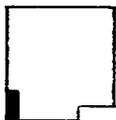


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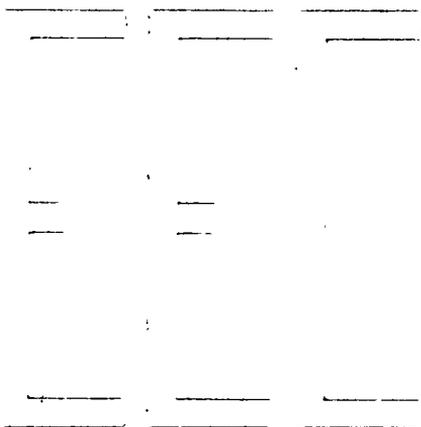
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OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

NOTE TO READERS

The principal proposals of the Commission to the Council, which in the past were published in the Supplement to the EEC Bulletin, are now to be found in the official gazette of the European Communities.

Instead of these texts the Commission intends to publish in the Supplement, beginning with this number of the Bulletin, certain specially important memoranda or other documents of the Commission.

The Supplement is supplied free to subscribers to the Bulletin and also with individual purchases. It can also be bought separately.

Readers wishing to receive documents published in the Supplement, the titles of which will appear regularly in the table of contents of the Bulletin, should apply to the sales offices shown on the back cover of the Bulletin.

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Considerations on the conclusions of the extraordinary Council meeting in Luxembourg

(Address by M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission,
to the European Parliament on 9 March 1966)

First of all I should like to congratulate the Political Committee and its rapporteur, M. Metzger, for the clear and interesting report they have submitted, and to thank them also for their kind words of appreciation of the Executive Commission.

The Commission has already had an opportunity of making public its own ideas on the fundamental points covered by the report and by today's debate. On 2 February 1966, as soon as the outcome of the Luxembourg meeting was announced, the Commission issued a statement that it was pleased that the Community could resume its normal activities ⁽¹⁾. Despite the great amount of work to be done and the importance of the decisions to be taken, the Commission was ready to hold consultations with the Council, in accordance with Article 162 of the Treaty and in a spirit of active co-operation, in order to make even closer collaboration possible.

This summing-up of the situation and declaration of intent, made immediately after the extraordinary session in Luxembourg, can be confirmed today before this Assembly. The Commission therefore shares the satisfaction of the rapporteur at the agreement reached by the Council to resume its normal work. This has already taken place. Two regular Council sessions have been held; the dialogue between the Six and the Commission has been reopened, and a very full programme lies ahead of us. This result constitutes, as I see it, the most important and positive aspect of the extraordinary session in Luxembourg: the resumption of collaboration in the Council and at all Community levels is both the proof and the best guarantee that the crisis has been well and truly overcome.

Your rapporteur pointed out, however, in his careful analysis of the texts approved in Luxembourg, how certain points in the conclusions reached there may cause some misgivings and reserves. His arguments have been taken up and developed by numerous speakers.

Pride of place goes to the application of the majority rule. Clearly everyone will agree that every effort must be made, when the Council has to take a decision, to attain unanimity solutions within a reasonable time, especially when the national interests at stake are particularly important, that is when they are essential or over-riding interests, as the expression goes. This conclusion reached at Luxembourg meets with the approval of the Commission, as it has met with the approval of your Political Committee and its rapporteur. Indeed I should like to add that, in eight years' activity, the Commission has always done its utmost to promote the adoption of unanimous solutions, even when the Treaty and circumstances would have permitted solutions by simple or qualified majority.

(1) See Bulletin 3-66 "The extraordinary Council Session (January 1966)" (towards the end).

But while the Six see eye to eye in affirming the need to make every effort to arrive at unanimous solutions within a reasonable time-limit, there is certainly no unanimous view on what must be done when every effort has been made yet agreement has not been reached. I do not wish to underrate the gravity of this divergence of views, but at the same time I do not want to dramatize it. Above all I believe it is preferable to recognize that views diverge rather than adopt a solution that has the outward form and semblance of an agreement but rests on equivocation. On the other hand this does not mean that the hypothetical situation — impossibility to reach unanimous conclusions within a reasonable time-limit — will necessarily occur. It does not mean, in other words, that the difficulties connected with the above divergence of views must necessarily present themselves. I believe, on the contrary, that the resumption of work in common, the consequent strengthening of the bonds that unite the six countries more and more closely as time goes on, and the very risk of having to face in reality the difficult situation which might arise from divergent viewpoints, will help to overcome the difficulties and make it easier to reach agreements in matters which are very delicate and very important for the Member States and for the Community as a whole.

I should like, on the other hand, to stress the fact — and I am sorry I cannot agree with M. Terrenoire — that, in accordance with the spirit that must inform a Community, the Commission cannot, in its proposals, neglect the fundamental and vital interests of the Member States. Otherwise it would be working against the very interests of the Community, for the fundamental and vital interest of one State is logically that of the Community. This is a guarantee for all — a guarantee which is all the more effective since the Commission's proposals may be amended only with the approval of all the Member States. These are no purely theoretical or abstract considerations. Nor can it be objected, except as a mere talking point, that the Commission may amend its own proposals as it did in July. The Governments, too, sometimes modify their attitude and position, but this does not mean that they have not taken their own essential interests into account. Having said this, I should like to add that, if perchance we have to face in reality the difficult situation that is possible in theory, it is clear that the Commission's position is bound to be on the side of the Treaty and of its clear, explicit rules on the subject.

Another delicate problem is that of relations between the Council and the Commission, which are the subject of the famous seven points of the Luxembourg meeting. Clearly these relations can be governed only by agreement between the two institutions, as is established in Article 162 of the Treaty and was recalled during the Council's extraordinary session.

Here we have relations between two constitutional bodies of the Community, which function autonomously and independently; consequently their relations and the pattern of collaboration between them can be defined only by common accord. Collaboration between the two institutions is an essential and indispensable element for the normal functioning of the Community. The Commission is therefore ready, of course, to seek all ways and means which — while respecting reciprocal responsibilities and prerogatives — may render such collaboration closer and more efficient. Moreover, relations between the Council and the Commission are to a very large extent already regulated in the manner called for by the Luxembourg resolution. The Commission, at any rate, has informed the Council that it is ready to open discussions on the subject and that as always it will bring to them a spirit of constructive collaboration. Clearly

it is only when these discussions have been held and have led to an agreement between the two institutions — and according to the extent of the agreement — that the new procedures called for by the Council can be implemented, together with those that the Commission itself may see fit to put forward for examination and discussion. It is quite certain that the relations between the Council and the Commission are not exhaustively covered by the seven points in question and that other items might well be examined.

I do not think this is the moment to go into a detailed examination of the merits of the seven points. I should only like to express the Commission's thinking on certain points stressed in M. Metzger's report.

First I would say that the Commission too is in favour of contacts with the Governments before making its formal proposals, especially when they are of particular importance. But it is clear — and I do not imply that anyone thought otherwise — that such contacts, which moreover have generally taken place according to Community procedure, can in no way limit the autonomy or independence of the Commission. Furthermore, in seeking and establishing such contacts a certain flexibility and latitude must be allowed. In other words, a rigid and exclusive procedure, which sets for the Commission's activities limits which are not provided for in the Treaty and which, indeed, would be incompatible with the institution's constitutional position, could not be accepted. In any case it does not seem, as far as I am aware, that the reference in the text of the Luxembourg agreement to the Permanent Representatives — whose collaboration moreover is particularly appreciated by the Commission — means recourse to a compulsory procedure, which the Commission, I repeat, could not accept.

Another item which interested the Political Committee concerns the publication of the Commission's proposals. In my opinion this point too, which in any case will have to be discussed by the Council, should not raise any special difficulties. It is certain that this could not affect the current practice of keeping the Parliament, or its relevant Committee, informed in good time of the more important proposals submitted by the Commission to the Council. The practice is based on the Parliament's power of political control over the Commission under the Treaty.

A further point raised by M. Metzger's report relates to the organization and activity of the Joint Information Service — note that this is a service common to the three Executives, like the Legal Service and the Statistical Office. Here the Council resolution raises in practice numerous and difficult problems — institutional, legal and political — which must be examined closely. What is certain, at any rate, is that the Commission — because of its function under the Treaty — could not give up providing, by direct and independent means, information on its own activities, for which information it would of course be responsible to this Parliament, as it is for all its activities.

I think the points and observations I have made will suffice. They are not intended to detract from or diminish in any way the value of the Luxembourg agreement, the positive aspect of which I think is mainly that it has enabled the Community to resume its normal life and its relations both external and internal.

I should like to add that this resumption was inevitable. The crisis that afflicted the Community from the middle of last year to the end of January 1966 has shown once again how far economic interpenetration among the Six has

gone, how numerous and solid are the economic and other bonds between the Six, how indispensable it is for each of us to continue along the path we have taken and gradually, but inexorably, to achieve the economic integration which will lead to an ever closer union among the European peoples, as the Preamble to the EEC Treaty puts it in so many words.

The Commission wishes to express its satisfaction and assure the Parliament — this is also an answer to the question asked by M. Plevin on the morale of the members of the Commission in the present circumstances — that for its part it is making and will continue to make every effort, until its last active day, to see that implementation of the Rome Treaty goes ahead with the political will, the decision, the spirit and — why not indeed? — the enthusiasm which marked the European Economic Community's first eight years of life.

I. The Commission's proposals concerning a common price level for milk, milk products, beef and veal, sugar, rice, oil-seeds and olive oil from 1967-68

On 4 March 1966 the Commission submitted proposals to the Council to establish a common price level for milk, milk products, beef and veal, sugar, rice, oil-seeds and olive oil ⁽¹⁾. At the same time it laid before the Council a report on the probable development of production and of the possible outlets for some important agricultural products. This report, which was requested by the Council on 25/26 October 1965, covers the products for which the Commission has proposed that a common price level be established.

The Commission's proposals comprise two main points:

a) The Council, acting on a proposal of the Commission, shall, as from 1 July 1967 and for the ensuing marketing year, fix a common price for milk and common threshold prices for milk products, a common guide price for cattle and calves, a common basic target price for rice, a common target price for sugar and a minimum price for sugarbeet, a common norm price for oil-seeds and a norm price for olive oil.

b) Special provisions, as set out below, will be made for sugar and milk products.

In the explanatory memorandum to its proposals, the Commission notes that agricultural prices are not formed solely in accordance with the laws of the market, but are fixed by the Member States and stabilized or guaranteed on internal markets, and recalls that the common agricultural market organizations provide *inter alia* for the fixing and application of common prices by Council decisions pursuant to Commission proposals. The Council decision of 15 November 1964 fixing, with effect from 1 July 1967, a common target price for the principal cereals for the marketing year 1967/68 (106.25 u.a. per ton for wheat other than durum), makes similar decisions for the other leading products necessary.

Level and pattern of the common prices

In its proposals the Commission has borne in mind the following factors:

i) The price trend imposed on agriculture by the common prices laid down for cereals;

ii) Farm incomes, consumer prices, and the need for Community farm produce to enter into world trade;

iii) The supplies of each item available in the Community and the consequent adjustment of output that must be made in the light of the ratios between the prices of the various products and of the market situation for them.

⁽¹⁾ These proposals will be published in full in the supplements to Bulletins 4, 5 and 6/66.

