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Contents

	Page
Statement by Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, on 24 July 1966 after the Council session	5
I. Decision of 26 July on organization of the markets in sugar, oils and fats, and fruit and vegetables	7
II. Introduction to report on social developments in the Community in 1965	17
III. Signing of the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Nigeria	21
IV. Seminar on standardization in electrical engineering	24
V. Internal activities	26
Establishment of a single market	26
Competition	29
Economic and financial policy	36
Common agricultural policy	40
Common transport policy	52
Social policy	56
VI. External relations	60
GATT activities	60
Bilateral relations	60
VII. The Community and the Associated States	63
Association of Greece with the Community	63
Association of African and Malagasy States	63
The European Development Fund	64
VIII. Institutions and organs	69
The Council	69
The Court of Justice	71
The Economic and Social Committee	72
The Committee of control	73
Administrative affairs	73

IX. European Investment Bank 74

Publications of the European Economic Community 78

Supplement

Memorandum by the Commission of the European Economic Community on the establishment of European companies

Statement by Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, on 24 July 1966 after the Council session

The negotiations which were concluded a few minutes ago are perhaps the most significant single step which has so far been taken in building up the European Economic Community, because it is not merely a milestone in the existence of the Community but the conclusion of one of the first great stages in its development: the completion of the Community's agricultural policy. Without a common agricultural policy the Community cannot become what it should properly stand for, that is a living economic Community of six nations, which is to provide the solid basis for the development of a political Community.

To underline the importance of this event I should first like to place it in relation to other achievements — and here I do not mean so much its connection with the crisis, although the decisions of July have of course played a substantial part in consolidating the Community anew. I mean rather the fact that these decisions embrace an area made up of four separate spheres, whose importance reaches beyond domestic farm policy: agricultural financing, the common agricultural policy, agricultural offers for the Kennedy round and, lastly, completion of the customs union.

The first, agricultural financing, was finally settled some time ago. Here too, there are certain internal links with other problems, links which have not been created artificially but arise out of the subject itself. The significance of a European system of agricultural financing cannot be overrated. It regulates on a permanent basis and by written agreement the transfer between Member States of sums on a scale unprecedented in history.

The completion of this European system of agricultural financing means that from now on European agricultural policy will receive financial support from public funds; what is more, from the public funds not of a single European state — nowadays this would not mean very much in view of the small size of European states — but from the financial resources of the six States as a whole.

The second sphere is that of agricultural policy, which from the political angle is the most significant part of the achievement. It embraces the most difficult agricultural provisions conceivable that had to be decided upon under the common agricultural policy. The extraordinary problems connected with it have never before arisen in this form on the international plane. All this has led to a comprehensive system of agricultural market organizations and prices, a system which was worked out in the first big package deals of 1961 and 1962 and in the decision of December 1964 on cereal prices. The system has now been completed.

Before today no other international economic grouping than the European Economic Community has succeeded in the history of agriculture, in merging completely the agricultural policies of several States.

The third sphere concerns the agricultural offers to be made by the Community at the Kennedy round negotiations. All the essential preparatory work has

been done and the final decisions will be taken next Tuesday. Here, too, we have a considerable achievement which belongs to the external branch of agricultural policy, to agricultural foreign policy.

Under the fourth heading, I include the decisions completing the customs union and furthering the development of the Community in the spheres of fiscal, commercial, social, regional and competition policy. These are the things which, as I said, have an inherent connection with agricultural policy. Here, too, the main negotiations took place on 11 May of this year.

I should like to conclude my remarks on the significance of the Council's decisions of 5 July with a comment which has become a cliché but still holds good: once again the Community has demonstrated its unquenchable vitality.

I. Decisions of 26 July on organization of the markets in sugar, oils and fats, and fruit and vegetables

In the last week of July the Council of the EEC took a number of important decisions putting into effect the working programme which the Ministers had drawn up for themselves six months previously. These decisions come under four heads:

- a) Implementation of the decisions taken on 11 May 1966 ⁽¹⁾, particularly the adoption of the regulation on the financing of a common agricultural policy and the decision to finalize industrial customs union by 1 July 1968;
- b) Common organization of markets for fruit and vegetables, sugar, oils and fats;
- c) Establishment of single prices not hitherto agreed upon, particularly those for milk and milk products, beef, rice, sugar, and vegetable oils and fats;
- d) The agricultural aspects of the Kennedy round.

This survey is more particularly concerned with the new common market organizations. A true idea of the scope of the decisions can only be obtained by examining them not only in the light of the various decisions taken this month, but also within the wider context of the whole field of joint market policy. The common agricultural policy has now been established for over 90% of the Community's agricultural production and the sectors undergoing joint market organization cover 71% of agricultural trade between Member States and 60% of imports from non-member countries.

Fruit and vegetables

Fruit and vegetables have been covered by a common organization of the market since autumn 1962. These Community rules, however, relate only to certain matters, particularly the liberalization of trade between member countries through the application of common quality standards and a system of reference prices for imports from non-member countries.

The regulation approved by the Council concerns additional measures for organization of the fruit and vegetable market. Three new items are added — growers' associations, market intervention and trade with non-member countries. The Commission had submitted its proposals for the regulation in July 1964 ⁽²⁾.

The market in fruit and vegetables, which are more perishable products than other crops, cannot be regulated in the same way as, for instance, the markets in cereals, sugar or milk products. At the moment no member country has a system of guaranteed prices and government intervention on the domestic market. Consequently, fruit and vegetables were not covered by Community financing, as were the other sectors already included in regulated markets.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 7-1966, Ch. I.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 9/10-1964, Ch. II, sec. 65.

