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Supplement

Establishment of a common price level for milk, milk products, beef and veal, rice, sugar, oilseeds and olive oil (Explanatory memorandum and proposals for Council resolutions put forward by the Commission)

ANNEXES AND GRAPHS

I. Towards a common competition policy in agriculture

On 15 March 1966, the Commission has put before the Council a proposal on criteria for the establishment of a common policy on aids in agriculture. The proposal is accompanied by the second report and the second inventory on aids to agriculture.

The Treaty lays down that the rules of competition applicable to the agricultural sector must in principle be the same as those laid down for economy as a whole. But, notwithstanding this principle, it provides for the possibility of special rules whenever these are required for the achievement of the objectives of the common agricultural policy and the harmonious working of its instruments. By Regulation No. 26 of April 1962, the Council made certain rules of competition applicable to the production of and trade in agricultural products. The basic regulations for the various farm products also contain provisions on the application of the Treaty rules on competition relating to aids granted by States.

If the Council of Ministers keeps to its time-table, over 90% of all farm products will be subject to a common market organization by 1 July 1967. The Commission now proposes that the provisions of the Treaty concerning State aids (Articles 92-94) should be applied from that date, without reservation, to all the agricultural products listed in Annex II to the Treaty. Thus this proposal also concerns the products that will still not be subject to a common market organization of 1 July 1967. In addition, the Commission is considering proposing that certain exceptions which are allowed in the system of aids at present in force under the wheat and feed grains regulation, should be brought to an end on the same date.

Article 92(1) of the EEC Treaty provides that "... any aid granted by a Member State ... which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain enterprises or certain productions shall, to the extent to which it adversely affects trade between Member States, be deemed incompatible with the Common Market". Exceptions to this general rule are provided for in order to take into account among other things the objectives of the common agricultural policy. The Commission considers from the general economic standpoint that aids must encourage and accelerate the process of adapting agriculture to the needs of a modern economy. They must be dynamic and not conservative, and must be directed towards lasting improvements. They are therefore necessarily limited in time to the period required for the desired improvements. In the agricultural sector of the economy these aids must, by increasing labour productivity, promote rationalization and efficiency in the production and marketing of farm products.

These aids are divided into three classes according to the degree to which they may affect competition.

Class 1. Aids that can be deemed compatible with the Common Market, in particular those intended:

- a) To improve the structure of farm units: (e.g. consolidation of holdings, uprooting of vines, incentives to certain farmers to give up farming);
- b) To improve scientific research, retraining, etc.;

- c) To promote the improvement of varieties and strains in vegetable and animal production (e.g. pilot crops on farms, control of epizootic diseases);
- d) To stimulate consumption (e.g. non-proprietary advertising for a food product).

Class II. Aids which may distort competition only in the long term, and not in the short or medium term. These include aids designed:

- a) To promote land development (e.g. hydraulic engineering, afforestation);
- b) To promote the construction, improvement and extension of buildings, in so far as these do not directly concern a specific product;
- c) To improve farm equipment (e.g. transport of manure, milk cooling);
- d) To improve production (e.g. purchase of selected seed or animals).

Class III. Other aids which may affect competition more directly, and on which the Commission is not at present in a position to take a general view.

These are, for example, direct aids to production, marketing, processing, or certain investments. They may have direct repercussions on prices, influence siting and stimulate output in a way contrary to the common interest.

As regards certain of these aids, the Commission is already in a position to express an unfavourable opinion. It reserves its right to examine these aids as an urgent matter and to ask, where necessary, for them to be eliminated or modified (e.g. export aids and aids for transport to other Member States).

The Commission has submitted to the Council two draft regulations. The first, amending Regulation No. 26, provides:

- i) That Articles 92-94 of the EEC Treaty be applied without reservation to aids in the agricultural sector (products listed in Annex II to the Treaty);
- ii) That the aids in Class I may be deemed compatible with the Common Market.

The second draft regulation lays down that aids in Classes I and II shall be exempt from prior notification but must be notified subsequently.

If deemed necessary, the Commission will, before January 1967, submit a proposal to the Member States establishing an upper limit for aids in Class II.

For aids in Class III, the Commission will, if thought fit, submit a proposal to the Member States establishing an upper limit. It will also propose common conditions on which these aids should be granted, governing the period for which aid is given and the designation of the recipient. All these aids remain subject to the procedure of prior notification.

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The inventory of aids (covering nearly 1 000 pages) lists the measures that have been notified by the Member States — aids to production, marketing or investment. The report contains the Commission's comments on these measures. A chapter is devoted to each product or class of products — a total of 17, including fish.

The following have been excluded from the inventory:

- i) Measures provided for in the regulations establishing a common organization of markets;

ii) Aids of a general nature not to be assigned to particular products (e.g. aids of a social nature, outline laws on structural improvements);

iii) Aids in the forestry sector;

iv) The support measures mentioned in Article 80 (transport) and Article 95 (fiscal provisions) of the EEC Treaty. The economic effects of these measures are similar to those of aids, and the same attitude should therefore be adopted towards them.

With regard to aids to production and marketing granted in respect of products governed by a common organization of markets, the following points should be noted:

a) In the cereals sector, it became apparent when particular cases were being examined that, because of the restrictive provisions of Regulation No. 19 (cereals), the Commission was frequently unable to ask for aids to be eliminated or modified.

b) The existing State aids notified by the Member States and granted for the production and marketing of eggs and poultry, pigmeat, beef and veal, and milk and milk products are generally designed to improve quality rather than quantity. However, various Member States have recently been planning to introduce new aids for the production and marketing of eggs and poultry. In view of the undesirable influence that such aids may have on intra-Community trade in the short term, the Commission acted to ensure that the aids envisaged have either not been introduced or else only on strict conditions which ensure that there is no risk of their distorting competition.

c) In the fruit and vegetables sector — apart from the aids on which the Commission has already expressed its opinion — the existing State aids notified by the Member States are, for example, granted for exports to non-member countries, transport to canning factories, and improvements in quality.

d) In the wine sector, the regulation establishing a common organization of the market does not contain any provision relating to the application of Articles 92-94 of the Treaty.

In the case of products not subjects to the common organization of markets, Article 4 of Regulation No. 26 only allows the Commission to submit its comments.

Aids for investment generally relate to the farm as a whole rather than to certain products or groups of products.

The effects of these aids are generally only felt in the medium and long term. There is, however, an exception when aids to investment concern only one product or group of products which can be rapidly produced (e.g. eggs and poultry sector: provision of hen houses; pigsties for pigmeat producers; hothouses for fruit and vegetables). The effects of the latter aids may be felt in the short term, and they have therefore been placed in Class III.

The Commission will subsequently submit to the Council a proposal for a regulation concerning farmers' associations and federations of such associations, and a proposal concerning contractual relations in agriculture.

II. Internal activities

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

Customs matters

Second alignment towards the common customs tariff

1. At its session of 3-4 April 1966 the Council took a decision in principle with regard to a second alignment of national tariffs for manufactures towards those of the common customs tariff. The Member States will, in accordance with the Treaty, make the second alignment of their duties for headings relating to manufactures given special treatment in the multilateral trade negotiations (875 headings). Secondly, certain Treaty clauses will be used to maintain the present tariff situation vis-à-vis non-member countries in respect of the other tariff headings relating to manufactures (475 headings).

The Council has instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to work out the practical arrangements and to make proposals.

Tariff quotas

2. On 5 April 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3 en 4), decided to increase from 14 000 to 40 000 metric tons the tariff quota for fresh, chilled or frozen tunny for canning (ex 03.01 B 1 b) granted to the Italian Republic for the period 1 January to 31 December 1966 ⁽¹⁾.

COMPETITION

Approximation of legislation

Proposed directives on measuring instruments

3. On 14 April 1966 the Commission laid before the Council four proposed directives on the approximation of the Member States' regulations on measuring instruments. There is one general directive and three specific directives.

The general directive is designed to harmonize inspection procedures carried out by the Member States at frontiers or before measuring instruments are offered for sale or use. It lays down certain principles and definitions and states what the consequences of such inspections will be at Community level. Inspection is to be done according to the technical rules set out in the specific directives for each category of instruments.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 73, 23 April 1966.

The specific directives concern:

- i) Clinical maximum thermometers, glass, mercury;
- ii) 5 kg to 50 kg block weights in the medium limit of error category;
- iii) 1 kg to 10 kg cylindrical weights in the medium limit of error category.

Proposed directive on farm tractors

4. On 1 April 1966 the Commission of the European Economic Community submitted to the Council a proposed directive concerning the approximation of Member States' regulations on wheeled farm tractors (maximum speed, seats and loading surfaces).

The aim of the directive is to eliminate disparities between the regulations in the Member States on various points in the specification of farm tractors. At present, tractor manufacturers have no choice but to build different models for the different markets, with varying equipment and maximum speeds the highest of which may be double the lowest. The Commission's directive provides a precise specification of the wheeled farm tractor. It will be followed by other proposals concerning the various parts of tractors. The work undertaken will eliminate technical obstacles to trade in this sector.

Pharmaceutical products

5. The Working Party on pharmaceutical products met in Brussels on 17 and 18 March 1966.

The agenda included the following items:

- a) The possibility of extending time-limits for the application of the Council Directive of 26 January 1965;
- b) Draft concerning the mutual recognition of licence for sale of drugs;
- c) Drugs not to be sold without a prescription.