In order to ensure a fair return for farmers, producer prices should be fixed at the optimum level compatible with other economic requirements. Since, in an expanding economy like that of the Community, agriculture faces difficulties of adaptation and the increase in the demand for foodstuffs is small in relation to the growth of consumer incomes, price policy for agricultural products is an essential factor in determining farmers' incomes. However, the limits within which the prices in question can be fixed by the Council are conditioned by two general considerations which affect the whole range of agricultural prices :

- i) The view of agricultural policy which is reflected in all agricultural prices in the Community must be consonant with the Community's commercial policy aims;
- ii) The ratios between the prices of agricultural products must also be such as to take into account the different variations of costs according to products and contribute to the profitability of those branches of agricultural production which it is desired to encourage in the Community;

The Community's supply situation for the products in question may be summed up as follows: for milk and milk products self-sufficiency has been attained and even slightly exceeded; for beef and veal, import requirements are considerable, since internal production cannot keep up with demand; for sugar, production usually meets requirements and there is sometimes a small surplus depending on the size of the beet crop; for rice there is on the whole an import requirement particularly for the long-grain varieties.

Import requirements are particularly high for vegetable oils; this concerns both oils from oil-bearing plants on arable land (colza, rape, sunflower) and, albeit to a lesser extent, olive oil.

In view of this situation and of the level of cereal prices, it would seem advisable to stimulate beef production (in relation to milk) while price policy for milk itself and sugar should be handled with some caution. In view of the large import requirements and the rapidly growing consumption of vegetable oils, a relative improvement in the producer price of oil-seeds is also desirable. For rice, the production level reached should be maintained.

With the foregoing considerations in mind the Commission proposes that prices be fixed according to the following table:

Special measures concerning sugar, milk and milk products

As regards sugar, in order to obviate the danger of the common price causing any great expansion of production, the Commission proposes special measures to limit price and sales guarantees. Thus, for every sugar producer, a basic quota is fixed which takes account of his output to date. The ceiling to be fixed on the basis of this quota is to be so calculated that production may still be expanded substantially in the areas of the Community most suitable for the growing of sugarbeet.

In this way, regional specialization of production can be ensured while avoiding high surpluses by imposing an over-production levy on quantities produced between the basic quota and the ceiling.

*The common prices for milk, milk products, cattle, calves, rice,
sugarbeet, oil-seeds and olive oil*

(in u.a. and national currency per 100 kg)

Product	u.a.	DM	FF	Btrs/Ltrs	Lit.	Fl.
<i>Milk (3.7 % fat content)</i>						
Target price	9.5	38.00	46.90	475.00	5 937	34.39
<i>Butter</i>						
Intervention price	176.25	705.00	870.16	8 812.50	110 156	638.03
Threshold price	191.25	765.00	944.21	9 562.50	119 531	692.33
<i>Cattle (on the hoof)</i>						
Guide price ⁽¹⁾	66.25	265.00	327.08	3 312.50	41 406	239.83
<i>Calves (on the hoof)</i>						
Guide price ⁽¹⁾	89.50	358.00	441.87	4 475.00	55 937	323.99
<i>Rice</i>						
Basic target price	18.12	72.48	89.46	906.00	11 325	65.59
Intervention price - Italy	12.00	48.00	59.24	600.00	7 500	43.44
- France	12.30	49.20	60.73	615.00	7 688	44.53
Threshold price	17.78	71.12	87.78	889.00	11 113	64.36
<i>Sugar</i>						
Common target price for white sugar	21.94	87.76	108.38	1 097.00	13 712	79.42
Intervention price for white sugar	20.84	83.36	102.89	1 042.00	13 025	75.44
Minimum producer price for sugarbeet	1.65	6.60	8.14	82.50	1 031	5.97
<i>Oil-seeds</i>						
Common norm price	18.60	74.40	91.83	930.00	11 625	67.33
Intervention price	17.40	69.60	85.91	870.00	10 875	62.99
<i>Olive oil</i>						
Common norm price	111.00	444.00	548.01	5 550.00	69 375	401.82

⁽¹⁾ Medium quality.

This levy will play its part in regulating production as it will be fixed in the light of each year's sugar surplus in the Community. It should, however, not exceed certain limits.

In order to avoid heavy surpluses it is necessary, in addition to the above measures, to exclude from sale on the domestic market and from the benefit of export refunds any quantities produced by a manufacturer in excess of the ceiling.

As regards milk and milk products, any too rapid increase in consumer prices consequent upon the abolition of aids may restrain consumption. This danger will be averted if the consequences affect consumers only gradually. Prices of milk and milk products in the countries concerned are therefore to be increased by stages. For this purpose, the Member States in which such price increases occur may grant degressive consumer subsidies for certain dairy products up to 31 December 1969. This concerns the Netherlands for butter and Germany for medium hard cheese.

The effects on agriculture

The following table gives the changes in producer prices in the various Member States after the introduction of the common prices:

The effects on external trade

The effects of this alignment of farm prices on external trade will be felt fully only from the time when production and consumption have adapted themselves to the new situation thus created. This will occur after two or three years from the application of the common prices, i.e. about 1970.

In 1970 the need for imports of beef and veal, rice, vegetable oils and olive oil will probably be greater than it is today, while there will be milk surpluses — indeed they have already existed for some years — which it will be possible to remedy by specific action. For sugar it will be necessary to limit the sales and price guarantee for sugarbeet in order to avoid any expansion of production appreciably in excess of consumption.

The financial effects

As to the financial effects of the establishment of a common price level, the first point to be examined is the expenditure that would have to be borne by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund.

To obtain an estimate of the resources needed, the year to be considered is the one in which producers and consumers will feel the full economic effects of the common prices, i.e. 1970. In this perspective gross exports and the full amount of refund necessary for each item must be taken into account.

In this assessment, no allowance has been made for the effect and cost of special provisions such as consumer subsidies or measures to limit price and sales guarantees.

Development of prices by country and product

(In national currencies, per 100 kg)

Product and period	BELGIUM		GERMANY		FRANCE		ITALY		LUXEMBOURG		NETHERLANDS	
	Bfrs	%	DM	%	FF	%	Lit.	%	Lfrs	%	Fl	%
<i>Milk</i>												
1965/66-68/69												
Producer prices	- 17.5	- 3.5	+ 0	+ 0	+ 3.45	+ 8.2	- 46.87	- 0.7	- 22.5	- 4.5	+ 2.99	+ 9.3
Market prices for												
butter	- 1 000	- 10.1	+ 33	+ 4.8	+ 24.68	+ 2.9	-	-	+ 312.5	+ 3.6	+ 162.90	+ 34.2
all cheeses	+ 700	-	+ 51	-	+ 24.68	-	-	-	+ 700	-	+ 147.51	+ 34
<i>Cattle</i>												
1964/65-68/69												
Market prices (weighted average of all classes)	+ 62.5	+ 1.9	- 5.0	- 1.9	+ 19.75	+ 6.0	- 1 562	- 3.8	- 137.5	- 4.1	+ 22.62	+ 9.4
<i>Rice</i>												
1964/65-67/68												
Producer prices												
Threshold prices	+ 179	+ 25.2	+ 14.82	+ 25.2	- 1.93	- 3.4	+ 825	+ 12.3	+ 179	+ 25.2	+ 12.96	+ 25.2
					17.67	6.0	+ 2 237	+ 8.9				
<i>Sugar</i>												
1964/65-67/68												
Basic sugarbeet prices (in tons)	- 18	- 2.1	- 6.52	- 9.0	+ 16.84	+ 26.1	- 1 594	- 13.4	.	.	+ 0.87	+ 1.5
Ex-factory (net of imposts)	+ 19	+ 1.9	- 5.32	- 6.0	+ 10.27	+ 11.1	- 2 194	- 14.4	.	.	+ 1.16	+ 1.6
Consumer prices	+ 19	+ 1.4	- 5.32	- 4.5	+ 10.27	+ 8.9	- 2 194	- 10.2	.	.	+ 1.12	+ 1.0
<i>Oil-seeds</i>												
1964/65-67/68												
Producer prices	.	.	+ 1.27	+ 1.9	+ 4.13	+ 5.2

Notes

- . - Negligible.
- No significant change expected.
- . Figures not available.

*Estimated expenditure of the European Agricultural
Guidance and Guarantee Fund in 1970*

(Gross exports, full refund)

(in million u.s.)

Types of expenditure	Milk products	Beef/ veal	Rice	Sugar	Oil- seeds	Olive oil
Refunds on exports to non-member countries	150	2	10	45	—	—
Intervention on the domestic market	30	possible	possible	—	32	140
Special intervention						
a) Subsidy for skimmed milk used in animal feed	190	—	—	—	—	—
b) Effect of binding Emmental and Cheddar cheese and casein	80	—	—	—	—	—

There are thus three ways in which the Commission's proposals to the Council are intended to bring the common market appreciably nearer to completion:

- i) It is intended to establish throughout the Community a free market in agricultural produce which will no longer be restricted by measures taken by the national market organization;
- ii) The fixing of all important common prices and their application within the framework of the overall agricultural price level are intended to bring about an adjustment of agricultural output as part of the medium-term measures;
- iii) Knowledge of the common prices and of their consequences is essential for further negotiations by the Community in the Kennedy round.

On 8 March the Council decided to refer these proposals to the European Parliament.

II. The Community's policy for petroleum and natural gas

Commission's first memorandum to the Council

The Protocol on energy policy concluded by the Member Governments in April 1964 laid down certain aims concerning hydrocarbons, and the Commission was instructed to study the necessary preparatory steps for their attainment.

In a memorandum ⁽¹⁾ submitted to the Council on 16 February 1966, the Commission sums up the studies that it has made in pursuance of that decision, and puts forward proposals for the later stages of the work.

The Commission is aware that its proposals do not cover the whole field. The Protocol of April 1964, which did no more than lay down a few general principles, did not touch upon questions of competition between different forms of energy, and these are not dealt with in the memorandum. The Commission has confined itself to problems about which something can be done in the present circumstances.

In future the Community will be more and more dependent on oil, and unless the prospecting that is going on in the North Sea produces spectacular results, the greater part of this oil will have to be imported. This dependence on imported oil raises problems of security as regards both quantity and price.

In view of the need for security, the first thing that the Community must do is to guard against the risk of certain imports being temporarily interrupted owing to political or economic crises in the supplying countries. The Commission has approached the oil companies in order to find out what the position is. It has also consulted the governments of other, similarly placed consumer countries, with a view to establishing permanent co-operation with them, and studies are at present being made to see what resources could be made available in a crisis.

The first step towards ensuring security of supplies was taken at the end of 1964 when a draft directive was submitted to the Council requiring the Member States to maintain stocks of petroleum products representing at least 65 days' supply.

The Community must look into the question of how, and at what price, it is going to obtain the growing quantities of petroleum that it will need in the next few years.

Supplies are at present abundant and are increasing rapidly, thanks to intensive exploration by the international companies; at the same time the range of sources is widening steadily.

But companies within the Community are also playing an important part in supplying the market and maintaining competition. The Commission believes that these companies should be able to continue and even expand their activities. To this end, it proposes to study the provisions by which non-member countries at present encourage prospecting for petroleum, it will also assess the results of the policy that has

⁽¹⁾ The full text of this memorandum will be published in the supplement of one of the next Bulletin editions.

been followed towards companies established in the Community, and consider what measures, tax reliefs or aids might be introduced in order to induce these companies to intensify and co-ordinate their searches. Where necessary, aid could be provided to promote the sale of Community products which would otherwise not be competitive with imported crude oil.

At the same time, the Commission suggests that a procedure should be worked out for consultations between the Member States regarding their commercial policies. Such consultations should cover not only imports from state-trading countries, as at present, but also other sources of supply and the medium- and long-term prospects. Gradual progress would thus be made towards the common commercial policy envisaged by the Treaty.