In five of the member countries stockbreeding is the most important agricultural activity. In Italy, on the other hand, fruit and vegetables are the primary source of agricultural income. The Council had therefore decided in December 1964 that the Community's financial responsibility "would be extended (to this sector) in a spirit of solidarity among the Member States". The fact that there are no precedents to be followed in the Member States made the drafting of the new regulation a particularly delicate matter. This explains why it was decided that transitional arrangements lasting three years would have to precede the final phase. Community financing of the common agricultural policy in this sector will take effect on 1 January 1967, but there will be a ceiling for part of the sector during the three-year transition period.

There is a thriving trade in fruit and vegetables between the member countries — particularly in dessert grapes, apples, peaches, lettuces, etc., tomatoes, cucumbers and cauliflowers. The Community imports mainly citrus fruit, apples and bananas. It exports tomatoes, lettuces, etc., lemons, grapes, apples and peaches (mainly Italian and Dutch produce) to non-member countries.

Growers' associations

Under the regulation growers' associations will be set up on the initiative of the growers themselves in order to promote the concentration of supplies and the standardization of prices at the production stage, and to provide members with adequate technical means for the packaging and marketing of their produce.

Members are generally obliged to sell their entire crop through the association. They are also required to apply the association's rules with a view to improving quality and adapting supplies to the needs of the market.

Under certain conditions the Member States may grant starting-up aids to these associations during the first three years after they have been formed. The amount of aid may not exceed 3% of the value marketed by the association during the first year; 2% of the value marketed during the second year; and 1% of the value marketed during the third year. The Guidance Section of the EAGGF will refund 50% of this amount.

Growers' associations may fix a reserve price, below which they will not sell members' produce, and in such cases they compensate members for produce remaining unsold. The Member States may lay down a maximum level for this reserve price. To pay for these operations, member growers will set up a fund to which they contribute on the basis of quantities sold. During the first five years following the establishment of such funds, the Member States may grant aid to growers' associations in the form of loans to cover some of these costs.

The Member States may grant similar aids to associations of commercial enterprises set up for the purpose of concentrating supplies and of marketing and packaging products.

Market support

The object of intervention on the fruit and vegetable market, unlike that on the markets in other crops, is not to guarantee a price to growers but to alleviate a market situation that might give rise to prices liable to induce a real crisis.

The system applies to cauliflowers and tomatoes, apples, pears, peaches, dessert grapes, oranges, tangerines and lemons. For these products the Council fixes a basic price and a buying-in price for the whole Community each year. There may be seasonal variations in these prices. The Council takes into account the maximum percentages mentioned below.

These prices are laid down by the Council on a proposal by the Commission, for the whole year excluding the periods at the beginning and end when very little is marketed. The Council has to bear several criteria in mind (the need to keep prices stable, the range of fluctuation, the risk of structural surpluses being built up).

The basic price is equal to the arithmetic average of prices obtaining during the three preceding marketing years, but excluding abnormal years, on the representative Community market or markets in the surplus-producing areas where prices are lowest.

The buying-in price serves as the basis for determining the level of prices below which the government may decide to intervene on the market, and the amounts of compensation to be given.

During the transition period, ending on 31 December 1969, the Member States fix the buying-in price for their own market. The upper limit is 70% of the basic price.

From 1970 the buying-in price will be as follows:

- a) For cauliflowers and tomatoes, between 40 and 45% of the basic price;
- b) For apples and pears, between 50 and 55% of the basic price;
- c) For citrus fruit, peaches and dessert grapes, between 60 and 70% of the basic price.

A distinction is made between "crisis" and "serious crisis": a state of crisis is deemed to exist if for three market days prices remain below the buying-in price plus 15% of the basic price, i.e. a maximum of 85% during the transition period. During this period the Member States may (but need not) grant financial compensation to growers' associations intervening on markets. The State may only refund the buying-price plus 5% of the basic price, and government compensation may not exceed 90% of the associations' expenditure on compensating growers.

A serious crisis is deemed to exist when for three consecutive market days prices are below the buying-in price. Once this has been established, the Member States may (but need not) buy up the products of Community origin offered to them, provided they conform to the quality and grading requirements of the common quality standards. If the product offered has the same characteristics as the product taken for fixing the basic price, it may be bought at the buying-in price; otherwise, a correcting factor is applied.

Buying-in is suspended when prices remain at or above the buying-in price for three consecutive market days.

Procedures to establish whether these situations in fact exist are entrusted to national agencies during the transition period, and to the Commission at the final stage.

System of trade

Customs duties in intra-Community trade are to be eliminated as follows: customs duties and charges equivalent in effect, together with all quantitative restrictions and like measures, and minimum import prices (Art. 44), will be removed by 1 January

1967 for products subject to intervention arrangements; for other fruit and vegetables (other than potatoes and tropical fruit) the basic duty must be cut by 20% by 1 July 1967 and removed completely by 1 July 1968.

In trade with non-member countries, the duties of the common customs tariff are to be applied in their entirety from 1 January 1967 for products subject to intervention arrangements and from 1 July 1968 for other fruit and vegetables.

The measures needed to co-ordinate and standardize the import arrangements applied by each Member State to non-member countries are to be adopted by 1 January 1967.

In general, products for which common quality standards have been laid down cannot be exported outside the Community unless they are graded Extra, Class I or Class II.

Limited arrangements for export refunds are also provided for. These will apply to citrus fruit, dessert grapes and fresh peaches, sweet almonds, walnuts, hazelnuts, chestnuts, prepared and preserved tomatoes, fruit juice, prepared fruits not containing spirit but with added sugar, and temporarily preserved cherries, but not products made from apples or pears.

Refunds may be granted by the Member States if the Community's share of international trade is liable to be affected:

- a) by unfair practices on the part of one or more non-member countries which distort conditions of competition on markets representing important outlets for Community produce, or
- b) by measures to stabilize the Community market.

The amount of refund may not exceed the incidence of the duties in the CCT plus any countervailing charges, but the Member States do not need Community authorization to grant refunds. Arrangements to be applied after 1969 must be decided by the Council before 1 July 1969.

