community provisions in all Member States; it should not hesitate to use the procedures laid down in Article 169 of the Treaty.

The report concludes that the implementation of Community provisions could be accelerated and simplified if intervention by legislative bodies were limited to the most important cases. It therefore suggests a more widespread use of the procedure whereby parliamentary powers are delegated to central governments, without prejudice, however, to the necessary development of control by the European Parliament.

The debate was preceded by a second report presented by M. Deringer, on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, on the legal protection of individuals.

This report examines the question of whether the legal protection given by the Communities is adequate and discusses possible action in this sphere. An analysis of the protection guaranteed by the Treaties shows that jurists are divided in their opinion on these points. The report does nevertheless indicate measures which could be taken forthwith: continuation of discussions in meetings between representatives of all the existing legal systems to elaborate proposals on this subject before the merger of the Treaties. The representatives of the political institutions concerned would be associated in such discussions.

On behalf of the Socialist group, M. Burger agreed with the rapporteur's conclusions; he stressed the role that the Court of Justice should play and the importance of founding a single body of case law. M. Menhiers assured the rapporteurs of the support of the Liberal and allied group, emphasizing in particular the difficulties of the protection of individuals against Community provisions.

M. Schaus, member of the Commission, assured the Parliament that the Community Executive was carefully following these matters; he wondered in particular whether the information situation could be improved by a wider distribution of the Parliament's reports on this subject, not only to magistrates but also to Members of Parliament and, even more important, to Governments. M. Schaus also favoured Article 177 of the Treaty, which is not binding, being made so in certain instances.

At the end of the debate the Parliament adopted two resolutions. In the first, on the application of Community law, it noted some gaps in the procedures adopted by the Member States and proposed the wording "where the execution of Community rules does not leave the national authorities a political choice, and where the constitutional law of the Member States allows, a wider use of the procedure of delegating parliamentary powers to the national Governments, without prejudice to the necessary development of control by the European Parliament", and asked the three Executives to continue to ensure the widest possible range of information to all circles concerned on the nature of the Communities and the problems posed by their legal system.

In the second resolution, on the legal protection of individuals, the Parliament invited the Councils and the Executives to take care that, when the merger of the Treaties is being prepared, the varying prescriptions contained in the three Treaties are aligned and completed, and suggested that the law-making bodies in the Member States examine, in the spirit of Community law and with respect for it, any amendments which may have to be made in municipal legislation.

Debate on an oral question concerning the effect on the Association with Greece of the political situation in that country

M. Edoardo Martino (Christian Democrat, Italy) speaking on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee, and M. Schuijt (Christian Democrat, Netherland) for the Committee for the Association with Greece, introduced an oral question in which the Parliament expressed its concern at the present situation in Greece.

They asked the Commission:

1. "Whether it has expressed or intends to express an opinion on the recent events in Greece;
2. "Whether it does not consider that the present situation in that country precludes any action in pursuance of the Treaty of Association, whose ultimate objective is Greek membership of the Community;
3. "Whether it can give any information on the present situation of the Members of the Greek Parliament, particularly those who were sit on the Joint Parliamentary Committee provided for under the Association Agreement."

M. Martino pointed out that since the Greek Parliament had been dissolved the functioning of the Association at institutional level was in jeopardy; furthermore, and for the future, the restrictions on freedom enacted in Greece could not be reconciled with the principles of liberty which characterize the Community and which Greece had explicitly approved in signing the preamble to the Athens Agreement; he concluded: "Our task should be to encourage by all possible means a return to a normal democratic situation in Greece. We hope that this will happen as rapidly as possible".

M. Schuijt emphasized that his remarks were in no way an arbitrary meddling in the internal affairs of a non-member country, since the association of Greece with the Community was merely a necessary step on the way to later membership. The speaker voiced the Parliament's concern in the following three questions: "Can the European Community formally recognize the *de facto* Government which has been in office in Greece since 21 April? Can the Executive Commission recognize the new Athens Government, even before the Governments of the six member countries decide on their course of action? If the answer to the first two questions is in the negative, does the Commission not consider that all activities at institutional level provided for by the Association Agreement should cease?" M. Schuijt maintained, in effect, that sitting down to the same table with representatives of the Greek Government would mean, legally and politically, an implicit recognition of the legitimacy of that Government.

The reply given by M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President, on behalf of the Commission will be found below.

On behalf of the Socialist group, M. Faller (Germany) said that the Association Agreement could not function normally under a military dictatorship; its application should therefore be suspended until such time as democracy was re-established in Greece. He considered M. Levi-Sandri's statement inadequate and said that his group would reserve the right to raise this matter again at the next plenary session.

On behalf of the Liberal and allied group, M. Berkhouwer (Netherlands), urged constant vigilance in face of the dangers menacing democracy in Europe.

Following a speech by M. Ferretti, who recalled internal Greek conflicts over the last 15 years, M. Scelba stated that no country in the world had so far felt called upon to suspend diplomatic relations with Greece; he went on to say that the Association Agreement presumed the existence of democratic freedom in the associated country; it was therefore essential that those in power in Greece direct their attention towards the rapid re-establishment of this freedom. In conclusion M. Scelba expressed the hope that the present Government would respect the rights of individuals.

The EEC Commission's view

In his remarks, M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, first recalled the limits the Association Agreement places on any intervention by the Commission; this Agreement had been concluded between the Member States and the Council of the Community on the one hand and the Greek Government on the other, and this situation called for some caution on the Commission's part with regard to the questions put to it.