The Commission deals, in the second place, with the establishment of a unified market. Its aim is to ensure that government intervention, which is especially frequent where oil products are concerned, does not hinder the free movement of goods in the Common Market or distort the conditions of competition.

At the end of the transition period (i.e. in principle by 1970), all direct and indirect obstacles to trade between the Member States will have disappeared and a common commercial policy will have been established; the Commission considers that it will then be impracticable to pursue purely national objectives, and that these will therefore have to be superseded by common objectives decided upon by common consent of the Member States.

This means, in particular, that the French arrangements governing petroleum imports will have to be adjusted in accordance with Article 37 of the Treaty; the Commission hopes that the French Government will say which objectives it considers the most important and how it proposes to reconcile its pursuit of those objectives with the commitments it undertook by signing the Treaty of Rome. Similar problems may arise for Germany and Italy.

If a unified market is to be established, it will also be necessary to introduce freedom of establishment for enterprises throughout the Community and to abolish all discrimination based on nationality. This question may arise when prospecting licences and operating concessions are granted or when permission is required before service stations can be built.

Thirdly, the Commission proposes that the six Governments should co-ordinate the support they give, in order to avoid disparities and inconsistency. Suggestions are made regarding the adoption of common principles for the conveyance of oil by pipeline, which will play an important part in the development of intra-Community deliveries. The Commission also proposes that the Member States should evolve a procedure for keeping one another informed of new laws or regulations and of the oil companies' investment programmes.

The memorandum then refers to the problems that natural gas will pose for the attainment of the common market. Hitherto, natural gas, although important for certain regions of the Community, was regarded as a product of local interest only and not intended for export. The size of the deposits discovered in the Netherlands and Germany, and the prospects apparently held out by the continental shelf in the North Sea, have altered the scale of the problem entirely, and it is already certain that much of this new gas will figure in intra-Community trade.

Consideration must be given to conditions under which the Treaty can be respected and discrimination by nationality avoided. If the Community allows situations to develop which are contrary to the Treaty and to the common interest of the Member States, it will perhaps be unable to remedy them later on. The Commission also proposes that common principles should be adopted for the delivery of gas by pipe and arrangements made for exchange of information concerning new laws or regulations and investment in means of transport.

In conclusion the Commission says that it intends to report to the Council each year on the progress of its work on the various points mentioned in the memorandum in close co-operation with the national authorities concerned. If the Council agrees to the main outlines suggested, the Commission will submit proposals for practical steps to be taken.

III. Internal activities

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

Customs matters

Tariff quotas

1. On 24 January 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3 and 4) of the Treaty decided to increase from 1 300 to 1 700 tons the tariff quotas granted to the Federal Republic of Germany for salted coalfish (pollack) for preserving (heading ex 03.02 A I c 2) ⁽¹⁾.

2. On 10 February 1966 the Council acting under Article 25(1) of the Treaty granted Member States nil duty tariff quotas for the period 1 January 1966 to 31 March 1966 in respect of the products listed below :

Tariff heading	Product	Quantity (m. t.)	Member State
48.01 A	Newsprint	131 250	Germany
48.01 A	Newsprint	19 000	France

3. On 1 March 1966 the Commission, acting under Protocol No. IX to the List G Agreement, granted the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota for the import from non-member countries in 1966 of 33 000 tons of ferro-silico-manganese, tariff heading 73.02 D, 21 300 tons to be imported duty-free and 11 700 tons at 0.9% duty ⁽²⁾.

4 On 1 March 1966 the Commission, acting under Protocol No. XI annexed to the List G Agreement, granted the Netherlands a tariff quota for imports from non-member countries in 1966 of 300 tons of ferro-silico-manganese, tariff heading 73.02 D, 200 tons duty-free and 10 tons at 0.9% duty ⁽²⁾.

Countervailing charges (decisions under Article 235)

5. On 7, 14 and 15 February 1966 the Commission took eight decisions authorizing countervailing charges in Germany, France and Italy on imports of certain goods processed from agricultural products ⁽³⁾.

All these decisions except one are further amendments to previous decisions.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 30, 18 February 1966.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 48, 18 March 1966.

⁽³⁾ *ibid.*, No. 39, 4 March 1966.

These authorizations concern the following imports:

Germany:

Biscuits and waffles from the other Member States;

Bread and similar products from the Netherlands (further amendment to the Commission decision of 6 November 1964);

Dextrins manufactured from potato starch and also soluble or roasted potato starches from certain Member States (further amendment to the Commission decisions of 10 November and 21 December 1964);

France:

Confectionery not containing cocoa or alcoholic liqueur from the other Member States (further amendment to the Community decision of 6 November 1964);

Chocolates and confectioneries and preparations containing cocoa and chocolate without alcoholic liqueur from certain Member States (further amendment to the Commission decision of 6 November 1964);

Glucose (dextrose) from certain Member States (further amendment to the Commission decision of 30 November 1964);

Dextrins, starches and soluble or roasted food starches as well as prepared glazings and dressings of starchy substances from certain Member States (further amendment to the Commission decisions of 10 November and 21 December 1964);

Italy:

Dextrins manufactured from potato starch and also soluble or roasted potato starch from certain Member States (further amendment to the Commission decisions of 10 November and 21 December 1964).

COMPETITION

Approximation of legislation

General tables

6. In response to the wishes expressed by the European Parliament a further general survey of work to approximate legislation between 31 March 1965 and 31 March 1966 will be published in the Ninth General Report on the activities of the Community and in a supplement to a coming number of the Bulletin. This will complete and bring up to date the general tables published for the first time in the Eighth General Report and in the supplement to Bulletin No. 8-65.

Public contracts

7. On 8 March 1966 the Commission acting under Article 149 of the Treaty, submitted to the Council a new proposal for a directive to co-ordinate procedures for awarding public contracts. This document includes amendments made to the proposed directive following the opinions formulated by the European Parliament and the Economic and

Social Committee and certain approaches expressing the concern of local authorities in the Community. The chief amendments are the following: the operative threshold of the directive (minimum amount of the contract) has been increased from 60 000 u.a. to 300 000 u.a.; up to the end of the transition period public works contracts of water, gas and electricity distributing enterprises directly operated by the State or by local authorities are excluded from the scope of the directive. Nor do contracts of public corporations in rail, road and inland waterways transport fall within the scope of the directive.

Unfair competition

8. The first two volumes of the experts' report concerning the law on unfair competition in the EEC Member States (Volume I: Study of Comparative Law; Volume II: Surveys in individual countries — Italy) ⁽¹⁾ have appeared in German, and will shortly be issued in French.

This expert survey is the first complete study undertaken in this field of law. It is based on abundant specialist literature and many judgments handed down by courts, and deals with the forms that unfair action can take, such as the creation of a risk of confusion, abusive use of distinctive signs, violation of business secrets and firms' know-how, disparagement of competitors, comparison in advertising, deceptive and other offensive publicity. The expert opinion puts such acts under the heading of unfair competition. It also describes a system of protection for denominations of origin.

The Commission is at present studying the proposals contained in the experts' report and their probable impact on the Common Market. This examination will determine the measures to be proposed to the Member States with a view to unifying their legislation.

Pharmaceutical products

9. The Working Party on pharmaceutical products met in Brussels on 17 and 18 January 1966.

It continued its examination of problems arising in the application of the Council Directive of 26 January 1965 ⁽²⁾ and recommended that serums and vaccines should be made subject to supplementary rules.

An initial project concerning the mutual recognition of sales licences for branded pharmaceuticals was studied and its main lines accepted by the delegations present.

Finally the Working Party asked to have referred to it the problem of the sale of medicines on prescription in view of its consequences for competition.

The next meeting of the Working Party was fixed for 17 and 18 March 1966.

Taxation

Comparison of fiscal burdens in EEC

10. Working Party VIII (comparison of fiscal burdens) held its second meeting in Brussels on 17 February 1966.

⁽¹⁾ See Eighth General Report of EEC, sec. 90.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette No. 22, 9 February 1965.

Professor Zeitel of Mannheim, who was instructed by the Commission to study the possibilities of comparing the fiscal burdens on firms in the different EEC countries spoke on possible methods of arriving at such a comparison.

After a broad exchange of views in which experts from the Finance Ministries and statistical offices of the Member States took part, Professor Zeitel undertook to draw up a report for discussion by Working Party VII at its next meeting fixed for September.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

Annual report of the Commission

11. On 16 February 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 29 of Regulation 38/64/CEE on the free movement of workers in the Community, adopted its annual report on the free movement of manpower and on labour markets in the Community.

The report comprises an analysis of the position of Community labour markets and information on the estimates of the trend of their labour markets supplied by the Member States. It is the first practical implementation of the decision made in Rome on 30 June 1965, at the initiative of the Commission, by the Technical Committee on free movement, to rationalize the studies provided for in Articles 29 and 36 of Regulation 38/64/CEE.

The report was drawn up from information supplied by the Member States, and the latter are to be guided by it in framing their employment policy. With this end in view the report was already the subject, on 1 March 1966, of a joint examination by the Commission and the Member States as stipulated in Article 29 referred to above.

In addition to the balance-sheet of international manpower clearing operations in the Community, the Commission's report describes measures taken by the Member States to encourage priority in employment for nationals of the Community and the difficulties met with in bringing offers of employment and applications together and in Community clearing operations. In that it advocates certain measures to remedy these difficulties the report is a contribution to a better balance between offers of and applications for employment in the Community.

Exchange of young workers

12. Under the first programme of young workers' exchanges the Commission has organized in Brussels a Community information meeting for a group of young people who have just finished a vocational training period in Germany and France.

At this meeting the young people had an opportunity of describing their impressions of the various aspects of training in a firm in another country and of drawing the attention of the Commission's services to certain problems which do not yet seem to be completely solved.

Training in vacancy clearance application

13. Under the further training programme for officials in the employment services specializing in clearance work, provided for in Article 37 of Regulation 38/64/CEE on the free movement of workers within the Community, training periods were organized during the last quarter of 1965. The aim was to enable officials dealing with clearance problems to improve their knowledge of the employment services in other Member States. Those taking part included two Belgian officials (in Italy and the Netherlands), three German officials (who went to Italy and the Netherlands), five Italian officials (to Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands) and three Dutch officials (Germany, Belgium and Italy). The training periods, which lasted six weeks and were spent in different labour offices at the local, regional and national level, were highly satisfactory both for the trainees and the host administrations.

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

14. At its session of 28 February - 1 March 1966, the Council approved a directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed activities in the electricity, gas, water and sanitary service branches (Division V, ISIC) (1).

The aim of this directive is to abolish restrictions in the Member States on foreigners who wish to engage in production and distribution in this field, i.e. all operations whose purpose is to make electricity, gas and water available to the consumer in a usable form, and therefore including processing activities connected with production, catchment, transport and distribution. On the other hand, and in conformity with the General Programmes, the following are outside the scope of the present directive: the exploitation of natural gas wells (including prospecting and boring) and construction and civil engineering work in these sectors by private firms or public authorities. These activities have been or will be liberalized by other Council directives.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Financing of the common agricultural policy

15. At its session of 28 February-1 March 1966 the Council, working on a report drawn up by the Committee of Permanent Representatives, closely examined the problems involved in financing the common agricultural policy.

After this exchange of views, which took place in a constructive atmosphere, the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue its studies in the light of the comments and suggestions made during the discussions.

The Council will resume study of the financing of the common agricultural policy when it has the Permanent Representatives' next report to hand.

(1) See official gazette No. 42, 8 March 1966.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

16. On 3 February 1966 the Commission made a regulation, in pursuance of Article 15 of Regulation No. 141/64/CEE, limiting the maximum amount of export refund in trade with non-member countries for certain processed cereal products ⁽¹⁾.