With the financial regulation covering this sector from 1 January 1967, refunds will be paid back to the Member States by the EAGGF on the terms applicable to the other products for which refund arrangements are in force. The ceiling of 60 million u.a. relates only to market intervention.

Oils and fats

In the regulation adopted for oils and fats, a distinction is made between olive oil and other oils and fats. In the case of olive oil, which is a product of importance to Italy, a levy system is provided for. Community production in Italy and France satisfies between 70% and 80% of consumption.

On the other hand the Community produces only 5% to 10% of the other vegetable oils and fats it consumes. At present production is concentrated chiefly in Germany and France. Since imports of vegetable oils and fats are only subject to customs duties, provision is made for measures which will allow the volume of production of oil-yielding plants to be maintained in the Community without in any way limiting purchasers' freedom of choice among these largely interchangeable products.

The organization of the market in this field consists mainly of direct aids to production of oils and fats. (Until now such aids have only been approved for growers of durum wheat.)

Provision is also made for Community financing and a single-price system. When adopting the regulation, the Council fixed prices for the first marketing year. This is to begin on 1 November 1966 for olive oil and on 1 July 1967 for the other oils and fats. All prices have been fixed for standard qualities; correcting factors will be fixed for the other qualities.

In both intra-Community and extra-Community trade the application of any quantitative restriction or equivalent measure (e.g. limitation of the grant of import certificates in trade with non-member countries), and the imposition of duties other than those provided for by the new regulation, will be forbidden. In addition, the articles of the Treaty of Rome concerning aid granted by States (Arts. 92 and 93) are henceforward applicable to oils and fats unless common provisions to the contrary are introduced. Measures taken by Member States to raise the price of other vegetable oils in relation to that of olive oil, in order to assure a market for national production of the latter, are no longer allowed.

Finally, a Management Committee for oils and fats is instituted similar to that for other agricultural products.

Background

In July 1961 the Commission referred its first proposals to the Economic and Social Committee. Two years later the Commission submitted to the Council a draft on the main lines of policy in this field. The Council decided on these main principles in December 1963. A year later the Commission presented its draft regulation to the Council and the European Parliament rendered its opinion on it. The Council adopted the regulation on 24 July 1966.

Products covered by the regulation

The regulation covers the whole range of oils and fats of vegetable and marine origin, in particular oil-seeds and fruits and their flours (except flour of mustard), fish and whale oils, vegetable oils, margarine, imitation lard, oilcakes and extraction residues, olives and olive-oilcakes, though implementing measures for these products have not been drawn up. An annex to the regulation gives the designations and description of olive oils:

It should be noted that animal fats are covered by the regulations concerning milk and milk products, pigmeat, beef and veal.

Olive oil

Provision is made for the introduction of a single Community market without a transition period. The marketing year will run from 1 November to 31 October of the following year.

Price system

Before 1 October each year, the Council will fix a single producers' "norm" price, a single market target price, a single intervention price and a single threshold price for the whole Community.

The "norm" price is fixed at an equitable level for producers, with due regard to the need to maintain the level of production in the Community. For the year 1966-1967 it will be 115 units of account per 100 kg.

The target price is fixed at a level which will ensure normal marketing of olive-oil production, taking into account the prices of competing products.

The intervention price, which is fixed so as to guarantee for producers a selling price as close as possible to the target price, is equal to the target price less a sum sufficient to allow for both variations in the market and the transport of olive oil from producer to consumer regions.

The threshold price is fixed so that the selling price of the imported product is at the same level as the target price.

In order to spread sales, the target price, intervention price and threshold price are increased monthly by the same amount over a period of ten months starting in January.

When, at the beginning of a year, the norm price is higher than the target price, aid equal to the difference between these two prices is granted under certain conditions to Community olive oil producers.

The system provides for the establishment, in each Member State, of an intervention agency to buy in, at the intervention price, all Community-produced olive oil offered to it. In order to balance the market throughout the year, these agencies may conclude storage agreements with holders of stocks of Community-produced olive oil, and they may also, on a decision by the Council, build up buffer stocks with which to offset fluctuations in harvests.

System of trade with non-member countries

For olive oil and products assimilated to it, a system of levies on imports from non-member countries is applied, and customs duties between Member States are abolished, from 1 November 1966. There will be no system of levies on olives intended for purposes other than the production of oil: intra-Community customs duties will be abolished and the CCT applied from 1 November 1966.

The system of levies is similar to that for cereals. When non-refined olive oil is imported, a levy equal to the difference between the threshold price and the cif price is applied. The Commission determines the cif price on the basis of the best terms offered on the world market, and decides the amount of the levy.

When refined olive oil is imported, the levy consists of an adjustable element corresponding to the amount of levy applicable to the quantity of non-refined oil necessary to produce refined oil, and a fixed element intended to protect the processing industry. When olive oil is exported to non-member countries, there are two possible situations. If prices within the Community are higher than world prices, the difference between the two can be made good by a refund. If world prices are higher than Community prices, a levy not exceeding the difference between the two can be applied.

Should the market be or appear likely to be severely disturbed, appropriate measures can be taken. The Council must define such measures and also the conditions of application of the safeguard clause.

Other oleaginous products

The provisions of the regulation cover colza, rape and sunflower seeds. Other oil-seeds may be added by the Council at a later date.

Price system

Each year the Council will fix a single norm price for the Community and a basic intervention price. These prices are valid for the marketing year beginning in the following calendar year, except for certain monthly increases from the third to the eighth months.

The norm and intervention prices are fixed in a way similar to those for olive oil. There will, however, be no target prices. In addition, derived intervention prices are fixed at a level which will allow the seeds to circulate freely in the Community on the basis of natural price formation and market demands. For the year beginning 1 July 1967 prices have been fixed as follows:

- norm price 20.25 u.a./100 kg.
- basic intervention price 19.25 u.a./100 kg.
- lowest derived intervention price 17.55 u.a./100 kg.