M. Levi-Sandri added that, as both rapporteurs had stressed, the Treaty of Athens expressly makes provision for Greece joining the Community as a full member and that its main provisions take this into account.

The Vice-President of the Commission then said: "The Commission cannot fail to be concerned at the evolution of the situation in Greece and its effects on the future development of the Association."

"As for the third question put to the Commission, the information received from the Office of the Permanent Representative of Greece with the Community would

tend to show that all the Greek members of Parliament who took part in the Joint Parliamentary Committee meetings are free except one who is under house-arrest."

"The Commission is watching the situation carefully: it expresses its solidarity with the Greek people, who, from the dawn of Antiquity, set so many examples of democracy and freedom to all nations, and hopes that the situation will return to normal as soon as possible, especially as far as the safeguard of civil and political liberties is concerned."

The resolution unanimously adopted at the end of this debate echoed the points brought out by all the speakers; it stressed the prime necessity of respecting the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, to which Greece is a signatory, and demanded in particular, the immediate restoration of the normal personal guarantees to political prisoners.¹

Debate on the Community's relations with non-member countries and international organizations

This debate was introduced by the presentation of a report by M. Dehousse, on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee. The first chapters of this report are devoted to a discussion of the structure of the Associations with Greece and Turkey, the Association with the African States and Madagascar and with Nigeria, the trade agreements with Iran, Israel and the Lebanon, and relations with international organizations. The report then goes on to discuss negotiations aimed either at membership, association, or the signing of special agreements.

This list suggests that pragmatic solutions cannot, in the long run, satisfy the interests of the Community; without a clearly-defined, strengthened Community policy, it would be virtually impossible to solve all these questions case by case. The report analyses in depth Articles 110 to 116 of the Treaty of Rome and discusses the various types of action proposed or already taken in this sphere. It would appear, in particular, that the adoption of a common approach to commercial policy is becoming more urgent because of the effects of the common agricultural policy on the Community's external policy; if it is in fact true that the agricultural policy will lead over the next few years to increased self-sufficiency, the losses sustained by certain traditional suppliers of agricultural produce could have unfortunate repercussions on markets for Community industries, which must increase their exports.

The report then stresses the political character of the existing Communities; therefore, if any new applications for membership are received from non-member countries, the possible effects of these on the unity of Europe must be considered. Two requirements must be taken into account: on the one hand, the enlargement of the Communities must not be allowed to interfere with the process of economic union, or dilute the federalizing effect emanating from it; on the other hand, the Member States should resume and intensify their efforts to find a Community approach to the whole political field. The final section of the report analyses the attitude of the United States to European unity and emphasizes the role which the Community could play vis-à-vis developing countries.

M. Dehousse's speech was followed by a debate. The first speaker, M. Metzger (Germany) on behalf of the Socialists, emphasized the fact that the character of the

¹ The text of this resolution is given in the Annex to this Bulletin.

Community was not solely economic; its political aspect had important consequences when it came to association or membership; all applicants for membership should accept the Treaty with all its implications, but concessions should be equally shared.

M. Burger, also on behalf of the Socialists, discussed the theme of "democracy in action" embodied in the Communities; he paid tribute to the efficacy of the British Parliamentary system and to Mr Wilson's courage.

On behalf of the Liberal and allied group, M. Hougardy supported the conclusions of the rapporteur who felt that membership for developing countries should be dependent on the formation and evolution of their political institutions; an enlarged Community was desirable only if its political organization was constantly strengthened. In this regard, M. Hougardy welcomed the British application for membership which, he felt, would give fresh impetus to political integration.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Lucker praised the long-term view taken by the basic document which M. Dehousse's report formed, and suggested that, in future, a document of this kind should be drafted every three or four years; the speaker touched on several subjects, in particular the British application for membership, the Kennedy round negotiations and the problem of the merger of the institutions; in this connection, he stressed his group's respect for the work done by President Walter Hallstein. M. Pedini singled out the problem of underdeveloped countries and expressed the hope that British membership would promote a union between the French and English-speaking countries of Africa.

M. Rochereau, member of the Commission, replied on behalf of the Executive; he spoke in the place of his colleague, M. Rey, who was detained in Geneva. He stressed the impossibility of developing a hard-and-fast approach to the question of association; the different applications for membership would have to be considered against a background of special circumstances and situations. M. Rochereau then pointed to four main problems. The first arose in connection with the British application, and at the present time it was impossible to foresee the adaptations that would be necessary nor what the transitional period would be. The second concerned relations with the countries of Eastern Europe: the Commission was far from satisfied with the present situation but noted that the Member States now admitted that this was a matter for the Community. Dealing with the difficulties encountered during the Kennedy round negotiations, M. Rochereau said that the united front presented by the Community at Geneva was of considerable importance; the Commission was still, however, concerned about common commercial policy, since the programme approved by the Council had not yet been put into effect. Lastly, with regard to relations with developing countries, M. Rochereau said that there was an agreement on aid policy to underdeveloped countries in Africa.

M. Rochereau concluded with the hope that the Member States would not attend the next conference on trade and development in dispersed order as in 1964. However, he made no attempt to gloss over the fact that the positions of principle held by the Member States with regard to these extremely difficult and controversial problems diverged quite considerably.

The resolution adopted at the conclusion of this debate, after the discussion of numerous amendments, represents a vigorous restatement of the political objectives of the Community, of the need to achieve European unity in a context wider than the present one, and the Community's role in the world.¹

¹ The text of this resolution is given in the Annex to this Bulletin.