The quantity of primary material actually used in manufacturing the products in question may vary considerably according to the final use of each. Furthermore, there may be duplication of refunds on various products resulting from the same processing. If the maximum amount of refund were made for each of these products it would be possible to export to non-member countries at prices below those obtaining on the world market. The arrangements in question have been made to avoid any such situation.

Beef and veal

17. On 2 February 1966 the Council made a decision concerning the Community tariff quota of 20 000 head of heifers and cows of certain mountain breeds ⁽²⁾. The aim of this decision is to enable the Community to fulfil the undertaking which it gave in GATT to import yearly from Austria, 20 000 head of Alpine cattle at 6% duty.

For 1966 the quota has been apportioned between member countries as follows:

Germany : 14 000 head

Italy : 5 000 head

France : 1 000 head

Pigmeat

18. On 10 February 1966 the Council took a decision authorizing Italy to reduce the amount of levies on live pigs and pigmeat and extending the validity of its decisions giving a similar authorization to Germany and France ⁽³⁾.

Because of the sanitary measures taken by certain Member States the Netherlands are unable to make their usual exports of slaughtered pigs and pigmeat to the Member States. As a result the pigmeat market in the Netherlands is in a special position which is likely to disturb the markets of the other member countries, in particular Germany, France and Italy. For this reason prices of pigmeat have gone up considerably in the said Member States and this has necessitated the decision in question, which is applicable for Germany and Italy until 12 March 1966 and for France until 31 March 1966.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Regulation No. 11/66/CEE, official gazette No. 24, 5 February 1966.

⁽²⁾ Council Decision No. 66/105/CEE, *ibid.* No. 21, 4 February 1966.

⁽³⁾ Council Decision No. 66/122/CEE, *ibid.* No. 29, 18 February 1966.

Milk and milk products

19. On 28 January 1966 the Commission extended its decision of 26 March 1965 fixing the supplementary amount which may be refunded on the export of certain cheeses to non-member countries, which was to expire on 31 January 1966 (1). As it is not likely that the entire problem posed by the market situation for these products will be solved in the near future, the Commission has extended this decision for six months.

On 16 February 1966 the Council also made a regulation concerning special measures relating to the sale, after processing into rendered butter, of butter from private stocks(2).

The provisions of this regulation will make it possible to continue the operations undertaken to market butter from stocks, in particular by putting it within reach of a greater number of consumers. To this end up to 30 June 1966 the Member States may be authorized, under the procedure in Article 25 of Regulation No. 13/64/CEE, to take special measures in respect of butter produced during the 1965/66 marketing year, which has benefited by aids in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 21 of Regulation No. 13/64/CEE (aids granted for the rendering of butter and marketing at reduced prices of the product thus obtained)(2).

Eggs and poultry

20. On 3 February 1966 the Commission made a regulation increasing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered chickens and hens.

Since offers from non-member countries of chickens and hens, plucked, gutted, with the head and feet and of chickens and hens plucked, drawn and without the head or feet but with the heart, liver and gizzard are currently being made at a price 0.1 u.a. per kilogram below the sluice-gate price, the supplementary amount has been raised from 0.08 u.a. to 0.1 u.a. per kilogram.

On 10 February the Commission made a regulation fixing a supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell(3).

As some non-member countries are currently offering these eggs at a price 0.1 u.a. below the sluice-gate price, a supplementary amount of 0.1 u.a. has been fixed for imports from Argentina, Denmark, Finland, China, Sweden and Uruguay. On the other hand, the supplementary amount will no longer be levied on imports from Bulgaria.

Finally, on 28 February 1966, the Commission made a further regulation fixing a supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell(4). Under this regulation the supplementary amount of 0.1 u.a. kg. (0.40 DM/kg) will in future apply to eggs in shell from the following non-member countries : China, Denmark, Rumania and Uruguay.

(1) Commission Decision No. 66/115/CEE, official gazette No. 27, 7 February 1966.

(2) Council Regulation No. 13/66/CEE, *ibid.* No. 29, 18 February 1966.

(3) Commission Regulation No. 12/66/CEE, *ibid.* No. 26, 11 February 1966.

(4) Commission Regulation No. 15/66/CEE, *ibid.* No. 36, 1 March 1966.

Milk and beef prices for 1966/1967

21. On 15 February 1966 the Commission submitted to the Council two proposals for regulations concerning prices in the milk and beef sectors respectively for the 1966/67 marketing year beginning on 1 April 1966.

Prices of milk and milk products

22. The Commission believes that prices in the milk sector should be aligned by increasing the lowest prices and scaling down the highest. It has therefore proposed narrowing the national target price bracket of 33.0 — 41.20 DM per 100 kg for the 1965/66 season to 34.50 — 40.00 DM/100 kg for 1966/1967. The proposed limits, which would apply to milk ex-farm with a fat content of 3.7%, are as follows in national currencies:

	<i>DM</i>	<i>FF</i>	<i>Bfrs/Lfrs</i>	<i>Lit.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>
Upper limit	0.4	0.4973	5	62.5	0.362
Lower limit	0.345	0.4258	4.312	53.91	0.3122

As regards the approximation of prices, this Commission proposal thus departs from the milk regulation (No. 13/64/CEE of the Council) under which national prices were to be brought closer to a common target price.

The reason the Commission gives for this change is that any further delay in the first steps towards the standardization of prices is undesirable. It is proposed that those Member States whose target prices already fall within this bracket should adjust them only towards the arithmetical average of the new bracket — 9.3125 u.a./100 kg (37.25 DM). France and Italy are expected to fix their prices at the lower and upper limits respectively.

According to the milk regulation, national aids enabling market prices to be kept below the lower limit for the 1964/1965 year must be reduced by 1/7 each marketing year. This arrangement is important for Belgium and Luxembourg (butter). To enable aids to be reduced as smoothly as possible and within the time-limits set, the Commission proposes that Germany and the Netherlands should make extra reductions: DM 1/100 kg of milk in Germany and Fl. 1.22/100 kg of industrial milk in the Netherlands.

This reduction in aids will normally be offset by a corresponding increase in threshold prices. In fixing these, changes in the national target prices must also be taken into account. Care must be taken, however, that these changes do not widen the present gap between the prices of dairy products.

Consequently, making use of the results of a study of costs and yields, the Commission proposes supplementary measures for the alignment of threshold prices. Germany would increase the value of the non-fat part of the milk and Italy would adapt threshold prices of condensed milk and skimmed milk powder (but not of all other milk products). For sweetened condensed milk all the countries except the Netherlands must lower their threshold prices.

The Commission proposes the standardization or the maintenance of uniform threshold prices for the following classes of product : Parmiggiano Reggiano, Emmental, Camembert, Cheddar, serum powder, lactose and powdered milk for cattle feed. It also proposes that group 12 (fresh cheese) should be treated in the same way as Camembert.

As a result, for these eight groups, intra-Community levies and refunds will be abolished where this has not already been done.

Beef and veal prices

23. In national currency per 100 kg live weight the brackets proposed for guide prices during the 1966/67 campaign are:

	DM	FF	Bfrs/Lfrs	Lit.	Fl.
<i>Cattle</i>					
Lower limit	242	298.69	37 813	3 025.00	219.01
Upper limit	257	317.21	40 156	3 212.5	232.59
<i>Calves</i>					
Lower limit	339	418.42	52 969	4 237.5	306.80
Upper limit	360	444.34	56 250	4 500.00	325.80

Within the bracket the member countries had fixed their guide prices for the 1965/66 beef year between DM 232.5/100 kg (France) and DM 240/100 kg. However, the average market prices are higher and vary for cattle between DM 240 in the Netherlands and DM 275 in Italy.

For calves, these prices vary between DM 337 in Belgium and DM 432 (Italy). The real differences in price were therefore around DM 35 for cattle and DM 95 for calves.

This is one reason why the Commission, departing from the rules of the beef and veal regulation (Council Regulation No. 14/64/CEE) again proposes a guide-price bracket instead of a single price or different prices by countries. Other reasons for not changing the present system are that proposals will shortly be submitted for fixing common beef and veal prices; that there is no uniform price quotation system; that qualities are not comparable and that the milk target-price bracket is to be maintained.

In proposing the brackets the Commission has borne in mind certain points of the basic regulation, which are:

- a) That the Council must be guided by experience;
- b) That it must take into account the prospects for expansion of the production and consumption of beef and veal and also the situation of the milk and milk products market.

In its explanatory memorandum, the Commission has gone into these points in detail and arrived at the conclusion that the present market situation calls for a stimulus to the raising of fat cattle.

The average price, weighted according to the size of cattle stocks, in each Member State — DM 259.66, is much nearer the upper limit of the bracket proposed by the Commission for the present beef year than the upper limit fixed by the Council.

There is some likelihood of a small surplus of milk products in 1966, and this will justify fixing beef and veal guide prices at an attractive level. According to FAO forecasts, beef and veal supplies on the world market will show only a very small increase on the present level between now and 1970. The Community must therefore look to an increase in its own output in the coming beef year to meet the growing demand.

The Commission therefore proposes that the beef/milk price ratio of 7 to 1 be maintained and that the difference of DM 15 between the upper and lower limits of the bracket should continue. In order to avoid encouraging the slaughter of calves, the Commission proposes that the veal/beef price ratio should be fixed at 1.4 to 1.

Harmonization of legislation

Classification of wood in the rough

24. On 2 February 1966 the Commission submitted to the Council a directive to the Member States concerning harmonization of their laws on the classification of wood in the rough.

The aim is to define the products of forestry according to measurable standards or criteria. This will provide categories with standardized characteristics, such as are required by the trade and the industries using wood.

The Member States at present have widely differing systems ranging from detailed classification compulsory by law to the simplest local practices differing from one part of the country to another. However, although the Community countries do not produce as much wood as they need, intra-Community trade is increasing and at present exceeds 2.5 million cubic metres a year. Common rules on classification will help this trade. Furthermore a common classification is indispensable for the production of satisfactory Community statistics on output, trade, consumption and prices of forestry products.

The proposed directive, which is based on Article 100 of the Treaty, lays down that each Member State shall introduce in its territory an EEC classification given in detail in the annex. The use of this classification is optional, but the appellations are protected by law. Member States are free to elaborate the classification. They can also make it compulsory wholly or in part for home-produced wood but not for wood imported from other Member States, for this may prove an obstacle to intra-Community trade.

Summing up, the proposal will align national law governing the classification of wood in the rough by introducing a system, which, although optional, is likely to be widely used because it is calculated to facilitate the growing trade in timber in the Community.

Finally, if the proposed classification is adopted in EEC, it is likely that it will gradually spread to certain non-member European countries which are also anxious to institute a uniform classification for wood in the rough.

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

Consultation on a draft Netherlands Royal Decree

25. In the framework of the Council decision of 25 March 1962 instituting a procedure for prior study and consultation on laws and regulations contemplated by the Member States in the transport field, the Netherlands Government, by letter of 31 January 1966, sent to the Commission a draft Royal Decree which would partly refund the supplementary tax on vehicles using other fuel than petrol in international transport.

The Commission deemed it necessary to consult all the Member States on the proposed arrangements, and this took place in Brussels on 7 February 1966.

On 9 February 1966 the Commission acting in conformity with the above-mentioned Council decision states its position on the draft Decree and agreed on the terms of a recommendation which has now been submitted to the Netherlands Government and communicated for information to the other member Governments.