Aid, equal to the difference between norm price and world price, is granted for oil-seeds harvested and processed within the Community.

In addition, Italy and France can grant aid for a period of five years to producers of raisin-seed oil, and Member States can continue to grant aid to growers of linseed for the production of oil until a common agricultural policy for flax is introduced.

System of trade with non-member countries

With effect from 1 July 1967, customs duties between Member States will be abolished and the CCT will be applied to imports from non-member states in respect of oil-seeds and fruits and other oils and fats covered by the regulation, including margarine and oilcakes. These duties, bound in GATT, are nil for most oil-seeds and fruits and for oilcakes. Customs duties on manufactured products are also bound in GATT, and range from 3% to 8% on vegetable oils for technical and industrial use and from 9% to 15% on those for use in food. The duty on margarine is 25%.

When oil-seeds grown within the Community are exported to non-member countries, a refund not exceeding the difference between Community and world prices may be made.

On certain conditions compensatory amounts may be levied when oils and fats are imported from non-member countries, especially if these imports are large enough or imported in such a way as to be, or threaten to be, highly detrimental to the interests of Community producers of oils and fats, or if one or more non-member countries subsidize exports to the Community and, more particularly, there is a disparity between the prices of non-processed and processed products which is highly detrimental to Community production.

Sugar

The Council has now adopted the main principles for the establishment of a common organization for sugar. It has also fixed the common prices for this sector, state aid in Italy and a system limiting, during a period of adaptation, guaranteed prices and markets (and hence not production). The common price will come into force on 1 July 1968.

All Member States except Italy meet their sugar requirements from their own production, and France and Belgium are both traditionally sugar-exporting countries. At the moment, intra-Community trade is on a rather small scale.

Cost prices for both sugar-beet and sugar vary widely from year to year, from country to country and, indeed, from region to region within the same country.

The organization of the market in this sector follows the general pattern of the joint agricultural policy for other sectors in force since 1962. The special characteristics of the sugar market, however, make it necessary to limit the guaranteeing of prices and markets to a certain quantity during the period of adaptation. This period will cover the seven years from 1968 to 1975. Provision is made for a system of levies on imports from, and refunds on exports to, non-member countries.

Financial Regulation No. 25 will apply to the sugar market. The French Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion will benefit under the Guarantee Section of the Agricultural Fund (EAGGF). As financial aid is granted to these territories by the European Development Fund, they will not benefit under the Guidance Section of the EAGGF.

The above regulations will apply in principle to the 1967-68 season and will be in force from 1 July 1968. Transitional measures to aid adaptation will be decided by the Council.

A uniform price system for the Community, including a target price for white sugar, intervention prices for white and crude cane sugars, threshold prices for white and crude sugars and molasses, and a minimum price for sugar-beet, will come into force on 1 July 1968.

Price system

For the year 1968-69, the target price of white sugar in the heaviest surplus area of the Community is fixed at 22.35 u.a. per 100 kg.

The intervention price of white sugar in the heaviest surplus area of the Community is fixed at 21.23 u.a. per 100 kg. For other areas, derived intervention prices are established by taking into account differences in zone prices to be assumed with normal harvests and free circulation of goods under natural conditions of price formation.

The threshold price is fixed so as to allow the selling price of the product to equal its target price. Target and intervention prices have been fixed for white sugar in bulk ex tax for normal quality.

The support system also remains in force for raw beet sugar until 31 December 1969. From 1970 special measures for this product can be taken should an exceptional situation arise.

A Community system for equalization of stocking costs will ensure the spreading of offers and outlets for Community-produced sugars over the whole of the year.

For beet, minimum prices have been fixed in relation to intervention prices. Terms for delivery and acceptance are to be included in individual, collective or company contracts for which the Council will, by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, decide upon outline rules.

The minimum sugar beet price for the heaviest surplus area of the Community is fixed at 17.00 u.a. per ton within basic quotas, and applies to beet of a sugar content of 16% at delivery to collecting centre ex tax.

Outside basic quotas, and up to 135% thereof, there is also a minimum price for beet of lower sugar content, fixed at 10.00 u.a. per ton.

Outside the heaviest surplus area, derived intervention prices and derived minimum prices will apply. Before 1 October 1967 the Council will re-examine the prices fixed for 1968/69 and may, on a proposal from the Commission, adjust them to changes that have taken place meanwhile.

Limitation of guarantee and outlets

It is possible by the system of basic quotas and two minimum price levels, to maintain both freedom of production and intra-Community trade and a price differentiation according to production in excess of quotas. Growers will receive the full price for beet grown within the quota, a medium price for beet grown in excess of the quota but below the ceiling, and a low price (the world price) for beet grown in excess of the ceiling. Thus growers can increase production beyond the quota as far as their productivity allows.

A guaranteed quantity is fixed for the Community each year at the same time as the target price and the intervention prices; this quantity corresponds to 105% of forecast consumption of sugar during the marketing year in question; for 1968/69 it is 6 594 000 metric tons of white sugar. The EAGGF will thus finance up to 5% of sales of any surplus.

The total basic quotas for the Community are fixed at 6 480 000 metric tons of white sugar — 200 000 tons higher than the consumption forecast for 1968/69. An attempt has been made, then, to bring national output figures up to date. This quantity is broken down as follows:

Germany 1 750 000 tons.

France 2 400 000 tons.

Italy 1 230 000 tons.

Netherlands 550 000 tons.

B.L.E.U. 550 000 tons.

These basic quotas will remain in force unchanged until 1974/75. The definitive arrangements thereafter will involve no discrimination between Community producers.

A basic quota is fixed for each sugar manufacturer in the Community. For this quota the common price and sales guarantee will apply without restriction until 1974/75. The quotas are divided among manufacturers by applying a correcting

factor to the quantity determined for the member country concerned. This factor represents the relation between the average output of each manufacturer from 1961/62 to 1965/66 and the average output of his country during the same period.