During this session, the European Parliament also adopted the following resolutions:

Economic and financial policy

A resolution inviting the Council of Ministers, acting under the provisions of the Treaty, to take the necessary steps to ensure a better balance between economic development in the various regions of the Community;

Common agricultural policy¹

Resolution on the general principles of the market organization regulations at the single market stage;

Resolution embodying the Parliament's opinion on the Commission proposal for a Council regulation on the common organization of the market in cereals;

Resolution embodying the Parliament's opinion on the Commission proposal for a Council regulation on the common organization of the market in pigmeat;

Resolution embodying the Parliament's opinion on the Commission proposal for a Council regulation on the common organization of the market in poultrymeat and for a regulation on the common organization of the market in eggs;

Resolution embodying the Parliament's opinion on a Commission proposal for a Council regulation on the common organization of the market in sugar;

Common transport policy²

Resolution embodying the Parliament's opinion on a proposal for a regulation on aids to road, rail and inland waterway transport firms;

The Community's external relations

Resolution embodying the Parliament's opinion on a regulation suspending the application of Article 14 and amending Article 18 of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE of 27 October 1966, and another inserting in this same regulation an article permitting the adoption of special provisions as regards trade between the Member States and certain States, countries and territories;

Resolution on the intention expressed by the British Government to apply for membership of the three Communities.³

¹ See Ch. VI, sec. 14.

² See Ch. VI, sec. 34.

³ The text of this resolution is given in the Annex to this Bulletin.

THE COUNCIL

215th session

The 215th session of the Council was held on 2 May 1967, with M. Renaat van Elslande, the Belgian Minister for European Affairs, in the chair.

The Council examined in detail the principal problems concerning the multilateral trade negotiations in progress in Geneva. It authorized the Commission to continue these negotiations in the light of the discussions which already held and asked it to report back for the next session.

The Council adopted a decision suspending for the period from 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1968 the CCT duty applicable to simple yarns of polytetrafluorethylene (ex 51.01 A).

The Council adopted in the Community languages regulations:

- a) on the application of the system of charges provided for in Article 3 of Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE;
- b) fixing the basic price and the purchase price for cauliflowers.

The Council decided to refer to the European Parliament proposals for regulations:

- a) suspending the application of Article 14 and amending Article 18 of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE of 27 October 1966;
- b) inserting in Regulation No. 160/66/CEE of 27 October 1966 an article permitting the adoption of special arrangements regarding trade between Member States and certain States, countries or territories.

216th session (agriculture)

The Council held its 216th session on 8 and 9 May 1967, with M. Charles Heger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture, in the chair. M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission was present.

The Council resumed its examination of the main problems of a general nature posed by the market organization regulations for the single market stage and studied the proposals for regulations on the common market organizations in the cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat sectors. An account of the proceedings of this session will be found in Chapter VI, sec. 14.

217th session

The Council held its 217th session on 10 and 11 May 1967 with M. Renaat van Elslande, the Belgian Minister for European Affairs, in the chair.

After a very thorough examination of the principal problems arising in connection with the multilateral trade negotiations in progress in Geneva, the Council again expressed its confidence in the Commission and gave it certain instructions for the concluding stages of the negotiations.

The Council also noted a Commission memorandum dealing with special provisions applicable to oleaginous products imported into the Community from the associated African States and Madagascar and the overseas countries and territories.

218th session (agriculture)

The Council held its 218th session on 22, 23 and 24 May 1967 with M. Charles Heger, the Belgian Minister of Agriculture, in the chair; M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission was present.

The Council resumed its study of the problems posed by the administration of the common market organizations at the single market stage and proposals for regulations dealing with the common market organizations in the cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat sectors (see Ch. VI, sec. 14).

The Council also heard an interim report from the Special Committee for Agriculture on the present position with regard to work on proposals for regulations on oilseeds.

It also discussed certain veterinary problems with foot-and-mouth disease and the administration of hormonal substances.

Finally the Council adopted in the Community languages regulations:

- a) inserting an Article 17*bis* in Regulation No. 160/66/CEE;
- b) suspending the application of Article 14 of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE;
- c) temporarily waiving in respect of certain goods the provisions of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE which deal with the method of calculating the variable components;

219th session (agriculture)

The Council held its 219th session on 29, 30 and 31 May 1967 with M. Charles Heger, the Belgian Minister of Agriculture, in the chair; M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, was present.

An account of this session, which was devoted in the main to the cereals, pigmeat, and eggs and poultry sectors, will be found in Chapter VI, sec. 14 of this Bulletin.

The Council also agreed to include in the common market organizations proposals on regulations for these sectors a clause providing that, subject to any provisions to the contrary contained in the regulation in question, Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty shall be applicable to production of and trade in the products covered by the various regulations.

It approved regulations:

- a) on aid for oilseeds;
- b) fixing criteria for determining the world market price for oilseeds and the frontier crossing points;
- c) fixing target prices and basic intervention prices for oilseeds for the 1967/68 marketing year.

On a proposal of the Commission, the Council adopted three regulations to counteract the crisis which has appeared on the Italian market for certain milk products:

- a) Regulation amending the threshold price for butter applicable in Italy during the 1967/68 marketing year;
- b) Regulation waiving certain provisions of Regulation No. 13/64 as regards the fixing of threshold prices and the calculation of levies and the refund applicable to certain cheeses;
- c) Regulation waiving the provisions of Regulation No. 92/67 as regards the charges to be levied on certain products containing butter imported into Italy after 1 June 1967.