6. On 10 March 1966, the Council's economic panel began examining the proposed second directive relating to branded pharmaceuticals submitted to the Council by the Commission. The panel resumed its examination on 18 April 1966 and a further meeting was fixed for 16 May.

Bankruptcy law

7. The Working Party on bankruptcy law met in Brussels from 28 March to 1 April 1966 under the chairmanship of a Commission official. In an atmosphere of constructive co-operation, the experts made satisfactory progress on particularly difficult and complex questions, notably in respect of the publication of the bankruptcy, sale with reserve of ownership, the powers of the official receiver and third-party opposition. It is expected that the working party will be able to submit a preliminary draft convention to the Committee of government experts by the spring of 1967.

European type of company

8. On 22 April 1966 the Commission laid before the Council a memorandum on the creation of a European type of company. This paper contains an answer to the French Government's Note of 15 March 1965 proposing the creation of a European type of company by means of a uniform law.

The Commission believes that Community enterprises should be able to meet the increasing competition from within the Community and from outside it. They must be able to adapt themselves to the new European market, to the conditions on world markets (which have changed in many respects), to technical developments and to the requirements of modern research. This means that many companies must increase in size — by means of internal growth, broader capital structure and association of all kinds with other companies. Amalgamations which increase productivity without impairing workable competition are therefore desirable. While companies within the several Member States are free to combine under the appropriate national rules, amalgamations between companies from different Member States and transfers of company headquarters from one country to another have so far been impossible for reasons of company and taxation law. Other forms of association between companies, such as, for example, the establishment of joint subsidiary companies, are hampered or rendered uneconomic by the same obstacles. The Commission agrees with the French Government that, in addition to the types of companies already existing in the Member States, a new legal framework for companies should be created: the European company.

The French Government's Note discusses the feasibility of introducing "uniform laws" into the legislation of each of the member countries by means of a convention between them. Such national laws would make available to industry the uniform legal type of company, the European company.

The introduction of uniform laws into the legal systems of the Member States would not solve the difficulties in the way of transfers of headquarters and mergers at international level, since the validity of these laws would be confined to the respective territories of each State. The international questions arising would still have to be solved by negotiations at European level as provided for in Article 220. But even this approach could provide no solution to the psychological and legal difficulties hampering the transition of a company from one legal system to another, even if the legal systems had been aligned.

For these reasons the Commission feels that another solution should be envisaged: an arrangement under which a company would not be subject to the legal systems of the several Member States but to a European law. From the studies made so far, the Commission has formed the view that the legal form of a European-incorporated company, which would have even greater advantages than those indicated in the French Government's proposal, would be the best response to the trend towards the establishment of European firms. Mutually compatible solutions to a large number of problems in the field of company, tax, finance and social law would have to be found, however, before a Community company of this type could be instituted. Consequently, the Commission feels that the final choice between the European company under national law and the European company under European law can only be made when close study has shown which legal form offers the best solution to the problems mentioned above.

State aids

General questions

9. On 30 March 1966 the Commission approved the terms of a proposed Council regulation pursuant to Article 94, which it submitted to the Council on 4 April 1966.

The regulation specifies certain conditions and implementing procedures for the prior examination of Member States' aid schemes pursuant to Article 93(3).

The questions dealt with include aid categories which may be exempted from the examination procedure of Article 93(3), the fixing of a period ("sufficient time for it (the Commission) to submit its comments", i.e. to make a summary examination of plans to introduce aids or modify them), and the information to be supplied to the Commission on aid projects actually in operation.

The regulation provides that this period shall temporarily cease to run wherever the Commission, with a view to closer examination, (a) requests the Member State in question to supply information on which to assess the effects of its scheme; (b) calls on the other Member States concerned to submit by a specified date their comments on this scheme; (c) invites the Member States concerned to a multilateral examination of the said scheme; (d) consults the Permanent Committee on agricultural structures in accordance with Article 6 of the Council decision of 4 December 1962 on the co-ordination of agricultural structure policies; (e) addresses to the Member States concerned an opinion or a recommendation with a view to modification of the scheme or in order to facilitate its examination in accordance with Article 93(1).

Where the Commission allows the stipulated period to elapse without intervening on the basis of the regulation or of the Treaty, its silence will mean that it forgoes any right to oppose the inauguration of the scheme. The aid in question can only be examined subsequently as an "existing aid" under Article 93(1 and 2). On the other hand, where the Commission initiates the formal procedure provided for in the second paragraph of Article 93(2) before the expiry of the time-limit, the Member State in question may not put its scheme into effect before the Commission has given an explicit ruling.

With regard to the restriction *ratione materiae* of the scope of Article 93(3) by the introduction of an exemption from compulsory notification, the types of aid qualifying for such exemption have been chosen mainly on the basis of experience. In the interests of efficiency and economy of effort, the principle is to examine only those schemes whose foreseeable effects call for a careful appraisal before they are put into operation.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Short-term economic policy

Quarterly survey of the economic situation in the Community

10. The EEC Commission has just published its Quarterly Survey of the economic situation in the Community.

For the Community as a whole and for the various member countries the Survey describes the main features of the economic situation at the end of 1965 and the beginning of 1966, the outlook for the coming months, and the economic policy problems arising. Annexed to the Survey are the text of an opinion concerning the economic budgets for 1966 adopted by the Short-term Economic Policy Committee on 7 March 1966, and a study on the trend of wages, of productivity and of wage costs in industry.

Economic growth in the Community as a whole is reported to have continued in the last few months of 1965 and the first few months of 1966 at a slightly faster pace than before.

The impetus given by demand from abroad was hardly any weaker than in previous months. According to customs returns, the value of exports of goods to non-member countries in the fourth quarter was 11% above the fairly high level of the corresponding period in 1964.

Internal demand appears to have expanded slightly faster at the end of 1965 and the beginning of 1966. The growth of gross fixed asset formation in the Community as a whole remained moderate, but investment in stocks and, above all, private consumers' expenditure expanded more vigorously than before — although in the latter case this was partly due to special factors.

Internal supply also tended to rise somewhat more rapidly. The adjusted Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities shows that industrial production went up about 1.5% from the third to the fourth quarter — after an increase of 1% from the second to the third. In the fourth quarter the unadjusted index was 5% above the figure for the same quarter of 1964.

The labour markets of some member countries showed signs of easing, but only in certain areas and types of employment; in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, however, the labour shortage remained very acute. In France and Italy unemployment began to fall slightly.

As a result of the lively expansion of internal demand, and particularly the upswing of activity in Italy and France, imports from non-member countries increased very briskly compared with previous months. In the last quarter of 1965 visible imports were 11% higher in value than in the same period of 1964.

Intra-Community trade in goods developed even more briskly than trade with non-member countries; the value of imports from other member countries was in the fourth quarter 17% higher than a year earlier. The decisive reason for this increase in trade was not, as previously, the expansion of imports into the Federal Republic of Germany but, rather, the revival of imports into Italy and France.

Prices in the Community went up more rapidly in the last few months of 1965 and particularly at the beginning of 1966. To a considerable extent, this was due to autonomous factors, such as increases in indirect taxes, rents, and charges for public utilities and transport, and to the effect of the bad weather on food prices. There was probably little change in the underlying upward movement of prices and costs.

The Community's balance of trade with non-member countries may well have deteriorated further from the third to the fourth quarter of 1965. In the fourth quarter the deficit rose to about 359 million units of account — appreciably more than in the fourth quarter of 1964 (309 million u.a.). There may have been a slight surplus on capital transactions — in spite of some renewed outflow of short-term funds.

Between the end of September and the end of December the official gold and foreign exchange reserves of the member countries went up by 353 million u.a., but this was partly due to the usual seasonal deterioration in the net foreign exchange position of the commercial banks ("window dressing"). With the turn of the year this trend was reversed.

The economic developments that can be expected up to the end of 1966 suggest that expansion will continue at a somewhat faster rate than in the course of 1965.

Demand from abroad may again increase strongly — probably more rapidly than was previously supposed; in particular, demand from the United States, and no doubt purchases by the developing countries also, will stimulate the economy.

Internal demand should also expand faster, although only slightly faster. In spite of the further slowdown in investment that can be expected in the Federal Republic of Germany, expenditure on gross fixed asset formation in the Community as a whole is likely to rise somewhat more rapidly owing to the recovery in Italy, France and Belgium and the faster pace of increase in the Netherlands. In addition, investment in stocks should continue to expand fairly briskly especially in the first half of the year.

Private consumers' expenditure is also certain to show a considerable increase. In France and Italy the disposable income of households should rise even more rapidly than in the previous quarter, while in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands the pace of its growth may fall, although only slightly.

In view of the trend in demand outlined above, internal supply in the Community will certainly expand quite substantially. Industrial production should continue to advance at a pace that will, as forecast at the end of 1965, ensure an increase of 6 % for the full year 1966 compared with 1965. Its rate of growth in the Federal Republic of Germany during the months ahead may indeed turn out to be somewhat lower than at first expected, but later in the year it may benefit increasingly from the continued vigorous rise in demand from abroad and the repercussions this will have on the domestic market. In France, and possibly also in Italy, industrial production may expand somewhat faster than was predicted at the end of 1965.

The last Quarterly Survey's forecast of an increase of 4.5% in the real gross Community product in 1966 can also, it seems, be maintained.

