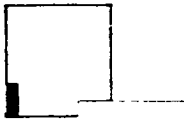


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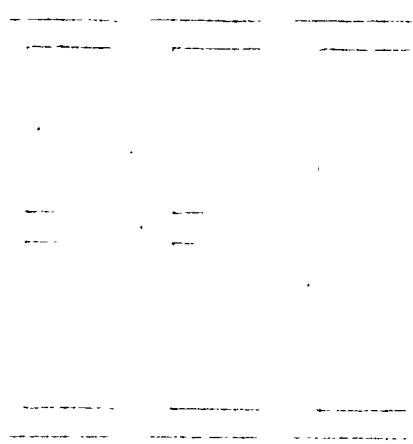
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ECONOMISCHE GEMEENSCHAP

# BULLETIN

of the

EUROPEAN  
ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY



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# **BULLETIN**

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION  
OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY



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# Debate and resolution of the Parliament on the Commission's proposals for financing the common agricultural policy and independent revenue for the Community

During its May session the European Parliament held an important debate on the Commission's proposals on financing the common agricultural policy, replacing Member States' financial contributions by independent revenue for the Community, and the institutional aspects of these measures, particularly an extension of the powers of the European Parliament <sup>(1)</sup>. These proposals had been submitted by the Commission to the Council on 31 March 1965, and the Council had consulted the Parliament about them. In this debate (which followed the adoption of a brief resolution on the same subjects at the previous session) <sup>(1)</sup> the various political groups were able to express their views on these proposals at greater length. At the end of the debate an important resolution was adopted <sup>(2)</sup>, in which the Parliament fully endorsed the Commission's proposals, emphasizing that they formed an integral whole and that it was essential that both the agricultural common market and the industrial common market should come into being simultaneously on 1 July 1967. The Parliament attached particular importance to the provisions relating to its powers over the budget. In conclusion, the Parliament called upon the Commission to amend its proposals and requested the Council to take the necessary action in order to bring about a satisfactory solution to the institutional and political problem of the future budget procedure. This resolution was adopted *nem. con.*; all but two members of the Christian-Democrat, Liberal and Socialist groups voted in favour, while the European Democratic Union abstained *en bloc*.

Introducing the debate on 11 May, M. Vals, the rapporteur and Chairman of the Budget and Administration Committee, presented the Committee's report setting on the rules that should govern a Community budget in the true sense of the term, which M. Vals considers come into existence on 1 July 1967.

Since the Community is working towards Community financing based on independent revenue (levies on imports of farm produce and, gradually, customs duties on industrial imports), the logical consequence should be a reduction of the Council's prerogatives — powers of budgetary control being accordingly transferred to the European Parliament.

Expressing a generally favourable view of the Commission's proposals, M. Vals regretted, however, that the Commission had not proposed that the Parliament should have full budgetary powers in 1972 — when all revenues would be Community revenues.

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(1) See Bulletin 5-65, Ch. I.

(2) See Annex to this Bulletin.

M. Vals also urged that the Parliament should be elected by direct universal suffrage by 1972 at the latest, so that it might be in a position to exercise full power over both the creation and the administration of the Community's revenue.

The spokesmen of the various political groups expressed their views on these proposals, the financial and political aspects of which were, generally well received, except by the EDU group.

Mme Strobel, speaking on behalf of the Socialists, stressed that the proposals formed an indivisible whole and insisted on the need for democratic control of the Community budget. Whatever might be the drawbacks of the present system of representation, the members of the European Parliament had nevertheless been elected — even if only indirectly — and were therefore qualified to exercise real powers of control over the Community's budget and to take over all the powers lost by the national Parliaments: "The Socialist group gives unqualified approval to the creation of independent resources for the Community. But it emphasizes that in the long run these independent resources must not consist only of revenue derived exclusively from foreign trade. For the moment there is no way of avoiding this in these proposals. But in the long run it is not a sound fiscal basis for the Community".

Mme Strobel considered that the establishment of independent revenue for the Community ought to strengthen the institutional balance in favour of the Parliament. In the opinion of the Socialist group, the Commission had not gone far enough where transfer of the powers of the national Parliaments to the European Parliament was concerned, and it had thus created a hiatus in parliamentary control that might make ratification by the national Parliaments more difficult.

Speaking for the Christian Democrats, M. Illerhaus said that the establishment of the agricultural common market should keep pace with that of the industrial common market, and proposed an amendment to the draft resolution giving the Parliament the right to be heard and to exercise control over the Community budget. Such control was justified, he said, not only in view of the probable size of the budget (2 300 million units of account in 1967), but also because the greater part of these sums would be spent on market support and investment, and much less would be for administrative expenditure. "The spending of this sum is in itself so important politically that, if the Parliament does not have a voice in decisions regarding it, this would lead to a weakening of parliamentary influence not only at European but also at national level".

M. Gaetano Martino, on behalf of the Liberals and their associates, emphasized the political nature of the opinion the European Parliament had been asked to give, and placed the proposal within the context of European policy in general. "The Commission's initiative", he said, "is also to be welcomed in view of its timing. It has come just after the failure of the attempt to get European political union moving again, just after the failure of the Italian Government's initiative for a conference in Venice... It will still be a long time before we can build a real economic and political organization in Europe, in spite of the fact that everyone — not least the President of the French Republic — has always acknowledged the need for new instruments of political union". M. Gaetano Martino pointed out that Article 201 contained all the provisions required to ease the transition from the economic to the political plane. "It is up to us to see that the principles of the Treaties are applied correctly and in their entirety, so that there is no betrayal of either the letter or the spirit of the



commitments solemnly undertaken by our peoples in the act of ratification by their respective Parliaments”.

M. Laudrin, for the European Democratic Union, expressed a different point of view. This group considered that discussion should be confined to the common financing of agricultural policy, and that the revenue to be raised should be commensurate with the new needs.

M. Laudrin feared that it would not be possible to forecast expenditure accurately, and that the Community might therefore be faced with a considerable surplus of revenue.

M. Laudrin also thought that the Commission had gone beyond the specific provisions of the Treaty, because Article 201 only provided for the possibility of the Community having its own resources when the common customs tariff had been finally introduced; he also considered that the Commission had not followed the Council's directives of 15 December 1964. M. Laudrin ended his speech by declaring: “The revenue to meet our new requirements must be found... but it seems to me unwise to collect more taxes than are necessary, to take account of the common customs tariff before it has been introduced, to go beyond the Council's directives by combining the action of the Commission with that of the Parliament although our progress is clearly conditional upon agreement between the three institutions, or to make it necessary for the Treaty of Rome to be revised when we are not certain that the Governments and Parliaments will agree. We are in favour of the system of financing the agricultural market that will exist on 1 July 1967. We therefore think it essential to remain in complete harmony with the Council of Ministers if we are not to fail, and with the Treaty of Rome if we are not to be faced with complications. We regret the haste that has been shown in the measures proposed and even in our deliberations...”.

President Hallstein gave a rapid survey of the developments which led the Commission to draft the texts under consideration. He then outlined the reasons that had led it to elaborate the proposals in question. “The agricultural common market and the industrial common market belong together. In our view, they are inseparable. The Treaty of Rome did not provide for an agricultural common market only, and later perhaps an industrial common market. Nor did it provide for an industrial common market only, and later perhaps an agricultural common market. It provided for an overall common market. For this reason we took advantage of the encouraging cereals price decision of last December to revise our ‘Initiative 1964’ in such a way that, if our proposals are accepted, we shall on 1 July 1967 be certain — that is, certain as regards Community law — both of a full agricultural common market and of an industrial common market.

“That is the fundamental premise on which all our proposals are based. What we have now done is in fact simply to draw conclusions from this premise for the problems connected with financing.

“What conclusions? First of all, those concerning the Community's own revenue! We had to decide whether we can be content to see only the agricultural levies made over to the Community on 1 July 1967 or whether, by the same logical process, customs revenue should not also be made over to the Community. We have proposed that customs revenue should be added to the agricultural levies because we did not find any objective argument to justify these two kinds of frontier charges being treated differently. Both are charges levied at the frontier. And the agricultural levies are

basically no different from customs duties, although they are admittedly variable. The mere fact that they vary in no way justifies different treatment on this point.

"The reason why we have taken these two frontier charges together, recommending that they should be treated and collected in the same way by the Community, is that, as soon as the common market is established, there will no longer be any material reason why either of them should remain in the hands of the state at whose frontier they are levied. From that moment, in the eyes of the Community, it will be impossible to make any distinction between these two forms of revenue derived from imports into the territory of the Community, which will then form a single entity. It will no longer be possible to allocate such revenue to the economy of any particular country according to the use made of the imported goods. I repeat: the same argument applies to customs revenue as to agricultural revenue".

Having dealt with the logical basis of the Commission's proposals, President Hallstein turned to their legal basis.

Speaking of the role of the Parliament, President Hallstein considered it logical that its powers should be extended when independent resources were created for the Community. The necessary action should, however, be taken gradually: "This does not mean that we can at once take the final step towards full federation, where the budgetary powers of the European Parliament are concerned. We realize that, in this field as in others, progress must be gradual. In the documents we submitted to you, we expressly pointed out that, here too, we must proceed by stages, and that the proposals we have put forward to strengthen the position of the Parliament only constitute the first step, and that other steps can be taken as opportunity offers. In this first stage, the solutions we have proposed seem to us absolutely imperative, absolutely unavoidable. We therefore think it quite consistent with standard Community procedure for us to take this opportunity for advance on the institutional level too".

These speeches were followed by a general debate in which various members took part, supporting or supplementing the views of the political groups. M. Blaisse, M. van der Goes van Naters, M. Berkhouwer and M. Vredeling expressed the view — unanimously adopted by the Dutch members of the Parliament — that, even with its members appointed as at present, the Parliament represents the peoples of the six countries and therefore cannot accept any refusal to give it the power to reject or amend the Community's budget; it was, after all, in assuming budgetary powers that the American Confederation, for example, developed into a political union; the Parliament should therefore make the most of this chance to improve its position.

The Socialist group also took up a very firm attitude — calling for real powers of control over the Community for the European Parliament, similar to those exercised by the national Parliaments. A number of amendments to this effect were proposed during the debate. M. Seuffert spoke in favour of an amendment to revise Article 201 so as to bring it into line with the revised version of Article 203, under which — if it is approved by the Council — the new budget procedure will be established. The Parliament rejected this amendment.

A comprehensive amendment put forward by the Socialist, Christian-Democrat and Liberal groups was adopted by the Parliament. It represents a more moderate attitude but nevertheless goes further than the proposals made by M. Vals in his report. It requires that "the Commission... shall append (to the draft budget) an estimate of

the Community's future revenue" and that, when laying the draft budget before the Parliament and the Council, "the Commission shall append an explanatory memorandum giving reasons, in particular, for any decisions which may have an impact on the budget"; the Parliament also urges that provision be made for the budget to be "deemed to be finally approved *unless within twenty days of its receipt the Assembly has rejected it by a majority of two thirds of the votes cast and an absolute majority of its members*".

An amendment by M. Schuijt, M. Poher, M. Pedini, Mme Gennai Tonietti, M. Graziosi, M. Alric and M. Brunhes, called for the expansion of Community revenue, so that the necessary investments could be made in the nuclear field; this was also adopted by the Parliament.

Replying to a question from M. Blaisse about the likely consequences if the Commission's proposals were not accepted, M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, said that in such an event the agricultural market organizations would remain in force but without any Community financing from 1 July 1965 (so that the financial burdens would have to be borne by the Member States); the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund would legally continue to exist but without any specific content — it would be a merely nominal public fund; the machinery of the common agricultural policy would, for all practical purposes, be blocked, since any further decisions were bound to have financial repercussions; whether or not the Kennedy round negotiations could be continued would depend on whether the Council extended the Commission's mandate, and there was reason to believe that the Council had no great interest in reaching a unanimous standpoint in GATT.

In their pre-vote statements, the chairmen of all the groups except the EDU acknowledged the very constructive work done by the Commission. Mme Strobel, on behalf of the Socialist group, called upon the Council to present to the national Parliaments proposals that would take their wishes into account; she emphasized that the proposals formed an integral whole and must be kept together if they were to be ratified by the national Parliaments.

Speaking for the Liberals and their associates, M. Pleven dealt very forcefully, with the same subject. He pointed out the important consequences that the Commission's proposals would have on commercial policy: "These proposals in fact require the adoption of a common commercial policy since they state that Member States will not be repaid out of Community funds for refunds on exports arising under export contracts that have been negotiated bilaterally but without the agreement of the Community. In our views, this provision is also an essential part of your proposals, for we believe that Europe cannot advance unless manages to agree on its foreign and defence policies, and that it will not even be possible for Europe to progress economically if the Member States pursue divergent commercial policies".

M. Pleven ended his speech, which attracted much attention, with these words addressed to the Italian State Secretary, M. Zagari (1): "If a member of the Council had been here beside you, he could have said at the end of this debate or of the report that

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(1) M. Zagari, State Secretary at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was present at the session as the representative of the Italian Government.

introduced it, as to the members of a jury, 'Gentlemen, you have to consider three questions...'

First: Should the common agricultural policy be financed by Community funds? An overwhelming majority of the Assembly would answer 'Yes'.

Second (another political question): Should the agricultural levies and customs receipts constitute the first tax revenue of the Europe of tomorrow? An overwhelming majority of the Assembly would answer 'Yes'.

Third: Is there to be democratic control by parliamentary institutions of the management of the finances of this Europe that is being built up little by little and with so much difficulty? An overwhelming majority of the Assembly would again answer 'Yes'.

"The moral support that our vote will give tomorrow to President Hallstein and his Commission when they appear before the Council is very great, but the value of these proposals is much greater still — and it will be greatly to his credit to have presented them; they have on their side the logic and dynamism of a very great cause".

Speaking for the Christian Democrats, M. Poher shared the hopes expressed by Mme Strobel and M. Pleven, pointing out that the vote to be taken would be a vote of confidence in the Commission.

At the end of the debate a roll-call vote was taken on the resolution as a whole. Of the 86 votes cast, 76 were in favour, and there were 10 abstentions.

# I. Harmonization of turnover taxes

On 14 April 1965 the Commission of the European Economic Community submitted to the Council a proposal for a second directive on turnover taxes<sup>(1)</sup>. This follows a first directive for the harmonization of turnover tax legislation, which was submitted by the Commission to the Council in June 1964 and under which the different turnover tax systems at present in force will be replaced by a common system of taxation on value added by 1 January 1970 at the latest. The first directive had laid down that the Commission should make proposals to the Council as to the form and methods of applying the common system; these are now the subject of the second directive.

The broad outlines of the common system had already been indicated by the Commission in its opinion of June 1964; the second directive, which has been worked out in close co-operation with government experts, contains very detailed provisions for the common system of taxation on value added.

The common tax on value added will be a general consumption tax so designed that it falls upon the spending of the final consumer. As it is levied at all stages that lie within its scope, by means of fractional payments, it falls on the value added at every stage, according to the "tax-on-tax" deduction method. This method of collection makes it possible to avoid cumulative taxation which, as in current systems of multi-stage cumulative taxation, tends to distort competition.

If the TVA system is to be as neutral as possible in its effects on competition, it must, however, be applied consistently; it should, on principle, encompass all economic activities (production, distribution — including retail trade — and services), and should avoid exemptions as much as possible. The tax can then be collected in the simplest possible manner and its general rate can be fixed at a lower level.

Article 2 of the first draft directive lays down that Member States which do not wish to tax retail sales may apply the TVA system only to stages up to and including the wholesale trade.

The various provisions of the common system of taxation on value added may be summarized as follows. As in the multi-stage cumulative tax systems which the added value system will replace, the tax will affect the traditional taxable activities, i.e. supply of goods, performance of services and import of goods. By virtue of the territorial principle, and as it is a consumption tax, TVA is chargeable only on activities effected within the country. Until fiscal frontiers are abolished, the area over which each Member State's TVA is applied thus coincides on principle with the whole of the national territory.

Article 2 makes it clear whom the term "taxpayer" shall be understood to mean in connection with the supply of goods and the performance of services. As it defines the "taxpayer" as "anyone who, on his own account, carries out an activity of production, trade or performance of services", the problem of the *Organschaft*, familiar in Germany, also arises here. In this connection it is worth noting that if the TVA system is applied in its pure form, recognition of the *Organschaft* as a single legal entity offers few advantages, where competition is concerned, over a fiscal arrangement under

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(1) See Supplement to Bulletin 5-65.

which the members of an *Organschaft* are treated as separate taxpayers. For this reason certain Member States may continue to consider an *Organschaft* as one single taxpayer, provided that there is prior consultation to ensure that the proposed arrangements do not cause disturbances in competition between Member States.