In its recommendation, the Commission requests the Netherlands Government to suspend the arrangements planned and to reconsider them in the context of the common transport policy and in particular of the Council decision of 13 May 1965 on the harmonization of certain provisions with an impact on competition in transport by rail, road and inland waterway ⁽¹⁾.

Application of Article 80 of the Treaty

26. On 9 February 1966 the Commission extended until 31 December 1966 the authorization to apply a tariff reduction of 15% to the transport of artichokes, cauliflowers and early potatoes from Brittany by rail or road over a minimum distance of 650 km.

In addition, the Commission has held the consultative meetings provided for in Article 80(2) of the Treaty concerning the special German tariffs AT 7 S 4, 8 S 3, 8 B 14, 8 B 40, 8 B 44 and 8 S 4. These are tariffs applied by the German railways and in respect of which potential competition with the building of a canal from the Saar to the Palatinate has been invoked.

SOCIAL POLICY

Social security for migrant workers

Audit Committee

27. The Audit Committee attached to the Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers held its 26th session in Brussels on 14th February 1966.

The Committee approved the calculations of the average cost of benefits in kind for the financial year 1964 submitted by different Member States, and studied the most recent information available on the settlement of claims between the social security institutions in the six countries.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 88, 24 May 1965.

The Committee considered that precise information was needed, even at the present stage, as regards the application of the regulation on the social security of frontier workers since it came into force in February 1964.

Protection of young people at work

28. At its session of 23 and 24 February 1966, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the Commission's draft recommendation to the Member States concerning the protection of young workers.

The Committee is in favour of the recommendation subject to certain amendments and additions.

As regards the minimum working age the Committee agrees that it should be fifteen but that this minimum may be raised to coincide with the general school leaving age. On the other hand, the Committee is in favour of introducing the 40-hour week for young people only gradually.

The Committee also proposes a certain number of improvements as regards young people's leisure, vocational training and the list of dangerous occupations. It also asks that there should be a medical check-up at least once a year and that young workers should be allowed to participate in the supervision of protective measures.

The employers' group voted against the draft opinion; they were opposed to the Commission's recommendation on principle. They held that the measures for the benefits of young workers should be examined in the light of the burden involved and in the context of a general assessment of the burden inherent in measures pending in the social field.

Moreover, the employers' group considered the recommendation impracticable because of the heavy demands it made and because it did not take sufficient account of the need for gradualness in applying the measures planned.

M. Levi Sandri, the Commission member with special responsibility for social affairs, was present at the general discussions. At the close he explained the scope of the recommendation and stressed the importance the Commission attached to it.

Occupational diseases

29. At its session of 23-24 February 1966 the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the draft Commission recommendation to the Member States concerning compensation for the victims of occupational diseases.

The Committee approved the draft but stressed the need for simultaneous harmonization of legislative and other arrangements for the prevention of occupational diseases.

In particular, the Committee hoped to see the following points added to the recommendation:

The list of exceptions drawn up by the Commission with the aim of maintaining certain limiting conditions for particular diseases was not to be considered as final but must be capable of revision in step with the progress of medical and scientific knowledge.

In principle, expert medical examination as a means of recognizing a disease as occupational should be done at the place of work, take account of conditions obtaining

there and be effected with the aid of representatives of management and personnel, of the firm's doctor and a doctor delegated by the enterprise which manufactured the product likely to be implicated.

Vocational guidance

30. At its session of 23 and 24 February 1966, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the Commission's draft regulation for the expansion of vocational guidance.

The Committee approved the Commission's draft, but proposed that the recommendation should indicate that it would have to be applied in such a way as to make possible the introduction of free vocational guidance and increasingly to restrict the activities of private vocational guidance services working for profit.

The Committee was also of the opinion that the Commission should recommend to the States that they establish co-operation between public vocational guidance services and non-profit-making private services wherever the latter could not be replaced for the time being.

Social problems of paid agricultural workers

31. The Joint Consultative Committee on social problems relating to paid agricultural workers held its seventh meeting on 16 and 17 February 1966. It gave unanimous opinions on three draft recommendations from the Commission to the Member States concerning respectively the development of vocational guidance, maternal welfare, protection of young workers and problems of social security for agricultural workers in permanent employment.

As regards the protection of young people and mothers, the workers' and employers' representatives were unable to find common ground on the crucial question of the maximum working week.

The Committee instructed the "social security" working party to make an inventory of the discriminations to be eliminated in order to achieve social parity for seasonal farm workers.

Family welfare policy

32. Governmental experts, delegates of employers' and workers' organizations and representatives of family welfare organizations met on 21 and 22 February 1966 to study the principal measures taken in the Member States concerning family welfare in 1965.

Information was exchanged concerning financial measures on apportionment of the cost of family benefits; equipment and services; reform of civil law in this field, and the general trends of family welfare policy in the Member States.

IV. External activities

GATT

Trade negotiations

33. At its session of 28 February - 1 March 1966 the Council discussed, in the light of a report from the Commission, matters concerning the GATT multilateral trade negotiations with reference to both agricultural and industrial products.

All the delegations stressed the importance they continued to attach to the negotiations and their desire to reach in due time, on a basis of reciprocity, balanced and mutually satisfactory agreements.

The Council agreed to examine the matter again at a special session to be held for this purpose on 4-5 April 1966. The discussions will take into account any new points that may have arisen on the internal plane, further Commission proposals in various spheres, and a number of preparatory studies being undertaken by the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Special Committee referred to in Article 111 of the Rome Treaty.

Other GATT activities

34. The Commission took part in the meetings of the Working Group concerned with the expansion of trade between less-developed countries, which were held in Geneva from 29 January to 7 February, 1966. The Group was set up by the Committee on Trade and Development in March 1965 to examine the problems involved in the expansion of trade between less-developed countries, in particular the role of preferences.

Two proposals were referred to the Group: one from the United Arab Republic regarding the establishment of general preferences between developing countries, and the other, submitted by the USA, for preferential arrangements between countries in the same geographical or economic area.

The Group was agreed that the establishment of preferences between developing countries, on condition that they were applied with discretion and subject to the necessary safeguards, could make a considerable contribution to the expansion of trade between those countries and to achievement of the aims of the General Agreement.

The general opinion was that the most appropriate way of establishing these preferences was by negotiations between developing countries. In such a system of reciprocal preferences account would have to be taken of the different stages of economic development reached by the parties to the negotiations.

It was considered that before trying to work out a legal framework or detailed methods for an exchange of preferences it would be useful to find out what proposals or practical arrangements between the less developed countries could be implemented in conformity with the spirit of Part IV of the General Agreement.

The representatives of the developing countries stated that they proposed shortly to open exploratory conversations. The Group was of the opinion that steps should be taken to examine such arrangements or proposals.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Relations with Austria

35. The sixth round of negotiations between Austria and the Community took place in Brussels from 31 January to 3 February 1966. The Austrian delegation was headed by M. Eugen Buresch, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and that of the Community by M. Axel Herbst, Director-General for External Relations in the EEC Commission.

At the closing session the Austrian delegation was led by M. Fritz Bock, the Federal Minister for Trade and Reconstruction, and that of the Community by M. Jean Rey, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for external relations.

The delegations examined the institutional aspects of the proposed agreement between Austria and the EEC in the light of a detailed declaration made by the Austrian delegation on the first day. In addition the delegates concluded the discussion of the broad principles involved in harmonizing Austria's economic policy with that of the Community.

Since the negotiations began on 19 March 1965 the two delegations have discussed all the important aspects of the future treaty. The debate on matters of substance was opened in April 1965, when the delegates examined the problem of eliminating obstacles to trade between Austria and the Community and of harmonizing the Austrian customs tariff with the common customs tariff. In May and June they considered the problems connected with the reciprocal opening of agricultural markets. The Community delegation took note of the Austrian desire, expressed by M. Karl Schleinzer, the Minister for Agriculture, for the widest possible measure of harmonization of agricultural policies. M. Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the EEC Commission and the member with special responsibility for agriculture, replied for the Community. In June the delegations also discussed harmonization of the two systems of external trade, and made a careful examination of specific problems arising from Austria's traditional relations with the eastern European countries.

The negotiations and talks of the last eleven months have been held in a constructive and friendly atmosphere. Considerable progress has been made in discussing the implications of Austria's permanently neutral status and its obligations under the State Treaty, which re-established it as an independent and democratic state, and in clarifying certain basic questions. As a result it has been possible to narrow or sometimes to eliminate divergences of view in certain important spheres. In other fields, where serious difficulties remain, the problems involved have however been defined. Both delegations will report to their competent authorities.

The two delegations expect to resume negotiations as soon as new directives have been adopted by the Council.

Relations with Latin America

36. On 4 February 1966, the contact group between the Commission and the Missions of the Latin American countries held a plenary session, concluding the second round of meetings begun on 30 April 1965, with M. Jean Rey, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for external relations, in the chair. The Latin American Missions submitted a joint memorandum to the Commission summing up the work done and the comments of the Latin American representatives on the infor-

mation received by the Commission, and setting out the measures that the Latin American countries would like the Community to study with a view to promoting the development of trade between the two groups of countries.

In their memorandum the Missions also proposed the organization of a contact group on a permanent basis, so that trade developments might be kept under constant review by appropriate means and the dialogue between the Missions and the Commission pursued and widened in the years to come.

Missions of non-member countries

37. On 10 February 1966, in the absence of the President of the Commission, Vice-President Sicco L. Mansholt received His Excellency Ambassador Henrik Sv. Björnsson, who presented his letters of credence as the new head of the Icelandic Mission to the Community.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Ministerial Conference on Science

38. The Commission was represented as an observer at the second Ministerial Conference on Science of the OECD countries on 12 and 13 January 1966, at which M. Allain Peyrefitte, French Minister for Scientific Research, took the chair.

The Ministers examined the situation regarding scientific resources among OECD member countries and were concerned at the gap in this field between the developing and the developed countries and between the United States and the other industrial member countries.

They also examined the role of technical innovation in economic matters and recommended that the OECD should intensify its work on the links between science and the economy.

The Ministers concluded by examining reports on basic research and government policy, on the role of sociology, and on international co-operation in scientific and technical research. They agreed to meet again in two years' time.

Aid consortia for Turkey and Greece

39. The consortia met in January and February 1966 and made a preliminary study of the amount of aid that could be given to Turkey and Greece for the 1966 financial year.

On 1 February 1966 the OECD Council decided, on the recommendation of the Steering Committee of the European Monetary Agreement, to grant Greece a \$30m. loan.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

40. The ninth session of the ECAFE Trade Committee was held in Bangkok from 24 January to 2 February 1966. The Community was represented by an observer.

The Committee examined the trend of trade between countries in the area, regional economic co-operation measures and the work of the UN Conference on Trade and Development. New features of regional trade arrangements, in particular with the Community, were also reviewed.

The Community representative spoke of the favourable development of trade between countries in the area and the EEC.

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

Protection against dumping, bounties or subsidies: amended proposal for a Council Regulation

41. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee recently rendered opinions on the Commission's proposal for a regulation on protection against dumping, or the payment of bounties or subsidies by non-member countries, which was submitted to the Council on 6 May 1965 ⁽¹⁾. These opinions were on the whole favourable, but a number of amendments were suggested.

The Commission examined the proposed amendments in detail and on 16 February 1966 decided to adopt a large number of them.

The amended version provides for compulsory notification in the official gazette of the opening of an anti-dumping procedure when information received by the Commission suggested that it might be necessary to apply protection measures. Previously the Commission had proposed that publication would be optional.