This expansion should not be hampered by serious difficulties in connection with the factors of production; in Italy and France unemployment will certainly show a tendency to fall, and in any case the shortage of manpower will generally tend to become if anything less acute, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany. In the Netherlands, too, the labour market can of course be expected to remain as tight as before, but is unlikely to become any tighter.

The more rapid growth of overall demand in the Community will certainly be accompanied by an appreciable rise in imports from non-member countries. The Community's trade balance can therefore be expected to deteriorate further, but the deterioration should be fairly slight.

Although in the coming months a better balance between supply and demand can be expected in those member countries where there is still excess demand, cost increases will nevertheless probably continue to push prices up very appreciably in all Community countries.

Under the circumstances, and in view of the faster pace of growth in most member countries, the main purpose of short-term economic policy in the Community must

still be to retard the upward movement of prices and costs. A greater effort should be made to eliminate the disequilibria that still persist in some countries, using first and foremost the instrument of budget policy but also an appropriate credit policy; in the member countries where business is now improving again (i.e. Italy, France and, to some extent, Belgium) these instruments must be used to keep the upswing well under control, so that it does not create new tensions. Lastly, everything possible should be done in the Community as a whole to reduce and eliminate the upward pressure of costs, even by direct action.

Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee

11. At its session of 20-21 April 1966, the Economic and Social Committee issued, at the request of the Commission, an opinion on the economic situation in the Community, on the basis of the statement made by M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, to the European Parliament in January 1966 ⁽¹⁾. This is the second annual opinion rendered by the Committee on the subject.

The opinion, which was adopted unanimously, falls into three sections: Economic trends in 1965; outlook for 1966; economic policy problems. The conclusions reached are similar to those of the Commission.

Economic Budgets Group

12. The Economic Budgets Group met in Brussels on 21 April 1966 to discuss certain hypotheses concerning the world economic situation and the economic development of the Community countries in 1967. In order to obtain a coherent picture, the experts made a comparative study of the member countries' forecasts for the development of foreign trade.

The Group agreed upon a time-table for working out the preliminary economic budgets for 1967. These budgets will be transmitted to the EEC Commission by 15 May 1966 and before being submitted to the Short-Term Economic Policy Committee will be examined by the Economic Budgets Group at its meeting of 21-22 June 1966.

The agenda of the meeting will include a discussion on amendments to the presentation of the complete economic budgets for 1967.

Alternate members of the Budget Policy Committee

13. The Committee of alternate members of the Budget Policy Committee met on 26 and 27 April 1966 in Brussels with M. Milazzo (Italy) in the chair. As instructed by the Committee, the alternates are continuing their study of the inflexibility of public expenditure.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 2-66.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Financing of the common agricultural policy

14. At its session of 4-5 April 1966 the Council once again discussed problems arising from the financing of the common agricultural policy. It dealt in particular with the Community's financial responsibility in the olive oil and the fruit and vegetables sectors and with the application of the "gross" principle to Community financing of refunds on exports to non-member countries through the EAGGF once agricultural products begin to circulate freely. It also examined the system governing EAGGF expenditure from 1 July 1965 to the end of the transition period.

As regards financial responsibility in the olive oil and the fruit and vegetables sectors the Council agreed that a sum of 45 m units of account should be allocated from the EAGGF (Guidance Section) to Italy for the year 1965/66 for the purpose of improving the structure of production and sales in those two sectors.

The Council took the "gross" principle as a working hypothesis and examined what the effects would be on the Member States' contributions.

Lastly, the Council held a brief exchange of views on the system governing EAGGF expenditure. It instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to pursue its work in the light of the decisions taken during the current session.

Council sessions of 21 and 27-28 April 1966

15. At its session of 21 April 1966 the Council continued its discussions on the proposals for a common organization of the markets in oils and fats and sugar on the proposed regulation containing supplementary provision on the fruit and vegetables market.

The Council studied further the points raised in the Commission's note concerning rules for the marking of eggs; it took two decisions on potatoes and adopted a regulation on frozen beef.

Lastly, the Council referred to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee the proposed regulation, amending Regulation No. 26, on criteria for a common policy on agricultural aids.

16. On 27 and 28 April the Council discussed for the first time the major political aspects of the Commission's memorandum on the fixing of a common price level for milk and milk products, beef and veal, sugar, rice, oils and fats, and olive oil. The Council requested the Special Committee for Agriculture to examine the numerous technical points raised by the proposal. It also requested the Commission to supply additional information on the repercussions of differences in target prices for milk.

The Council agreed to resume its discussions on prices at its session of 17-18 May 1966.

Common price level : opinion of the Economic and Social Committee

17. At its session of 20-21 April 1966 the Committee rendered an opinion on the Commission's proposal for a Council resolution concerning common prices for milk and milk products, beef and veal, rice, sugar, oils and oilseeds, and olive oil, and on

the Commission's proposals for Council resolutions concerning specific measures in the sugar and milk sectors.

The Committee approved all the Commission's proposals, account being taken of:

- a) The need to maintain the comprehensive character of the common agricultural policy;
- b) The accelerated implementation of the common agricultural policy in accordance with the decision of December 1964;
- c) The need for a balance between agriculture and the other sectors of the economy;
- d) The aim of enabling the Kennedy round negotiations to enter upon a practical phase.

The Committee requested that the common prices for the six products should be applied at the same time as for cereals or as soon thereafter as possible.

Although the proposed prices take effect only from the first marketing year after 1 July 1967, the Committee made its approval conditional upon certain criteria being applied in taking subsequent decisions in this field.

The Committee stressed the desirability of an annual report on the state of agriculture and the situation of persons working in agriculture in the EEC, in the light of which any necessary adjustment could be made to the measures applied and, where appropriate, stronger action taken.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Beef and veal

18. On 6 April 1966 the Commission issued a regulation fixing the maximum amount for refunds on exports to non-member countries of frozen beef other than from government stocks ⁽¹⁾. These maximum amounts apply to exports made before 4 July 1966.

On 6 April the Commission authorized the Netherlands to grant a specific refund on exports of veal to non-member countries ⁽²⁾. The purpose of the refund, applied until 1 May 1966, was to remedy the difficulties of the Dutch veal market.

On 21 April 1966 the Council issued a regulation suspending the levies on imports of certain kinds of frozen beef intended for processing in bond ⁽³⁾.

This regulation the purpose of which was to improve the supply position on the Member States, authorized the latter to suspend from 1 May to 31 July 1966 levies on imports from non-member countries of frozen forequarters and boneless cuts for processing in bond.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Regulation No. 40/66/CEE, official gazette No. 66, 7 April 1966.

⁽²⁾ Commission decision No. 66/248/CEE, official gazette No. 73, 23 April 1966.

⁽³⁾ Council Regulation No. 42/66/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 76, 27 April 1966.

Eggs and poultry

19. On 1 April 1966 the Commission issued a regulation increasing the supplementary amounts for whole liquid, frozen or dried eggs and adjusting the supplementary amount for liquid or frozen egg yolks ⁽¹⁾. Having observed a decline in the free-at-frontier offer prices of whole liquid, frozen or dried eggs from non-member countries, the Commission decided to raise the supplementary amounts:

- a) From 0.25 to 0.30 u.a. per kg for imports of whole liquid or frozen eggs from non-member countries;
- b) From 0.625 to 0.8125 u.a. per kg for imports of whole dried eggs from non-member countries;

And it decided:

- c) To maintain the supplementary amount of 0.30 u.a. per kg for imports of liquid or frozen egg yolks and to apply it to all non-member countries.

Furthermore, on 26 April 1966 the Commission issued a regulation adjusting the supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell ⁽²⁾.

This regulation increases levies by a supplementary amount of 0.125 u.a. per kg for imports of poultry eggs in shell (CCT heading No. ex. 04.05 A) from Denmark, Hungary, Rumania, Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

On the same date the Commission issued a regulation increasing the supplementary amount for liquid or frozen egg yolks and for dried egg yolks ⁽³⁾. By this decision the supplementary amount for liquid or frozen egg yolks from all non-member countries was raised by 0.3 u.a. per kg to 0.375 u.a. per kg. For dried egg yolks from Argentina, the People's Republic of China, Denmark, Great Britain, Poland, Sweden, South Vietnam, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, the supplementary amount was increased from 0.75 u.a. per kg. to 0.875 u.a. per kg.

The supplementary amount for other egg products remain unchanged, including those for whole liquid or frozen eggs (0.3 u.a. per kg) and for whole dried eggs (0.8125 u.a. per kg.).

Milk and milk products

20. On 1 April 1966 the Commission issued a regulation amending Annex I to Regulation No. 158/64/CEE as regards excise duties on certain milk products imported into the Netherlands ⁽⁴⁾. The coefficient 0.048 in Annex I to Regulation No. 158/64/CEE, in the column referring to the Netherlands, is replaced by coefficient 0 for groups No. 1 and No. 3. This regulation took effect on 4 April 1966.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Regulation No. 38/66/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 63, 2 April 1966.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation No. 43/66/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 76, 27 April 1966.

⁽³⁾ Commission Regulation No. 44/66/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 76, 27 April 1966.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Regulation No. 39/66/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 63, 2 April 1966.