The Council also adopted a directive on the first reduction during the third stage of intra-Community customs duties on certain agricultural products listed in Annex II to the Treaty.

It also adopted a resolution on the CCT duty applicable to raw silk.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

Case 13/67 — Kurt Becher, Bremen v. Hauptzollamt München — Landsbergerstrasse

On 3 May 1967 the Court of Justice received a request for a preliminary ruling from the Finanzgericht in Munich. This concerns the interpretation of Article 97 of the EEC Treaty dealing with the establishment of average rates in the cumulative multi-stage tax system.

Case 14/67 — Landesversicherungsanstalt Rheinland-Pfalz v. Josef Welchner, Freiburg

On 3 May 1967 the Court of Justice received a request for a preliminary ruling from the Bundessozialgericht. This concerns the interpretation of Article 28 of EEC Council Regulation No. 3 on the social security of migrant workers and Sections B to D of Annex G I to Regulation No. 3.

Case 17/67 — Max Neumann v. Hauptzollamt Hof/Saale

On 16 May 1967 the Court of Justice received a request for a preliminary ruling from the Bundesfinanzhof in Munich, concerning the validity and interpretation of EEC Council Regulation No. 22 dated 4 April 1962 and EEC Commission Regulation No. 135/62/CEE. This request concerns the lawfulness of the system of levies directly applicable in the Member States and in particular the validity of Regulation No. 135 establishing the additional amount of levy on slaughtered hens and chickens imported from non-member countries.

Case 18/67 — Mme Argia Cossutta, widow of Giuseppe Pagotto v. Office national des pensions pour ouvriers

On 19 May 1967 the Belgian Conseil d'Etat submitted a request to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of EEC Council Regulation No. 3 concerning the social security of migrant workers.

Case 20/67 — Kunstmühle Tivoli, Munich v. Hauptzollamt Würzburg

On 24 May 1967, the Court of Justice received a request for a preliminary ruling submitted by the Finanzgericht in Munich. This concerns the interpretation of EEC Council Regulation No. 19 of 4 April 1962 on the gradual establishment of a common organization of the market in cereals, and in particular the countervailing charge levied on durum wheat imported from the United States.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 62nd plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 30 and 31 May 1967, with M. Major in the chair.

It unanimously approved an amended draft version of its new rules of procedure.

The Committee rendered opinions on the following proposals:

1. Proposal for a Council directive for the elimination of restriction on freedom of establishment in the field of direct insurance other than life assurance (see Ch. VI, sec. 9).

The opinion was unanimous.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 21 February 1967.

2. Proposal for a Council regulation on aids to road, rail and inland waterway transport firms (see Ch. VI, sec. 40).

This opinion was unanimous.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 29 July 1966.

3. Proposal for a Council directive concerning freedom for farmers who are nationals of one Member State and established in another Member State to have access to the various types of credit (see Ch. VI, sec. 32).

This opinion was unanimous.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 9 February 1967.

4. Proposal for a Council regulation setting up a common market organization for plants, flowers, bulbs, etc. (see Ch. VI, sec. 33).

This opinion was adopted by 59 votes to two with 14 abstentions.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 7 March 1967.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Staff movements

M. Götz Schoffer, Assistant to the Director-General of External Relations, has been appointed Head of the Division "Principles of Commercial Policy towards developing countries — Asia" of the Directorate for commercial policy towards developing countries in the Directorate-General of External Relations.

M. Joachim Willman has been appointed Head of the Bonn office of the Information Service. M. Willman was formerly business manager of the European Committee for Economic and Social Progress (CEPES).

M. Friz, principal administrative officer in the Directorate-General of Competition has been appointed Head of Division in the "Technical Harmonization, Sector Scientific Research, and Safeguard Clause Article 226", Division of the "Industry, Crafts and Commerce" Directorate in the Directorate-General for the Internal Market.

X. The European Investment Bank

Loans granted

Turkey

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 Industrial Development Bank of Turkey in 1967, the European Investment Bank has decided to appropriate the equivalent of 0.7 million units of account for a project aiming at the extension and conversion of a plate-mill in Istanbul.

The projects belongs to a sector — steel manufacturing — considered as very important for Turkey's industrial development. It will also contribute to improving the country's balance of payments since it will render possible, for thin plate of current quality alone, the substitution of imports worth 0.7 million units of account a year, which corresponds to the amount of foreign exchange needed for the investments in question.

The project will be executed by the Çelik Endüstrisi T.A.S. company. The fixed investments for the projects amount to 1.7 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.

Bonds issue

The European Investment Bank will issue bonds in New York for a total value of \$25 million. The bonds, with a duration of 20 years, bear interest at 6 1/2% per annum.

Of this total amount, \$20 million have been underwritten by an international syndicate consisting of 81 banks, 63 of which European, and managed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., The First Boston Corporation, Lazard Frères & Co., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Société Générale de Banque, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Deutsche Bank AG, and the Caisse d'Épargne de l'État, Luxembourg. These bonds are offered to the public as from 25 May 1967 at a rate of 99 3/4%. For United States persons, this price is increased by the Interest Equalization Tax.

The remaining nominal amount of \$5 million was placed by the Bank directly with a European institutional investor.

The bonds will be redeemed at par, in 15 substantially equal annuities, as from 1 June 1973.