A ceiling is fixed for each manufacturer's price and sales guarantee. Until 1970/71 this ceiling will be 135% of each manufacturer's quota. Quantities produced in excess of the 135% ceiling cannot be sold on the internal market of the Community nor qualify for export refunds. They must therefore be sold at world market prices. The ceiling may be adjusted, depending on the real trend of production and consumption. From 1970/71 it will be fixed by the Council each year.

The sales guarantee applies without restriction to output between the basic quota and the quantity determined by the ceiling. However, a production levy is established for this segment of production: it will be charged on the output of each manufacturer falling between the basic quota and the ceiling.

The production levy must not exceed a maximum amount fixed annually. For 1968/69 it is so fixed that the price of beet of low sugar content cannot fall below 10 u.a. per ton. Sugar manufacturers may require beet sellers to refund 60% of the production levy.

Aids

Structural and natural difficulties in Italy justify provision being made for Italy to grant an adaptation subsidy to beet growers and processors for output within the basic quota. Between 1968 and 1971 the subsidy to growers cannot exceed 1.10 u.a. per ton of beet with a 16% sugar content. Aid to processors must not exceed 1.46 u.a. per 100 kg of white sugar over the same period.

From 1971 the maximum aid will be reduced by a seventh each year.

Trade with non-member countries

To offset differences between world prices and prices on the internal market, levies will be imposed on imports of sugar, beet, molasses and processed products from non-member countries. For sugar and molasses, the levy will be calculated on the difference between the threshold price and the cif price; for beet, on the levy charged on white sugar; for processed products, on the levy charged on sugar, the sugar content of the product, and a component to provide protection for processing industries.

A system of refunds is provided for so that white sugar, raw sugar and processed products can be exported outside the Community at world prices.

Provision is also made, however, for a system of import subsidies and export levies to be introduced if there is any shortage of sugar.

II. Introduction to report on social developments in the Community in 1965

(Extracts)

I. The present report relates as usual to the preceding year, but as that was the last year of the second transition stage, it would seem appropriate to take stock of the social developments that have taken place between the entry into force of the Treaty on 1 January 1958 and the end of the second stage on 31 December 1965.

(...)

II. The years 1958 to 1965 witnessed a substantial economic expansion in the EEC countries, with gross product growing by 44% in terms of volume, largely owing to satisfactory improvements in productivity, which in turn were attributable to the installation of the Common Market machinery. The rise in productivity (expressed as gross domestic product per person employed) was more than 6% a year in Italy, about 4.5% in Germany and in France, and about 4% in the Netherlands and Belgium, with a marked rising trend in the latter country.

(...)

III. Per capita private consumption in the Community was one third higher by volume in 1965 than in 1958; this represents an average annual increase of 4.2%. If 1959 is taken as the base year, the average annual increase was 5.4% in Italy, 5% in the Netherlands, 4.6% in Germany, 4% in France and 3.8% in Belgium.

IV. This rise in living standards was all the more striking since the labour force increased by only 4% during this period. Expressed as a proportion of the total population, which increased by more than 10%, the labour force dwindled, falling from 43.3% in 1958 to 40.7% in 1965. There were significant changes in the structure of the labour force and in the pattern of employment.

A shift took place towards branches of activity where productivity is high: the numbers employed in agriculture fell by 22% between 1958 and 1965, while those employed in industry rose by 13% and those in the services sector by 15%. This shift of employment is one factor in the improvement of productivity in the economy as a whole.

Another significant change in the structure of the labour force was the relatively heavy increase in the number of women workers in certain countries. (...).

V. The Community's labour force rose from 72.4 million in 1958 to 74.6 million in 1965. The rate of unemployment fell substantially, from 3.6% to 1.7%. The monthly average figure fell from about 2 750 000 in 1958 to 1 500 000 in 1965. In a single country — Italy — this average showed a decrease of the order of 750 000 to 1 million. Most of the workers at present unemployed are not immediately available for new jobs. Among those who have found alternative employment, 454 000 did so thanks to retraining and resettlement schemes financed by the European Social Fund.

VI. With the decline in national manpower resources, some Member States have been obliged since 1958 to have greater recourse to foreign labour. Thus the proportion of foreign workers in the total of wage-earners rose from 0.7% in 1958

to 5.4% in 1965 in Germany and from 0.9% to 1.4% in the Netherlands ⁽¹⁾. Furthermore, since 1958 the yearly increase in foreign manpower has been higher in these countries than the increase in the total gainfully employed. As regards the origin of imported labour ⁽²⁾ in the Community since 1958, it may be noted that the numbers recruited from other member countries, for the most part Italians, rose from 155 000 in 1958 to 268 000 in 1965.

(...)

VII. The last change in the pattern of employment to be noted here is the steady rise in the paid labour force and a decline in the numbers of self-employed. This latter feature is closely connected with the drop in agricultural employment already mentioned. In certain countries workers have been subsidized to leave the land, thus leading to higher productivity in agriculture and consequently in the economy as a whole. At the end of 1965, in five Member States paid workers accounted for from 74 to 80% of the total gainfully employed; in Italy the figure was rather lower at 64%.

(...)

IX. During the first two stages of the transition period, wages in the Member States rose much faster than in most other industrialized countries. This is as true of real wages as of nominal wages. In industry — the only sector for which statistics are available in all Member States — gross hourly earnings rose between 1958 and 1965 by an average of nearly 80% in the Community. In Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, the increase reached nearly 90%, in France more than 60%, in Belgium a little over 50% and in Luxembourg about 40%. At the time when the Community was established, wage levels were lowest in Italy and the Netherlands and highest in Luxembourg and Belgium, so that disparities in nominal wages existing at the outset between the Member States have been considerably narrowed.