Fruit and vegetables

21. On 29 March 1966 the Council issued a regulation fixing common quality standards for cabbages, Brussels sprouts and ribbed celery ⁽¹⁾. By virtue of this regulation all provisions of Regulation No. 23 apply to these products; for this purpose the products have been added to the list of Annex 1 to Regulation No. 23 and quality standards have been established. The regulation takes effect from 1 July 1966.

Towards a common policy on competition in agriculture

22. On 25 March 1966 the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal concerning criteria for a common policy on aids in agriculture. The proposal was accompanied by a second report on agricultural aids and a second inventory of such aids ⁽²⁾.

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

Survey of infrastructure costs

23. With a view to carrying out a pilot survey in pursuance of Annex 3 to the Council decision of 13 May 1965 ⁽³⁾, the EEC Commission approached the French Government with a view to its participation in this work. In its letter of 6 April 1966 the French Government agreed to co-operate in the survey and proposed that it should be based on the Paris-Le Havre link.

24. The Committee of government experts assisting the Commission in its surveys of transport costs held its twelfth meeting from 4 to 6 April 1966 in Brussels. After reviewing the progress made, the Committee established a number of principles to be observed in carrying out the overall inquiry into infrastructure expenditure in 1966 and instructed its working parties to study, each in its own sphere, the arrangements to be made in consequence at national level in order to ensure that the solutions adopted are comparable and co-ordinated.

Furthermore, the Committee examined a number of problems related to the pilot study. After expressing its agreement on the choice of the Paris-Le Havre link, which has the advantage of allowing a confrontation between the three forms of inland transport, it took note of the general plan of the survey in respect of the analysis and calculation of infrastructure costs and of the study of transport demand and how it is affected by rates.

The Committee then decided to set up a panel drawn from its members to follow in detail the organization and execution of the pilot survey. This arrangement will ensure that the work is carried out efficiently and will enable all the national delegations to be closely associated with its execution.

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation No. 41/66/CEE, official gazette No. 69, 19 April 1966.

⁽²⁾ See Ch. I for the content of this proposal.

⁽³⁾ See official gazette No. 88, 24 May 1965.

Survey of the effective burden on enterprises and on the various forms of transport

25. The *ad hoc* sub-Committee for this survey held its eleventh meeting on 19 April 1966 in Brussels. It dealt with the calculation of costs in international road haulage with a view to throwing light on the effects of public intervention by way of taxation and social legislation. The sub-Committee observed that for the calculation to be up to date it was necessary to take into account in analyzing the results the changes in fiscal and social regulations and the most important variations brought about by the general economic trend since 1 January 1965, the reference date. The analysis itself, to be carried out by the Commission's staff, will make it possible, on the hand, to measure the respective weight of differences in costs due to national factors and those arising from official measures, and, on the other hand, to determine the effects of various possible forms of harmonization in the perspective of a common transport system.

SOCIAL POLICY

Social security for migrant workers

Administrative Committee

26. At its 74th session held in Brussels on 1 April 1966 the Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers studied the mechanisms of present and future Community regulations on social security for migrant workers in comparison with the Council of Europe's draft Convention on the same subject.

It also settled certain difficulties relating to family allowances, payable, under Regulation No. 3, to children residing outside the worker's country of employment.

At its 75th session held on 21 and 22 April the Administrative Committee drafted a proposal for the protection of workers and members of their families during the worker's period of military service and subsequently if the worker concerned is called up in a Member State other than his country of employment. The Administrative Committee proposed that for periods of military service the regulations of the State where the worker is called upon to serve be applied, account being taken, where applicable, of insurance periods spent under the legislation of other Member States before conscription or, if necessary, after discharge to the reserve in the case of pensions.

The Committee decided its programme and adopted its budget for 1967.

It also dealt with the simplification of form E6, which is used to obtain medical care during temporary stays, in particular holidays, in a Member State other than that whose legislation is applicable.

Implementation of Article 118

27. The representatives of the six ministers responsible for social affairs met in Brussels on 19 April 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for social affairs. They reviewed progress

under Article 118 of the Treaty since the December 1965 meeting in connection with general problems of labour and social security. It was decided that the next meeting, to be held in May, would discuss the programme of work for the future.

Exchange of young workers

28. Under the first common programme to promote the exchange of young workers in the Community, meetings were held in Brussels from 4 to 7 April 1966 for a group of some 40 young people from rural areas in various member countries. The aim of the meetings is to prepare young workers for further training in one or other of the member countries in accordance with an experimental programme drawn up by the Liaison Committee of young farmworkers' and farmers' unions in the EEC countries.

Survey of wages in road transport

29. On 1 April 1966 the EEC Commission submitted to the Council of Ministers a draft regulation, to be adopted under Article 213 of the Rome Treaty, concerning a wage survey in Community road transport.

In its explanatory memorandum the Commission points out that it cannot carry out certain of its tasks, mainly those arising from Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty, without a complete picture of the wage situation in the six Community countries. Valid comparisons are not possible with the information currently available in the six countries since it has not been obtained on the basis of uniform definitions and methods.

Several surveys on wages in industry, carried out between 1959 and 1964, have provided relatively satisfactory statistical data in that sector, whereas it has not yet been possible, to collect comparable information on a uniform basis about the services sector, in particular transport, in the six countries.

When the first Community survey of wage costs was prepared in 1959, it was considered that the transport sector should be excluded because of its peculiar problems: different working conditions, special technical features and basis of pay. In the course of a preliminary survey in 1962 it was found that road transport was where the EEC had most need of information and so in 1963 a pilot survey was made of wages in that branch. This showed that a more thorough-going survey would be feasible.

The present survey should make available detailed statistical data on wages and employers' contributions paid by road transport firms. This information is needed in order to work out the Community's social and transport policies.

The survey, planned for next year, should provide data for the 1966 financial year and coincide with the survey on wages in industry. It will take the form of a sample survey among road haulage and passenger transport firms working for hire or reward and having five employees or more. Urban transport and transport on own account will be excluded.

The Commission would like the Council to adopt the regulation as soon as possible in order to provide a legal basis for the operation and so that firms to be sampled can make the necessary arrangements to provide the data requested. A detailed plan for the survey, adapted to the situation in each country, is at present in preparation.

III. External activities

GATT

Trade negotiations

30. At its session of 4-5 April 1966 the EEC Council examined in detail the main points relating to the current GATT multilateral trade negotiations.

On a number of items, including chemical products and aluminium, the Council drew up directives for the Commission to pursue its talks at Geneva. The Council confirmed the importance it attaches to a satisfactory settlement of the problems arising from the American selling price.

On two particularly important items, namely, the pulp and paper sector and the negotiations concerning a world agreement on cereals, the Council held a broad preliminary discussion which will make it possible to prepare actively on an internal level the positions that the Community may adopt on these points at Geneva.

The Council then examined matters relating to the renegotiation, envisaged in the GATT framework, of the concessions granted by the Community for Emmental and Cheddar cheese. It also studied the Swiss delegation's requests concerning the treatment applicable to imports into the Community of milk used for medical purposes and processed cheese. It invited the Commission to submit detailed proposals on the matter at its next session.

31. The delegation of the EEC Commission continued its bilateral discussions. It investigated certain important problems with European countries and made a start on a series of bilateral discussions with various developing countries in order to examine their specific interests and their positions or difficulties regarding some more general problems in various sectors. The Commission delegation was particularly appreciative of the spirit of frankness and mutual understanding in which these discussions were held.

Twenty-third session of the Contracting Parties to GATT

32. A delegation of the EEC Commission attended the twenty-third session of the Contracting Parties held at Geneva from 24 March to 6 April 1966.

Once again customs unions and free-trade areas took a prominent place on the agenda.

A full discussion was held on the report of the working party which had examined in 1965 the Association between the EEC and the African and Malagasy States and the arrangements for association between the Community and the overseas departments and territories ⁽¹⁾. The representatives of Togo, as the current President of the Association Council, spoke on behalf of all the parties to the Yaoundé Convention. He stressed the political and economic significance of the Convention, which is designed to strengthen the economy of the associated countries and to contribute to the expansion of international trade. In conclusion he recalled that the parties to the

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 8-65, Ch. II, sec. 59.

Convention had conformed fully to the procedures of the General Agreement in the matter of the examination of regional agreements and that they were ready to supply any information on the implementation of the Convention.

The discussion revealed that there was a difference of opinion between certain Contracting Parties who maintained that the arrangements were contrary to the General Agreement and, on the other hand, the EEC, the Associated States and other Contracting Parties who considered that the arrangements constituted the establishment of free-trade areas in conformity with Article XXIV. Certain other delegations were less definite in their views and merely expressed doubts on the legal aspects of these regional arrangements.

The representative of the EEC Commission pointed out that many of the free-trade areas envisaged under the Convention were already near completion and that this showed that there was no justification for the criticism that plans and programmes were lacking or that to establish free-trade areas between advanced and underdeveloped countries was a practical impossibility.

The Contracting Parties agreed to keep this item on the agenda for the 1967 session.

On the item concerning the EEC, the Commission representative supplied information on the implementation of the Rome Treaty and on the trend of Community trade. The Greek and Turkish delegates also outlined briefly measures taken under the association agreements between their countries and the EEC.

After describing the progress made in setting up the customs union and establishing common policies, the Commission representative drew attention to the EEC's imports, which since 1958 had increased by 75% in value while its exports had gone up by only 68%, this trend being accompanied by an increase in the ratio of the EEC's imports to its production.