Application has been made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

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

Taking into account this issue, the European Investment Bank's funded debt totals approximately 402.6 million units of account.

Miscellaneous

Distinction conferred upon M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission

On 14 May 1967, M. Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, conferred on M. Hans von der Groeben, member of the EEC Commission, on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic.

Visit to the Congo (Kinshasa) of M. Rochereau, member of the Commission

On the invitation of M. Mobutu, President of the Democratic Republic of Congo, M. Rochereau, member of the Commission, accompanied by senior officials, visited that country from 16 to 20 May 1967.

Visits to Brussels of ministers and delegations from the associated States

On 8 May 1967, M. Dadjo Houegban, Minister of Public Works and M. Chabi-Kao, Minister of the Civil Service of the Republic of Dahomey, held talks with the representatives of the European Development Fund (EDF) to study the situation of schemes under examination or in course of execution and the presentation of new ones.

On 10 May 1967, M. Ali Omar Soego, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Somalia had talks with the EDF on the new convention for the Mogadishu hospital.

At the same time the EDF received a visit from a delegation from the Republic of Dahomey headed by Dr Zinsou, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning, to study the schemes under examination.

On 11 May talks took place with a Togolese delegation led by M. Hunlede, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and including the Ministers of Public Works, Finance and Health. These talks were to make contact with the new Togolese Government and included a review of different schemes under examination and of future schemes.

Committee of Governors of Central Banks

On 12 May 1967 the Committee of Governors of Central Banks in the EEC Member States held its eighteenth session in Basle. During this meeting, at which M. Robert Marjolin, Vice-President of the EEC Commission and M. Hubert Ansiaux, Governor of the Belgian National Bank were, as usual, present, the Committee elected a new Chairman to succeed President Holtrop, who relinquished his functions as head of the Nederlandsche Bank on 30 April last. Professor Zijlstra, the new President of the Nederlandsche Bank was present for the first time.

Trade unions

Trade union action on Greece in the Committees of the European Parliament

The democratic trade unions of the six countries of the European Economic Community have asked that Community aid to Greece within the framework of that country's association with the EEC, be reconsidered in the light of the recent disturbing political events.

On 2 May 1967 the European Parliament's Committee for the Association with Greece, assembled in Brussels, heard addresses on this subject by the General Secretaries of the European Trade Union Secretariat (ICFTU) and of the European organization of IFCTU — The European Trade Union Secretariat groups the trade union organizations affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the six EEC countries.

M. H.G. Buitter, for the European Trade Union Secretariat and M. Jean Kulakowski, for the European organization of IFCTU announced that they had made the same request to the European Investment Bank. They have also invited the Commission to raise in the European Parliament the question of Greece's future association with the Community, in the light of the requirements of international conventions and of the Treaty of Association, which demand guarantees for peace and freedom in the signatory countries.

Resolution of the European Trade Union Secretariat (ICFTU) on the EEC's social policy

The Executive Committee of the European Trade Union Secretariat — to which are affiliated the free trade union confederations (ICFTU) of the six Community countries — meeting in Brussels on 19 May 1967 and noting with satisfaction the resumption of the sessions of the EEC Council of Ministers on social questions,

[...] Expresses its deep concern at trends within the Council to weaken the Commission's prerogatives. By making any action of the Commission in the social field subject to the prior agreement of all member Governments, the Council introduces a right of veto which had never been envisaged in the Treaty.

[...] Hopes that the Council will arrange a meeting between the representatives of employers and workers on the one hand, and the Ministers for Social Affairs and the Commission on the other, so as to compare their respective points of view. [...]

Missions of non-member countries to the Community

On 10 May, M. R. Van Elslande, President of the Council, and M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the European Economic Commission, received H.E. Ambassador M. Edouard Adjono in his capacity as representative of the Republic of Gabon with the European Economic Community.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(May 1967)

Resolution on the relations of the Communities with non-member countries
and international organizations

The European Parliament,

...

I. *As regards European unity*

1. Reiterates its conviction that economic and political unity represent the surest and most fruitful future for a democratic Europe;
2. Confirms its attachment to the Communities and hopes for their speedy amalgamation;
3. Rejects once more the idea that the Communities' aims are purely economic and vigorously reaffirms their political content;
4. Considers therefore that the elaboration of a common foreign policy and a common defence policy is the natural extension of the work of unification undertaken by the Treaties of Paris and Rome;
5. Calls on the Governments to take further steps to achieve this objective;
6. Renews the appeal issued to the other countries of democratic Europe when the Treaties were signed that they should join in the efforts of the six founder States;
7. Stresses the importance of the negotiations with the EFTA countries;
8. Calls on the Council and the Commission to come to speedy decisions on negotiations with non-member countries, particularly such as have been in progress for some years;
9. Notes that the attraction of the Communities arises from and depends on their coherence and dynamism and that a primary aim should therefore be to safeguard and develop these qualities;
10. Emphasizes that membership of the Communities implies both rights and obligations and that it is impossible to benefit

from all the rights without accepting all the obligations;

11. Considers that relations with Spain and other European countries in the same situation will have to be examined still more thoroughly;

12. Expresses its confidence in the contribution that the Community can make to a *détente* in Europe and, in general, to the solution of the continent's unresolved problems.