Within the separate countries one may note a tendency to the narrowing of disparities in the wages of different classes of workers and between different branches.

(...)

X. The real gross earnings of workers have not of course increased in the same proportion as gross hourly earnings; this is due in particular to the increase in the cost of living. The rise in the cost of living has varied between Member States, ranging from 12% in Luxembourg to 32% in France.

(...)

Allowing for all these factors, the yearly net earnings of industrial workers in the Community have shown a real increase of about 40%. The increase has been the largest in Germany (more than 50%); it has been 25% in Italy and Luxembourg, 30% in Belgium, about 35% in France and a little more than 40% in the Netherlands. Thus by reason of the rise in the cost of living, the harmonization of real wages has been less marked than that of nominal wages.

(...)

XI. Working hours have been shortened mainly in three countries. In Germany the working week was first reduced by three hours and later by another hour, so that in 1965 it stood at 44 hours. In the Netherlands the working week was reduced by

⁽¹⁾ The only member countries for which foreign manpower statistics are available.

⁽²⁾ Workers in permanent or seasonal employment newly admitted.

2 1/2 hours to 46 hours. Until 1963 the trend in Italy was similar; furthermore the slackening of business in 1964 compelled numerous firms to cut down production, and the average working week in industry fell in 1965, according to estimates, to about 42 hours. In the other countries there has been no noteworthy change in the situation.

(...)

XII. Together with the shorter working week, there has been a tendency towards longer annual holidays with higher holiday pay. Substantially longer holidays with pay were introduced between 1958 and 1965 in Belgium, France and Germany. In Belgium, by agreement between employers and workers, a third week was added, and in France, for most workers, a fourth week. In Germany, holidays with pay were extended from 2 to 2 1/2 weeks, and in the case of workers over 35 to 3 weeks. Provisions for longer holidays were also introduced in collective agreements in the other member countries.

(...)

XV. Large numbers of people were already covered by social security at the time when the Community came into being. Since then the numbers have steadily risen, varying of course according to the type of cover, class of workers and country. To take one example, whereas in 1958 75% of the total population of the Community were covered by health insurance, this had risen to about 85% in 1963. ⁽¹⁾ It must certainly have been higher still in 1965, having regard to reforms introduced in Belgium and Luxembourg. The increase concerns very largely the self-employed or non-employed. Health insurance was extended to traders and craftsmen (Italy), to farmers (France and Luxembourg), to old persons (France) and to the self-employed or non-employed in general in Belgium; old age pensions were extended to craftsmen (Italy), traders, industrialists and the professions (Luxembourg), while in the Netherlands the independent categories became eligible as regards widows' pensions, orphan children's pensions and family allowances.

(...)

XX. The housing shortage which affects all the member countries except Belgium and Luxembourg has been mitigated since 1958. The number of dwellings completed annually has risen from 1 215 000 in 1958 to 1 580 000 in 1965, but the total of new dwellings in the Community (about 11 million) has still fallen short of requirements.

(...)

XXI. It is too soon to assess the extent to which the economic and social developments outlined above have influenced family life. Certain general trends can however be discerned: the average age for marriage has gone down one or two years, the average number of children is less in some countries, the number of married women working has increased considerably, workers enjoy more leisure, purchases of durable consumer goods for the household and for leisure pursuits have increased and collective services for families have expanded.

(...)

XXII. In the years 1958 to 1965 good progress was made by the social services, which came to play a fuller part in the everyday and economic life of the Community.

⁽¹⁾ The last year for which statistics on social security are available.

In Germany and the Netherlands social welfare has been completely reorganized and similar reforms are contemplated in other countries.

Certain aspects of social service have become particularly prominent. For one thing, they have assumed a growing importance in areas where the economic and social pattern is rapidly changing as the people adjust themselves to new environmental factors and new jobs, particularly in industry. For another, social services for migrant workers have been considerably expanded. With free movement of workers on a larger scale, there has been more co-operation between these services at Community level, which has of course been of benefit to migrant workers and to their dependants, whether the latter remain in the home country or join the worker in the host country.

XIII. It is not possible in the narrow compass of this report, which indicates only the principal developments in the social field, to examine all the contributory factors and circumstances; nevertheless it can be said without hesitation that great strides have been made during the eight years under review. The Member States have found themselves faced with similar problems all at the same time, and this has helped to bring about social harmonization in the upward sense.

(...)

With harmonization as its object, the Commission has kept in contact with the Governments and workers' and employers' organizations, and these have facilitated a concerted approach to the problems arising and the search for solutions on the same lines. The plans of European federations of trade unions and the efforts they are making, as indeed are the employers' federations, to set up European central offices to co-ordinate their actions and policies at Community level are an illustration of this development.

(...)

III. Signing of the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Nigeria

On 16 July 1966 the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Economic Community, the representatives of the Council of the European Economic Community and the representative of the Government of Nigeria signed in Lagos (Nigeria) the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Nigeria ⁽¹⁾. This Agreement constitutes an example of the readiness of the Member States of the EEC, already expressed by their representatives when the Yaoundé Convention was signed, to open negotiations with any countries having an economic structure and a production comparable with those of the eighteen Associated States and which expressed the wish to do so. The Lagos Agreement is intended in this way to strengthen the links already existing between the countries of Africa and the countries of Europe, on the basis of principles of parity and reciprocity.

As far as the Community is concerned, the Agreement will be validly concluded by a decision of the Council. It will also be ratified by the Signatory States in conformity with their respective constitutional requirements. One year before the expiry of the Agreement on 31 May 1969, the Contracting Parties will examine the provisions that might be made for a further period.

At the signing ceremony speeches were made by Brigadier Ogundipe, the representative of the Government of Nigeria, M. Luns, President of the EEC Council, M. Rochereau, a member of the EEC Commission and Dr Okigbo, the Nigerian Ambassador in Brussels; extracts of these speeches are given below.