Articles 3 to 5 define the various taxable activities in detail: supply of goods, performance of services, and import of goods. The concept of "supply of goods" is very wide and also includes the transfer of real estate and of second-hand goods. Member States are, however, free to exempt these transactions if they wish. The concept of "service" is also very wide; it covers any transaction other than supply of goods in the meaning of the directive. But taxation is only compulsory for the services that are listed in a special annex to the directive. These include: assignment of patents, brands, trade marks and similar rights; certain services connected with construction work; commercial advertising; transport and storage of goods; leasing of movables; certain services of consultants, engineers, etc.; and certain services of brokers, independent intermediaries, commercial agents and forwarding agents, etc. Taxation of the performance of these services mainly concerns those whose cost has a definite influence on the price of goods, either directly or indirectly.

Article 7 deals with the tax rates; they are applicable to the tax assessment basis defined in Article 6. Until such time as fiscal frontiers are abolished, they may differ from country to country. Article 7 already lays down, however, that the standard rate shall be the same for supply of goods and performance of services. The reduced rates possible for certain transactions must be such as to allow the whole TVA levied at the preceding stage to be deducted from the amount of TVA due at the reduced rate.

The directive points out that it is highly desirable to limit the number of exemptions to the absolute minimum. In accordance with tradition and the nature of the tax, exemptions are however allowed for exports, under Article 8 of the directive. In addition, Article 8(3) lays down that each Member State may grant such other exemptions as it deems necessary, subject to consultation in accordance with Article 13. It will thus be possible to make allowance for particular needs at the national level, at least until fiscal frontiers are abolished. The system of prior consultation is intended to avoid as far as possible any substantial divergences where exemptions are concerned.

The special machinery of the tax on value added is seen in the application of Article 9, which deals with the "tax-on-tax" deduction method. Under this provision, the taxpayer may deduct the total amount of TVA for which he is charged in respect of goods delivered to him and services rendered to him from the total TVA calculated on his turnover. He may also deduct TVA paid for imported goods, but TVA levied on goods and services used for non-taxable or exempted transactions is not deductible. Deduction is, of course, permitted when taxable goods are exported.

Article 9(3) embodies the principle of immediate deduction. Under this, the taxes levied on purchases at the preceding stage may be deducted immediately from the taxes due on sales, regardless of the nature of the purchases and sales concerned — i.e. the item purchased and the item sold need not necessarily be identical. This system of full and immediate deduction means that on principle it will be the net price of all goods and investments that will appear in the books.

In view of the fact that, when the multi-stage cumulative tax system is replaced by the TVA system, including immediate deduction without restriction, various Member States might well experience a considerable loss of revenue which will make it

necessary to increase the rate of tax, and in view also of the possible economic effects; each Member State may, during a transition period, make deductions for capital goods on the basis of partial annual amounts (*pro rata temporis* deductions).

Adoption of the TVA system makes it necessary for each taxpayer to keep a minimum of supporting documents (accounts) concerning purchases and the taxes corresponding to those purchases at the preceding stage and sales and the taxes corresponding to them (see Article 10); the same applies, of course, in the case of services or imports.

In addition, every taxpayer must make out an invoice for supplies of goods and for services performed for another taxpayer; among other things, this must specify the amount of tax. These invoices enable the buyer to deduct the tax paid at the time of purchase from the amount payable on his own turnover. Article 10 therefore provides for a periodical declaration to be made concerning purchases, on the one hand, and sales on the other, by means of which the deduction can be made. This greatly facilitates the technical application of the "tax-on-tax" deduction method. Whenever, in any specified declaration period, the amount of deductions exceeds the amount of TVA calculated on the turnover, the surplus is carried forward to the following period, but is refunded at the end of each calendar year [Article 9(5)].

Article 11 expressly provides for the possibility of assisting small firms by relaxing the rules governing the application of the normal TVA system, or even of exempting the smallest firms from TVA. Such special arrangements are, however, subject to consultation in accordance with Article 13.

Agriculture is included in the added value system. The agricultural products to be enumerated in a common list will, however, be taxed at reduced rates calculated so that the amount of TVA due on sales generally offsets the amount levied at the preceding stage. Thus farmers will in practice pay no tax, or only very low taxes, and the total tax burden on agriculture will in general not be increased.

The adoption of this system might, however, give rise to special problems in various Member States. Article 12 therefore lays down that the Commission shall submit to the Council, by 1 April 1966 at the latest, detailed proposals concerning the transitional measures that may be applied by Member States until such time as fiscal frontiers are abolished. These proposals will also concern the common list of agricultural products, the reduced rates applicable to those products, and the methods of applying added value tax so as not to impair the functioning of the common organization of agricultural markets nor, in particular, of the price systems involved therein.

A special procedure for consultation is laid down in Article 13 of the directive, to be used in all cases for which it is expressly prescribed by the various Articles, e.g. delimitation of the stage of retail trade, if this stage is excluded from the scope of TVA, exemptions, special arrangements for small firms, etc. The aim of such consultation is to enable the Commission to hear the Member States' views on the special arrangements that one or more of them are thinking of adopting, in order to avoid distortion of the conditions of competition between the Six.

Because fiscal frontiers will be provisionally maintained, this second directive allows certain differences in the methods of taxing value added in Member States to continue. Later, when a third directive to abolish fiscal frontiers is being worked out, it will be advisable to consider how far such differences in methods of application should compulsorily disappear or whether certain differences might not be allowed to continue if the need arises. In any case harmonization of tax rates and exemptions not yet provided for in the second directive will then also be necessary.

## II. Internal activities

### THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMON MARKET

#### Tariff quotas

1. On 1 April 1965, the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted Italy a tariff quota of 10 000 tons valid until 31 December 1965, at a duty of 3 %, for imports from non-member countries of dates (Heading ex 08.01A) for the manufacture of animal feedingstuffs.
2. On 12 April 1965, the Commission, acting under Article 25(2) of the Treaty, granted the Netherlands a duty-free tariff quota of 8 000 tons valid until 30 June 1965 for imports from non-member countries of ethylene oxide (Heading 29.09) for processing.

### COMPETITION

#### Rules applicable to enterprises

##### Proceedings in respect of agreements: present situation

3. Bulletin 9/10-64, sec. 41, contained a summary of the situation at 31 August 1964 with regard to proceedings in respect of agreements, complete with a breakdown by branch of industry and other pertinent information.

The table on page 15 shows the situation as at 31 March 1965.

#### Application of Article 15(6) of Regulation No. 17

4. The Commission has applied this article in two further cases<sup>(1)</sup> and informed the firms concerned that, after a preliminary examination, it considers that the agreements notified by them come under the ban provided for in Article 85(1) of the Treaty and cannot claim exemption under Article 85(3).

The first of the two agreements, concerning the supply of sanitary ware, involves several manufacturers and importers and a large number of dealers who have mutually undertaken to conduct business exclusively with each other. Supplies are not to be delivered to or drawn from outsiders, and dealers are not allowed to import or export the goods in question. Prices are fixed by mutual agreement.

The agreement is designed to confine sales in Belgium to Belgian manufacturers. This will mean more than a virtual stoppage of trade in sanitary ware between the Member States; owing to the nature of the collective exclusive agreement, the manufacturers and importers concerned will be in a position to eliminate competition almost completely.

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(<sup>1</sup>) See Bulletin 12-64, Ch. III, sec. 7.



Branch of industry	Action taken					Individual cases covered		
	At 31.8.64	Proce- dure initiated since 31-8-64	Proce- dure con- cluded since 31.8.64	Proce- dure in progress at 31.3.65	Total	Notifi- cations and appli- cations	Com- plaints	Cases taken up ex officio
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	$(a+b-c)$				
Chemical and pharma- ceutical products	6	—	—	6	12	11	1	—
Fertilizers	6	1	—	7	33	20	13	—
Plastics and rubber	2	—	—	2	5	5	—	—
Electronic equipment	5	2	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	6	30	26	3	1
Precision instruments and optics	4	—	—	4	14	10	4	—
Domestic appliances other than electrical	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Motor vehicles	2	—	—	2	2	2	—	—
Machine tools and other machines	1	1	—	2	8	8	—	—
Tools and mechanical accessories	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Building materials	3	1	—	4	14	14	—	—
Beverages	2	2	—	4	16	10	6	—
Textiles	3	—	—	3	4	2	2	—
Services	4	1	—	5	16	15	1	—
Commerce	2	—	—	2	17	17	—	—
Leather goods, shoes	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Paper, cardboard, gra- phic arts	5	—	—	5	11	10	1	—
Furniture, toys	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Construction	2	—	1 <sup>(2)</sup>	1	6	6	—	—
Total	51	8	2	57	192	160	31	1

<sup>(1)</sup> Grundig-Consten — Decision on a complaint under Article 3 and a notification, official gazette No. 161, 20 December 1964 as amended by official gazette No. 4, 18 January 1965 (see Bulletin 11-64, Ch. II, sec. 3).

<sup>(2)</sup> Dutch Engineers and Contractors Association (DECA) — Decision on an application for negative clearance, official gazette No. 173, 31 October 1964 (see Bulletin 12-64, Ch. III, sec. 6).

Under the second of the two agreements, a number of Dutch and Belgian manufacturers of a certain detergent have arranged for a division of the market, undertaking not to sell either directly or indirectly in the other country. Dealers are not allowed to resell if this would jeopardize the division of the market.

The firms in question have received notification under Article 15(6) to the effect that the Commission may, by a final decision, impose fines on them in respect of any future activities in pursuance of the agreements.

## State aids

### General aid arrangements

5. In accordance with the provisions of Article 93(3) the Italian Government has notified the Commission of the following Bills:

a) *Sicilian Bill for assistance from the "Fondo di Solidarietà Nazionale" (National Solidarity Fund)*

The Commission examined this extensive outline law, noting that by and large the measures proposed are for the financing of public works to bring about the infrastructure improvements essential to economic development in Sicily. Given the prevailing situation, the Commission had no objections to the Bill becoming law, but added that, in order to make for easier control at the implementation stage, it might subsequently call for submission of the plans approved by the technical committee of the regional administration for the various sectors of the economy.

b) *Bill drawn up by the Trentino/Alto Adige regional authorities providing for increased funds for the Medium and Long-term Credit Institute, including the farm credit department*

Since the sole purpose of the Bill is to make it easier for local firms and farmers to obtain credit, the Commission raised no objection to it, but requested the Italian Government to submit a report on the implementation of its financial provisions at the close of each accounting year.

### Aids to particular economic sectors

6. *Aids to shipbuilding — proposal for a Community solution:* In accordance with paragraph 30 of the Community Action Programme for the Second Stage, the Commission is to draw up by the end of that stage, a common policy for certain sectors of the economy, including shipbuilding, providing for constructive solutions at Community level. The initiative taken in the shipbuilding sector by the Commission at the instigation of M. von der Groeben can be regarded as the first step in this direction, and thus assumes a significance reaching far beyond shipbuilding itself.

The problems facing the Community's shipbuilding industry amply justify the priority which it has been accorded. Over the last few years, competition from the rest of the world, particularly Japan, has become keener, leading to a sharp decline in the world position of the Community's shipyards. The Community's share in new tonnage launched fell from 45 % in 1955 to 22.5 % in the first nine months of 1964. The

pressure of external competition has further increased in the last few months, and Community shipowners are increasingly placing orders in Japan.

Distorted conditions of competition on the world market are one of the decisive reasons for the decline of shipbuilding in the Community. Over the last few years, support for the industry in the major shipbuilding countries has multiplied, causing a slump in the price of new vessels and an everwidening rift between these prices and real production costs. Since there is no possibility of restoring normal conditions of competition in the near future, the Commission has deemed it necessary to protect the Community's shipbuilding industry until this can be done.

To this end, the Commission has laid before the Council a draft directive for immediate Community action to offset distortions of competition on the world market by aids to shipbuilding <sup>(1)</sup>. Since the shipbuilding market is essentially an international one, aids were found to be the only appropriate means of protection. Intervention in the form of traditional tariff or quota measures would for example seriously interfere with the activities of Community shipowners.

For those reasons, the only factors which the planned system of Community aids takes into account are the nature and scale of the distortions of competition on the world shipbuilding market. Although restricted, the Community's action has the advantage of satisfying the industry's most pressing requirements and ridding it from the outset of many of the problems with which it is beset. The Community's shipyards will thus be able to compete on equal terms with the rest of the world, at least as regards those factors extraneous to shipbuilding proper.

The Commission is aware that action to offset the effects of distorted competition on the world market cannot of itself solve all the Community's shipbuilding problems. The Community's shipyards will have to find an answer to the problems of rationalization and adaptation, not to mention regional problems. Preparations have begun for appropriate intervention by the Commission in those fields too and will be continued with all possible speed in close co-operation with the competent authorities in the Member States.

The extent to which the Community requires protection against distortions of competition — in other words the amount of aid to be granted — has been estimated by the Commission, following consultations with national government departments, at roughly 10 % of the contract prices of new vessels. It was decided to limit aid to large merchant ships and deep-sea fishing vessels of at least 3 000 GRT. Repairs which can properly be classed as conversion work will also qualify for aid. In order to avoid placing Community shipowners at a disadvantage, the system will cover ships sold both at home and abroad.

Furthermore, in view of the provisions of the Rome Treaty and the fact that any common solution to the problem of aids to shipbuilding must be of Community nature, the Commission has deemed it necessary to devise a system which precludes distortions of competition within the Community. For this reason, it has proposed to the Council the introduction of a system of aids equally binding in all Member States and subject to similar implementing procedures. In view, however, of the differences between the

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(1) See supplement to this Bulletin.

systems of aid currently applied in several Member States, it was thought wiser to wait awhile before laying down an appropriate procedure for the granting of Community aid.

Although the matter is urgent, it will, of course, take some time to introduce this Community system of aids, if only because of the changes it will entail in existing domestic regulations. It is therefore planned that the Member States shall take all necessary steps to apply the system by 1 January 1967 at the latest. It will remain in force until 31 December 1969, when the whole problem must come up for review.

Finally, as regards the future of national aids to shipbuilding, the Commission has made a proposal for a Council decision requiring Member States to recast their regulations in the matter in such a way that, up to the amount provided by the new Community system, national aids would be granted in accordance with this system and the procedures it lays down. Any aids over and above those provided for under the Community system will continue to come under the provisions for exceptions in the Treaty of Rome. This will be the case with conversion and regional aids and any new schemes for aids to shipbuilding could be accorded similar treatment.

These proposals for initial Community action to work out a common policy for an industry faced with difficulties constitute a further major step towards real economic union.

## THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

### Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

#### Second film directive

7. The Council approved in principle a second directive for the implementation of the General Programmes for the elimination of restrictions on the freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the film industry <sup>(1)</sup>. This directive completes the partial liberalization arrangements provided for in the first Council directive on cinematography of 15 October 1963. It will be formally adopted in the four Community languages at a forthcoming meeting of the Council.

Under this new directive, Member States are to abolish in their entirety import quotas on films made in other Member States, and the screen quota system, whereby national films must be shown on a certain number of days in each calendar year, will be extended to Community films.

Furthermore, the restrictions on the opening of special cinemas to show films, with or without sub-titles, in the language of the country of origin are to be abolished.

#### Proposals for directives on self-employed activities in retail trade

8. *Elimination of restrictions:* On 13 April 1965, the Commission approved and submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive to abolish restrictions on self-

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(1) See Bulletin 3-64, Ch. III, sec. 17.

employed activities in the retail trade, as a result of which private individuals and companies fulfilling the conditions laid down in Article 58 of the Treaty, are not allowed to set up business in another Member State or to supply services there on the same terms as its nationals (1).

The proposal covers the entire range of retail activities, except for the sale of medicines, pharmaceuticals, poisons and pathogenes, which will be liberalized by subsequent directives. The activities of hawkers and peddlers will also be liberalized at a later date.

The retail activities of Group 612 in the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities include those exercised by retail auctioneers. In keeping with this classification, the proposal provides for liberalization of this activity too.

In recent times, the hiring out of goods has been developed in several countries as a sideline to the retail trade proper. It was therefore deemed advisable to provide also for the liberalization of all hiring activities for which no deadline is laid down in the General Programmes.

Before adopting this directive, the Council is required to refer it to the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament.

9. *Transitional measures:* Being unable at the present time to draw up a directive on the mutual recognition of diplomas and other qualifications or the co-ordination of conditions of access to and exercise of retail trade activities in the various Member States, the Commission, on 30 March 1965, laid before the Council, a proposed directive for transitional measures in this field.

Those measures are designed to avoid handicapping the nationals of States where proof of professional ability is not required for access to the activities in question. Under the proposal, such persons will be allowed to carry on retail activities in States which do require such proof in they show that they have been engaged in such activities for a certain time in their country of origin or last residence.

In the case of retail auctioneers, it was considered more appropriate to apply the transitional measures already decided on for wholesale intermediaries, since the rules governing access are the same for both sectors in all six Member States (2).