Another amendment concerns the hearing of the parties concerned. The Commission now proposes that the above notification should state a time-limit during which the parties may request to be heard by the Commission. If they show that they may be directly concerned by the result of the inquiry, the Commission is bound to hear them. This solution is in accordance with the principles of modern administrative law recognized in the Member States. A Community model for this procedure, moreover, is to be found in the arrangements for hearings in procedures concerning competition law.

The other amendments mainly concern regular information for the European Parliament and provide, in accordance with the rules of the General Agreement, the possibility of taking into account the special difficulty of comparing prices of imports from state-trading countries belonging to GATT.

On 17 February 1966 the Commission submitted the amended proposal to the Council, which is expected to take a decision shortly in accordance with its programme of 25 September 1962 relating to commercial policy.

(1) See Bulletin 7-65, Ch. III, secs. 43 and 45.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

United Nations Trade and Development Board

42. The UN Trade and Development Board held its third session from 25 January to 17 February 1966 in New York. All the EEC Member States (except Luxembourg, which is not a member of the Board) were represented and the Community was represented by an observer.

The Board elected the members of various groups, decided upon the dates of meetings for 1966, and adopted the reports of the Shipping Committee, the Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade and the Manufactures Committee.

The Board also examined the results of the UN Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the transit trade of land-locked countries.

The Board adopted a resolution calling for the re-opening of the UN Conference on Cocoa, on the understanding that account would be taken of the results of the meeting of the Working Party on prices and quotas fixed for March 1966.

V. The Community and the associated States

ASSOCIATION OF GREECE WITH THE COMMUNITY

43. The EEC-Greece Association Council, which held its 16th meeting on 18 February 1966 at ambassadorial level, continued its examination of the Greek request for a further 10% reduction of internal duties on tobacco. It also reviewed progress made to date in giving effect to Protocol No. 19 (financial protocol) annexed to the Athens Agreement. The Council decided to request the Association Committee to continue its examination of the problems arising.

Other points examined included the application of Article 8 to the Association Agreement (trade in processed goods) to articles manufactured in Greece and the rules applicable in Greece to ash and scrap of non-ferrous metals exported to non-member countries.

The EEC-Greece Association Committee has held three meetings in recent months, on 8 October 1965, 25 January 1966 and 21 February 1966. At the January and February meetings it examined the progress made in implementing Protocol No. 19 (financial protocol) with reference to what had been said in the Association Council. The Committee also held a preliminary exchange of views on the Greek Government's recent request for assistance in expanding technical education and vocational training.

ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

44. At its session of 23-24 February 1966 the Economic and Social Committee rendered a unanimous opinion on matters connected with the implementation of the Association Convention: diversification of the associated States' economies, financial and technical co-operation with those States, and training of supervisory staff and technicians.

On diversification, the Committee considered that it was very important, if the Community's aid was to be completely effective, to have an overall view of the problems in the associated countries and to consider each diversification programme in the regional or inter-African context.

In view of the importance of attracting private capital for the industrialization of the Associated States and the difficulty of assessing the political risks involved, the Committee considered that it was necessary to institute guarantees against such risks.

On financial and technical co-operation, the Committee expressed satisfaction that the means open to the Second Fund now included loans; together with those of the European Investment Bank, these arrangements would enable the scope of Community aid to be broadened and more effective action taken to promote industrialization.

It also considered that generous grants for basic infrastructure were necessary in order to attract private investment.

On the execution of schemes financed by the EEC, the Committee was of the opinion that all firms in the Community should be able to put in tenders on the same footing. It also suggested that small firms in the Associated States should

be informed of these schemes and that in promoting economic development the possibilities offered by modernized small firms should not be neglected.

In connection with the training of supervisory staff and technicians the Committee noted with satisfaction that the number of scholarship holders employed in establishments in the associated African States and Madagascar was steadily increasing. It suggested that, in order to make it easier for scholarship holders to find suitable posts on the completion of their training, forecasts should be made of employment in the public and private sectors; training programmes could then be arranged accordingly.

The Committee regretted that not enough had been done so far to facilitate contacts between the representatives of trades and professions in the EEC and those in the associated States. It recalled that in an earlier opinion it had already stressed the importance of a dialogue with African employers and workers. It considered that, as no institutional form had yet been given to such contacts, practical steps must now be taken in this direction.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing decisions

45. On 28 February the EEC Commission decided to finance 9 more projects by non-repayable EDF grants totalling 13 974 000 u.a. (= US dollars). The projects, which had been endorsed by the EDF Committee at its fourteenth meeting, on 15 February 1966, concern the following:

1. Second annual tranche of the programme of aid to production in Senegal: 2 404 500 000 Frs CFA or some 9 741 000 u.a. This will be used to support the price of groundnuts and finance structural improvements in groundnut production.

2. Production of oil of oranges in Mali: 10 150 000 Mali francs or some 41 000 u.a. A new type of production will be started and equipment installed to ensure that the programme is continued and developed. This is the first scheme submitted by the Mali Government under its five-year programme of aid for diversification.

3. Extension of the Institute of Social Paediatrics of the University of Dakar in Senegal: 60 million Frs CFA or some 243 000 u.a. The aim is to extend the Institute by financing and equipping a centre for the welfare of mothers and children in the suburbs of Dakar and a building where in-service training can be provided for those who wish to specialize in methods of public health applied to children.

4. Programme to sink rural wells by local labour in the Ouahigouya area in Upper Volta, 30 million Frs CFA or some 122 000 u.a.

The aim is to provide Upper Volta with the personnel and equipment necessary for the sinking of at least 60 wells — to take twelve months — in the Ouahigouya area in the north of the country. The operation, which forms part of the economic development programme for the Yatenga region financed by the EDF and will improve the water supply for a rural population of 100 000, has an interesting feature: the wells will be constructed by the inhabitants of the area themselves, trained and directed by teams of technical assistance experts also financed by the EDF.

Besides the obvious benefit of supplying sufficient drinking water to about 170 villages scattered throughout the region, the main interest of the scheme is educational in that it will teach the population simple construction methods well within their capabilities and give them the opportunity of taking a part in works which they will use subsequently. Two Upper Volta nationals will be trained to take over from the European technicians and continue to provide advisory service and train personnel. This introduction of methods to be applied later throughout the country adds a national interest to the regional importance of the scheme.

5. Joint campaign against rinderpest (third stage) in Senegal, Mali and Mauritania: 251 671 000 Frs CFA or some 1 020 000 ua (271 000 u.a. for Senegal, 242 000 for Mali and 507 000 for Mauritania).

The systematic vaccination of a total of 4.7 m. cattle in a region of some 600 000 sq. km. will be financed over a period of three years in order to eliminate the remaining centres of infection. Apart from the parallel scheme submitted by Chad and mentioned below, this is the third and last of such operations financed by the European Development Fund in the associated equatorial and west African States. Thanks to these schemes all the cattle in these territories should before long become immune to rinderpest.

It will be recalled that the first step to control rinderpest — once one of the great scourges of cattle-breeding in Africa — was recommended in 1961 at a Conference held in Kano, under the auspices of the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health and of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA), which was attended by observers from the EDF, AID (the American Agency for International Development) and FAO. The resolution adopted by the Conference was implemented a year later, thanks to joint financing by the EDF and AID, in the shape of the joint campaign against rinderpest in the Lake Chad basin, which lasted from 1962 to 1965 and the success of which is undeniable, the number of centres of infection having fallen from 700 to 10. The second stage, also financed by the EDF and AID, began in 1964; it covers eight states to the west of the first region.

Once the process of general vaccination from east to west was under way, it seemed logical to extend its scope to the Atlantic. At a meeting arranged by the EDF in December 1965 and attended by the heads of the livestock departments in Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Chad, and also by the co-ordinator of the scheme, preparations for the third stage were completed; the principle, technique and practical details are similar to those which proved successful in the two previous operations.

The scheme is being financed by the EDF in the three associated States of Mali, Senegal and Mauritania, and by AID in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Gambia and Ivory Coast. The campaign has been launched under the auspices of the Scientific, Technical and Research Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The project is therefore a regional one, the beneficiaries of which are both associated States and non-associated States, and the financing of which is provided by American and European aid and co-ordinated by an African organization.

6. Extension to eastern Chad of the joint campaign against rinderpest: 129 541 000 Frs CFA or some 525 000 u.a. The project extends to eastern Chad the first part of the joint campaign to vaccinate cattle which was carried out between 1962 and 1965 in the west of the country. It was found necessary to extend the campaign because of the threat of infection from the east.

7. Central African Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Training in Chad: 245 million Frs CFA or some 992 000 u.a. The aim is to construct and equip buildings in Fort-Lamy to house the new Institute which will train medium-grade staff for the Livestock Departments of Chad, the Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, and possibly also Cameroon. The founding of the new Institute forms part of a regional policy of education and training undertaken during the last few years by the Governments of the Central African States, assisted by the EDF.

8. Bridge on Aruba in the Netherlands Antilles: 2 150 000 NA Fl. or some 1 140 000 u.a. A bridge will be built across a lagoon in Aruba, and a stretch of road constructed, in order to restore the direct link between the two main towns of Aruba, one of the three islands in the main group of the Netherlands Antilles.

9. Training of medium-grade staff to supervise public works in the Central African Republic: 37 027 950 Frs CFA or some 150 000 u.a. The object is to train locally the supervisory staff required for the five-year programme of road maintenance and improvement in the Central African Republic. The EDF will pay the salary of an engineering instructor for the whole of the three-year period and the scholarships awarded to the trainees for the third year, while the Government of the Central African Republic will provide the scholarships for the first two years.

The commitments of the second European Development Fund since it began operations in July 1964, including the projects which have just been approved, amount to some 220 384 000 u.a. for 112 projects.

SCHOLARSHIPS, IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND SEMINARS

46. Various projects for local training linked with schemes financed by the European Development Fund or with public undertakings in the associated States have been studied by the Commission's staff. It was recently decided that the Fund should finance a scheme to train middle-grade supervisory staff for the public works department in the Central African Republic.

Seminars have been held in Paris and Rome for scholarship holders attached to educational establishments in those cities.

The second session of in-service training for AASM nationals at the Commission's headquarters opened on 15 February 1966 with an attendance of seven.

Three seminars were held in February 1966, one in The Hague and two in Brussels, for 100 Africans of whom 30 were English-speaking.

TABLE 1
Second EDF commitments at 28 February 1966
 (beneficiary States, countries and territories)

(in '000 u.s.)

Beneficiary State, country or territory	Economic and social projects	Aid to diversification	Aid to production	Technical assistance linked with investment	General technical co-operation	Emergency aid	Total	Advances to Price Stabilization Funds
A. A A S M								
Burundi	160	2 200	—	1 473	—	—	3 833	—
Cameroon	11 019	749	4 372	165	—	—	16 305	6 076
Central African Republic	5 262	—	2 561	794	150	—	8 767	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	3 403	4 420	—	290	—	—	8 113	—
Congo (Leopoldville)	6 445	—	—	413	1 506	—	8 364	—
Ivory Coast	211	34 814	—	28	—	—	35 053	—
Dahomey	2 479	—	1 027	423	2	—	3 931	—
Gabon	—	—	—	2 378	—	—	2 378	—
Upper Volta	1 467	—	—	1 108	30	—	2 605	—
Madagascar	26 100	284	8 552	785	66	—	35 787	—
Mali	4 435	41	1 195	902	—	—	6 573	—
Mauritania	10 092	1 357	—	35	—	—	11 484	—
Niger	6 272	—	2 030	345	—	—	8 647	—
Rwanda	900	1 888	—	1 152	15	—	3 955	—
Senegal	514	1 025	19 528	81	—	—	21 148	—
Somalia	6 419	—	—	458	1 068	1 850	9 795	—
Chad	8 849	—	2 985	969	—	—	12 803	—
Togo	1 013	—	991	633	—	—	2 637	—
B. OCT/Overseas Departments								
Netherlands Antilles	3 065	—	—	—	—	—	3 065	—
Comoro Islands	223	—	—	154	—	—	377	—
Guadeloupe	375	—	—	—	—	—	375	—
Surinam	—	—	—	188	—	—	188	—
Aid not distributed or not broken down				5 644 ⁽¹⁾	8 557 ⁽²⁾		14 201	
Overall total	98 703	46 778	43 241	18 418	11 394	1 850	220 384	6 076

⁽¹⁾ This refers to the part of the two overall amounts (5 million and 4 million u.s.) which have not yet been used by the EDF's principal certifying officer to finance surveys and supervision of works.