II. *As regards the Communities' role in the world*

13. Remains convinced that equality between members in all fields is the only means of giving the Atlantic Alliance a firm and lasting basis;

14. Calls on the Governments on both sides of the Atlantic to do all that is in their power to bring this about;

15. Hopes that the GATT negotiations now coming to an end will result in a general reduction of customs tariffs in a spirit of reciprocity, thus contributing to the expansion of world trade;

16. Urges that the common commercial policy should be worked out before the end of the transition period, as the EEC Treaty requires;

17. Attaches the greatest importance to the continuation and extension of the association with the African countries and Madagascar, which reflects the special responsibilities of the member countries towards these countries;

18. Calls for a Community policy to deal with the dramatic problems of development in the world, so that the Communities may make a contribution commensurate with their potential;

...

Resolution on the Intention expressed by the Government of the United Kingdom to apply for Membership of the three Communities

The European Parliament,

Having noted with satisfaction the intention expressed by the Government of the United Kingdom to apply for membership of the three Communities,

1. Hopes that negotiations will proceed in an atmosphere of mutual frankness and

understanding enabling the problems involved to be quickly resolved;

2. Is convinced that the United Kingdom's membership of the European Communities, in accordance with the spirit of the Treaties of Paris and Rome, will help to strengthen these Communities and make for subsequent progress towards the political union of the peoples of Europe.

Resolution on the the Association between the EEC and Greece

The European Parliament,

a) Deeply moved by the events that have led to the suspension of democratic and parliamentary life in Greece,

b) Expressing its complete solidarity with the Greek people and with all those who have suffered and are suffering in defence of the ideals of liberty and democracy,

c) Having regard to the statements of the EEC Commission on the consequences that the present political situation in Greece might have on the normal working of the Association Agreement between the EEC and that country,

1. Notes that the various stages of the Association Agreement between the EEC and Greece, which provides for eventual Greek accession to the Community, cannot be implemented unless democratic structures, political freedom and freedom for trade-unions are restored in Greece;

2. Considers that the current absence of elected institutions in Greece makes it impossible for the EEC-Greece Joint Parliamentary Committee, an institution essential to the proper working of the Athens Agreement, to function;

3. Considers therefore that the Association Agreement cannot really operate until a delegation from the Greek Parliament again takes part in the meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee;

4. Consequently hopes that Greece will soon revert to normal democratic and parliamentary life,

emphasizes the absolute necessity of respect for the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, to which Greece is a signatory, and

urges in particular the immediate restoration of normal personal guarantees for political detainees;

5. Requests the EEC Commission to keep it informed of all developments of the situation in Greece;

6. Instructs its appropriate Committees to follow events closely, in the hope that parliamentary contacts with Greece will be resumed as soon as possible;

...

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 19 May and 15 June 1967

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

N° 7 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Publication des propositions finales de la Commission au Conseil (No. 7 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Publication of the final proposals of the Commission to the Council)	No. 108,	7.6.67
N° 11 de M. Merten au Conseil de la CEEA. Objet : L'activité de recherche d'Euratom après le 31 décembre 1967 (No. 11 by M. Merten to the EAEC Council: Research work by Euratom after 31 December 1967)	No. 108,	7.6.67
N° 13 de M. Lenz à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Epuration des gaz d'échappement des véhicules automobiles (No. 13 by M. Lenz to the EEC Commission: Purification of motor vehicle exhaust gases)	No. 108,	7.6.67
N° 17 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Modalités d'intervention sur le marché du beurre (No. 17 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Methods of intervention on the butter market)	No. 108,	7.6.67
N° 19 de M. Sabatini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Subventions au ramassage du lait (No. 19 by M. Sabatini to the EEC Commission: Subsidies for milk collection)	No. 108,	7.6.67
N° 20 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Procédure de conclusion d'accords complémentaires (No. 20 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Procedure for the conclusion of complementary agreements)	No. 108,	7.6.67
N° 24 de M. Oele à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Subventions à la construction navale dans les Etats membres (No. 24 by M. Oele to the EEC Commission: Subsidies for shipbuilding in the Member States)	No. 108,	7.6.67
N° 25 de M. Vredeling au Conseil de la CEE. Objet : Session du Conseil consacrée aux questions sociales (No. 25 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Council: Council session on social questions)	No. 108,	7.6.67
N° 29 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE (Objet : Cartel international de la quinine (No. 29 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: International quinine cartel)	No. 108,	7.6.67
N° 30 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Conditions de concurrence en agriculture (No. 30 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Conditions of competition in agriculture)	No. 108,	7.6.67
N° 31 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Enquête de conjoncture auprès des chefs d'entreprises de la Communauté (No. 31 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: The Community business survey)	No. 108,	7.6.67
N° 36 de M. Illerhaus à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Assurance véhicule automobile (No. 36 by M. Illerhaus to the EEC Commission: (No. 36 by M. Illerhaus to the EEC Commission: Motor vehicle insurance)	No. 108,	7.6.67

N° 37 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Application de l'article 115 (importations aux Pays-Bas de machines à coudre et de fils de fibres textiles) (No. 37 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Application of Article 115 (imports of sewing-machines and textile fibre yarn into the Netherlands))	No. 108,	7.6.67
N° 46 de M. Naveau à la Haute Autorité de la CECA. Objet : Licenciemments dans les mines de fer françaises (No. 46 by M. Naveau to the ECSC High Authority: Redundancy of French iron mine workers)	No. 109,	8.6.67
N° 3 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Assainissement de l'industrie italienne de la soie (No. 3 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Reorganization of the Italian silk industry)	No. 111,	10.6.67
N° 4 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Contingents communautaires (No. 4 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Community quotas)	No. 111,	10.6.67