The proposal must be referred to the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament before adoption by the Council as a directive which could remain in effect, within the limits of the transition period, until the entry into force of measures for the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications or for the co-ordination of laws and regulations regarding access to and exercise of the activities in question.

#### Proposals for directives concerning self-employed activities in the personal services sector

10. *Abolition of restrictions:* An initial proposal for a directive to remove all obstacles to freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the economic branch of

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(1) See Supplement to this Bulletin.

(2) See Council directive, 25 February 1964 (64/222/CEE) published in the official gazette No. 56, 4 April 1964.

the personal services sector was approved and submitted to the Council on 9 April 1965 <sup>(1)</sup>.

The proposal applies to self-employed operators of restaurants, bars, residential hotels and like establishments, and of camping grounds, who exercise their activities on a professional and regular basis. Non-profit-making activities are not covered by the proposal.

Henceforth, the beneficiaries of the directive — private individuals and companies in the Member States — will not be treated any differently from nationals of the Member States as regards access to and exercise of the activities in question.

The proposals makes no provisions for mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications, or for co-ordination of laws and regulations in respect of access to the activities referred to in Article 57 (1 and 2) of the Treaty. Measures to this effect, which must in any case be taken before the end of the transition period, will shortly be covered in another proposal.

11. *Transitional measures:* Along with the proposal for a directive for the abolition of restrictions, the Commission approved and submitted to the Council a further proposal for transitional measures to make it easier for nationals of Member States which do not require proof of professional ability to exercise their activities in Member States which do demand such proof. The proposal provides that nationals of the former who wish to set up business or supply services in the latter and who show that they have exercised the activity in question for a certain time will be regarded as having furnished adequate proof of the knowledge and ability required.

This directive on transitional measures will have to be replaced, before the end of the transition period, by a directive on the recognition of diplomas, certificates, and other qualifications or the co-ordination of laws and regulations regarding access to and exercise of self-employed activities.

Before adopting the directive on the abolition of restrictions and that on transitional measures, the Council must refer them to the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament.

#### Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal concerning self-employed activities in the sectors of gas, water and electricity supplies and sanitation

12. On 28 April 1965, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the "proposal for a Council directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed activities in the sectors of gas, water and electricity supplies and sanitation".

The Committee endorsed the proposal, approving in particular the inclusion of the transport of natural gas as an independent service (Group 719). This is felt to be necessary for economic and technical reasons and, in the Committee's opinion in no

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(1) See Supplement to this Bulletin.

way prejudices the Community's future transport and energy policies. The Committee also feels that with the liberalization of the transport of natural gas, the last stage has been reached in the removal of restrictions — as defined in Article 52 of the Treaty — in the gas sector as a whole.

## The free movement of workers

13. The Technical Committee set up by Regulation No. 15 on the free movement of workers met in Brussels on 7 April 1965, when it studied the interpretation of certain Community provisions and the implementation of the arrangements made for frontier workers, particularly the abolition of the frontier areas between Germany and Belgium.

As part of the plan for priority treatment for the Community labour market, it was also decided to review regularly the forecasts of Community labour requirements and resources drawn up at the beginning of each year.

Finally, the Committee stated that it was in favour of advanced courses for Government specialists in vacancy clearing activities and of study days for officials from Ministries of Justice and of the Interior responsible for emigration and immigration matters.

## ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

### The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

14. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, set up by Council decision of 15 April 1964, held its fourth meeting on 9 April 1965 under the chairmanship of M. Langer, State Secretary in the Federal German Ministry of Economic Affairs.

It will be remembered that the principal task given to the Committee by the Council was the preparation of a preliminary draft for a medium-term economic programme; this programme will outline for the next five years the economic policies of the Member States and the Community's institutions and will thus facilitate co-ordination.

The results of the Committee's fourth meeting are summarized hereunder:

*Content of the first programme:* In the preliminary draft of the first programme, which is to be completed by the end of the year, the Committee does not intend for the moment to give more than an overall picture of objectives and problems. This broad picture will be supplemented by an analysis of the conditions of growth and structural development in the member countries and in the Community. In view of their importance or their urgent nature, the programme will also deal with certain aspects of medium-term policy relating to the labour market, to employment and vocational training policy, with problems concerning public expenditure, in particular infrastructure investments. An initial examination of problems of scientific policy will also be made.

*Preparation of the first programme:* The Committee concentrated on discussion of an "Interim report on the prospects of economic development in the EEC until 1970"

drawn up by the Group of Experts on medium-term forecasts. In the light of this discussion and of additional information still to be collected, the Group will draw up a fresh report in the second half of the year.

In order to obtain an overall view of the foreseeable development of government budgets until 1970, the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee asked the Budget Policy Committee for information on the trend of the main budget aggregates from 1960 to 1964 and from 1965 to 1970. The analysis of budgets by categories of expenditure will make it clear how much is spent on infrastructure investments. The Budget Policy Committee agreed to supply the information requested by the end of May.

The labour market and employment policy have already been discussed. It was apparent that in this sphere the conditions of medium-term growth would undergo far-reaching changes, and that it is consequently necessary to examine what can be done to improve both the quality and the quantity of available manpower. In this connection, the Committee has already had an initial discussion on vocational training, following an address by M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission.

*The Committee's working methods:* With a view to fuller discussion of the many complex problems of medium-term economic policy, the Committee has asked the alternate members to meet regularly between Committee sessions to study specific points referred to them by the Committee and prepare the agenda for the following Committee meeting.

*Creation of working parties:* The Committee decided to set up special working parties on certain subjects. These working parties, which are made up of experts from Governments and the Commission, will collaborate closely with the alternates. So far, the Committee has approved the terms of reference of a working party for structural policy by sectors, of a second for incomes policy and of a third for scientific and technical research policy. These working parties will start by listing the objectives and the methods used in their particular fields.

*Co-operation with other committees and institutions:* Since the problems of medium-term economic policy cover vast areas, the Committee is endeavouring to co-operate closely with other committees operating at EEC level on the matters for which these are responsible. The Committee also considers that it would be useful to have regular contacts with the Economic and Social Committee. While the latter retains the prerogative of making an official statement on the draft programme when it is submitted, the Committee is nevertheless of the opinion that regular contacts will facilitate the preparation of the draft.

## **The Working Party on medium-term economic forecasts**

15. At its fifth meeting, held on 30-31 March 1965, the Working Party drew up a programme which included the following items:

- i) Revisions of current projections with an eye to greater coherence;
- ii) A breakdown of the components of final demand, production and external trade into five groups of goods and services (at constant prices) and the formulation of hypotheses on relative price trends until 1970;
- iii) Preliminary work on the principal movements of savings and incomes.



## Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the short-term economic situation in the Community

16. On 29 April 1965, the Economic and Social Committee for the first time rendered an opinion on the short-term economic situation in the Community. This was done in response to a request by the Commission for a statement on the address by M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, to the European Parliament on 19 January 1965. The Committee was also requested to take into account the Fourth Quarterly Survey for 1964 of the economic situation in the Community published by the Commission.

Generally speaking, the Committee endorsed the views of the Commission regarding the analysis of the prevailing situation, future prospects and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom.

Discussing the outlook for 1965, the Commission noted that expansion in Germany may be restricted by a shortage of labour, while the rate of industrial growth in France and Italy may well be nil in view of the steps taken in those countries to curb the expansion of overall nominal demand.

The Committee pointed out that the level of investment was too low in certain countries and that this would inevitably be reflected in the pace of industrial productions. As regards prices, it endorsed the Commission's view that the upward movement is still likely to go too far in most Member States.

In its conclusions, the Committee again pointed out that while the general outlook for 1965 is not over-pessimistic, the employment situation in certain areas or sectors in a number of Member States is beginning to cause some concern. Furthermore, with the expected fall-off in demand and the squeeze on funds available for financing, private firms are tending to scale down their plans for productive investment.

The Committee therefore stressed the need for special efforts to raise the level of productive investment in countries where it is too low, adding that priority should go to the construction of low-cost housing.

The Committee requested the Commission to watch closely the reversal of trend which is becoming noticeable in a number of countries and expressed the hope that action at national level to influence the short-term economic situation could be backed by Community intervention, particularly if the situation in one of the Member State deteriorated so far as to cause an undue threat of imbalance in others. Any Community intervention of this kind would have to be part of a medium-term economic policy.

The Committee was against any authoritarian incomes policy and came out in support of a contractual policy which, if fitted into the pattern of a sound economic policy, could help to pave the way for a speedier return to price stability.

## COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### The Council

17. At its session of 12-13 April 1965, the Council formally adopted several implementing regulations regarding cereals and milk products and agreed in principle to

the regulation establishing in the Community an information service on farm incomes and conduct of business.

The Council also discussed price measures in respect of rice and brokens for the 1965/66 marketing year, and continued its examination of the proposal for a regulation for a common organization of sugar markets.

Consideration was also given to a proposal for a regulation amending Article 3(1) of Regulation No. 23 and concerning the application of quality standards to fruit and vegetables marketed within the producing Member State.

The Council also heard a report by the chairman of the Special Committee for Agriculture on progress so far made with the proposal for a regulation establishing a common organization of markets in oils and fats. On the basis of the Special Committee's work, the Council discussed the proposal for a regulation for special provisions to be applied to Community imports of oils and oil seeds from the AASM and the OCT.

## **Common organization of agricultural markets**

### **Cereals, including rice**

18. At its session of 12-13 April 1965, the Council adopted a regulation concerning certain price measures in respect of cereals during the 1965/66 marketing year.

Under Regulation No. 19, the basic cereals regulation, the target prices for the various cereals are to be gradually approximated in order to arrive at a common target price for each type by the end of the transition period. Acting on a Commission proposal for the approximation of cereal prices in one stage, the Commission determined, on 15 December 1964, the level of these common target prices and decided to apply them as from 1 July 1967. In view of this decision, the present regulation provides for the continued application during the 1965/66 marketing year of the measures adopted by the Council for the 1964/65 marketing year.

Furthermore, the Council adopted a regulation waiving Article 17 of Regulation No. 19 and applying Article 11(3) of Regulation No. 16/64/CEE as regards the advanced fixing of levies on certain products.

The aim of this regulation, which replaces Regulations No. 31/63/CEE and No. 56/64/CEE, is to permit the advance fixing of levies on all imports of processed products derived from cereals or rice, with the exception of wheat or spelt flour, groats, wheat, meal and malt imported between July and October, and of maize flours and meals imported from October to January <sup>(1)</sup>.

Finally, the Council adopted a regulation amending Council Regulation No. 141/64/CEE concerning arrangements for processed products derived from rice and other cereals.

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(1) Council Regulation No. 63/65 CEE, official gazette No. 86, 20 May 1965.

## Beef and veal

19. By decision of 29 March 1965, the Commission authorized Belgium to increase by 1.75 % its guide price for fat cattle during the periods 1 April—31 May 1965 and 1 February—31 March 1966. An equivalent reduction will be made during the period 1 August—30 November 1965. This decision was motivated by the fairly substantial seasonal fluctuation which occur on the Belgian market <sup>(1)</sup>.

On 30 March 1965, the Commission granted Italy a tariff quota, at a duty of 1.8 %, for 3 000 bulls, cows and heifers of the Schwyz, Simmental and Fribourg breeds, not intended for slaughter. The purpose of this decision, which is valid until 31 December 1965, is to enable Italy to maintain its traditional pattern of imports of these animals from non-member countries, particularly Switzerland, at as low and as stable a price as possible <sup>(2)</sup>.

## Milk and milk products

20. On 2 April 1965, the Commission adopted a regulation, amending the annex to Regulation No. 158/64/CEE as regards the standard calculation of internal charges on Belgian and Luxembourg imports of certain milk products <sup>(3)</sup>.

Furthermore, on 29 March 1965 the Commission took a number of decisions :

i) Extending until 4 April 1965 the decisions fixing the maximum compensatory amounts for exports of milk products from Belgium and the Netherlands and the amount of subsidies on imports of those products into Belgium and the Netherlands <sup>(4)</sup>.

ii) Fixing the maximum compensatory amounts for exports of milk products from the Netherlands and the amount of subsidy on imports of these products into the Netherlands <sup>(5)</sup>.

iii) Fixing the maximum compensatory amounts for exports of butter from Luxembourg and the amount of subsidy on imports of butter to Luxembourg <sup>(6)</sup>.

The Council also formally adopted on 12 April 1965 two regulations concerning:

i) The marketing in the Member States of Emmental, Gruyère, Sbrinz or Cheddar cheeses which have benefited from national market support measures <sup>(7)</sup>;

ii) The refund payable on intra-Community exports of Emmental, Gruyère and Sbrinz cheeses <sup>(8)</sup>.

On 29 April 1965, the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 158/64/CEE as regards the standard calculation of internal charges on certain milk products imported into Germany <sup>(9)</sup>.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Council Regulation No. 65/168 CEE, official gazette No. 55, 3 April 1965.

<sup>(2)</sup> Council decision No. 65/182/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 61, 10 April 1965.

<sup>(3)</sup> Council Regulation No. 52/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 55, 3 April 1965.

<sup>(4)</sup> Council decision No. 65/165/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 55, 3 April 1965.

<sup>(5)</sup> Commission decision No. 65/166/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 55, 3 April 1965.

<sup>(6)</sup> Commission decision No. 65/167/CEE, *ibid.*

<sup>(7)</sup> Council Regulation No. 55/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 65, 15 April 1965.

<sup>(8)</sup> Council Regulation No. 56/65/CEE, *ibid.*

<sup>(9)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 59/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 73, 30 April 1965.

## Eggs and poultry

21. On 6 April 1965, the Commission adopted a regulation fixing the supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell. As a result, the levies provided for in Article 4 of Regulation No. 21 will be raised by 0.175 u.a. per kilogramme of eggs in shell in respect of imports originating in Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Czechoslovakia <sup>(1)</sup>.

The Commission also decided that imports of eggs originating in and imported from Poland would henceforward be exempt from payment of the supplementary amount. This decision was taken in conformity with the Community regulations regarding the guaranteed maintenance of the sluice-gate price (Regulations Nos. 21 and 109) <sup>(2)</sup>.

On 28 April 1965, the Commission adopted two regulations concerning the supplementary amounts for poultry imported from non-member countries:

- i) The first of these is for an increase of 0.175 u.a. per kilogramme in the levies on imports of chickens and hens, in quarters or in halves, from these countries <sup>(3)</sup>;
- ii) The second regulation raises from 0.1 to 0.12 u.a. per kilogramme the supplementary amount on imports from non-member countries of chickens and hens, plucked, cleaned, without head, feet, heart, liver and gizzard <sup>(4)</sup>.

As is always the case, these measures were taken as a result of the widening gap noted between the prices offered by exporters in non-member countries and the sluice-gate prices for the products in question.

## Fruit and vegetables

22. On 1 April 1965, the Commission adopted a regulation amending the common quality standards for certain fruits and vegetables (peaches, lettuces, endives, chicory, carrots, cherries). The new standards take into account developments in marketing techniques over the past few years <sup>(5)</sup>.

23. At its session of 27-29 April 1965, the Economic and Social Committee examined the Commission proposal for a regulation laying down further arrangements for the organization of the market in fruit and vegetables. On the basis of the work done by the Section for Agriculture, the Committee approved the proposal subject to a few comments.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 53/65/CEE, official gazette No. 58, 7 April 1965.

<sup>(2)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 54/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 59, 8 April 1965.

<sup>(3)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 57/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 72, 29 April 1965.

<sup>(4)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 58/65/CEE, *ibid.*

<sup>(5)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 51/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 55, 3 April 1965.

## EEC information service on farm accounts

24. At its session of 12-13 April 1965, the Council approved the proposal for a regulation establishing in the Community an information service on farm incomes and conduct of business, and agreed to adopt the regulation formally at its May session.

The farm accounts information service is designed to help the Community to obtain facts and figures on typical farms in various parts of the Member States, which are required for the implementation and development of the common agricultural policy.

The information in question will be obtained from farm accounts and used:

- i) To make an annual assessment of the incomes of farms which are of particular interest to the common agricultural policy;
- ii) To analyse the economic operation of certain farms which are of particular importance at Community level.

The information service will thus provide the Commission with statistical data on the conduct of farm business by region and on farm incomes; such data are essential for the preparation of an objective report on the farm situation, which is to be submitted annually to the Council.

In order to select the farms to be surveyed and to collect, submit and process the required data, special *ad hoc* services will be set up at three different levels:

a) At regional level: apart from the so-called "account-keeping" farms to be selected, there will be two types of service in each of the 36 regions into which the Community has been divided:

i) A regional committee, composed of representatives from the relevant government departments, the farming profession, the farm accounting offices and of other experts, which will be responsible for selecting account-keeping farms in accordance with uniform Community standards. This committee has been formed specially to assist the information service;

ii) Accounting offices responsible for gathering the necessary data and entering them on standard return sheets. Most of them will be privately run and already exist in the majority of the Member States.

b) At national level: a liaison office will be set up in each Member State to maintain contact between the regional committees and the Commission, thus ensuring the smooth running of the information service on the territory of each Member State and easing the task of the Community services.

c) At Community level: the Commission will be assisted by a Community Committee composed of officials of the Member States. This committee will be run along the same lines as the Management Committees for farm products.