Address by M. Luns

It is a pleasure for me, at the very moment when the negotiations between your country and the Community are culminating in the signing of our Association Agreement, to declare publicly that our Association with eighteen African and Malagasy States has constituted a classic precedent of co-operation between Europe and Africa. These protracted negotiations will have brought home to your country the importance which we attach to developing our relations with African countries, and our conception of such relations.

In fact, it was necessary to reconcile the establishment of closer relations between the Community and Nigeria, not only with Nigeria's economic links within the Commonwealth but also with the economic links existing between the Community and the eighteen African and Malagasy States within the Association with which you are familiar.

The very fact that these two main difficulties in our negotiations were overcome is proof that formulae can be found for reconciling the interests of African Commonwealth countries with those of countries which have maintained association relations with the Community. The Association Agreement which we are about to sign is a demonstration of our endeavours in this connection to take the legitimate interests of both sides into account.

⁽¹⁾ An account of the content of the Agreement is given in Bulletin 7-1966, Ch. III, sec. 37.

Our Association is based on a few fundamental principles which very soon came to light, and which guided us in drawing up the Agreement.

Let me stress straightaway the importance which the Community and our Member States attach to two fundamental principles which we have included in our Preamble, namely the demonstration of our common desire to maintain and strengthen our friendly relations, observing the principles of the United Nations Charter, and our desire to contribute to the development of inter-African co-operation and trade.

In this connection allow me to point out that in no circumstances can the Agreement hinder African unification, the importance of which we fully realize. Several provisions, either in the Preamble or in the Agreement itself, expressly encourage this unification.

I am convinced that experience will show us that the path which we have decided to tread together will enable us to attain our objectives.

Address by M. Rochereau

In referring to the origins, the fundamental content and the prospects of our Agreement, the President of the Council has admirably spotlighted the great significance attached to it by the Community and its Member States.

The Commission has very good reasons for associating itself with the sentiments of satisfaction and optimism which have just been expressed. [...] It has been able to observe that, from the Mediterranean to Central Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, through a rich diversity of peoples and States, numerous traits common to the problems of African development could be noted and that the efforts to find common or converging solutions needed to be reinforced.

It is in this spirit that action has been taken on certain important provisions which were included in the Yaoundé Convention in order to facilitate inter-African rapprochement, for example in the control of certain diseases, in planning communications, and in taking into consideration the interests of the developing countries as a whole in matters concerning tariff policy and regional economic organizations.

It is on the basis of this experience and in this spirit that the Commission has had the honour of negotiating the Agreement we are signing.

I hope that this Agreement will be an effective instrument for the promotion not only of our trade but also of our mutual understanding.

Address by Brigadier Ogundipe

The new relationship that is being established today will bring together those of us in Africa whose political history, trade and economic ties have pointed in different directions in Europe. We of this continent have been trying for the past couple of years to build on our continent an organization for African unity dedicated to the peaceful solution of our problems and to the raising of the standard of living of our peoples. The achievement of the Six in concluding the Treaty of Rome and in establishing the Community as a step towards the political unity of Europe is, to us, a lesson and an example. It has demonstrated to the world at large the economic irrelevance of political boundaries. [...] Here in Africa we are gratified to

note that, even in your own search for unity, you are conscious of our desire to foster African unity and to promote those conditions for economic co-operation among ourselves without which we can hardly hope to raise the standard of living of our people.

Nigeria is therefore particularly glad that the Association of the eighteen African and Malagasy States explicitly provided for this development. Similarly, our own Convention that we shall sign today provides for the promotion of inter-African co-operation... With her population, her natural resources, her adaptability and liberal attitude towards investors, Nigeria offers at once a challenge and an opportunity to Western Europe. The conclusion of an association between us and the Community should mark the beginning of an increasing tempo of co-operation between all of us in the rapid development of this country which occupies a unique position in the economy of this continent.

I wish to take this opportunity to state that we are pleased to see represented and present at this ceremony all the Member States of the Community. I extend to the representatives of the eighteen African and Malagasy States our appreciation of the contribution their States have made to the success of this endeavour.

Address by Dr Okigbo

We are about to sign an Agreement creating an association between Nigeria and the European Economic Community. This occasion is historic for a number of reasons. It is the first such agreement to be entered into by the Community with an African State not linked with any of the Member States by historical political ties as a former dependency. The Community already has an Association Agreement with eighteen African and Malagasy States whose history goes back to Part IV of the Treaty of Rome. The treaty about to be signed with Nigeria marks a new departure.

The conclusion of this Agreement between the Community and Nigeria therefore marks a milestone in the development not only of Africa but also of world trade. Nigeria can rightly be proud to be the first member of the Commonwealth to provide a bridge by being at the same time associated with the Community while belonging to the trade arrangements of the Commonwealth.

IV. Seminar on standardization in electrical engineering

From 27 to 30 June 1966 about 200 business and technical experts and officials from all Member States attended a seminar on standardization in electrical engineering arranged in Brussels by the Commission. Discussions covered the technical, scientific and legal aspects of the elaboration of electrical engineering standards, the function of standards in protecting users and others, the effect of standardization on industrial production and, in particular, the harmonization of standards within the Common Market.

In his opening address M. von der Groeben, a member of the Commission, spoke of the task of harmonizing Member States' legislation, with special reference to the alignment of technical standards. The aims of harmonization were to open markets and, by eliminating distortions, to enable competition to operate freely. In this general economic approach to the harmonization of legislation, due regard must be paid to considerations of public health and safety.

The regulations governing a specific industry often varied appreciably from one Member State to another, so that manufacturers were obliged to adapt their products to the rules obtaining in the State to which they wished to export. Furthermore, the products were subjected to long and costly controls every time they crossed a frontier. Such restraints of trade, caused by legal differences between the Member States, were equivalent in effect to customs barriers. And these differences also resulted in industries being taxed differently — which amounted to distortion of competition through artificial disadvantages or advantages.