In view of the concern expressed by certain groups of non-member countries, the Commission representative stressed the fact that the Community was still by far the best customer of the less-developed countries, imports into the Community from those countries having increased by a further 6.5% from 1964 to 1965; imports of agricultural products had expanded from 11.8% to 14% since 1962, when several common organizations of markets came into being, whereas the increase in intra-Community trade in those products had remained at 27% in relation to the preceding three years.

33. Two new regional agreements submitted to the GATT were examined: The Agreement between Australia and New Zealand providing for the establishment of a free-trade area and that signed by the United Kingdom and Ireland with the same object.

34. During the discussion on the progress of the Kennedy round, Mr Wyndham White, Director-General of GATT and Chairman of the Trade Negotiations Committee, made a statement in which he recalled that in January 1966 he had already drawn attention to the limited time still available to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion and to the very strict timetable which was thus imposed upon the governments. On earlier occasions he had counselled patience in considering the timetable for negotiations. However, at the end of 1965 he had felt that time was running out not only because of the expiry of the authority granted to the President of the United States, but also because in other countries participating in the Kennedy round there seemed to be growing doubt as to the credibility of the exercise.

Protectionist forces in a number of important countries had been kept under control because governments had been able to point out that to yield to them would jeopardize their position in the negotiations. The removal of this inhibition might well result in a serious reversal of the trend of trade liberalization which had been such a profitable feature of the last decade.

A lengthy discussion ensued in which the Director-General's pessimism was echoed in particular by the developing countries.

New Zealand and Australia protested at the tendency of certain Contracting Parties to take advantage of the EEC's difficulties to evade their own obligations.

The Commission representative stressed that the Community was aware of the great importance of the negotiations, as were all of its members, taking a realistic and balanced view of their own interests. The Community has set itself an extremely tight and heavy timetable to fill the gaps in its offers and proposals, particularly where delay depended solely on the Community. The Commission representative then gave a warning against the tendency to attribute to the difficulties of one or other partner all the responsibility for the present state of the negotiations. Furthermore, the fact that this tendency existed could be taken as a sign that the negotiations, whatever might be said, were beginning to near the decisive stage, hence the natural temptation to seize any pretext to put off taking the plunge.

35. Further to the work of the Group on Legal Amendments and on the basis of the report on this subject by the Committee on Trade and Development, the Contracting Parties adopted a decision which provides procedures for more speedy and efficient use of the provisions of Article XXIII (settlement of differences arising out of the application of GATT), so as to take account of difficulties experienced by less-developed countries in using this Article. The Contracting Parties also decided that the Group on Legal Amendments should undertake further work on the amendment of Article XVIII, which had been proposed by the Group so as to authorize the use of import surcharges by developing countries for balance-of-payments reasons.

36. Another item of special interest to the developing countries was Australia's application for a waiver from the most-favoured-nation rule in order to introduce preferential rates of duty on imports of specified products manufactured in less-developed countries. The report of the working party which examined the request ⁽¹⁾ was considered by the Contracting Parties who, by a substantial majority, decided to grant the waiver. The Community, which voted for the waiver, considered the step as an experiment which could provide information on the impact and effectiveness of preferences as a solution to certain trade problems of the developing countries. The Community spokesman said that when an overall solution should be found to the problem of preferences, there could be a possibility of re-examining the Australian preferential system in order to decide on any necessary adjustments.

The Contracting Parties took steps to permit the full accession of Switzerland and Yugoslavia to the General Agreement. These countries already had links with GATT by special arrangement.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 2-66, Ch. III, sec. 24.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

XXIInd Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

37. The Community was represented at the twenty-second session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which was held in New Delhi from 22 March to 4 April 1966. The main item of business was the promotion of co-operation between countries in the area. It was understood that the Asian Development Bank, which had just been set up, should be ready to begin operations on 1 July 1966. Furthermore, the Commission decided to make the Asian Conference on industrialization a permanent body and to establish an Asian Industrial Development Council.

The Community representative made a statement dealing chiefly with certain aspects of the common agricultural policy which were liable to have repercussions on trade in the area.

IV. The Community and the associated States

ASSOCIATION OF GREECE WITH THE COMMUNITY

38. The EEC-Greece joint Parliament Committee held its sixth session at Rhodes on 26 and 27 April 1966. A meeting had previously been held of the Association Committee of the European Parliament in Brussels.

Discussions were held on the Association Council's third report, which was presented by M. Tsouderos, President of the Association Council, and by the rapporteurs, M. Scarascia Mugnozza and M. Hassapidis.

A communiqué was issued in which the Parliamentary Committee, while appreciating and encouraging the efforts made in the Association Council by both Greece and the EEC to harmonize the agricultural policies of the Community and Greece, reaffirmed the need to make rapid progress in this direction.

The Parliamentary Committee hoped, furthermore, that a common policy for tobacco could be defined in the near future. It also looked forward to a diversification of Greek exports to the Community and stressed the importance of developing industry in Greece. The Committee was therefore pleased to note that the study concerning the creation of an industrial development pole in Greece had reached an active stage.

The Parliamentary Committee urged the Association Council to press forward the solution of problems relating to the vocational training of Greek workers settled in EEC countries and their situation as regards social benefits.

The Parliamentary Committee decided to hold its next meeting in France in September 1966.

ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

39. On 22 April 1966 the EEC-AAMS Association Committee held its ninth meeting presided over by M. Borschette, Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to the EEC. Important decisions were taken.

In the first place, the Community formally agreed to the draft decision defining the concept of "goods originating in ..."; the draft had already been approved by the Associated States by written procedure. The decision will take effect from 1 July 1966. For the time being, however, certain products will not come within its scope, for example, petroleum products, printed fabrics and canned fish; it is possible, nevertheless, that an agreement on such goods may be reached at the Association Council session at Tananarive (Madagascar) on 18 May 1966. The draft decision relating to methods of administrative co-operation was also approved.

Further, the Committee approved the terms of reference for a joint group of experts from the Community and the Associated States who will study, in accordance with Annex VIII to the Yaoundé Convention, "ways and means to promote increased consumption of goods originating in the Associated States". This subject is of particular interest to the AAMS, who, as the Ambassador of Senegal pointed out, set as much store by it as by the financial aid of the EEC.

The Community expressed its intention of consulting its partners on the offer it is ready to make in the Kennedy round regarding tropical products. It also informed the Associated States that it intended to consult them as soon as possible on the EEC-Nigeria negotiations, and on the special arrangements applicable to oils and oilseeds originating in the AAMS. These arrangements were currently being examined by the Community authorities from the angle of the common agricultural policy.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing decisions

40. With the approval of the European Development Fund Committee, the EEC Commission decided, on 31 March 1966, to finance a further eight projects by non-repayable grants from the EDF. The total commitment will be 19 625 000 units of account (= US dollars).

1. Third annual tranche of production aid programme in the Central African Republic: 273 300 000 Frs. CFA or some 1 107 000 u.a. This instalment will be used for price support of cotton and for the structural improvement of cotton and coffee growing.

2. Development of pyrethrum cultivation in Rwanda: 128m. Rwanda francs or some 2 560 000 u.a. This diversification aid will be used for providing supervisory staff and technical assistance, and for economic and social collective investments in order to promote the cultivation of pyrethrum over an area of 3 600 ha. in the Bugoyi-Mulera region. It is also planned to reorganize and intensify pyrethrum growing on land already under cultivation.

3. Small hydro-electric generating station for the tea factory in Bugarama, Burundi: 14m. Burundi francs or some 160 000 u.a. A 390 h.p. turbine will be supplied and set up to supplement the general tea plantation scheme in the area financed by the first EDF.

4. Bridges and culverts on cotton tracks in Chad: 540m. Frs. CFA or some 2 188 000 u.a. The aim is to ensure that 882 km. of tracks are permanently open to traffic. These tracks link the cotton-growing areas with the ginning plants in the southern part of Chad, the main cotton area in the country, which is the fourth largest cotton producer in Africa.

5. Fort Lamy-Guelendeng road, Chad: 1 775m. Frs. CFA or some 7 191 000 u.a. A surfaced road, 152.7 kilometres long, will be built to provide a permanent link between the capital and the cotton area in the south of the country. The preliminary surveys were financed by the first EDFM at a cost of 220 000 u.a.

The road with its branches will serve an area containing 40% of the country's population where the production of cotton seeds is worth 77% of Chad's exports.

6. Road to the west of Lake Alaotra, Madagascar: 1 350m. Malagasy francs or some 5 469 000 u.a. Improvements will be made to a 104-kilometre road, linking two

localities in the province of Tamatave via the west of Lake Alaotra. It will then be possible to rationalize transport in this area, the island's rice granary. The scheme is of importance not only to the local population, estimated at 150 000, but also to the east coast population, which gets its rice from the Alaotra area and will therefore be able to buy it more cheaply.

7. Further développement of the Anony delta, Madagascar: 85m. Malagasy francs or some 344 000 u.a. The aim is to improve a further 1 600 ha. of land as part of an operation begun under the first EDF when an area of 8 000 ha. was developed at a cost of 585m. Malagasy francs.

8. Construction of three water-towers at Djibouri, French Somaliland: 130m. Djibouti francs or some 606 000 u.a. With these water-towers it will be possible to store sufficient water to supply the town of Djibouti, where sea and rail traffic is expanding constantly and the population has grown considerably. The present storage capacity will be increased from 3 000 to 7 500 cu. m.