Since it will be a few years before the entire system is sufficiently run in to function properly, the information service will begin by investigating 10 000 farms which will keep accounts in order to ascertain their incomes and conduct of business. This number will subsequently be increased to provide a fuller picture of the situation and, at the same time, to fulfil the need for more special analyses.

The farmers who co-operate in the work of the information service will do so voluntarily. The regulation guarantees that the information provided will remain

secret and not be used for tax purposes. The accounting offices too will work under individual contract, but here again, there is no element of coercion. The cost of completing the return sheet will be charged to the Community budget.

The Council has already issued a large number of regulations concerning the organization of agricultural markets. With this latest regulation, which comes at a time when the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (notably the Guidance Section) is poised to begin operations, the Council has equipped the Commission with the machinery with which to obtain an accurate picture of the business situation of farms in the various regions of the Community. The data to be supplied by the newly created information service will provide the Community with an indispensable means of forecasting and assessing the effectiveness of agricultural policy measures in relation to the objectives laid down in Article 39 of the Rome Treaty.

This regulation on the establishment of an information service on farm accounts contains a number of novel features which distinguish it from previous Council regulations. While existing account-keeping farms and accounting offices form the cornerstone of the system, provision is made for the creation in each Member State of new regional authorities whose duties will be essentially Community in nature. It makes arrangements for individual data supported by facts and figures to be submitted to the Commission. Furthermore, it is based on a voluntary commitment on the part of farmers, the purpose being to elicit the active co-operation not only of government departments but also of the entire farming profession.

## **Approximation of legislation - plant health control**

25. On 31 March 1965, the Commission laid before the Council a proposal for a directive containing measures to prevent the introduction of plant pests into the Member States <sup>(1)</sup>. This is the first step towards the harmonization of Member States' plant health legislation applicable to imports of plants and plant products. One of the chief aims of the directive is the gradual abolition of systematic controls on imports from other Member States. This will be done by tightening up export controls, which at present are generally associated with the issue of the international phytosanitary certificate. At the same time the minimum controls on exports to other Member States will become the minimum standard required of imports from non-member countries.

Annexed to the proposal is a list of all animal and vegetable organisms which attack plants and plant products, including viruses which constitute a danger to the Community and are subject to defence measures on importation. With regard to the phytosanitary certificate, the proposed directive is based on the FAO-sponsored International Plant Protection Convention of 6 December 1951, of which all the Member States are signatories.

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(1) See Supplement to Bulletin 5-65.

# COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

## Survey of the utilization of transport infrastructure

26. In accordance with Article 3 of Council decision No. 64/389/CEE concerning a survey of infrastructure costs in rail, road and inland waterway transport <sup>(1)</sup>, the Commission adopted on 27 April 1965, in agreement with the Member States, a decision on the censuses and surveys to be carried out in 1965 on the use made of infrastructure facilities.

It should not be too difficult for the Member States to collect the data required on railways and inland waterways, since in most cases they can be gleaned from existing statistics.

To gather the data required on roads, however, it will be necessary to arrange for three series of sample surveys designed:

- i) To bring up to date, as required by Commission decision No. 64/449/CEE <sup>(2)</sup>, the information obtained from the 1965 censuses;
- ii) To provide information on roads not covered by the 1965 censuses;
- iii) To collect additional data on the pattern of heavy goods traffic.

It was decided not to undertake systematic surveys of traffic on roads which come under local authorities. However, the decision stipulates that Member States shall use available data and any other methods considered appropriate to assess the numbers of the chief categories of vehicles using such roads.

## Implementation of Article 80 of the Treaty

27. On 31 March 1965, at the request of the French Government, the Commission extended until the end of 1965 its decision of 19 March 1964 authorizing a tariff reduction of 15 % on shipments of early cauliflower and potatoes from Brittany by rail or road over a distance of at least 650 km.

## Application of the rules of competition to transport

28. On 27 April 1965 the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the proposed Council regulation for the application of the rules of competition to transport by rail, and inland waterway.

The Committee took the view that rules to govern competition in the transport sector cannot be drawn up until the main lines of the common transport policy have been laid down. It was also considered that an inquiry should first be conducted into the conditions of competitions in the transport sector, as proposed by the Commission.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 102, 29 June 1964.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid., No. 123, 30 July 1964.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### Vocational training

29. On 22 April 1965, as part of its work on the approximation of training standards, the Working Party on the General Action Programme set up by the Advisory Committee on vocational training, examined a draft European career brief for turners.

The initial intention is to draw up a Community list of the minimum attainments and abilities required of an average turner. The next step will be to align trade examination standards in order to ensure similarity of qualifications as between the Member States.

Being the first of its kind, this European career brief for turners is of particular importance, since it will serve to perfect a method for application to other occupations.

### Social security

#### Social security for migrant workers

30. On 14 April 1965, the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 on social security for migrant workers.

The Commission's covering letter stated that the proposal was for additional provisions on family allowances, and that its chief purpose was to ensure, as the Council requested at its session of 6 and 7 February 1964, that payment is made directly to the person actually responsible for the dependents of workers who have moved to another country and do not transfer such payments to their dependents.

#### Financing of social security in agriculture

31. On 12 April 1965, the Commission convened in Brussels a meeting of government experts in the field of agricultural social security to examine the first part of a study on the financing of social security for agriculturalists, drawn up on the basis of the Member States' replies to a Commission questionnaire.

The experts approved a method for comparing financing procedures and undertook to provide the data required for the second half of the study, which is to contain a Community-wide comparison of the contribution paid by the insurees and the public authorities.

### Manpower problems

32. On 14 April 1965, the Commission approved and submitted to the Council for information the report on "Manpower problems in the Community in 1965".



The report describes labour market trends in the six Member States together with the current and foreseeable effects of economic developments on the labour situation in each country by branch of activity and region. It also contains an estimate of foreseeable manpower requirements and resources in 1965, points out the main underlying employment problems, and reviews the measures taken or planned by the Member States to improve the balance of the labour market.

Finally, the report contains a number of suggestions for closer Community co-operation to improve labour conditions and the employment situation (with priority going to the Community labour force) and to make better use of available manpower.

### Aid for Italian workers in the sulphur industry

33. On 15 April 1965, the EEC Commission approved and submitted to the Council three proposals for social action to help Italian workers affected by measures to place the sulphur industry on a sound footing <sup>(1)</sup>.

The proposals cover the social aspect of a vast programme to reorganize the industry. The programme, which will be the subject of a special agreement between the Community and the Italian Government within the context of the proposals contained in the report by the Liaison and Action Committee for the sulphur industry in Italy, is intended to allow the progressive opening of the Italian sulphur market, in which protective measures are still being applied under the safeguard clause contained in Article 226 of the Treaty.

The Commission's first proposal concerns the payment by the Community, through the European Social Fund, of half the expenditure by Italy on the following:

- i) Grants to workers who leave the sulphur industry of their own accord;
- ii) Interim allowances for workers under the age of fifty who have been dismissed. The amount will be fixed on the basis of the pay the worker was receiving before dismissal. In this way, workers will be able to seek other employment suited to their skills, either locally or elsewhere;
- iii) Monthly allowances for workers between 50 and 55 years of age to tide them over until either they find a new job or are pensioned off at the minimum retiring age of 55. In view of their age and of the special conditions obtaining in the mining districts, it will not be easy for these workers to find another job in the area and, as a general rule, it will be very difficult to retrain them.

The Commission's second proposal deals with certain exemptions from the rules governing assistance from the European Social Fund. These exemptions are designed to assist Italian workers in the sulphur industry by simplifying or relaxing the conditions for assistance from the Fund or increasing the benefits.

The final proposal provides for education grants for children of miners who are at least 45 years of age and who have no other means of support than the interim or monthly

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 5-65.

allowance. As a rule, such grants will be awarded for a period of three years from minimum school leaving age and will enable the children to undergo suitable vocational training.

These measures will affect some 4 200 workers, for the most part Sicilian miners, and will cost a total of over 7 000 million lire, half of which — about 3 500 million — will be contributed by the Community.

This is the first time that the Community has made a direct contribution to the cost of a reorganization programme for a whole production sector undergoing a structural crisis. Furthermore, as the problem of the Italian sulphur industry is one that concerns the south of Italy and especially the region of Sicily, this is also a major practical step by the Community to apply a policy of regional development.

## III. External activities

### NEGOTIATIONS IN GATT

#### Trade negotiations

34. During April, the EEC negotiating team continued the bilateral discussions which followed the conclusion of the procedure for justifying the industrial products exceptions lists submitted by a number of countries and by the Community. The chief purpose of the discussions is to specify and define the interests at stake and to seek common ground for a solution to multilateral problems.

#### Developing countries

35. The working group of the Committee on Trade and Development examining new amendments to the General Agreement (Articles XVIII and XXIII) in response to a number of requirements and problems peculiar to the developing countries, met in Geneva in April. The Commission was represented.

Discussions were held on the possibility of allowing the developing countries to apply temporary surcharges to safeguard their balance of payments. As it now stands, Article XVIII of the General Agreement provides only for quantitative restrictions in such cases.

The working group also considered a proposal from the Brazilian and Uruguayan Governments for a review of the rules of Article XXIII, which are applicable whenever a Contracting Party considers that an advantage which it derives either directly or indirectly from the General Agreement is nullified or jeopardized as a result of an infringement of the rules of the Agreement by another Contracting Party or for any other reason. The proposal recommends the creation of a standing arbitration committee and the inclusion in the General Agreement of provisions regarding compensation for the injured party and the application of retaliatory measures. It was clear from the discussion that the proposal raised major difficulties; several members of the group recognized, however, that the time was ripe to review the relevant procedures in order to expedite examination of all matters connected with Article XXIII.

### BILATERAL RELATIONS

#### Relations with Austria

36. Negotiations for an agreement between the Community and Austria, which officially opened on 19 March, were continued in Brussels from 22 to 29 April 1965. The first topic discussed was a trading system for industrial goods.

The Austrian delegation, which was led during the first two days by M. Bock, Minister of Trade, was in favour of removing obstacles to trade between the Community and Austria in accordance with a time-table to be determined. Furthermore, Austria is prepared to harmonize its tariff system with the common customs tariff, subject to a very few exceptions.

The next round of talks, beginning on 17 May, will be devoted to trading arrangements for farm products; the Austrian delegation will be headed by M. Schleinzer, Minister of Agriculture.

## **Relations with Israel**

37. The joint EEC/Israel Committee set up by the Trade Agreement of 4 June 1964 held its first meeting in Brussels from 12 to 14 April 1965.

The Community delegation was headed by M. Axel Herbst, Director-General for External Relations in the Commission, assisted by M. Pierre Colmant, Trade Counsellor to the French Permanent Representative to the European Communities, as representative of the Member State in the chair at the EEC Council of Ministers.

The Israeli delegation was headed by H.E. Ambassador Amiel E. Najjar, head of the Israeli mission to the European Communities.

The joint Committee discussed trade trends between the Community and Israel since the conclusion of the Agreement of 4 June 1964. Special attention was devoted to the problems raised by Israel's chief exports to the Community, notably citrus fruits and eggs. Certain tariff aspects of trade in industrial products were also discussed.

## **Relations with Morocco and Tunisia**

38. At its session of 8 April 1965, the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to prepare terms of reference for negotiations in co-operation with representatives of the Commission.

The Council requested the Committee of Permanent Representatives to do its utmost to submit these terms of reference for the next Council meeting, or, if time were too short, to submit an interim report on the basis of which terms of reference might be laid down at the June session of the Council.

As the Council pointed out, this means that the Community is prepared in principle to open negotiations with both these countries. It was stressed that good relations between the Community on the one hand and Tunisia and Morocco on the other were a matter of importance, as was evidenced by the declaration of intent annexed to the Treaty of Rome, by the friendly relations which the Member States maintain with them and by their geographical situation.

## Relations with Nigeria

39. The fourth round of negotiations between a Commission and a Nigerian delegation took place from 26 April to 4 May 1965.

The Commission delegation was headed by Director J.A. van der Lee, that of Nigeria by H.E. Ambassador Okigbo, head of the Nigerian mission to the EEC.

As at the previous session from 9 to 12 February 1965, the talks were based on the additional terms of reference adopted by the Council at its session of 2 February 1965.

The most widely discussed problem, and one which however has still to be settled, was that of the reciprocal concessions to be made by Nigeria in exchange for the commercial advantages which the EEC is prepared to extend to that country.

## Missions of non-member countries to the Community (April 1965)

40. On 9 April 1965, M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, received H.E. Ambassador José Pinera and H.E. Ambassador Ricardo Gallardo, who presented their letters of credence as respective heads of the Chilean and El Salvador missions to the EEC.

On 30 April 1965, M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, received H.E. Ambassador Ralph Lindsay Harry, C.B.E., who presented his letters of credence as the new head of the Australian mission to the EEC.

The European Economic Community gave its "agrément" to the appointment of H.E. Ambassador J.A.M. Ambassador J.B. Halvorsen as new head of the Norwegian mission and that of H.E. Ambassador Carlos Paredes Luna as new head of the Guatemalan mission to the European Economic Community.

## RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

41. The Commission was represented by an observer at the 21st session of ECAFE in Wellington, New Zealand, from 16 to 29 March 1965. This meeting showed that in the field of regional economic co-operation ECAFE has moved on from the stage of preliminary surveys to that of action programmes. Several resolutions attesting to this were adopted unanimously. The Executive Secretary was instructed to give absolute priority to the scheme for setting up an Asian development bank. Several Asian countries, however, and all the non-Asian members of ECAFE pointed out that for the time being their Governments could give no commitment in this respect.

Several countries stated how warmly they welcomed the EEC's decision to suspend customs duties on tea, but there were others who voiced their misgivings as to the future development of the common agricultural policy, particularly its effects on their rice exports to the Community.

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### The United Nations Trade and Development Board

42. The first session of the Trade and Development Board — the permanent organ of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) — was held in New York from 5 to 30 April 1965. The Community was represented as an observer.

The head of the French delegation made a statement on behalf of the EEC (France being in the chair at the EEC Council) in which he emphasized that the Community was fully conscious of the part it was called upon to play in raising economic standards in the developing countries and intended to prove this in the new UNCTAD machinery. Recalling the active role which the Member States has assumed in the Geneva session of the Conference, he declared that the Community, realizing the full importance of the problems involved and its own part in solving them, intended to assist in setting up the new agencies and to participate in their work in the same co-operative spirit as it had shown at Geneva. "Since these are primary products which in most instances constitute the chief exports of the developing countries", he said, "the six members of the Common Market are prepared to negotiate international agreements whenever the situation with regard to a given product calls for stable, equitable and remunerative prices".

The Board went on to adopt its work programme and to set up a number of committees.

The work programme covers the period until the next session of the full Conference and includes a number of general tasks as well as those to be dealt with at its second and third sessions.

The committees set up by the Board are as follows:

- i) Committee on Commodities;
- ii) Committee on Manufactures;
- iii) Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade;
- iv) Committee on Shipping.

Initial terms of reference were adopted for all four Committees and their members elected.

The second session of the Board has been arranged to take place in Geneva from 24 August to 14 September 1965.

# IV. The Community and the associated States

## ASSOCIATION OF GREECE WITH THE COMMUNITY

43. The EEC-Greece Association Committee held its 22nd meeting in Athens from 13 to 15 April 1965 under the chairmanship of M. Roussos (Greece), Embassy Counsellor and deputy permanent delegate.

After arduous discussion, the Committee adopted for submission to the Council of Association a report on the harmonization of Greek and Community agricultural policies which the Council will consider on 13 May 1965. The Association Committee also adopted a draft of the second annual report on the activities on the Council of Association to be submitted to the Standing Parliamentary Association Committee.

Several routine problems concerning quantitative restrictions were settled in the course of the meeting.

## THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

### The second session of the EEC-AASM Council of Association

44. The second session of the Council of Association, which was preceded by a meeting, on 2 April 1965, of the EEC-AASM Association Committee, was held in Brussels on 7 April 1965 under the chairmanship of M. Kenadit Ahmed Yussuf, the Somali Minister of Education and spokesman for the AASM.

The session opened with a statement by M. Triboulet, the French Minister responsible for co-operation and the Community's spokesman, on the problem of defining the term "goods originating in...". The Minister stated that, failing final agreement by 15 July, the Community would ask the Council of Association to convene an extraordinary session to resume discussion of this problem.