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement n° 97/67/CEE de la Commission du 18 mai 1967, concernant la fixation de qualités type ainsi que les ajustements compensateurs des différences de qualité pour les sucres bal blanc et brut pour la campagne 1967/68 (Commission Regulation No. 97/67/CEE 18 May 1967, on the fixing of standard qualities and adjustments to offset differences in quality of raw and white sugar during the 1967/68 marketing year)	No. 94,	19.5.67
Règlement n° 98/67/CEE de la Commission, du 22 mai 1967, modifiant le règlement n° 48/66/CEE relatif à la durée de validité des certificats d'exportation pour certaines céréales (Commission Regulation No. 98/67/CEE of 22 May 1967, amending Regulation No. 48/66/CEE on the period of validity of export certificates for certain cereals)	No. 95,	24.5.67
Règlement n° 99/67/CEE de la Commission du 22 mai 1967, déterminant les échanges à éliminer des calculs du FEOGA (Commission Regulation No. 99/67/CEE of 22 May 1967, specifying the trading operations to be eliminated from the EAGGF calculations)	No. 95,	24.5.67
Règlement n° 100/67/CEE du Conseil, du 22 mai 1967, portant suspension de l'application de l'article 14 du règlement n° 160/66/CEE (Council Regulation No. 100/67/CEE of 22 May 1967, deferring the application of Article 14 of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE)	No. 96,	25.5.67
Règlement n° 101/67/CEE du Conseil, du 22 mai 1967, portant adjonction d'un article 17bis au règlement n° 160/66/CEE (Council Regulation No. 101/67/CEE of 22 May 1967, adding an Article 17a to Regulation No. 160/66/CEE)	No. 96,	25.5.67
Règlement n° 102/67/CEE de la Commission, du 26 mai 1967, portant dispositions particulières pour la durée de validité du montant maximum de la restitution pour l'exportation de beurre anhydre vers certain pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 102/67/CEE of 26 May 1967, making special provisions for the period of validity of the maximum refund for exports of butter oil to certain non-member countries)	No. 98,	27.5.67
Règlement n° 103/67/CEE de la Commission du 25 mai 1967, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles applicables pendant le mois de juin 1967 à l'importation dans les Etats membres des marchandises auxquelles s'applique le règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil (Commission Regulation No. 103/67/CEE of 25 May 1967, fixing the amounts of the variable components applicable during June 1967 to imports into Member States of goods falling within the scope of Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE)	No. 99,	29.5.67

Règlement n° 104/67/CEE de la Commission, du 30 mai 1967, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 104/67/CEE of 30 May 1967, fixing levies in the olive oil sector)	No. 101, 31.5.67
Règlement n° 105/67/CEE du Conseil, du 31 mai 1967, modifiant le prix de seuil applicable en Italie pour le beurre pendant la campagne 1967/1968 (Council Regulation No. 105/67/CEE of 31 May 1967, modifying the threshold price applicable to butter in Italy during the 1967/68 marketing year)	No. 104, 2.6.67
Règlement n° 106/67/CEE du Conseil, du 31 mai 1967, dérogeant à certaines dispositions du règlement n° 13/64/CEE en ce qui concerne la fixation des prix de seuil et le calcul des prélèvements ainsi que de la restitution applicable à certains fromages (Council Regulation No. 106/67/CEE of 31 May 1967, waiving the application of certain provisions of Regulation No. 13/64/CEE with regard to fixing threshold prices and calculating levies and the refund applicable to certain cheeses)	No. 104, 2.6.67
Règlement n° 107/67/CEE du Conseil, du 31 mai 1967, dérogeant aux dispositions des règlements n° 160/66/CEE et n° 92/67/CEE en ce qui concerne les impositions à percevoir lors des importations en Italie de produits accompagnés d'un DD 1, effectuées à partir du 1 ^{er} juin 1967 (Council Regulation No. 107/67/CEE of 31 May 1967, waiving the application of the provisions of Regulations Nos. 160/66/CEE and 92/67/CEE as regards charges on imports into Italy as from 1 June 1967 of products authorized by a DD1)	No. 104, 2.6.67
Règlement n° 108/67/CEE de la Commission, du 2 juin 1967, modifiant et fixant des montants supplémentaires pour certaines parties de volailles (Commission Regulation No. 108/67/CEE of 2 June 1967, modifying and fixing the supplementary amounts for certain parts of poultry)	No. 105, 3.6.67
Règlement n° 109/67/CEE de la Commission, du 2 juin 1967, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour les œufs en coquille de volailles de basse-cour (Commission Regulation No. 109/67/CEE of 2 June 1967, modifying the supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell)	No. 105, 3.6.67
Règlement n° 110/67/CEE de la Commission, du 2 juin 1967, modifiant les montants supplémentaires pour certaines poules et certains poulets abattus et pour les demis ou quarts de poules et de poulets (Commission Regulation No. 110/67/CEE of 2 June 1967, modifying the supplementary amounts for certain slaughtered poultry and for halves or quarters of hens and chickens)	No. 105, 3.6.67
Règlement n° 111/67/CEE du Conseil, du 24 mai 1967, dérogeant, à titre temporaire et pour certaines marchandises aux dispositions du règlement n° 160/66/CEE relatives au mode de calcul des éléments mobiles (Council Regulation No. 111/67/CEE of 24 May 1967, temporarily waiving for certain goods the provisions of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE on the method of calculating the variable components)	No. 107, 5.6.67
Règlement n° 112/67/CEE de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} juin 1967, fixant des coefficients forfaitaires pour les aliments composés pour animaux, en vue du calcul des remboursements des restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers pour les périodes de comptabilisation du 1 ^{er} juillet 1964 au 30 juin 1965 et du 1 ^{er} juillet 1965 au 30 juin 1966 (Commission Regulation No. 112/67/CEE of 1 June 1967, fixing standard coefficients for compound animal feedingstuffs for the purpose of calculating refunds on reports to non-member countries during the 1 July 1964 - 30 June 1965 and 1 July 1965 - 30 June 1966 accounting periods)	No. 107, 5.6.67
Règlement n° 113/67/CEE du Conseil, du 6 juin 1967, prorogeant les règlements n° 55/65/CEE et n° 56/65/CEE concernant des dispositions particulières relatives à l'écoulement de certains types de fromages (Council Regulation No. 113/67/CEE of 6 June 1967, extending Regulations Nos 55/65/CEE and 56/65/CEE on special arrangements for marketing certain types of cheeses)	No. 110, 9.6.67