The new projects bring the second EDF's total commitments, by 121 financing decisions taken since it began to operate in July 1964, to 240 009 000 u.a.

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 M S								
Burundi	320	2 200	—	1 473	—	—	3 993	—
Cameroon	11 019	749	4 372	165	—	—	16 305	6 076
Central African Republic	5 262	—	3 668	794	150	—	9 874	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	3 403	4 420	—	290	—	—	8 113	—
Congo (Leopoldville)	6 445	—	—	418	1 506	—	8 369	—
Ivory Coast	211	34 814	—	28	—	—	35 053	—
Dahomey	2 479	—	1 027	473	2	—	3 981	—
Gabon	—	—	—	2 378	—	—	2 378	—
Upper Volta	1 467	—	—	1 108	30	—	2 605	—
Madagascar	31 913	284	8 552	785	66	—	41 600	—
Mali	4 435	41	1 195	957	—	—	6 628	—
Mauritania	10 092	1 357	—	35	—	—	11 484	—
Niger	6 272	—	2 030	345	—	—	8 647	—
Rwanda	900	4 448	—	1 246	15	—	6 609	—
Senegal	514	1 025	19 528	81	—	—	21 148	—
Somalia	6 419	—	—	458	1 068	1 850	9 795	—
Chad	18 228	—	2 985	969	—	—	22 182	—
Togo	1 013	—	991	633	—	—	2 637	—
B. OCT/Overseas Departments								
Netherlands Antilles	3 065	—	—	—	—	—	3 065	—
Comoro Islands	223	—	—	154	—	—	377	—
French Somaliland	606	—	—	16	—	—	662	—
Guadeloupe	375	—	—	—	—	—	375	—
Surinam	—	—	—	188	—	—	188	—
Aid not distributed or not broken down	—	—	—	5 424 ⁽¹⁾	8 557 ⁽²⁾	—	13 981	—
Overall total	114 661	49 338	44 348	18 418	11 394	1 850	240 009	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.

Second EDF commitments at 28 February 1966

(Sectors of activity)

(in '000 u.s.)

Sectors	Amounts	%
A. AGRICULTURAL PRICE SUPPORT	26 079	—
1. DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION		
12. Structural improvement of existing production	20 079	
13. Agricultural diversification	49 014	
14. New agricultural developments	16 250	
15. Livestock	3 996	
16. Development of co-operatives	1 211	
17. Rural and pastoral water supply	8 488	
18. Industrial diversification	3 989	
19. Trade promotion	215	
Total 1	103 242	45.58
2. MODERNIZATION OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
21. Ports	5 883	
22. Roads	45 314	
23. Railways	1 145	
24. Telecommunications	4	
Total 2	52 346	25.14
3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
31. Training of cadres	8 600	
32. Education	7 108	
33. Public health	22 102	
34. Urban water supply	7 309	
35. Urban drainage and sewerage	5 309	
36. Electrification	5	
Total 3	50 433	24.22
4. MISCELLANEOUS		
41. Development programming	1 707	
42. Information	225	
43. Emergency aid	250	
Total 4	2 182	1.06
Total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4	208 203	100.00
+ Commitments not yet allocated ⁽¹⁾	5 729	—
+ Agricultural price support	26 077	—
= Total commitments	240 009	—
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.

V. Institutions and organs

THE COUNCIL

182nd session

The 182nd session of the Council was held on 4 and 5 April 1966 with M. Pierre Werner, Luxembourg Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the chair.

The following questions were discussed:

Second alignment towards the common customs tariff: The Council took a decision in principle as regards the second alignment of national tariffs towards the common customs tariff for industrial products. In conformity with the Treaty, this alignment will be made for the industrial product headings which are receiving special treatment in the multilateral tariff negotiations (See Chap. II, sec. 1).

Multilateral trade negotiations in GATT: The Council studied the negotiations in detail and drew up directives, particularly on chemical products and aluminium, which will enable the Commission to continue negotiations in GATT. On this occasion the Council reiterated its interest in a satisfactory settlement of the problems posed by the American selling price.

Financing of the common agricultural policy: The Council resumed its study of the problems arising in the financing of the common agricultural policy (see Chap. II, sec. 14).

EEC-Greece Association: The representatives of the Member States adopted a decision reducing internal duties on tobacco by 10% (5% on 1 July 1966 and 5% on 1 July 1967).

183rd session

The 183rd session of the Council was held on 21 April 1966 with M. Buechler, State Secretary in the Luxembourg Ministry of Agriculture, in the chair.

The following matters pertaining to agriculture were discussed:

With regard to the establishment of the market system for oils and fats, the Council adopted as a working hypothesis that the common system for oil and the common price for this product would be applied from 1 November 1966.

The Council also continued its discussions on sugar, fruit and vegetables, and rules on the marking of eggs. As regards potatoes it made two decisions extending until 15 May 1966 the suspension of the CCT duty (heading 07.01 A III b) and authorizing the Netherlands to impose a tax on exports to other Member States.

The Council also drew up a regulation suspending until July 1966 import levies on certain types of chilled beef and veal for processing.

184th session

The 184th session of the Council was held on 27 and 28 April 1966 with M. Buechler, State Secretary in the Luxembourg Ministry of Agriculture, in the chair.

The Council began the study of the Commission memorandum on common prices for sugar, milk and milk products, beef and veal, rice, oils and fats and olive oil (see Chap. II, sec. 16).

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Case 2/66 ⁽¹⁾: I.N.A.P.L.I. (Istituto Nazionale per l'addestramento ed il Perfezionamento dei Lavoratori dell'Industria) v. the EEC Commission.

This was a complaint against the Commission decision of 29 September 1965 refusing the aid of the European Social Fund to Italy for expenditure incurred by the plaintiff institution in respect of retraining of workers.

The case was struck off on 1 April 1966 because of the failure of the plaintiffs to observe a rule of procedure.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Committee held its 53rd session, the last of the second four-year stage, in Brussels on 20 April and 21 April 1966. M. Giustiniani presided.

Opening the session, M. Giustiniani reviewed the work of the Committee in the course of the two years of his chairmanship.

The Committee rendered the following two opinions:

i) Opinion on the Commission proposal for a Council resolution on common prices for milk and milk products, beef and veal, rice, sugar, oils and fats and olive oil and on the Commission proposals for Council resolutions on certain special measures in the sugar and milk sectors (see Ch. II, sec. 17).

This opinion was adopted mem. con. with three abstentions.

The Commission had referred these proposals to the Committee on 24 March 1966.

ii) Opinion on the economic situation in the Community (see Ch. II, sec. 11).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

It was rendered at the request of the Commission by an arrangement adopted in 1965 according to which consultation of the Economic and Social Committee takes place automatically every year after the Commission's annual statement to the European Parliament.

The Committee also heard a statement by M. Rey, a member of the Commission with special responsibility for external relations, on progress in implementing the common commercial policy.

THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The 82nd meeting of the Committee was held on 4 and 5 April 1966 with M. van Lennep in the chair. Continuing its periodic survey of the monetary and financial situation of the EEC countries, the Committee studied the position in France. Its conclusions were embodied in a report to the Council and the Commission.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 75, 27 April 1966.

The Committee considered new measures to liberalize capital movements and drew up a memorandum to the Commission on this subject.

The Committee also discussed international monetary problems and adopted its eight annual report.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Budgetary matters

In accordance with Article 206 of the Treaty and the regulation on the rendering and auditing of accounts, the EEC Commission transmitted to the Audit Committee on 6 April 1966 the budget accounts for 1965 and the balance-sheet of the Community at 31 December 1965.

Staff movements

M. Jean Geldens was appointed Head of the Free Movement of Workers Division in the Manpower Directorate of the Directorate-General for Social Affairs.

M. Dietrich Maltzahn was appointed adviser for industrial and commercial matters in the Industry, Crafts and Commerce Directorate of the Directorate-General for the Internal Market with effect from 1 May 1966.

M. Rosaria Solima was appointed Head of the Regional Development Division in the Economic Structure and Development Directorate of the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

M. Gennaro Pandolfelli, Head of the Companies, Public Contracts, Cinema and Tourism Division in the Freedom of Establishment and Services Directorate of the Directorate-General for the Internal Market, whose resignation has been accepted, will leave the service of the Commission on 1 October 1966.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Ratification of the Treaty on the merger of the Executives

Belgium

On 5 April 1966 the Belgian Senate approved the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission for the three European Communities.

Italy

The Italian Senate approved the merger Treaty on 29 April 1966.

The Treaty has still to be approved by the Luxembourg and Netherlands Parliaments

Visit to the Commission

On 21 April 1966, M. Jean Rey, a member of the Commission, received H.E. M. H. Torsten Léonard Nilsson, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was accompanying H.M. King Gustav on his state visit to Belgium.

Resolution of the European organization of the IFCTU

On 22 April 1966 the Committee of the European organization of IFCTU (Christian Trade Union) reviewed the situation of the European Economic Community. The resolution adopted looked forward to a rapid conclusion of the negotiations in the EEC Council on the financing of the common agricultural policy and on the Community proposals in the framework of the Kennedy round.