The following matters were also discussed:

i) Consultations with the Associated States on the negotiations between the EEC and Nigeria: While agreeing to the principle of association, the Associated States requested the Community not to lose sight of their own major economic problems. M. Rochereau went into the various problems involved, with particular reference to the reciprocal concessions which the Community has requested from Nigeria. The Council instructed the Association Committee to continue those consultations.

ii) The Parliamentary Conference of the Association: The Council took note of the resolution adopted by the Parliamentary Conference on 11 December 1964 <sup>(1)</sup> and authorized the Association Committee to adopt on its behalf the first annual report on the activities of the Council for submission to the Conference.

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(1) See Bulletin 2-65, Ch. V, sec. 71.

iii) Similar and competing agricultural products: The Council took note of the remarks made by various delegations on certain of these products.

The Council accepted the Malagasy Government's invitation to hold its next session at Tananarive early in 1966. The exact date will be decided by the Association Committee or by the Council, if it meets in extraordinary session on 15 July.

During the meeting of the Council of Association, the AASM were consulted on the proposal for a Council regulation laying down arrangements for processed cereal products from the AASM, particularly flour and starch of manioc.

## Implementation of the Convention of Association

45. The financing convention for the first annual "tranche" of aid to production in Dahomey was signed in Brussels on 30 April 1965.

The financing convention for the first annual "tranche" of the five-year programme for aid to production in Senegal is ready for signature, together with the convention for the second "tranche" of aid to production in the Central African Republic.

Work on the programmes for aid to production in Togo and Mali is proceeding normally.

## Visits to the Commission

46. A number of the delegations from the Associated States who had come to Brussels for the meeting of the Council of Association took the opportunity to have talks with the European Development Fund authorities and to review with them projects under consideration or in the course of implementation in their respective countries. The Commission also received M. Jean-Marie Kone, Minister of State responsible for the Plan and the co-ordination of economic and financial affairs in Mali, as well as M. Van Os, Director of the Department for Economic Affairs in Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles), both of whom had come to discuss new schemes to be financed by the Fund in their respective countries.

## THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

### Emergency action in Somalia

47. Following the Commission's decision last March to draw on the Fund to provide emergency aid for Somalia <sup>(1)</sup>, the Fund authorities arranged for speedier completion of the formalities involved so that a first consignment of foodstuffs and medical supplies was flown out to Mogadishu towards the middle of April.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 5-65, Ch. IV, sec. 72.



## The EDF Committee

48. The Committee held its eighth meeting on 27 April 1965, when six schemes involving a total of 40 695 000 units of account were approved for submission to the Commission (1).

### Financing decisions approved

#### 1st Fund

49. On 14 April 1965, the Commission decided to draw on the First Fund to finance two schemes. The first is for work on 28 rural expansion centres in Senegal and will cost 1 770 000 u.a., the second involves the building of schools at Aruba (Netherlands Antilles) and will cost 1 922 000 u.a.

#### 2nd Fund

50. On 5 April, the EEC Commission decided to finance twelve new projects approved by the EDF Committee at its seventh meeting on 25 March 1965 to a total of 18 788 000 u.a. These are as follows:

i) Bolifamba-Kumba road (Bolifamba-Banga section) in Cameroon: 725 million Frs. CFA or some 2 937 000 u.a. The scheme concerns the rebuilding, widening and asphaltting of a 36.6-km. stretch of the north-south route, which is the principal road in the country. It serves the whole of western Cameroon and passes through the coastal region, now the richest and most densely populated in the country.

ii) Improvement of cotton productivity in Chad: 374 300 000 Frs. CFA or some 1 516 000 u.a. The object of the scheme is to improve the yield of cotton cultivation, which occupies nearly 600 000 persons, almost half the total working population in Chad, and already accounts for 65 to 80 % of the country's exports. Improved productivity will make it easier, in the near future, to bring Chad cotton prices into line with world prices, which is the ultimate aim of aid to production under the Convention of Association.

iii) Completion of the village water supply scheme in Chad: 500 million Frs. CFA or some 2 026 000 u.a. The scheme, which covers the sinking of 165 wells, was originally approved by the Commission in 1964, but was not carried out because the first EDF did not have enough money available to meet all its commitments in Chad. The financing of the 165 wells will therefore be shared between the first and second Funds, but the undertaking will still be considered as a single project.

iv) Enlargement of the technical and commercial "lycée" at Fort Lamy in Chad: 26 million Frs. CFA or some 105 000 u.a. The scheme provides for the conversion and enlargement of a "lycée", built under the first EDF in order to train medium-level supervisory staff for public administration, commerce and accounting. The project therefore forms part of the Africanization of such personnel. The teaching staff will be provided by external technical assistance.

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(1) 1 u.a. = \$1.

v) Two irrigation schemes in Niger: 58 500 000 Frs. CFA or some 237 000 u.a. The project concerns the irrigation of two areas, with a total cultivable surface of 393 hectares, situated in the River Niger valley: the Koutoukale plain and the Tillabery terrace. These are the first of nine plains and ten terraces, totalling 4 500 cultivable hectares, which have been allotted priority by the Niger Government on the basis of surveys financed by the first EDF.

vi) Water supply for Port-Etienne in Mauritania: 1 000 million Frs. CFA or some 4 051 000 u.a. The aim of this large economic and social investment is to provide all the necessary installations for supplying the town of Port-Etienne with drinking water (3 000 cu.m. per day) from underground sources at Boulanouar some 80 kilometres distant.

Water will also be provided for the mining centre of Fort-Gouraud, which is linked to Port-Etienne by rail. With the growth of mining and the development of industry (fishing and fish canning) Port-Etienne has expanded considerably in recent years.

vii) Completion of the Segou-Bla-San road in Mali: 812 million Mali francs or some 3 289 000 u.a. The building of this road was approved by the Commission and Council under the first EDF but has not yet been carried out because the first EDF had not enough money available to meet all its commitments in Mali. The financing of the project will therefore be shared between the first and second Funds but the work will still be considered as a single project. The road will form part of Mali's central communications system: it will be the trade route for the western, northern and southern areas and the main artery of the most prosperous region with its half-million population.

viii) Road survey in the Congo (Leopoldville): 37 500 000 Congolese francs or some 250 000 u.a. Three agricultural improvement schemes in Madagascar: 121 million Malagasy francs or some 490 000 u.a.

The Congo (Leopoldville) survey is the final one before the building of the 124-km. road from Mwene to Mbujimayi via Ditu and includes the preparation of calls for tender.

The surveys in Madagascar are as follows:

a) Surveys connected with the development of tea cultivation in the Malagasy tablelands: 37 million Malagasy francs or some 150 000 units of account;

b) Survey for an irrigation scheme in the Madirovalo plain: 35 million Malagasy francs or some 140 000 u.a.;

c) Drawing up of a scheme for agricultural development in the Andapa basin: 49 million Malagasy francs or some 200 000 u.a.

ix) Direction of work connected with four tea plantation schemes in Burundi (104 825 000 Burundi francs or some 1 198 000 u.a.) and in Rwanda (50 531 000 Rwanda francs or some 1 011 000 u.a.). The aim is to finance, during the final years, the direction of work connected with four 500-hectare tea plantation schemes which had been financed through the first EDF. The work includes planning and supervising the construction and equipping of a tea factory, building the necessary roads and training supervisory staff who will eventually manage the plantations.

x) Feasibility surveys for industrialization in the Associated African States and Madagascar: 400 000 u.a. In accordance with Article 9(c) of Protocol No. 5 (general technical co-operation) to the Association Convention, a survey will be made to seek ways of promoting in the AASM competitive industries going in for new types of production; such diversification is one of the principal objectives of the Convention.

xi) Sending of experts to the Industrial Development Office in Madagascar: 16 400 000 Malagasy francs or some 66 000 u.a. Since Madagascar does not possess the necessary supervisory staff to direct the Office, which was set up to encourage and facilitate industrialization, four experts will be placed at the disposal of the Office for a period of two years. Two will be supplied by the EDF and two by the FAC (Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération français). They will also be required to train their Malagasy successors.

xii) Programme of aid to production in the Central African Republic: second annual tranche of 299 200 000 Frs. CFA or some 1 212 000 u.a. The five-year programme had already been approved by the Commission on 27 October 1964 as well as the annual tranche for the 1963/64 campaign.

These decisions bring the commitments authorized under the new European Development Fund since the entry into force of the Yaoundé Convention on 1 June 1964 to a total of 83 558 000 u.a.

*Financing decisions approved by the Commission as at 30 April 1965*  
(Second Fund)

*Amount in u.a.*

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<i>I. Aid to production</i>	
Cameroon	2 694 000
Chad	1 916 000
Central African Republic	2 560 000
Niger	939 000
Dahomey	1 027 000
Senegal	10 492 000
	Total 19 628 000
 <i>II. Technical assistance (TA)</i>	
General allocation for surveys	8 000 000
General allocation for management and work supervision	4 000 000
TA Gabon	811 000
TA Congo (Leopoldville)	250 000
TA Madagascar	490 000
TA Burundi	1 198 000
TA Rwanda	1 011 000
	Total 15 760 000
 <i>III. General technical co-operation (TC)</i>	
Scholarships	2 917 000
Training periods	217 000
Information programme	225 000
TC Congo (Leopoldville)	1 440 000
TC Somalia	1 064 000
TC Madagascar	66 000
Programme of general study on the industrialization of the AASM	400 000
	Total 6 329 000
 <i>IV. Investment schemes</i>	
Rwanda (diversification aid)	1 888 000
Burundi	160 000
Cameroon	9 095 000
Chad	4 457 000
Niger	2 242 000
Mauritania	9 808 000
Somalia	6 419 000
Congo (Leopoldville)	3 200 000
Comoro Islands	223 000
Mali	3 289 000
Congo (Brazzaville)	810 000
	Total 41 591 000
 <i>V. Emergency aid</i>	
Somalia	250 000
	Total 250 000
	Grand total 83 558 000

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## V. Institutions and organs

### THE COUNCIL

#### 165th session

The 165th session of the Council was held on 7 April with M. Triboulet, French Minister of Co-operation, in the chair. The meeting was attended by M. Rochereau, member of the Commission.

The only item on the agenda was the preparation of the second session of the EEC-AASM Association Council, which was held immediately afterwards (see Ch. IV, sec. 44).

#### 166th session

The 166th session of the Council was held on 8 April with M. Couve de Murville, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the chair. The meeting was attended by the President, by Vice-Presidents and by other members of the Commission.

The main points on the agenda were the following:

*Second directive on the film industry.* The Council approved the principle of a second directive concerning the abolition of restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the film industry (see Ch. II, sec. 7).

*Memorandum from the Italian Government.* Having heard a statement by M. Fanfani, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the memorandum presented by the Italian Government on 4 May 1964 concerning the Community's relations with non-member countries, the Council held a general discussion covering all the problems raised by this memorandum.

*Morocco and Tunisia.* The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to draft negotiating instructions in co-operation with the Commission's representatives <sup>(1)</sup>.

*Algeria.* The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to begin its examination of the Commission's report on the outcome of its exploratory conversations with Algeria.

*Nigeria.* Having read the Commission's report on the outcome of the latest stage of the negotiations with Nigeria, which took place in Brussels from 9 to 12 February last, the Council reviewed progress made. It agreed that it would be useful for the delegations of the Commission and of Nigeria to meet again soon and decided to return to this matter at its next meeting.

*Multilateral trade negotiations in GATT.* The Council was informed by the Commission of the progress made with regard both to manufactures and to farm produce. It

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<sup>(1)</sup> Details of the Council's discussions are given in Ch. III, sec. 38.

also heard a Commission statement on the proposals presented recently by the Commission for the conclusion of a world grain agreement. It decided to hold a full debate on these proposals at its next session on 13 May.

*Fruit and vegetables.* The Council discussed in great detail the various aspects of the problem of products bound in GATT and instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue the study of this question with a view to an agreement.

It was decided to consult the European Parliament on the proposed regulation relating to imports of fats and oils from Greece.

The Council formally issued, in the four Community languages, its recommendation to the Member States on the economic policy to be followed till the end of 1965. This recommendation had been approved on 30 March.

## 167th session

The 167th session of the Council, which was devoted to agriculture, was held on 12 and 13 April with M. Pisani, French Minister of Agriculture, in the chair. The meeting was attended by M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission.

An account is given of the meeting in Chapter II, section 17 et seq.

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE

### Ratings

Joint cases 12 and 29/64<sup>(1)</sup>: (Commission official v. EEC Commission)

These appeals were for the annulment of a "notice of vacancy" for a post of Head of Division and of other Commission decisions concerning this appointment. On 31 March the Court dismissed the first appeal as unfounded and ruled the second inadmissible.

Case 16/64<sup>(1)</sup>: (Commission official v. EEC Commission)

Giving judgment on 31 March, the Court dismissed as unfounded this appeal by a Commission official against the admission of an auxiliary employee to an internal competitive examination and against the appointment of this employee as a result of the examination.

Case 38/64<sup>(1)</sup>: (Getreide-Import GmbH. v. EEC Commission)

The purpose of this appeal was the annulment of the Commission's decision of 25 June 1964 establishing cif prices for sorghum.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 71, 28 April 1965.

On 1 April 1965 the Court ruled the appeal inadmissible, finding that the decision concerned was not of "individual concern" to the appellant.

Case 40/64<sup>(1)</sup>: (Marcello Sgarlata and others v. EEC Commission)

This was an appeal for the annulment of Commission Regulations Nos. 65, and 74/64 establishing reference prices for certain citrus fruits, and of Council Regulations Nos. 23 and 100 (lemons, mandarins and clementines, sweet oranges).

Giving judgment on 1 April, the Court ruled the appeal inadmissible finding that the acts concerned are not of "individual concern" to the appellants.

Case 47/64<sup>(1)</sup>: (Request for interlocutory ruling on the interpretation of Article 85(1) submitted by the District Court of Zutphen, Netherlands)

The Court of Justice struck out this case on 31 March, the Zutphen Court having informed it that the dispute had been settled out of court.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 45th session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 27, 28 and 29 April with M. Giustiniani in the chair.

During the session the Committee rendered the following six opinions:

1. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation making supplementary provisions concerning the organization of the fruit and vegetables market.

This opinion was adopted with only one vote against, and one abstention.

The Commission had referred the proposal to the Committee on 22 October 1964.

2. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation applying the rules of competition to transport by rail, road and inland waterway (see Ch. II, sec 28).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 22 June 1964.

3. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed activities in electricity, gas, water and sanitary services. (ISIC Division 5) (Articles 54 and 63 of the Treaty) (see Ch. II, sec. 12).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 14 October 1964.

4. Opinion on the proposal for a second directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations governing branded pharmaceuticals.

This opinion was adopted with only one vote against.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 10 March 1964.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette, No. 71, 28 April 1965.

5. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation supplementing Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 providing social security for migrant workers (situation of auxiliary employees of the European Communities).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 14 December 1964.

6. Opinion on the economic situation of the Community (see Ch. II, sec. 16).

This opinion was adopted by 56 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions.

On 27 January 1965 the Commission had invited the Committee to render a general opinion on the economic situation of the Community.

## **THE MONETARY COMMITTEE**

The 70th meeting of the Monetary Committee was held on 6 April with M. van Lennep in the chair. The main business was an examination of the monetary and financial situation of Italy. The Committee's conclusions are contained in a report to the Commission and to the Council.

The 71st meeting of the Committee was held on 28 April and was devoted to preparatory work for the conference of Ministers of Finance due to be held in Cannes on 3 and 4 May.



## VI. European Investment Bank

### Loans granted

a) On 12 April 1965, the European Investment Bank concluded a loan agreement with the TITAN Cement Company S.A., of Athens.

The project aims at the extension of a cement works at Eleusis near Athens, which employs more than 800 persons; the construction of a new furnace will allow an increase of the production capacity by 370 000 tons of cement a year.

The fixed investments amount to \$4.17 million, towards which the Bank contributes \$1.5 million by a 12-year loan bearing interest at 6 % per annum.

The Bank takes part in the financing of the project with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the National Investment Bank for Industrial Development of Athens. This is the first operation carried out by the Bank jointly with these two institutions.

The loan will be guaranteed by the National Bank of Greece and by the National Investment Bank for Industrial Development.

On the same day, there was signed in Brussels a loan agreement between the European Investment Bank and the Société Industries Chimiques du Nord de la Grèce (SICNG), of Athens.

The project financed calls for the construction near Salonica of a factory of nitrophosphatic compound fertilizers. During its first working period, this factory will have an annual production capacity of 125 000 tons.

The fixed investments of the project are estimated at \$13.3 million, towards which the Bank contributes \$2 million by a 12-year loan bearing interest at 6 % per annum.

The loan will be guaranteed by the National Bank of Greece.