⁽²⁾ This consists mainly of the overall totals allocated under the heading of scholarships, in-service training, seminar and information programmes which it is not possible to break down as between the beneficiary States and countries.

TABLE 2
Second EDF commitments at 28 February 1966
 (Sectors of activity)

(in '000 u.a.)

Sectors	Amounts	%
A. AGRICULTURAL PRICE SUPPORT	25 456	—
1. DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION		
12. Structural improvement of existing production	19 593	
13. Agricultural diversification	46 454	
14. New agricultural developments	15 856	
15. Livestock	3 996	
16. Development of co-operatives	1 211	
17. Rural and pastoral water supply	8 488	
18. Industrial diversification	3 799	
19. Trade promotion	215	
Total 1	99 612	52.71
2. MODERNIZATION OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
21. Ports	5 883	
22. Roads	30 461	
23. Railways	1 145	
24. Telecommunications	4	
Total 2	37 493	19.84
3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
31. Training of cadres	8 600	
32. Education	7 024	
33. Public health	22 102	
34. Urban water supply	6 703	
35. Urban drainage and sewerage	5 293	
36. Electrification	5	
Total 3	49 727	26.31
4. MISCELLANEOUS		
41. Development programming	1 672	
42. Information	225	
43. Emergency aid	250	
Total 4	2 147	1.14
Total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4	188 979	100.00
+ Commitments not yet allocated ⁽¹⁾	5 949	—
+ Agricultural price support	25 456	
= Total commitments Second EDF	220 384	—
Stabilization of prices of agricultural products ⁽²⁾	6 076	

⁽¹⁾ This refers to that part of the overall amounts available under the heading of tied technical assistance and of general technical co-operation (studies) not yet used by the EDF's principal certifying officer to finance individual operations.

⁽²⁾ Price stabilization advances are financed from the current availabilities of the EDF (Convention, Art. 20) and their total need not be added to that of commitments.

VI. Institutions and organs

COUNCIL

177th session

The 177th session of the Council was held on 28 February and 1 March 1966 with M. Pierre Werner, Luxembourg Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the chair.

The main points dealt with were the following:

GATT negotiations

The Council discussed in detail matters relating to the multilateral trade negotiations at GATT with reference to both agricultural and industrial products (see Ch. IV, sec. 33).

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

The Council approved a directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed activities in electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (ISIC Group 5) (see Ch. III, sec. 14).

Miscellaneous

The Council adopted a regulation to the four Community languages on special measures concerning purchases of butter from private stocks by intervention agencies.

The Council decided to refer the following Commission proposals to the European Parliament and to the Economic and Social Committee:

1. Directive to unify the regulations of Member States concerning direction indicators for motor vehicles;
2. Directive to remove restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in banking and other financial activities;
3. Regulation concerning the abolition of discrimination in transport rates and conditions;
4. Directive to remove restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of certain self-employed activities;
5. Directive on the details of provisional measures in respect of certain self-employed activities;

6. Directive relating to freedom for farmers who are nationals of one Member State and established in another Member State to join co-operatives;
7. Directive relating to freedom for farmers who are nationals of one Member State and established in another Member State to have access to various types of credit;
8. Directive to unify regulations on the suppression of radio interference from motor vehicles;
9. Directive to harmonize the legislation of Member States concerning classification of wood in the rough;
10. Regulation amending and supplementing regulations No. 3 and No. 4 concerning the social security of migrant workers (seamen);
11. Regulation on the application of social security systems to employed workers and their families moving within the Community;
12. Decision applying Article 51 of the Treaty to the French overseas departments;
13. Directive relating to jams, marmalades, fruit jellies and chestnut purée;
14. Directive relating to esterification of olive oil used as food;
15. Directive concerning health requirements for imports of cattle, pigs and fresh meat from non-member countries;
16. Decision instituting a Veterinary Committee;
17. Regulation on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in non-edible horticultural products.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

Case 2 / 66 ⁽¹⁾ — INAPLI (Istituto Nazionale per l'Addestramento ed il Perfezionamento dei Lavoratori dell'Industria) v. EEC Commission

On 14 February 1966 INAPLI applied to the Court of Justice for annulment of the Commission's decision of 29 September 1965 granting the Italian Republic aid from the European Social Fund for INAPLI's expenditure or retraining.

Case 5 / 66 ⁽¹⁾ — The firm of E. Kampffmeyer, Hamburg, v. EEC Commission

On 19 February 1966 an application was made to the Court of Justice for damages under Article 215, second paragraph, of the Treaty as a result of the Court's judgment of 1 July 1965 (consolidated cases 106 and 107/63) ⁽²⁾, which annulled the Commission's decision of 3 October 1963 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to maintain safeguard measures on imports of maize.

⁽¹⁾ See Official Gazette No. 46, 17 March 1966.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin No. 9/10-65, Ch. V, Court of Justice.

Judgments

Consolidated cases 41 and 42/64 — Italian Government v EEC Commission

On 18 September 1964 applications were made to the Court of Justice for annulment of Commission Regulations Nos. 65, 66 and 74/64 fixing reference prices for lemons, tangerines, mandarins, clementines and sweet oranges.

On 2 February 1966 the Court of Justice struck off these cases following the withdrawal of the applicant.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 52nd plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 23 and 24 February 1966, under the successive chairmanship of M. Genin and M. Cool, Vice-Chairmen.

The Committee rendered the following opinions :

1. Opinion on the draft Commission recommendation to the Member States on the protection of young workers (See Ch. III, sec. 28).

This opinion was adopted by 54 votes to 24 with eight abstentions.

The Commission had referred the draft to the Committee on 13 April 1965.

2. Opinion on the draft Commission recommendation to the Member States on vocational training (See Ch. III, sec. 30).

This opinion was unanimous.

The Commission had referred the draft to the Committee on 30 July 1965.

3. Opinion on the draft recommendation to the Member States concerning compensation for victims of occupational diseases (See Ch. III, sec. 29).

This opinion was adopted by 56 votes with 21 abstentions.

The Commission had referred this draft to the Committee on 29 July 1965.

4. Opinion on certain problems connected with the implementation of the Association Convention (See Ch. IV, sec. 44).

This opinion was unanimous.

This was a non-mandatory reference to the Committee made by the Commission on 27 October 1964.

MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 24th session on 14 and 15 February 1966 with M. van Lennep in the chair. It reviewed points related to the international monetary system and also discussed problems arising in the further liberalization of capital movements. It concluded by discussing its eighth annual report.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Budgetary matters

On 15 February 1966 the Council decided, by written procedure, the draft budget of the Community for the 1966 financial year. The budget was referred to the European Parliament, which will give an opinion during its session of 7-11 March 1966.

Total expenditure is estimated at 369 539 410 u.a., which is broken down as follows:

European Parliament	(EEC share)	2 382 557 u.a.
Council	(EEC share)	2 646 547 u.a.
Court of Justice	(EEC share)	509 526 u.a.
EEC Commission		364 020 780 u.a.
		<hr/>
		369 559 410 u.a.

The section of the budget relating to the EEC Commission is in its turn broken down into:

- 41 665 280 u.a. for administrative expenditure,
- 21 642 400 u.a. for European Social Fund expenditure,
- 300 713 100 u.a. for European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund expenditure.

Administrative expenditure shows a total reduction of 9 627 040 u.a. on the estimate in the preliminary draft budget, since the Council considered, in reviewing the number of new staff requested, that the personnel of the two Commissions and the High Authority, including the common services, would, once the Treaty establishing a single Commission took effect, be sufficient to enable the unified Commission to carry on all its activities, particularly since the departments would have to be streamlined.

The Commission pointed out that of the 166 posts requested, 138 were in fact posts which had not been authorized when the Council approved the 1965 budget. It also stressed that improved utilization of the present personnel when the Community's staff was reorganized under the single Commission, would not be enough to remedy the serious shortage of staff already affecting certain sections, for example those dealing with the internal market, agriculture and overseas development.

From the angle of operating expenditure, the reductions connected with scholarships requested for the vocational training of children of workers in the Italian sulphur industry, with the implementation of a common programme of compressed training courses, and with the control of African swine fever, are explained by the fact that decisions of principle on these points had not been taken when the draft budget was prepared.

Nevertheless, administrative expenditure for 1966 is considerably higher than for 1965. This is the result, where staff expenditure is concerned, of the application of decisions on pay taken by the Council in 1965. It is also the consequence of implementation of a plan for regrouping the Commission's staff and of an increased appropriation for the Statistical Office.

The European Social Fund's estimated expenditure has been reduced by 2 920 000 u.a. by comparison with the preliminary draft budget because the decision concerning measures to help redundant workers in the Italian sulphur mines had not been taken when the budget was drafted.

The expenditure of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund was increased by 66 469 000 u.a. on the reinclusion in the 1966 budget of items which had already appeared in the 1965 budget in order to finance the common agricultural policy in respect of the second accounting period of 1963/1964.

Staff movements

M. Cesare Maestriperi, legal adviser in the EEC branch of the Legal Service of the European Executives, has been promoted from grade A/4 to grade A/3.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Visits to the Commission

Visit of the President of Rwanda

M. Grégoire Kayibanda, President of Rwanda was received on 4 February 1966 at the Commission's headquarters by M. Rochereau, member of the Commission with special responsibilities for overseas development. A working meeting was held with a Rwanda ministerial delegation. In the chair was M. Bagaragaza, Minister for International Co-operation and Planning.

Visit of the President of Togo

M. Nicolas Grunitzky, President of Togo, visited the Commission on 15 February 1966. He was received by M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President, and M. Rochereau, member of the Commission with special responsibilities for overseas development, with whom he discussed the implementation of Togo's five-year development plan and certain matters concerning association.

Visits of African ministers

M. Lidj Endelkatchew Makonnen, the Ethiopian Minister for Trade and Industry, was received on 1 February 1966 by M. J. Rey and M. H. Rochereau, members of the Commission with special responsibilities respectively for external relations and overseas development. Relations between Ethiopia and the Community were discussed.

A delegation from the Congo (Leopoldville) led by M. Kititwa, Minister for Planning, visited the European Development Fund headquarters from 14 to 17 February 1966

to draw up with Fund officials an action programme for 1966. This will comprise a number of schemes concerning in particular higher education, health and communications.

A delegation from Dahomey consisting of M. Emile Derlin Zinsou, Minister for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by the Ministers of Finance and Economic Affairs and the Commissioner for the Plan, came to Brussels on 21 February 1966 to examine with officials of the European Development Fund various schemes in progress or under consideration.

Visit of members of the German Parliament

A group of Christian Democrats recently elected to the Bundestag, led by M. Joseph Illerhaus, paid a two-day visit to the Commission on 24 and 25 February 1966. The group had a round-table discussion with M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission with special responsibilities for competition, on current European affairs. The visit also included discussions on the Community's agricultural and competition policies.