The resolution reads in part:

"In the difficult period which the European Economic Commission is going through, the Committee of the European organization of IFCTU reiterates the adherence and support of the workers for whom it speaks.

At the same time the Committee is resolved to remain watchful as regards, in particular:

- 1) The Community's basic social, economic and political pattern;
- 2) The need to continue and broaden joint and tripartite consultations at Community level;
- 3) The need to continue and intensify impartial Community information for workers on all problems arising in the Community setting."

Recalling and confirming the motion of the Executive bureau on the merger of the European Executives, the Committee urges all the affiliated Confederations and international trade Federations to spare no effort in order that the merger may mean more vigorous and speedier European integration.

Information meetings on exchanges of young agricultural workers within the Community

At the end of April the Commission organized a series of information meetings for a group of 40 young agricultural workers from the Community countries. These workers will undergo training periods in another member country to improve their skills. The liaison committee of young farmers' organizations and unions in the Community countries has put in hand an experimental programme for this purpose.

Sixth European Colloquium of the Belgian section of the Council of European Municipalities

The sixth European colloquium organized by the Belgian section of the Council of European Municipalities was held in Brussels on 22 April 1966 on the theme "Communes and Youth in Europe". His Majesty the King of the Belgians was present, as well as 600 officials of local authorities. M. Jean Rey, representing the EEC Commission, gave an address in which, after recalling the work accomplished by

the Community since it was set up and the recent crisis surmounted by the European will of the Six, he said: "The road to the independence of Europe is through integration. With their limited resources, our isolated states are vassals; it is integrated Europe which is equal". Speaking of the Kennedy negotiations in which the Commission represents the whole Community, whose trade is reflected in the common customs tariff, M. Rey reminded his listeners that the Community's external trade was greater in volume than that of the United States. In conclusion M. Rey said that the day was over when the nations could live in isolation, and that Europe would be what the young people of today wanted it to be. "Now these young people reject the systems of yesterday, the nationalisms of the past, the wars of former times: they aspire to broader horizons and wider human contacts; these are reasons for hope".

Colloquium on European Law at the University of Rennes

A colloquium on European law dealing with cartels in the Common Market was held from 14 to 16 April 1966 at the Law Faculty at Rennes (France). At the colloquium, presided over by the Rector of the Academy of Rennes, two leading Commission officials and university professors spoke on legal points arising in applying the rules on competition of the Rome Treaty and the regulations made thereunder.

VI. European Investment Bank

On 1 April 1966 the European Investment Bank concluded loan agreements to help finance two industrial projects in Turkey.

The first project concerns the enlargement of a firm at Izmit making steel tubes. This will be achieved by the building of a production line for welded spiraled piping. The project will be carried out by Mannesmann-Sümerbank Boru Endüstrisi Ltd., a Turkish Company.

The fixed investments in the project are estimated at £T 7.8 million (0.85 million units of account) to which the Bank will contribute a loan equivalent to 0.43 million units of account ⁽¹⁾.

The second project concerns the extension, near Istanbul, of a factory making household electrical equipment through the building of an enameling plant with a maximum annual output of 16 800 tons of enameled steel plating. The project will be carried out by Arçelik Ltd., a Turkish Company.

The fixed investments in the project are estimated at £T 9 million (1 million units of account) to which the Bank will contribute a loan equivalent to 0.245 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 1 April 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 18 April and 9 May 1966

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No 9 (1966-1967) de M. Van der Goes van Naters à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Fourniture d'insecticides aux Etats africains associés (No. 9 (1966-1967) by M. Van der Goes van Naters to the EEC Commission: Supply of insecticides to the Associated African States)	No. 83	6.5.66

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Règlement no 41/66/CEE du Conseil, du 29 mars 1966, portant fixation des normes communes de qualité pour les choux pommés, les choux de Bruxelles et les céleris à côtes (Council Regulation No. 41/66/CEE of 29 March 1966 fixing common standards of quality for white, red and savoy cabbages, brussels sprouts and celery)	No. 69	19.4.66
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Règlement no 42/66/CEE du Conseil, du 21 avril 1966, portant suspension temporaire de la perception des prélèvements applicables à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées destinées, sous contrôle douanier, à la transformation (Council Regulation No. 42/66/CEE of 21 April 1966 suspending levies on imports of certain cuts of frozen beef and veal for processing in bond)	No. 76	27.4.66
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Règlement no 48/66/CEE de la Commission, du 6 mai 1966, dérogeant, en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'exportation pour les céréales, à certaines dispositions du règlement no 102/64/CEE (Commission Regulation No. 48/66/CEE of 6 May 1966 waiving certain provisions of Regulation No. 102/64/CEE regarding the term of export licences for cereals)	No. 84	7.5.66
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THE COUNCIL

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Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif à la défense contre les pratiques de dumping, primes ou subventions de la part des pays non membres de la CEE (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of a proposed Council regulation on protection against dumping practices)

and the payment of export bounties or subsidies by non-member countries)

No. 68 18.4.66

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif à la définition commune de la notion d'origine des marchandises (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of a proposed Council Regulation relating to a common definition of the origin of goods),

No. 68 18.4.66

Décision, du 5 avril 1966, des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres de la Communauté économique européenne, réunis au sein du Conseil, en ce qui concerne le tabac (Decision of 5 April 1966 of the representatives of the Governments of the EEC Member States, meeting in the Council, regarding tobacco)

No. 69 19.4.66

Décision du Conseil, du 21 avril 1966, portant prorogation de la suspension totale du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable aux pommes de terres, autres, non dénommées, de la position 07.01 A III b) (Council Decision of 21 April 1966 extending the period of suspension of the CCT duty on potatoes, other, not specified, CCT heading 07.01 A III b)

No. 79 30.4.66

Décision du Conseil, du 21 avril 1966, autorisant les Pays-Bas à percevoir une taxe à l'exportation des pommes de terre vers les autres Etats membres (Council Decision of 21 April 1966 authorizing the Netherlands to impose a charge on exports of potatoes to the other Member States)

No. 79 30.4.66

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif à l'établissement graduel d'une procédure commune de gestion de contingents quantitatifs à l'importation dans la Communauté (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of a proposed Council regulation on the gradual establishment of common procedure for the administration of import quotas for goods entering the Community)

No. 82 6.5.66

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet des propositions de la Commission au Conseil relatives aux mesures particulières d'ordre social à prendre en faveur des travailleurs italiens licenciés des mines de soufre (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of proposals by the Commission to the Council for measures to assist redundant Italian sulphur-mine workers)

No. 82 6.5.66

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet des deux propositions de règlements du Conseil concernant des contributions communautaires :

— en faveur de la rééducation professionnelle des personnes travaillant en agriculture et désirant se reconvertir à l'intérieur de l'agriculture,
— destinées à promouvoir et à faciliter la spécialisation de conseillers des services d'information et de mutation professionnelle en faveur des personnes travaillant en agriculture (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of two proposed Council regulations on Community grants:
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ii) towards the training of advisers to staff information services for farmers and farmworkers wishing to change their occupation)

No. 85 9.5.66

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Décision de la Commission, du 5 avril 1966, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la république italienne pour les thons, frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserve de poisson (Commission Decision of 5 April 1966 increasing the tariff quota granted to Italy for fresh, chilled or frozen tunny for canning)

No. 73 23.4.66

Décision de la Commission, du 6 avril 1966, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à accorder une restitution spécifique pour les exportations de viande de veau vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 6 April 1966 authorizing the Netherlands to grant a refund on exports of veal to non-member countries)

No. 73 23.4.66

Décision de la Commission, du 18 avril 1966, portant modification de sa décision en date du 28 janvier 1966, relative au recours de la République italienne à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, pour exclusion du traitement communautaire les voitures automobiles et leurs pièces détachées, originaires de pays tiers et transformées ou mises en libre pratique dans d'autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 18 April 1966 amending its Decision of 28 January 1966 on the invocation by Italy of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to exclude from Community treatment motor vehicles and parts and accessories thereof originating in non-member countries and processed or in free circulation in other Member States)

No. 74 26.4.66

Décision de la Commission, du 18 avril 1966, relative au recours de la république fédérale d'Allemagne à l'article 115, alinéa 1 du traité, pour exclusion du traitement communautaire « les fils de fibres textiles synthétiques et artificielles » de la position douanière 51.01, originaires de Tchécoslovaquie et mis en libre pratique dans d'autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 18 April 1966 on the invocation by the Federal Republic of Germany of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to exclude from Community treatment yarn of manmade fibres, CCT heading 51.01, originating in Czechoslovakia and in free circulation in other Member States)

No. 74 26.4.66

Décision de la Commission, du 5 avril 1966, relative au recours de la République française à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, pour exclusion du traitement communautaire « la viande ovine congelée » de la position douanière ex 02.01 A IV, originaire d'Australie et mise en libre pratique dans les Pays-Bas (Commission Decision of 5 April 1966 on the invocation by France of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to exclude from Community treatment frozen mutton ex CCT heading 02.01 A IV, originating in Australia and in free circulation in the Netherlands)

No. 75 27.4.66

Décision de la Commission, du 5 avril 1966, relative au recours de la République française à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, pour exclusion du traitement communautaire les « pigments broyés servant à la fabrication des peintures », les « orchidées fraîches » et la « dihydrostreptomycine » originaires de certains pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans d'autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 5 April 1966 on the invocation by France of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to exclude from Community treatment pigments used in the manufacture of paints, other (ex CCT heading 32.09 A II), fresh orchids (ex CCT headings 06.03 A I and II and dihydrostreptomycin (ex CCT heading 29.44II) originating in certain non-member countries and in free circulation in other Member States)