These two loans, granted by the European Investment Bank in the framework of the Association Agreement between the EEC and Greece, are its first interventions in Greek industry.

b) On 30 April 1965, the European Investment Bank has concluded loan agreements with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno concerning the financing of telephone installations in Sardinia and two industrial projects in the South of the Italian peninsula.

The loans are guaranteed by the Italian State; the guarantee contracts were signed by the President of the Committee of Ministers for the Mezzogiorno, M. Giulo Pastore.

The first project concerns the extension and modernization of the telephone system of Sardinia. This project will nearly double the number of telephones by 1970 and assure the installation of automatic exchanges throughout the island.

The project, which is part of the Sardinian Recovery Plan, will be carried out by the firm SIP — Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico, which holds the only concession for the exploitation of telephones in Italy.

The total cost of the project will be 35.4 million units of account, to which the Bank will contribute a loan of 16 millions, repayable in 20 years.

The second project concerns the installation of additional equipment for the production of Delfion continuous synthetic fibres (polyamide fibres) in the existing factory at Paliano (Province of Frosinone).

This project, which will permit the existing production of Delfion continuous fibres to be increased from 3 000 to 5 000 tons per annum, will be carried out by Bombrini Parodi-Delfino S.p.A. of Rome.

The fixed investments of the project amount to 4 million units of account, to which the Bank will contribute a loan of 1.4 million, repayable in 10 years.

The third project concerns the modernization and extension of an oil-mill at Taranto (Apulia).

This project will be undertaken by the private firm of Giacomo Costa fu Andrea of Genoa. It envisages the putting into operation of a new extraction installation which will increase the production of peanut oil.

The fixed investments of the project amount to 1.65 million units of account, to which the Bank will contribute a loan of 0.72 million units of account, repayable in 12 years.

For the Sardinia project, the rate of interest on the loan granted to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno is 6.25 %, for the other two projects 6 % per annum.

In the first case, the Cassa will lend the amount of the Bank's loan directly to SIP, whereas in the other two cases, the financing is carried out through the intermediary of the competent regional institute, Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER), which is also participating in the financing of these projects.

## **Bonds issue**

The European Investment Bank issued bonds of a total value of 40 million guilders in the Netherlands. The bonds have been taken over firm by a group of Dutch banks headed by the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, of Amsterdam.

The twenty-five-year bonds, of a nominal amount of Fl. 1 000, will bear interest at the rate of 5 3/4 % and were offered to the public on 21 April 1965 at par.

The bonds will be redeemed in fourteen annual instalments of 2 650 000 guilders and a fifteenth of 2 900 000 guilders, beginning on 15 May 1976. From that date the European Investment Bank will, however, have the option of redeeming by anticipation all or part of the bonds, at the rate of 101 1/2 % during the years 1976-1979 and at 101 % during the following years.

This loan constitutes the fourth public bond issue of the European Investment Bank in the Netherlands.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

### In memory of M. Robert Schuman

A number of ceremonies marked the first anniversary of the death of M. Robert Schuman.

In Brussels a column of Vosges stone was dedicated to the late French Foreign Minister by the Burgomaster of Brussels, M. Lucien Cooremans. The Prime Minister, M. Théo Lefèvre, the Permanent Representatives of the six Member States, and M. Jean Rey, member of the Commission, attended the ceremony.

In Rome on 5 May, Europe day, a street and a square were named after Robert Schuman "Father of Europe". The mayor of Rome, M. Amerigo Petrucci, paid tribute to the late French statesman, and announced that a district of Rome would shortly be given the name of "Quartiere Europa".

### In memory of Sir Winston Churchill

A bust of Sir Winston Churchill has been placed in the hemicycle of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. It was unveiled at a special ceremony on Europe day, which commemorates the founding of the Council on 5 May 1949.

### M. Hallstein's official visit to Iran

M. Walter Hallstein, the President of the Commission, visited Iran from 14 to 20 April at the invitation of the Iranian Government. During his stay he was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty, Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi, and had conversations with the Prime Minister, Amir Abass Hoveida, the Foreign Minister, Abass Aram, and the Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr Alinaghi Alikhani. President Hallstein met the Ambassadors of the Member States of the Community at a dinner given by the French Ambassador.

On 15 April, President Hallstein gave a lecture at the University of Teheran on relations between Iran and the European Communities.

### President Walter Hallstein, Doctor honoris causa of the University of Liège

On 5 May the University of Liège conferred the title of Doctor honoris causa on Professor Walter Hallstein, the President of the Commission, in recognition of the important contribution that he has made to the unification of Europe throughout his career and of his outstanding services to the Liège Institute of European Legal Studies.

## Lecture by M. Jean Rey, in Lausanne

On 3 May M. Jean Rey, a member of the Commission, gave a lecture before the General Assembly of the "Office vaudois pour le développement du commerce et de l'industrie", which was attended by many leading figures in Swiss public life. M. Rey said that true Europeans neither supported nor espoused the disputes of their governments; they had faith in Europe, and there was every reason to believe that, just as the 19th century had been the century of German and Italian unification, so the second half of the 20th century would see the unification of Europe.

## Tercentenary of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce

M. Rochereau and M. Colonna di Paliano represented the EEC Commission at the ceremonies that marked the tercentenary of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce.

The visit gave M. Rochereau an opportunity to discuss in detail with leading groups of importers of tropical products the aims and work of the Commission in connection with the application of the Yaoundé Convention and the Community's attitude towards the problems of the developing countries.

## Extracts from the declaration of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe

The Action Committee for the United States of Europe met in Berlin on 8 and 9 May 1965, M. Jean Monnet presiding. At its closing session it adopted an important joint declaration and resolutions concerning the Common Market. Extracts from these documents are given below.

1. The Action Committee for the United States of Europe is holding its twelfth meeting in Berlin on 8 and 9 May in order to mark a double anniversary:

- i) 8 May 1945, when Hitler's attempt at hegemony crumbled amidst the ruins of the old Europe;
- ii) 9 May 1950, when Robert Schuman, in the name of the French Government, proposed to change the nature of relations between European States by replacing the pursuit of domination by the organization of unity, and in the process to reconcile France and Germany.

Thus it was that Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, being resolved to shake off their centuries-old enmity, and to build a new Europe together, undertook as free nations to form a European Community prepared to accept other democratic countries which might wish to join.

*The Common Market is changing the nature of relations between European States*

2. The six countries began by pooling their material resources: first their coal and steel industries, then nuclear power for peaceful purposes and, in the Common Market, all their economic activities. They established common rules applying equally to all, and common institutions to which the national States and Parliaments agreed to delegate authority. This method was completely new. It has resulted in Community decisions which stem from a permanent dialogue between a European Commission and a Council of Ministers representing national governments.

[...]

The remarkable progress achieved in fifteen years proves the soundness of the basic principles, the institutional method, and the gradualist approach that have made it possible. It shows that we are building a Europe on the scale required by the modern world.

*Economic integration must be completed for Europe to enjoy the full fruits of the Common Market*

3. The Committee congratulates the Community's institutions on having already succeeded in inaugurating a customs union among the six countries, in establishing a common agricultural policy, and in laying the foundations of a joint economic and financial policy, particularly in the budgetary field.

The matters dealt with in the Common Market are increasingly important. Because of their Community character, they are increasingly escaping from the effective control of the national parliaments. In consequence, the European Parliament must play a greater part in the life of the Community, pending an increase in its legal powers and its election by direct suffrage.

Among the tasks of the common institutions, the Committee attaches particular importance to a number of interlocking measures which are essential if our countries are to enjoy the full fruits of the Common Market. In connection with a common economic and monetary policy, these are:

- i) The establishment of a European Company statute and the pooling of scientific and technical research efforts;
- ii) Action against cartels and the maintenance of working people's rights and the continuity of their employment;
- iii) The creation of a European capital market and the adoption of a common policy on international monetary matters;
- iv) The working-out of a joint policy for trade with the countries of the Eastern bloc.

*Progress in political union is purely a question of the Governments' determination. A procedure could be simple: it would be enough to use the method that has made a Common Market possible.*

4. The Common Market and the fundamental unity of interest which bind the six countries make it possible for them gradually to achieve political union.

The Committee recognizes the political difficulties which at present hinder progress along this path, both over institutions and over foreign and defence policies. The Committee urges Foreign Ministers and Heads of State or Government to make the necessary effort to overcome their differences and make further progress possible in unifying Europe.

For its own part, the Committee is convinced that, if the Governments so wished, progress in political union could be achieved by applying to foreign policy and defence — by stages if necessary — the institutional system that has enabled our countries to set up the Common Market.

The Committee urges that when the time comes, the Governments should act as they did to establish the existing European institutions; they should call an inter-governmental conference to work out a treaty for applying the institutional system of the Common Market to foreign policy and defence. This treaty should be ratified by the Parliaments, after negotiation by the States, as was the case with the Treaties of Paris and Rome.

When the Governments have concluded this treaty and the Parliaments ratified it, this will open a new period in which European nations will gradually come to treat foreign policy and defence as joint problems, in the same way as they already deal with economic questions in the Common Market.

This intermediate period is necessary for real progress to be made in the organization of Europe.

Once they have transformed relations between them in this way and come to speak with one voice on the essentials of policy, the European nations will be able to open the great debate which will ultimately enable them to decide what form a democratic government of Europe is to take.

*The enrolment of other democratic countries in the economic and political unification of Europe*

5. [...]

The Committee reaffirms the special importance it attaches to British membership and to that of the other countries which have asked to join the Common Market.

*The cohesion of the West, that is of the United States and Europe, must be maintained*

6. The consolidation of the European Community as it begins to speak with one voice on important world issues, will make an essential contribution to the cohesion of the West, i.e. of the United States and Europe.

For twenty years, the cohesion of the West has guaranteed Europe's safety. This cohesion must be maintained in order to organize lasting peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union and to reunite in the European Community the Germans who are now divided between East and West.

[...]

*A uniting Europe and the United States must become equal partners*

7. For the cohesion of the West to be lasting, equal partnership must be established between Europe and the United States while Europe unites.

[...]

That is why the Committee urges once more that a Committee of Entente be set up between the European Community institutions and the United States Government. Its task would be to facilitate the decisions which the European institutions and the US Government have to take on matters of mutual concern, such as trade policy, international monetary organization, and trends in the balance of payments and in American investments.

In addition, the Community and the United States should work together to seek solutions for the major problems of an industrial civilization.

At the same time, the Community would examine, in particular with the EFTA countries and Japan, those questions that affect these countries' interests.

8. In defence and foreign policy, it is equally essential to turn bilateral relations between individual European countries and the United States into an equal partnership between the United States and Europe. A method of discussion must gradually be worked out between "two separate but equally powerful entities, each bearing its share of common responsibilities in the world", as the Committee declared in its Resolution of June 1962.

[...]

*The organization of lasting peaceful coexistence between the West and the Eastern bloc and the reuniting of the Germans in the European Community*

9. The European Community, as it progresses and builds up an equal partnership with the United States, will place relations between East and West in a new context. Its common rules and institutions are a guarantee against unilateral national action. It paves the way for fundamental improvement in relations between Eastern and Western Europe.

[...]

The Committee is well aware of all the difficulties which must daily be overcome in order to build the European Community, to establish equal partnership with the United States, and finally to organize peaceful coexistence with the USSR at the same time as the East and West Germans are reunited in the European Community.

[...]

By creating a climate of peace between them, the East and West will facilitate and promote the progress of peace in the rest of the world.

In a resolution on the Common Market, the Committee reaffirmed the proposals it made at its Bonn meeting on 1 June 1964 that half the members of the European Parliament should be elected by direct suffrage, and that the European Parliament should participate in the procedure for designating the President of the single European Commission which is to succeed the three existing Executives.

On the Commission's proposals for the financing of the common agricultural policy, the Committee considers that effective control by the European Parliament is called for.

The Committee urges once more that the Commission maintain constant liaison with employers' and trade union organizations on the development of all common policies.

The Committee supports the principles of the Commission's recent proposals which aim at replacing the contributions of Member States by gradually assigning to Community expenditure the proceeds from the agricultural levies and from the common customs tariff. Other resolutions amplify various points of the above declaration, such as the establishment of European companies, maintenance of workers' rights, social progress, further action against restrictive agreements, scientific and technical research, common policies for energy and transport, the constitution of a European capital market, reform of the international monetary system, and the development of a common policy for trade with the countries of the Eastern bloc.

Chancellor Erhard was present and spoke at the closing session.

## **Resolution of the European Movement**

On 4 May the European Movement published a declaration on the "next stage" of political union. This declaration is the work of an *ad hoc* Committee which included, in addition to Mr Duncan Sandys as chairman, M. René Mayer, former President of the ECSC High Authority, M. Pierre Wigny, former Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Fritz Erler, German Social Democrat Deputy, and Prof. Petrilli, President of the IRI (Institute for Industrial Reconstruction) and a former member of the EEC Commission. It emphasizes the need to strengthen the existing institutions and to enlarge their geographical scope by admitting other European countries. The European Movement suggests that for foreign policy and defence a structure should be adopted similar to that of the Economic Community, which is based on a permanent dialogue between a Council of Ministers and an independent organ empowered to submit proposals. The European Movement points to "the obvious inadequacy of the traditional instruments of governmental co-operation", notes with satisfaction the progress achieved by economic integration, and declares that the aim remains the creation of a United States of Europe fit to take its place within the Atlantic Alliance as an equal partner of the United States of America and capable of exerting an important influence on world affairs.

## **Institutes of European studies**

Addendum: a full list of these institutes (see Bulletin 4-65, Miscellaneous) will be given in number 8/65.



## ANNEX

### Resolution of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposals to the Council on the financing of the common agricultural policy, independent revenue for the Community, and wider powers for the European Parliament

*The European Parliament,*

[...]

c) *Having regard to* the urgent need for its comments;

[...]

1. *Stresses* the political, institutional and economic importance of the EEC Commission's proposals in working document No. 27/1965-1966.

2. *Attaches* particular importance to the complementary and indivisible nature of this set of proposals and accordingly takes the view that the proposals relating to the financing of the common agricultural policy, the provisions on independent revenue and those on parliamentary control can only be examined and adopted at the same time and that in any case they should come into force simultaneously so that all of them shall be applicable from the same date, i.e. 1 July 1967.

3. *Regards* as indispensable the adoption of the EEC Commission's proposal that the common agricultural market and the common industrial market should be completed on the same date — 1 July 1967: this will constitute a decisive step along the road to economic integration.

4. *Therefore considers* that the common prices for the agricultural products for which it has been decided to apply such prices should now be fixed and that, for the other products, decisions should be taken to ensure transition to the common market stage and to establish the common financing arrangements this will entail.

5. *Supports* the principles laid down by the EEC Commission the purpose of which is to:

i) ensure the solidarity of the Member States on the questions of full common financing of agricultural products;

ii) endow the EEC, on 1 July 1967, with its own revenue, deriving not only from

agricultural levies but also from the customs duties levied under the common external tariff;

iii) ensure the gradual transition from the payment by the Member States of contributions to the Community budget to the stage where the Community will have its own revenue;

iv) earmark any surpluses for Community investment, having due regard to economic and social conditions in the various regions and to the need to ensure a fair distribution of Community benefits and burdens.

6. *Believes* that the fact that the Community will shoulder the burden of financial responsibility for the implementation of the common agricultural policy implies the establishment of a major investment and intervention budget in the supervision and management of which the Parliament shall participate.

7. *Stresses* that a *sine qua non* for the institution of a Community budget based on independent revenue is a change in the budgetary procedure laid down in Article 203, so as to ensure at European level the parliamentary control of budgetary matters which has so far been exercised by the national parliaments and, consequently, parliamentary supervision of general economic and social policy.

8. *Believes*, especially in view of the foregoing consideration, that the European Parliament must necessarily have power to control and, when appropriate, to approve or censure agricultural policy decisions concerning, *inter alia*, price levels, commercial policy, programmes for improving structures, and social policy, in particular since these matters will be completely removed from the competence of the national parliaments as a result of the establishment of the common agricultural policy and of the new responsibilities deriving from it.

9. *Approves* the method for financing until 1967;

*Approves* the system proposed for the period 1967-1972 for the financing of the Community, under which the levies, all the customs duties, and other revenues will accrue to the Community;

*Stresses* that, if this final result is to be achieved, this Community character of all the institutions must be strengthened, both in letter and in spirit.

10. *Resolves* to accept the establishment in two stages of real budgetary powers for the European Parliament: the first stage covering the period from 1 July 1967 to 1 January 1972, during which part of the Community's independent revenue will still flow to the Member States, and the second beginning on 1 January 1972, when all this revenue will accrue to the Community.

11. *Considers*, however, that the EEC Commission has proposed arrangements for the first stage only, that the proposed increase in the Parliament's powers is moreover too small and that arrangements should be made forthwith for the final stage, which should commence as soon as the Parliament is appointed under the conditions laid down in Article 138(3) of the EEC Treaty or at latest on 1 September 1971.