Règlement n° 114/67/CEE du Conseil du 6 juin 1967, fixant pour la campagne de commercialisation 1967/1968, les prix indicatifs et les prix d'intervention de base pour les graines oléagineuses (Council Regulation No. 114/67/CEE of 6 June 1967, fixing the basic target prices and intervention prices for oilseeds for the 1967/68 marketing year)	No. 111, 10.6.67
Règlement n° 115/67/CEE du Conseil, du 6 juin 1967, fixant, les critères pour la détermination du prix du marché mondial des graines oléagineuses ainsi que le lieu de passage en frontière (Council Regulation No. 115/67/CEE of June 1967, fixing the criteria for determining the world market price for oilseeds and the frontier crossing point)	No. 111, 10.6.67
Règlement n° 116/67/CEE du Conseil, du 6 juin 1967, relatif à l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Council Regulation No. 116/67/CEE of 6 June 1967, on aid for oilseeds)	No. 111, 10.6.67
Rectificatif au règlement n° 103/67/CEE de la Commission, du 25 mai 1967, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles applicables pendant le mois de juin 1967 à l'importation dans les Etats membres des marchandises auxquelles s'applique le règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil (JO n° 99 du 29.5.1967) (Corrigendum to Commission Regulation No. 103/67/CEE of 25 May 1967, fixing the amounts of the variable components applicable during June 1967 to imports into the Member States of goods falling within the scope of Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE (official gazette No. 99, 29 May 1967))	No. 111, 10.6.67
Règlement n° 117/67/CEE de la Commission, du 9 juin 1967, modifiant le règlement n° 103/67/CEE de la Commission, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles applicables pendant le mois de juin 1967 à l'importation dans les Etats membres des marchandises auxquelles s'applique le règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil (Commission Regulation No. 117/67/CEE of 9 June 1967, amending Commission Regulation No. 103/67/CEE fixing the amounts of variable components applicable in June 1967 to imports into Member States of goods falling within the scope of Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE)	No. 112, 10.6.67
Règlement n° 118/67/CEE de la Commission, du 12 juin 1967, relatif à certaines dispositions transitoires applicables dans le secteur des graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation No. 118/67/CEE of 12 June 1967, relating to certain temporary arrangements applying to the colza and rapeseed sector)	No. 113, 13.6.67
Règlement n° 119/67/CEE de la Commission, du 14 juin 1967, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. 119/67/CEE of 14 June 1967, fixing levies in the olive oil sector)	No. 114, 15.6.67

Delegations and missions to the Community

Représentations d'Etats d'outre-mer associés (Mali, Congo-Brazzaville, Dahomey) [Delegations of associated overseas States (Mali, Congo-Brazzaville, Dahomey)]	No. 105, 3.6.67
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THE COUNCIL

Information

Composition du comité consultatif pour la formation professionnelle (pour la période prenant fin le 18 décembre 1968) (Commission of the Consultative Committee on vocational training)	No. 97, 26.5.67
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Règlement financier de la Communauté économique européenne tendant à reconduire pour 1967 le règlement financier de la Communauté économique européenne portant fixation des modalités relatives à la reddition et à la vérification des comptes (EEC financial regulation to extend for 1967 the EEC financial regulation determining the methods of a rendering and auditing accounts)	No. 106,	5.6.67
Directive du Conseil, du 31 mai 1967, concernant la première réduction, au cours de la troisième étape, des droits de douane entre les Etats membres pour certains produits, énumérés à l'annexe II du traité (Council directive of 31 May 1967 on the first reduction during the third stage of customs duties between Member States for certain products listed in Annex II to the Treaty)	No. 108,	7.6.67
Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition de décision du Conseil relative aux formalités requises par les Etats membres dans leurs échanges mutuels (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee for its opinion of a draft Council decision on the formalities which Member States impose in trade with each other)	No. 110,	9.6.67
Résolution du Conseil, du 6 juin 1967, relative à l'amélioration des conditions de la concurrence en ce qui concerne les projets financés par le Fonds européen de développement (Council resolution of 6 June 1967 on improving conditions of competition as regards projects financed by the European Development Fund)	No. 110,	9.6.67

THE COMMISSION

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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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The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 94, June 1967

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 107, June 1967

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 6, June 1967

London: European Community No. 6, June 1967

Washington: European Community No. 103, June 1967.

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea No. 6, June 1967.

Statistical Office of the European Communities

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