Visit of trade union representatives

On the Commission's invitation representatives of trade unions from the six Member States accompanied by the General Secretary of the ICFTU European Secretariat, M. Harm G. Buiters, had a discussion in Brussels on 22 February 1966 with M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission with special responsibilities for competition, on competition policy in the Community, with particular reference to the social effects of industrial combination.

European trade union symposium

At the instance of the ECSC High Authority, a European trade union symposium attended by representatives of unions in the six member countries was held at Menton (France) from 9 to 11 February 1966.

The conclusion was reached that it is essential for the trade union movement to be empowered to take a part in the future construction of Europe, and to be consulted on social and human problems arising therefrom and on the drafting of the future single European Treaty. Another conclusion was that the trade union movement must be represented in the new European Commission constituted by merging the present three Executives.

Farm-workers' unions in favour of collective agreements at EEC level

Working parties of the free and Christian agricultural workers' union, set up at EEC level, declared that they were prepared at any time to open negotiations with representatives of Community farmers in order to conclude a framework agreement establishing Community rules on working hours in agriculture. They expressed their gratitude to the EEC Commission, which had put forward the suggestion and had declared itself ready to provide the employers and workers with every technical assistance they needed to conduct these negotiations.

Resolution of the European Committee of the metalworkers' union (ICFTU)

In a further resolution of the European Committee of the metalworkers' unions (ICFTU), the need is stressed for a structural policy at Community level in the shipbuilding sector. The Committee considers that the present proposal before the Council on harmonization of aid is inadequate and, moreover, that separate decisions taken in the Member States most directly affected by the crisis would serve no purpose.

According to the Committee, structural policy should include co-operation between shipyards in all the Member States in production and research, re-employment of redundant manpower in the metalworking industry, and aids to rationalization.

Publications of the Statistical Office of the European Communities

In its Social Statistics the Statistical Office has published the definitive results of its fifth survey of wages (1963) in eight branches of industry in the Common Market. This survey, which is based on data from firms employing 50 workers and over, is on the same lines as the survey for 1960. Consequently the results of the 1963 survey can be used to analyse the trends of some important aspects of wages between 1960 and 1963.

For the first time the Statistical Office has published in its Agricultural Statistics series an instalment on forest economy. The publication contains four parts, which deal with forest structure, production of wood from 1960 to 1963, production of wood in the rough over the same period, and external trade.

The two publications are available from the usual sales and subscriptions offices.

VII. European Investment Bank

On 16 February 1966, the European Investment Bank concluded loan agreements with the Republic of Turkey concerning the financing of two industrial projects in Turkey.

The first project concerns the construction of a wire-drawing mill at Izmit with an annual output of 5 000 t. It will be carried out by the Turkish firm Celik Halat ve Tel Sanayi A.S., who will receive technical assistance from a well known French firm.

The fixed investment in the project has been estimated at Turkish £35.6 million (3.95 million units of account), to which the Bank will contribute a loan of 1.5 million units of account.⁽¹⁾

The second project concerns the modernization of a textile factory producing carded cotton cloth at Izmir. It will be carried out by the Turkish firm Taç Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.

The fixed investment in the project has been estimated at Turkish £4.5 million (0.5 million units of account), to which the Bank will contribute a loan of 0.19 million units of account.

The loans will help finance purchases of machinery and equipment in the member countries of the EEC.

These loans are being provided by the Bank 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 Agreement of Association between the EEC and Turkey.

The loans of the European Investment Bank will be repayable over thirty years with a seven-year period of grace and bear interest at 4.5 % per annum. The Turkish State will in turn re-lend the funds to the final beneficiary through the intermediary of the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey who will charge the normal rates of interest.

These contracts were signed in Brussels on 16 February 1966 by H.E. M. Oguz Gökmen, Ambassador and Permanent Turkish Delegate to the EEC, and M. Paride Formentini, President of the European Investment Bank.

(1) 1 unit of account = 1 US dollar.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

A. Items concerning the activities of the European Economic Community published in the official gazette of the European Communities between 16 February and 15 March 1966

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- No 73 de M. Scarascia Mugnozza à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Projet d'industrialisation le long de l'axe Bari-Tarente (No. 73 by M. Scarascia Mugnozza to the EEC Commission: Industrial development scheme in the Bari-Taranto region) No. 32, 24.2.66
- No 84 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Contrats pour le stockage de pommes de terre destinées à la consommation en France (No. 84 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Contracts for the storage of potatoes in France) No. 32, 24.2.66
- No 85 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Nouvelle législation italienne sur le métayage (No. 85 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Proposed Italian legislation on sharecropping) No. 32, 24.2.66
- No 96 de M. Catroux à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Prélèvements perçus à l'importation, en provenance des pays tiers, de produits faisant l'objet d'un règlement communautaire (No. 96 by M. Catroux to the EEC Commission: Levies on imports from non-member countries of products governed by Community regulations) No. 32, 24.2.66
- No 102 de M. Bergmann à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Coopération plus étroite des Etats membres en cas de catastrophes dans les entreprises et spécialement dans les mines (No. 102 by M. Bergmann to the EEC Commission: Closer co-operation between Member States in the event of industrial disasters, particularly in mines) No. 32, 24.2.66
- No 75 de MM. Berkhouwer et Lenz à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Non application par la république fédérale d'Allemagne de la recommandation de la Commission de la CEE relative à l'admission en exemption de droits de douane de "marchandises communautaires" (No. 75 by M. Berkhouwer and M. Lenz to the EEC Commission: Failure of the Federal Republic of Germany to act on the Commission's recommendation on duty-free entry for "Community goods") No. 43, 9.3.66
- No 78 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Déclarations du Conseil de la CEE à l'occasion des sessions des 25 et 26 octobre et du 30 novembre 1965 (No. 78 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Declarations made by the EEC Council at the sessions of 25-26 October and 30 November 1965) No. 43, 9.3.66
- No 88 de M. Oele à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Programme de reconversion dans l'industrie charbonnière (No. 88 by M. Oele to the EEC Commission: Industrial conversion scheme in coal-mining areas) No. 43, 9.3.66
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- No 95 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Dépassement par la France des maxima prévus en matière de restitutions à l'exportation des produits laitiers (No. 95 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Refunds in excess of the prescribed maxima which have been granted by France in respect of exports of milk products) No. 43, 9.3.66

No 91 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Fonds d'assainissement de l'agriculture en Belgique et aux Pays-Bas (No. 91 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Fund for the reorganization of agriculture in Belgium and the Netherlands)	No. 45, 15.3.66
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No 110 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: L'enquête de conjoncture auprès des chefs d'entreprise (No. 110 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Business survey)	No. 45, 15.3.66

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Règlement no 14/66/CEE des Conseils, du 28 décembre 1965, portant modification de l'article 95 du statut des fonctionnaires de la CEE et de la CEEA (Regulation of the Councils No. 14/64/CEE of 28 December 1965 amending Article 95 of the Statute of Service for officials of the EEC and Euratom)	No. 31, 19.2.66
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volailles vivantes d'un poids n'excédant pas 185 grammes (Council Regulation No. 19/66/CEE of 7 March 1966 amending Council Regulations Nos. 45, 46, 116 and 129/63/CEE and 59/64/CEE with regard to poultry eggs for hatching and live poultry not exceeding 185 grams in weight)	No. 42,	8.3.66
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- Décision de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1966, portant octroi au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg d'un contingent tarifaire pour les pilchards, de l'espèce sardina ocellata, frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserve de poisson (Commission Decision of 28 January 1966 granting Belgium and Luxembourg a tariff quota for pilchards ("sardina ocellata"), fresh, chilled or frozen, for canning) No. 27, 16.2.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1966, portant octroi à la République italienne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les dattes, destinées à la fabrication d'aliments préparés pour animaux (Commission Decision of 28 January 1966 granting Italy a tariff quota for dates intended for the manufacture of animal feed) No. 27, 16.2.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1966, portant prorogation de sa décision du 26 mars 1965 fixant le montant supplémentaire qui peut être restitué à l'exportation de certains fromages vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 28 January 1966 extending for a further period its Decision of 26 March 1965 fixing the supplementary refund that may be made on exports of certain cheeses to non-member countries) No. 27, 16.2.66
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- Décision de la Commission, du 9 février 1966, relative à la demande du gouvernement français en vue de la reconduction des décisions du 31 mars 1965 et du 29 juin 1965, autorisant une réduction tarifaire de 15% applicable aux transports d'artichauts, de choux-fleurs et de pommes de terre primeurs en provenance de la Bretagne, effectués par chemin de fer ou par route sur une distance d'au moins 650 kilomètres (Commission Decision of 9 February 1966 on the request of the French Government for the extension of the period of validity of the Decisions of 31 March 1965 and 29 June 1965 authorizing a 15% reduction in the freight transport tariff for artichokes, cauliflowers and new potatoes from Brittany carried by rail or road over a distance of 650 kilometres or more) No. 28, 17.2.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 24 janvier 1966, portant octroi à la République italienne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les thons frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserve de poisson (Commission Decision of 24 January 1966 granting Italy a tariff quota for tunny, fresh, chilled or frozen, for canning) No. 30, 19.2.66
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- Décision de la Commission, du 15 février 1966, relative au recours de la République française à l'article 115, alinéa 1, du Traité, pour exclusion du traitement communautaire certains produits originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 15 February 1966 on the invocation by France of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to exclude from Community treatment certain products originating in non-member countries in free circulation in the other Member States) No. 32, 24.2.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 7 février 1966, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de biscuits et gaufres en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 7 February 1966 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose countervailing charges on imports of biscuits and waffles from the other Member States) No. 39, 4.3.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 7 février 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en République française, de sucreries sans cacao, ne contenant pas de liqueur alcoolique, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 7 February 1966 further amending its Decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing France to impose countervailing charges on imports of sugar confectionery not containing cocoa or alcohol from the other Member States) No. 39, 4.3.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 7 février 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en République française, de chocolat et de confiseries et préparations comportant du cacao ou du chocolat, sans liqueur alcoolique, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission Decision of 7 February 1966 further amending its Decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing France to impose countervailing charges on imports of chocolate and of confectionery and preparations containing cocoa or chocolate, but not alcohol, from certain Member States) No. 39, 4.3.66
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- Décision de la Commission, du 15 février 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 21 décembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de caramels mous, de caramels durs, de dragées, ainsi que de pâte à fondant, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 15 February 1966 further amending its Decision of 21 December 1964 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose countervailing charges on imports of soft caramels, hard caramels, sugared almonds and fondant paste from the other Member States) No. 39, 4.3.66

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

Supplement No. 7 of 23 February 1966
Supplement No. 8 of 2 March 1966
Supplement No. 9 of 9 March 1966
Supplement No. 10 of 16 March 1966

C. Recent publications of the European Community ⁽¹⁾

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Bulletin des acquisitions. Bibliothèque de la Commission de la CEE (List of recent additions. Library of the Commission of the EEC)
Monthly. No. 2/66. Limited distribution

CEE Informations — Marchés agricoles — Echanges commerciaux (EEC Information — Agricultural Markets — Trade)
Bi-monthly. Nos. 1 and 2, March 1966. (f/d/i/n). Limited distribution.

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

CEE Informations — Marchés agricoles — Prix (EEC Information — Agricultural Markets — Prices)

Bi-monthly. Nos. 3 and 4/1966. (f/d/i/n). Limited distribution

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Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community
Monthly. No. 2/66. Three bilingual editions: e/f, d/n, f/i.

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