A. *Amended as follows* :

Text proposed by  
the EEC Commission

1. The financial year shall run from 1 January to 31 December inclusive.

2. Each of the Institutions of the Community shall draw up provisional estimates of its expenditure. The Commission shall combine these estimates in a preliminary draft budget. It shall attach its opinion which may contain divergent estimates.

The preliminary draft budget shall be laid before the Council by the Commission not later than 15 September of the year preceding that to which it refers. The Commission shall at the same time transmit the preliminary draft budget to the Assembly.

12. *Believes* that the new budgetary arrangements to apply during the first stage should also :

i) specify that the draft budget shall be established by the Commission, with the Council, like the European Parliament, having the power to submit amendments to it and with each body being entitled to take part — in accordance with the role it plays — in the decision finally adopting the budget;

ii) formally provide that the draft budget submitted by the Commission to the European Parliament and to the Council will be preceded by an explanatory memorandum;

iii) provide that the Commission's comments on the amendments to the draft budget presented by the European Parliament and the Council shall be published;

iv) provide that when the Council submits amendments to the draft budget it must immediately inform the Commission and the European Parliament thereof.

13. *Believes*, for these reasons and in these circumstances, that Article 2 of the draft treaty proposed by the Commission amending Articles 201 and 203 of the EEC Treaty should be :

Text as amended by  
the European Parliament

Unamended

2. Each of the Institutions of the Community shall draw up provisional estimates of its expenditure. The Commission shall combine these estimates in a *draft* budget. It shall attach an *estimate of the revenues of the Community*.

The Commission shall lay the *draft* budget before the *Assembly and the Council* not later than 15 September of the year preceding that to which it refers. *The Commission shall attach an explanatory memorandum dealing, in particular, with any decisions which may have an impact on the budget.*

The Council shall, whenever it intends to depart from the preliminary draft, consult the Commission, and, where appropriate, the other Institutions concerned.

Deleted

Text proposed by  
the EEC Commission

Text as amended by  
the European Parliament

3. The Council, acting by qualified majority, shall establish the draft budget and shall then transmit it to the Assembly.

3. *Acting by qualified majority within 20 days of receipt of the draft budget, the Council may propose amendments provided the obligation laid down in Article 199 of the Treaty is respected. It shall inform the Commission and the Assembly immediately, giving the reasons why it intends to depart from the draft budget.*

The draft budget shall be laid before the Assembly not later than 15 October of the year preceding that to which it refers.

Deleted

The Assembly shall have power to amend the draft budget by a majority vote, provided the requirement of Article 199, second paragraph, of the Treaty is respected.

The Assembly shall have power to amend the draft budget by a majority vote, provided the requirement of Article 199, second paragraph, of the Treaty is respected. *The Commission shall state its views on the amendments proposed by the Council and/or the Assembly.*

4. ~~a)~~ If the draft budget has not been amended by the Assembly within one month from its receipt, it shall be deemed to be finally approved.

4. *a) If the draft budget has not been amended by the Assembly within two months from its receipt, it shall be deemed to be finally approved subject to the provisions of 4(c).*

Text proposed by  
the EEC Commission

Text as amended by  
the European Parliament

b) It, within this period, the Assembly has amended the draft budget, the draft budget so amended shall be transmitted to the Council and to the Commission. The Commission shall then inform the Council, within 15 days, of its approval of the amendments made by the Assembly, or, if it does not approve these amendments, of the alterations that it proposes to make to them.

b) If, within this period, the Assembly has amended the draft budget, the draft budget so amended shall be transmitted to the Council and to the Commission. *If it has formed the view that it cannot state its final opinion at a public sitting of the Assembly, the Commission shall inform the Council and the Assembly, within ten days, of its approval of the amendments made by the Assembly, or, if it does not approve these amendments, it shall forthwith refer any alterations it proposes to make to the Council and the Assembly.*

c) Each of the Assembly's amendments shall be deemed to be finally approved unless, within a period of 20 days after receipt of the Commission's communication:

c) *The budget, in the form adopted by the Assembly shall be deemed to be finally approved, unless:*

i) The Council, by a majority of members, alters the Assembly's amendment in the manner proposed by the Commission;

ii) The Council, by a majority of five of its members, adopts provisions differing both from the Assembly's amendment and from the Commission's proposal.

Text proposed by  
the EEC Commission

The budget shall be deemed to be finally adopted as soon as the amendments to it have been approved in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing sub-paragraph.

*B. Completed by an Article 2(a) worded as follows :*

"As soon as the Assembly is appointed under the conditions laid down in Article 138 of the Treaty or at latest on 1 September 1971, the following provisions shall supersede those of Article 203(4) of the EEC Treaty referred to in Article 2 of the present Treaty :

4. a) If the draft budget has not been amended by the Assembly within a period of two months from its receipt, it shall be deemed to be finally approved.

b) If, within this period, the Assembly intends to amend the draft budget, it shall consult the Council and, as appropriate, the other Institutions concerned.

i) The Council, by a majority of *five* members alters *within 20 days* in the manner proposed by the Commission *the budget adopted* by the Assembly.

Text as amended by  
the European Parliament

*The budget shall be deemed to be finally adopted as soon as the amendments to it have been approved in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing sub-paragraph.*

Where the Council, acting by a majority of five members, adopts within the same time-limit provisions departing both from the amendments adopted by the Assembly and from the position taken up by the Commission, the budget shall be deemed to be finally approved, *unless within a period of 20 days of its receipt, the Assembly has rejected it by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast and an absolute majority of its members.*

The Commission shall submit its comments to the Assembly.

The budget shall then be adopted by the Assembly, by an absolute majority of the members in accordance with the obligation laid down in the second paragraph of Article 199 of the Treaty.

The Assembly shall have power to increase the total estimated expenditure fixed by the Commission only in agreement with this Institution.

c) The Commission shall publish the budget thus adopted and ensure its execution.

14. *Believes* that the proposal concerning independent revenue should be amended as follows :

Text proposed by  
the EEC Commission

Text as amended by  
the European Parliament

*Article 5*

While respecting the requirement of Article 199 of the Treaty that the budget shall be balanced, the Commission shall include in the preliminary draft budget drawn up in pursuance of Article 203(2) of the Treaty all estimates of expenditure compatible with the aims of the Community, and shall provide, where appropriate, for payments to be made to the Member States.

While respecting the requirement of Article 199 of the Treaty that the budget shall be balanced, the Commission shall include in the *draft budget* drawn up in pursuance of Article 203(2) of the Treaty all estimates of expenditure compatible with the aims of the Community, and shall provide, where appropriate, for payments to be made to the Member States.

Text proposed by  
the EEC Commission

Text as amended by  
the European Parliament

If, when drawing up its preliminary draft budget, the Commission provides for payments to be made to the Member States, it shall take into account the economic and social situation in the different regions of the Community and the need to ensure that burdens are equitably shared within the Community.

If, when drawing up its *draft budget*, the Commission provides for payments to be made to the Member States, it shall take into account the economic and social situation in the different regions of the Community and the need to ensure that *benefits and* burdens are equitably shared within the Community.

15. *Believes* that the proposal relating to the financing of the common agricultural policy should be amended as follows :

Text proposed by  
the EEC Commission

Text as amended by  
the European Parliament

1. When the single market system comes into force, Articles 2-6, 8 and 23 of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE shall no longer apply.

Unamended

2. Before 1 October 1966, the Commission, after consulting the Fund Committee in accordance with Article 27(1) of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE, shall submit proposals to the Council concerning the measures to be taken in pursuance of Article 5 and any other measures necessary to supplement the provisions in force or adapt them to the requirements of the single market system, including measures to facilitate control of expenditure.

Unamended

3. In addition, the Commission, after consulting the Fund Committee in accordance with Article 27(1) of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE, shall also submit proposals to the Council before 1 October 1966 for amending the financial regulation relating to the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (Regulation No. 64/127/CEE) so that the appropriations to be included in any given budget may correspond to the expenditure to be incurred during the period to which the said budget applies.

In addition, the Commission, after consulting the Fund Committee in accordance with Article 27(1) of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE, shall also submit proposals to the Council *and to the European Parliament* before 1 October 1966 for amending the financial regulation relating to the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (Regulation No. 64/127/CEE) so that the appropriations to be included in any given budget may correspond to the expenditure to be incurred during the period to which the said budget applies.

16. *Considers* that, taking into account the amendments proposed in paragraphs 12, 13 and 14 of the present resolution, sufficient parliamentary control will be ensured, provided always that measures are adopted before the date of entry into force of these provisions, to facilitate the supervision of expenditure and that the regulations at present in force, notably the regulation on the financial interventions of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, are adapted so that the appropriations to be included in any given budget correspond to the expenditure to be incurred in the course of the period during which the said budget is to be implemented.

Article 50 of the ECSC Treaty should be completed so that a written rule may replace the customary law which has grown up concerning the establishment of the ECSC levy.

17. a) *Emphasizes* that it should be explicitly provided that the budgetary procedure according to which the rate of the tax on fats and oils will be fixed in accordance with Article 4 of the Commission's proposal on this question may only be that laid down in the new Article 203 of the EEC Treaty.

19. *Is aware* that with the entry into force of the provisions to which the present resolution refers, the implementation of Article 201 of the EEC Treaty will, in respect of the nature of the independent revenues to be vested in the Community, only be in its first stages, and *invites* the EEC Commission — and its successor, the single Executive — to endeavour to establish independent resources the revenue from which will be proportionate to the general economic development of each State and the sum total of which will reflect the wealth of the Community.

b) *Emphasizes* that the principle of universality explicitly provided for in the arrangements to be adopted in accordance with Article 201 of the Treaty must naturally also be applied to the proceeds of the tax on fats and oils.

20. *Considers* that eventually the whole of the expenditure of the European Communities, especially that on research and investment in the nuclear field, should be accounted for by Community revenue, and *invites* the competent institutions to adopt appropriate measures in good time.

c) *Accordingly invites* the EEC Commission to review the text of its proposal on this subject and to include it in the set of proposals relating to the financing of the common agricultural policy, independent revenue and wider budgetary powers for the European Parliament.

21. *Expects* the EEC Commission to amend its proposals on the basis of the present resolution and to uphold them as an indivisible whole, and calls on the Council to take all appropriate action in accordance with them.

18. *Reiterates with emphasis* the proposal it made at its May 1964 session that para. 2 of

22. *Appeals* to the national parliaments to ensure that adequate parliamentary control at European level of the large national revenues now to accrue to the Community

replaces the powers over these funds which they are to lose.

23. *Instructs* its President to transmit the present resolution to the EEC Commission, to the EEC Council, and to the ECSC High

Authority, attaching copies of the report from its Budget and Administration Committee, and to send these documents to the presidents of the national parliaments as well, inviting them to distribute them to the members or at least make them available for consultation.

# 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 7 April and 13 May 1965

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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- N° 141 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Egalité des rémunérations entre les travailleurs masculins et les travailleurs féminins (No. 141 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Equal pay) No. 67 17. 4.65
- N° 142 de M. Krier à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Coopération économique sur le plan régional frontalier entre la France, la Belgique et le Luxembourg (No. 142 by M. Krier to the EEC Commission : Regional economic co-operation in frontier areas between France, Belgium and Luxembourg) No. 67 17. 4.65
- N° 146 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Statut juridique de différents territoires d'outre-mer à l'égard de la C.E.E. (No. 146 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission : Legal status of various overseas territories vis-à-vis EEC) No. 67 17. 4.65
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- N° 156 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Protocole relatif au nouveau chapitre concernant le commerce et le développement de l'accord général sur les tarifs douaniers et le commerce (G.A.T.T.) [No. 156 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Protocol relating to the new chapter on trade and development of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)] No. 67 17. 4.65
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No. 58 8. 4.65

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No. 58 8. 4.65

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Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition de décision du Conseil relative à l'action de la Communauté dans le domaine des investissements d'infrastructure de transport (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of the proposed Council decision on Community action in the sphere of transport infrastructure investment)

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<p>Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition de règlement du Conseil concernant l'introduction de règles communes pour les transports internationaux de voyageurs par route (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of the proposed Council regulation concerning the introduction of common rules for international passenger transport by road)</p>	<p>No. 63 13. 4.65</p>
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<p>Amendement à l'annexe B du règlement n° 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendment to Annex B to Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers)</p>	<p>No. 68 23. 4.65</p>
<p>Amendement à l'annexe D du règlement n° 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendment to Annex D to Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers)</p>	<p>No. 68 34. 4.65</p>
<p>Décision du Conseil, du 12 avril 1965, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à suspendre jusqu'au 31 décembre 1965, à l'égard des pays tiers, les droits de son tarif applicables aux maisons en bois, démontables, de la position ex 44.23 et à certains ouvrages de la position ex 68.11 du tarif douanier commun (Council decision of 12 April 1965 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to suspend until 31 December 1965 its duties on imports from non-member countries of sectional and prefabricated houses of wood, under Heading ex 44.23, and of certain articles of cement, concrete or stone, under Heading ex 68.11 of the common customs tariff)</p>	<p>No. 79 8. 5.65</p>
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No. 66 16. 4.65

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No. 57 7. 4.65

Décision de la Commission, du 30 mars 1965, portant prorogation de la durée du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la République italienne pour l'éthylbenzène destiné à la fabrication du caoutchouc synthétique (Commission decision of 30 March 1965 extending for a further period the tariff quota granted to the Italian Republic for ethylbenzene intended for the manufacture of synthetic rubber)

No. 61 10. 4.65

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No. 61 10. 4.65

Décision de la Commission du 31 mars 1965, portant prorogation et 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, de féculés de pommes de terre solubles ou torréfiés, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 31 March 1965 extending for a further period and further amending its decision of 10 November 1964 authorizing the Italian Republic to impose countervailing charges on imports from certain Member States of dextrins manufactured from potato starch and of soluble or roasted potato starches)

No. 70 27. 4.65

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1965, portant prorogation et modification de sa décision du 21 décembre 1964 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, dans la République française, de dextrines, d'amidons et féculés solubles ou torréfiés, ainsi que de parements préparés et apprêts préparés, à base de matières amylacées, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 31 March 1965 extending for a further period and amending its decision of 21 December 1964 authorizing the French Republic to impose countervailing charges on imports from certain Member States of dextrins, soluble or roasted starches, and prepared dressings and prepared dressings with a basis of starchy substances)

No. 70 27. 4.65

<p>Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1965, portant prorogation et modification de sa décision du 21 décembre 1964 autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de caramels mous, de caramels durs, de dragées ainsi que de pâte à fondant en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 31 March 1965 extending for a further period and amending its decision of 21 December 1964 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing charge on imports from other Member States of soft caramels, hard caramels, sugared almonds and fondant paste)</p>	<p>No. 70 27. 4.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1965, portant prorogation et nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en République française, de sucreries sans cacao, ne contenant pas de liqueur alcoolique, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 31 March 1965 extending for a further period and further amending its decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing the French Republic to impose countervailing charges on imports from other Member States of sugar confectionery not containing cocoa or alcohol)</p>	<p>No. 70 27. 4.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 2 avril 1965, portant prorogation de la validité de sa décision adoptée le 5 mars 1962 à la suite de recours de la République italienne à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité (Commission decision of 2 April 1965 extending the term of validity of its decision of 5 March 1962 following the invocation by the Italian Republic of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty)</p>	<p>No. 70 7. 4.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 1er avril 1965, portant octroi à la République italienne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les dattes, destinées à la fabrication d'aliments préparés pour animaux (Commission decision of 1 April 1965 granting the Italian Republic a tariff quota for dates intended for the manufacture of animal feed)</p>	<p>No. 74 1. 5.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1965, portant prorogation et 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 fécula de pommes de terre ainsi que de féculés de pommes de terre solubles ou torréfiées, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 31 March 1965 extending for a further period and further amending its decision of 10 November 1964 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose countervailing charges on imports from certain Member States of dextrans manufactured from potato starch and of soluble or roasted potato starches)</p>	<p>No. 74 1. 5.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1965, portant prorogation et nouvelle modification, de sa décision du 30 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation dans la République française, de glucose (dextrose) en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 31 March 1965 extending for a further period and further amending its decision of 30 November 1964 authorizing the French Republic to impose countervailing charges on imports of glucose (dextrose) from certain Member States)</p>	<p>No. 74 1. 5.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1965, portant prorogation et nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de pain et de produits similaires, en provenance du royaume des Pays-Bas (Commission decision of 31 March 1965 extending for a further period and further amending its decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing charge on imports of bread and similar products from the Kingdom of the Netherlands.)</p>	<p>No. 74 1. 5.65</p>

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1965, portant prorogation et nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964 autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations en République fédérale d'Allemagne de biscuits et gaufres en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 31 March 1965 extending for a further period and further amending its decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing charge on imports of biscuits and waffles from certain Member States)