No. 75 27.4.66

Décision de la Commission, du 5 avril 1966, portant prorogation de la validité de sa décision en date du 31 octobre 1962, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne, en vertu de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, à percevoir un droit de douane supplémentaire à l'importation des feuilles de tabac non écotées et des déchets de tabac originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 5 April 1966 extending its Decision of 31 October 1962 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany, under Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, to levy an additional customs duty on imports of unstripped tobacco leaves and tobacco refuse originating in non-member countries and in free circulation in the other Member States)

No. 75 27.4.66

Décision de la Commission, du 5 avril 1966, relative au recours de la république fédérale d'Allemagne à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité pour exclusion du traitement communautaire le café, non torréfié, non décaféiné, de la position 09.01 A I a du tarif douanier commun originaire des pays autres que les Etats africains et malgache et que les pays et

territoires d'outre-mer associés à la Communauté économique européenne, et mis en libre pratique dans les pays du Benelux (Commission Decision of 5 April 1966 on the invocation by the Federal Republic of Germany of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to exclude from Community treatment coffee, unroasted, not freed of caffeine (CCT heading 09.01 A I a) from countries other than the Associated African States and the Associated overseas countries and territories and in free circulation in Benelux)

No. 75 27.4.66

Décision de la Commission, du 5 avril 1966, relative au recours de la République italienne à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire le café, non torréfié, non décaféiné, de la position 09.01 A I a du tarif douanier commun originaire des pays autres que les Etats africains et malgache et que les pays et territoires d'outre-mer associés à la Communauté économique européenne, et mis en libre pratique dans les pays du Benelux (Commission Decision of 5 April 1966 on the invocation by Italy of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to exclude from Community treatment coffee, unroasted, not freed of caffeine (CCT heading 09.01 A I a) from countries other than the Associated African States and the Associated Overseas Countries and Territories and in free circulation in Benelux)

No. 75 27.4.66

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} avril 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 10 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, en République fédérale d'Allemagne, de dextrines fabriquées à partir de la fécule de pommes de terre ainsi que de féculés de pommes de terre solubles ou torréfiées, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission Decision of 1 April 1966 again amending its Decision of 10 December 1964 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose countervailing charges on imports of dextrins manufactured from potato starch and of soluble or roasted potato starches from certain Member States)

No. 80 3.5.66

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} avril 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 10 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, dans la République italienne, de dextrines fabriquées à partir de la fécule de pommes de terre ainsi que de féculés de pommes de terre solubles ou torréfiées, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission Decision of 1 April 1966 authorizing Italy to impose countervailing charges on imports of dextrins manufactured from potato starch and of soluble or roasted potato starches from Member States)

No. 80 3.5.66

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} avril 1966, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, dans la République française, de dextrines d'amidons et féculés solubles ou torréfiées, ainsi que de parements préparés et apprêts préparés, à base de matières amylacées, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 1 April 1966 authorizing France to impose countervailing charges on imports of dextrins, soluble or roasted starches or prepared glazings and prepared dressings with a basis of starchy substances from certain Member States)

No. 80 3.5.66

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No. 81 5.5.66

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No. 78 29.4.66

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Appel d'offres no 496 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république du Sénégal (ministère de l'économie rurale — direction de l'élevage et des industries animales) [(Call for supply tender No. 496 issued by Senegal (Ministry of Agriculture — Directorate of Livestock and Livestock Products))]	No. 74	26.4.66
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Modificatif à l'appel d'offres no 477 (Amendment to call for tender No. 477)	No. 81	5.5.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 497 lancé par la république du Dahomey (Call for tender No. 497 issued by Dahomey)	No. 81	5.5.66
Résultat de l'appel d'offres no 478 (Result of call for tender No. 478)	No. 81	5.5.66
Appel d'offres no 498 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE (Call for supply tender No. 498 issued by Cameroon for a programme financed in part by the EEC)	No. 83	6.5.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 499 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république du Sénégal (Call for supply tender No. 499 issued by Senegal)	No. 84	7.5.66

General

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet du projet de recommandation de la Commission adressée aux Etats membres concernant la protection des jeunes au travail (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of a draft Commission Recommendation to the Member States concerning the protection of young workers)

No. 70 20.4.66

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet du projet de recommandation de la Commission aux Etats membres concernant les conditions d'indemnisation des victimes de maladies professionnelles (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of a draft Commission Recommendation to the Member States concerning compensation for victims of occupational diseases)

No. 70 20.4.66

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet du projet de recommandation de la Commission tendant à développer l'orientation professionnelle (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of a draft Commission recommendation for the expansion of vocational guidance)

No. 70 20.4.66

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil visant la liberté pour les agriculteurs ressortissants d'un Etat membre établis dans un autre Etat membre d'accéder aux coopératives (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 21 décembre 1965) [(Proposed Council directive on freedom for farmers who are nationals of one Member State but established in another to join co-operatives (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 21 December 1965)]

No. 71 20.4.66

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil visant la liberté pour les agriculteurs ressortissants d'un Etat membre établis dans un autre Etat membre d'accéder aux diverses formes de crédit (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 21 décembre 1965) [(Proposed Council directive on freedom for farmers who are nationals of one Member State but established in another to have access to various forms of credit (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 21 December 1965)]

No. 71 20.4.66

Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil modifiant et complétant les règlements nos 3 et 4 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (gens de mer) (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 3 décembre 1965) [(Proposed Council Regulation amending and supplementing Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 on social security for migrant workers (seamen) (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 3 December 1965)]

No. 73 23.4.66

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil relative à la suppression des restrictions à la liberté d'établissement et de prestations des services pour les activités non salariées :

1. de certains auxiliaires des transports et des agents de voyages (groupe 718 C.I.T.I.);

2. des entrepositaires (groupe 720 C.I.T.I.);

3. d'agents en douane (ex groupe 839 C.I.T.I.);
(présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 21 décembre 1965)

[(Proposed Council directive on the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of the following categories of self-employed persons:

1. certain transport auxiliaires and travel agents (Group 718 ISIC);

2. warehousemen (Group 720 ISIC);

3. customs agents (ex Group 839 ISIC);
(submitted by the Commission to the Council on 21 December 1965)]

No. 73 23.4.66

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées :

1. de certains auxiliaires des transports et des agents de voyages (groupe 718 C.I.T.I.);

2. des entrepositaires (groupe 720 C.I.T.I.);

3. d'agents en douane (ex groupe 839 C.I.T.I.);
(présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 21 décembre 1965)
[(Proposed Council directive laying down transitional measures in respect of the following categories of self-employed persons:
1. certain transport auxiliaries and travel agents (Group 718 ISIC);
 2. warehousemen (Group 720 ISIC);
 3. customs agents (ex Group 839 ISIC)
- (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 21 December 1965)] No. 73 23.4.66
- Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations relatives à la suppression des parasites radio-électriques produits par les véhicules à moteur (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 22 décembre 1965) [(Proposed Council directive to harmonize legislation on the suppression of radio interference from motor vehicles (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 22 December 1965)] No. 73 23.4.66
- Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil portant établissement graduel d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits horticoles non comestibles (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 13 janvier 1966) [(Proposed Council Regulation on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in non-edible horticultural products (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 13 January 1966)] No. 78 29.4.66
- Proposition d'une directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des Etats membres concernant le classement des bois bruts (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 2 février 1966) [(Proposed Council directive concerning harmonization of the Member States' laws on the classification of wood in the rough (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 2 February 1966)] No. 78 29.4.66
- Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations relatives au freinage de certaines catégories de véhicules à moteur (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 3 mars 1966) [(Proposed Council directive concerning harmonization of the Member States' laws on brakes for certain types of motor vehicle (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 3 March 1966)] No. 78 29.4.66

THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Communications

- Radiation de l'affaire 2-66 (I.N.A.P.L.I. contre Commission de la CEE)
[(Case 2-66 — INAPLI v. EEC Commission — struck off)] No. 75 27.4.66

B. Issues of the agricultural supplement to the official gazette containing the tables appended to the Commission's decision 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. 15 of 27 April 1966

Supplement No. 16 of 4 May 1966

Supplement No. 17 of 11 May 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. 4/66. Limited distribution.

4001

Report by the Commission to the Council on future trends in the production of some important agricultural items and possible outlets for them. See: "*Supplement* to No. 5/66 of the Bulletin of the European Economic Community". Bfrs 15; 2s.0d.; \$0.30.

D. Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities:

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 5 May 1966

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 82, May 1966

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 5, May 1966

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 5, May 1966

London: European Community No. 5, May 1966

Washington: European Community No. 92, May 1966

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea, No. 5-1966

(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.

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin — No 5/1966

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle — no 4/1966 (Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics)

Associés d'outre-mer : Statistique du commerce extérieur — no 5/1966 (Overseas Associated Areas: Foreign Trade Statistics)

Statistique agricole — no 2/1966 (Agricultural Statistics)

Statistiques industrielles — no 2/1966 (Industrial Statistics)

Statistiques sociales — (supplément. "Le coût de la main-d'œuvre") Social Statistics — Supplement, "Labour Costs")