No. 74 1. 5.65

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1965, portant prorogation et nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations en République française de chocolat et de confiseries et préparations comportant du cacao ou du chocolat, sans liqueur alcoolique, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 31 March 1965 extending for a further period and further amending its decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing the French Republic to impose countervailing charges on imports from certain Member States of chocolate and of confectionery and preparations containing cocoa or chocolate, but not alcohol)

No. 74 1. 5.65

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1965, relative à la demande du gouvernement français en vue de la reconduction pour 1965 de la décision de la Commission du 19 mars 1964, autorisant une réduction tarifaire de 15 % applicable aux transports de choux-fleurs et de pommes de terre primeurs en provenance de la Bretagne, effectués par chemin de fer ou par route sur une distance d'au moins 650 km (Commission decision of 31 March 1965 relating to the request of the French Government for the extension for 1965 of the Commission's decision of 19 March 1964 authorizing a 15 % reduction in the freight transport tariff for cauliflowers and new potatoes from Brittany carried by rail or by road over a distance of at least 650 kilometres)

No. 74 1. 5.65

Décision de la Commission, du 5 avril 1965, relative au recours de la République fédérale d'Allemagne à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité pour exclure du traitement communautaire certains produits originaires de Hongrie et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 5 April 1965 concerning the invocation by the Federal Republic of Germany of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment certain products originating in Hungary and in free circulation in the other Member States)

No. 74 1. 5.65

Décision de la Commission, du 13 avril 1965, relative au recours de la République italienne à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire certains produits originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 13 April 1965 concerning the invocation by the Italian Republic of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment certain products originating in non-member countries and in free circulation in the other Member States)

No. 77 6. 5.65

Décision de la Commission, du 13 avril 1965, relative au recours de la République française à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité pour exclure, du traitement communautaire les viandes et abats comestibles frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, de lapins domestiques originaires de Pologne et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 13 April 1965 concerning the invocation by the French Republic of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment meats and edible offals, fresh, chilled or frozen, of domestic rabbits originating in Poland and in free circulation in the other Member States)

No. 77 6. 5.65

<p>Décision de la Commission du 26 mars 1965, relative au recours de la République française à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité, pour exclusion du traitement communautaire les "filets de poissons de mer, frais, réfrigérés ou congelés", originaires de Norvège et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 26 March 1965 concerning the invocation by the French Republic of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment fillets of sea fish, fresh, chilled or frozen, originating in Norway and in free circulation in the other Member States)</p>	No. 78	7. 5.65
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 26 mars 1965, relative au recours de la République française à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité, pour exclusion du traitement communautaire certains produits originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 26 March 1965 concerning the invocation by the French Republic of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment certain products originating in non-member countries and in free circulation in the other Member States)</p>	No. 78	7. 5.65
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 mars 1965, portant octroi à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les harengs et esprots frais, réfrigérés ou congelés (Commission decision of 29 March 1965 granting the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota for herrings and sprats, fresh, chilled or frozen)</p>	No. 78	7. 5.65
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 mars 1965, portant octroi à la république fédérale d'Allemagne de contingents tarifaires pour certains poissons (Commission decision of 29 March 1965 granting the Federal Republic of Germany tariff quotas for certain kinds of fish)</p>	No. 78	7. 5.65
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 mars 1965, portant octroi à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les morues, colins (lieus noirs), aiglefin, sébastes et flétans noirs (Commission decision of 29 March 1965 granting the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota for cod, coalfish (pollack), haddock, Norwegian rosefish, and black halibut)</p>	No. 78	7. 5.65
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 mars 1965, portant octroi à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les chanterelles (Commission decision of 29 March 1965 granting the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota for chanterelles)</p>	No. 78	7. 5.65
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 mars 1965, portant octroi à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les myrtilles (Commission decision of 29 March 1965 granting the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota for bilberries)</p>	No. 78	7. 5.65
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 mars 1965, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg pour certaines espèces de crabes et crevettes (Commission decision of 29 March 1965 granting the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg a tariff quota for certain varieties of crabs and shrimps)</p>	No. 78	7. 5.65
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 mars 1965, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la République italienne pour les mélasses de cannes à sucre, destinées à la fabrication de succédanés du café (Commission decision of 29 March 1965 granting the Italian Republic a tariff quota for sugar-cane molasses intended for the manufacture of coffee substitutes)</p>	No. 78	7. 5.65



Décision de la Commission, du 6 avril 1965, relative à l'octroi de la République française à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité pour exclure du traitement communautaire les "autres antibiotiques à l'exclusion de l'aureomycine", originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 6 April 1965 concerning the invocation by the French Republic of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment "other antibiotics except aureomycin" originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)	No. 78	7. 5.65
Décision de la Commission, du 7 avril 1965, autorisant la République italienne à adopter des mesures de sauvegarde pour le soufre (Commission decision of 7 April 1965 authorizing the Italian Republic to adopt safeguard measures for sulphur)	No. 78	7. 5.65
Décision de la Commission, du 7 avril 1965, autorisant la République italienne à adopter des mesures de sauvegarde pour le sulfure de carbone et pour le sulfure de sodium (Commission decision of 7 April 1965 authorizing the Italian Republic to adopt safeguard measures for carbon disulphide and for sodium sulphide)	No. 78	7. 5.65
Décision de la Commission, du 12 avril 1965, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume des Pays-Bas pour l'oxyde d'éthylène (Commission decision of 12 April 1965 granting the Kingdom of the Netherlands a tariff quota for ethylene oxide)	No. 78	7. 5.65
Décision de la Commission, du 14 avril 1965, relative au recours de la République italienne à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité pour exclure du traitement communautaire les "piles électriques", originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 14 April 1965 concerning the invocation by the Italian Republic of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment electric batteries originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)	No. 78	7. 5.65
Décision de la Commission, du 27 avril 1965, relative aux recensements et sondages à effectuer en 1966 sur l'utilisation des infrastructures de transport (Commission decision of 27 April 1965 relating to censuses and sample surveys to be carried out in 1966 on the utilization of transport infrastructure)	No. 82	12. 5.65
Décision de la Commission, du 29 avril 1965, relative au recours de la République fédérale d'Allemagne à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire les oxydes d'antimoine, originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 29 April 1965 concerning the invocation by the Federal Republic of Germany of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment antimony oxides originating in non-member countries and in free circulation in the other Member States)	No. 83	13. 5.65

### Recommendations and opinions

Avis de la Commission, du 29 mars 1965, adressé à la République italienne au sujet d'une proposition de loi italienne tendant à modifier l'article 33 du texte coordonné des normes sur la réglementation de la circulation routière, approuvé par décret du président de la République, du 15 juin 1959, n° 393, se rapportant aux limites de poids des véhicules utilitaires (Commission opinion of 29 March 1965 addressed to the Italian Republic concerning a proposed Italian law amending Article 33 of the co-ordinated rules for road traffic control, approved by a decree of the President of the Republic of 15 June 1959, No. 393, relating to the maximum weights of utility vehicles)	No. 61	10. 4.65
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## Delegations and missions to the Community

Missions de pays tiers (Chili, El Salvador) [Missions of non-member countries (Chile, El Salvador)]	No. 71	28. 4.65
Missions de pays tiers (Australie) [Missions of non-member countries (Australia)]	No. 83	13. 4.65

## European Development Fund

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 407 lancé par le territoire de la Nouvelle-Calédonie (Notice of call for tender No. 407 issued by the territory or New Caledonia)	No. 61	10. 4.65
Consultation publique n° 408 de la république somalienne (Notice of call for supply tender No. 408 issued by the Somali Republic)	No. 65	15. 4.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 409 lancé par la république de Haute-Volta (Notice of call for tender No. 409 issued by the Republic of Upper Volta)	No. 65	15. 4.65
Avis d'adjudication n° 410 lancé par le royaume du Burundi (Notice of letting of contract No. 410 issued by the Kingdom of Burundi)	No. 68	23. 4.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 411 lancé par la République malgache (Notice of call for tender No. 411 issued by the Malagasy Republic)	No. 59	24. 4.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 412 lancé par la République française, département de la Réunion (Notice of call for tender No. 412 issued by the French Republic, department of Réunion)	No. 69	24. 4.65
Approbation de projets et programmes (Approval of projects and programmes)	No. 69	24. 4.65
Résultats d'appels d'offres (n° 270, 310, 319, 351, 357, 361, 362, 363, 374 et 384) [Results of calls for tender (Nos. 270, 310, 319, 351, 357, 361, 362, 363, 374 and 384)]	No. 69	24. 4.65
Résultat de l'appel d'offres — concours n° 301 [Result of call for tender (with competition) No. 301]	No. 69	24. 5.65
Modification à l'appel d'offres n° 394 (Amendment to call for tender No. 394)	No. 69	24. 4.65
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 406 (Amendment to call for tender No. 406)	No. 69	24. 4.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 413 lancé par la république du Congo (Brazzaville) [Notice of call for tender No. 413 issued by the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville.)]	No. 72	29. 4.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 414 lancé par la République française, département de la Réunion (Notice of call for tender No. 414 issued by the French Republic, department of Réunion)	No. 72	29. 4.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 415 lancé par la république du Dahomey (Notice of call for tender No. 415 issued by the Republic of Dahomey)	No. 75	3. 5.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 416 lancé par la République rwandaise (Notice of call for tender No. 416 issued by the Rwanda Republic)	No. 76	5. 5.65

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 417 lancé par la république fédérale du Cameroun (Notice of call for tender No. 417 issued by the Federal Republic of Cameroon)	No. 76	5. 5.65
Avis d'appel d'offres-concours n° 418 lancé par la république de Côte-d'Ivoire (Notice of call for tender (with competition) No. 418 issued by the Republic of Ivory Coast)	No. 77	6. 5.65
Résultat d'appel d'offres n° 367 (Result of call for tender No. 367)	No. 76	6. 5.65

### General

Avis de concours n° CEE/457/B (un assistant. [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/457/B (one assistant)])	No. 61	10. 4.65
Avis de concours n° CEE/533/B (un assistant adjoint) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/533/B (one deputy assistant)]	No. 61	10. 4.6
Liste de produits faisant l'objet de l'application de la clause de sauvegarde prévue par l'article 115 (Situation au 1er mars 1965) [List of products to which the safeguard clause of Article 115 applies (situation at 1 March 1965)]	No. 67	17. 4.65
Avis de concours n° CEE/557/B (un assistant) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/557/B (one assistant)]	No. 76	5. 5.65
Avis de concours n° CEE/518/B (un assistant) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/518/B (one assistant)]	No. 83	13. 5.65

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour (Deuxième Chambre) dans l'affaire 16-64 (Mlle Gertrud Rauch contre Commission de la C.E.E.) [Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) in case 16-64 (Mlle Gertrud Rauch v. EEC Commission)]	No. 71	28. 4.65
Arrêt de la Cour (Deuxième Chambre) dans l'affaire 23-64 (Mlle Thérèse Marie-Louise Vandevyvere contre Parlement européen) [Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) in case 23-64 (Mlle Thérèse Marie-Louise Vandevyvere v. European Parliament)]	No. 71	28. 4.65
Arrêt de la Cour (Deuxième Chambre) dans les affaires jointes 12-64 et 29-64 (M. Ernest Ley contre Commission de la C.E.E.) [Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) in joint cases 12-64 and 29-64 (M. Ernest Ley v. EEC Commission)]	No. 71	28. 4.65
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 38-64 (Getreide-Import Gesellschaft Sarl contre Commission de la C.E.E.) [Judgment of the Court in case 38-64 (Getreide-Import Gesellschaft Sarl v. EEC Commission)]	No. 71	28. 4.65
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 40-64 (MM. Marcello Sgarlata et autres contre Commission de la C.E.E.) [Judgment of the Court in case 40-64 (M. Marcello Sgarlata and others v. EEC Commission)]	No. 71	28. 4.65

## Communications

Demande de décision préjudicielle contenue dans l'ordonnance du "Hessisches Finanzgericht" de Kassel le 26 février 1965 dans l'affaire Entreprise C. Schwarze contre "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle fur Getreide und Futtermittel" (Office d'importation et de stockage pour les blés et les fourrages) à Francfort-sur-le-Main (Affaire 16-65) [Request for a preliminary ruling in an order made by the Hessisches Finanzgericht of Kassel on 26 February 1965 in <i>Entreprise C. Schwarze v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle fur Getreide und Futtermittel</i> (wheat and fodder import and storage office) at Frankfurt on Main (Case 16-65)]	No. 59	8. 5.65
Recours introduit le 9 avril 1965 par M. Umberto Collotti contre la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes (Affaire 20-65) [Appeal filed on 9 April 1965 by M. Umberto Collotti <i>v.</i> Court of Justice of the European Communities (Case 20-65.)]	No. 71	28. 4.65
Radiation de l'affaire 47-64 (Case 47-64 struck off)	No. 71	28. 4.65

### Notice of general competitive examination

Avis de concours n° C.J./32 (un expert linguiste de langue néerlandaise) [Notice of competitive examination No. C.J./32 (a linguist of Dutch mother tongue)]	No. 75	3. 5.65
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## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

### Information

Avis de concours n° CES/4/65 (une secrétaire sténodactylographe d'expression allemande) [Notice of competitive examination No. CES/4/65 (one German-speaking secretary with shorthand/typing)]	No. 60	9. 4.65
Avis de concours n° CES/20/65 (des secrétaires sténodactylographes d'expression italienne) [Notice of competitive examination No. CES/20/65 (Italian-speaking secretaries with shorthand/typing)]	No. 60	9. 4.65
Prorogation de la validité de la liste de réserve de recrutement d'administrateurs, établie à la suite du concours général n° CES/20/63 publié au J.O. des Communautés européennes n° 128 du 21 août 1963 (Extension for a further period of the validity of the reserve list from which administrative officers may be appointed which was established following the general competitive examination No. CES/29/63 announced in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 128, 21 August 1963)	No. 72	29. 4.65
Modifications intervenues dans la composition des organes du Comité économique et social (Appointment of members of the specialized sections of the Economic and Social Committee)	No. 82	12. 5.65

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

Supplement No. 14 of 14 April 1965

Supplement No. 15 of 28 April 1965

Supplement No. 16 of 5 May 1965

Supplement No. 17 of 12 May 1965

**C. Recent publications of the European Community (1)**

Non-periodical publications

8140\*

ETUDES — série politique sociale

No. 10 — Les salaires dans les branches d'industrie

Filatures de coton — Industrie du caoutchouc — Construction navale et réparations de navires  
(STUDIES — Social policy series

No. 10 — Salaries in industry : cotton-spinning, rubber manufacturing, shipbuilding and repairing

1965. 68 pp. (f,d,i,n) 7s.6d.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50)

1020\*

Quatrième rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre des règlements concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants. Janvier-décembre 1962.

(Fourth annual report on the implementation of regulations concerning the social security of migrant workers. January-December 1962.

1965. 160 pp. (f,d,i,n). 17s.0d.; \$2.40; Bfrs. 120.

Fonds Européen de Développement (FED)

Situation mensuelle des projets en exécution

[European Development Fund (EDF) Projects in progress : situation month by month up to 31 March 1965. (f) Limited distribution]

Periodical publications

4002

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly. No. 5/1965.

Three bilingual editions : e/f, d/n, f/i. Price per issue : 3s.6d.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25

Annual subscriptions : £1.16s.0d.; \$5.00; Bfrs. 250

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(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.

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions. Bibliothèque de la Commission de la C.E.E. (List of recent additions. Library of the EEC Commission. Monthly. No. 3/1965. Free)

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C.E.E. Informations. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux. (EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Trade. Bi-monthly. Nos. 1 and 2, May 1965. (f,d,i,n) Limited distribution)

....

C.E.E. Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix. (EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices. Bi-monthly. No. 7/1965 (f,d,i,n) Limited distribution)

#### 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 1965

The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap No. 71, May 1965

Paris : Communauté européenne No. 5, May 1965

Rome : Comunità Europea No. 5, May 1965

London : European Community No. 5, May 1965

Washington : European Community No. 81, May 1965

##### Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin, No. 5/1965

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle, No. 5/1965

(Foreign Trade : Monthly Statistics, No. 5/1965)

Commerce extérieur : Statistiques tarifaires, a) Importations 1962 tab. I; b) Importations 1962 tab. II et III

(Foreign Trade : Tariff Statistics. a) Imports 1962, table I; b) Imports 1962, tables II and III)

Commerce extérieur des AOM, No. 9 — Mauritanie, Dahomey

(Foreign Trade of the Overseas Associated Areas, No. 9) — Mauritania, Dahomey.

Statistiques agricoles, No. 1 et No. 2/1965

(Agricultural Statistics, Nos. 1 and 2/1965)