In harmonizing electrical engineering standards special difficulties arose from the fact that in some Member States technical standards were included directly in legal provisions, whereas in others they were simply made binding — or sometimes only binding in practice. Consequently, any formalistic procedure for bringing these provisions into line would have little chance of success. The idea was rather "to do as much as necessary, as little as possible", avoiding unnecessary perfectionism liable to impair competition and obstruct technical progress. What was needed was to align the technical legal provisions and control measures currently in force and to ensure that controls effected in one member country would normally be recognized in all the others.

In a report on the work of the standards institutes the wish was expressed that the co-operation begun at Community level by the Co-ordination Committee for Electrical Engineering Standards (CENELCOM) should be developed and pressed forward actively by the Commission. With the exception of those which were hard and fast, the standards should continue to be a flexible instrument of rationalization constantly adjusted to technical progress. In addition, ways and means should be sought of ensuring that marks of conformity (conformity with the harmonized standards) issued by the institutes in the individual states will be valid throughout the Community. After the nine reports were laid before the meeting a general report was discussed. The final conclusions of the seminar mentioned the following desiderata:

1. That endeavours to harmonize the standards applying in the EEC Member States should be vigorously pressed forward both by the EEC Commission and the competent authorities in the Member States.

2. The standards institutes in the Member States should collaborate to achieve, *inter alia*, the following aims:

a) The national standards of the EEC Member States to be so far brought into line that obstacles to trade stemming from differences in standards are eliminated;

b) In order to avoid any adverse influence on trade between the Member States and non-member countries, harmonization should take account of recommendations of other international organizations competent in this field where these correspond to the present level of technical progress.

3. In those fields in which standards are harmonized, the authorities responsible for issuing marks of conformity in the individual Member States should explore the possibilities of extending to the whole Community the advantages of the application of such marks in the individual countries.

4. Binding technical standards may be introduced in the Member States only if government action is justified, particularly on grounds of safety.

In his concluding remarks, M. Colonna di Paliano, a member of the Commission, expressed his pleasure at the first positive results achieved at Community level by co-operation between committees in the individual states for standardization in electrical engineering. The great task they had undertaken called for appropriate means of attaining optimum co-ordination of efforts. The Commission for its part would continue to attach the greatest importance to the harmonization of the appropriate legal framework for the technical rules and the fixing of common objectives at Community level in conformity with these rules. From this angle it would carefully examine the information assembled and the opinions expressed at the seminar, which would enable it to form a clearer conception of the task in hand.

V. Internal activities

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

Customs matters

Council decision of 26 July 1966

1. On 26 July 1966 the Council adopted a decision on the abolition of customs duties and the prohibition of quantitative restrictions between Member States and on the application of CCT duties to products not listed in Annex II of the Treaty. ⁽¹⁾ The terms of this decision were based on the agreements reached at the Council session of 11 May 1966 ⁽²⁾.

The decision:

a) Removes the remaining customs duties between Member States on products not listed in Annex II of the Treaty; the method is to reduce, on 1 July 1967, the duty on each product to 15% of the basic duty and to abolish these duties altogether on 1 July 1968;

b) Applies the common customs tariff to imports from non-member countries of products not listed in Annex II of the Treaty with effect from 1 July 1968.

This decision also confirms the abolition of quantitative restrictions on imports from other Member States of products not listed in Annex II.

Tariff measures introduced in the EEC Member States on 1 July 1966

2. On 1 July 1966 the EEC Member States made certain changes in their customs tariff in relation with the second approximation of national duties towards the common customs tariff (CCT) for industrial products. Questions have been raised in various quarters as to the nature of these changes and the reasons for them.

Background: It will be recalled that when the Dillon negotiations failed to produce the 20% across-the-board reduction proposed by the Community to the other GATT contracting parties they were transformed into a product-by-product negotiation. The result was that 1 350 CCT headings (out of a total of 3 000) concerning manufactures were not reduced or were reduced by less than 20%. Nevertheless the representatives of the Member States' Governments decided on 15 May 1962 and 22 May 1963 ⁽³⁾ that the second accelerated alignment would be carried out for all industrial products in the same way as the first one, using the CCT less 20% as the basis of calculation. These decisions lapsed on 31 December 1965, the end of the second stage and the time-limit under Article 23 of the Treaty for the second alignment of national duties towards the CCT.

In principle it was therefore necessary that on 1 January 1966 the earlier inadequate approximation should be regularized. For the tariff headings concerned this implied

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 165, 21 September 1966.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 7-1966, Ch. I.

⁽³⁾ See official gazette No. 41, 28 May 1962 and No. 83, 1 June 1963.

limited increases in national duties below the CCT level, whereas those above did not need amending, since the second acceleration had brought them closer to the CCT than necessary under the Treaty provisions on alignment.

The Council decisions of 4-5 April and 14 June 1966: The Commission referred the problem to the Council, which decided at its session of 4-5 April 1966 ⁽¹⁾ that the second alignment would be made, in accordance with Article 23 of the Treaty, only for those of the 1 350 CCT headings for which special treatment was envisaged in the current multilateral negotiations. These meant mainly headings which the Community had treated as exceptions, but also organic chemical products whose treatment had been made conditional on a satisfactory settlement of the problem of the American Selling Price, certain manufactures considered as agricultural products for the purpose of the negotiation and some headings in which tariff disparities had been found to exist. In all 875 CCT headings were covered by this regularization. For the remaining 475 headings, the Council decided that the statu quo under the terms of the Treaty would be maintained.

This group of 475 headings, to which the Council added 15 others at the Commission's suggestion, was therefore dealt with by the suspension decision of 14 June 1966 ⁽²⁾.

The consequences of these decisions: It should be pointed out that the non-member countries have derived greater benefit from this 20% reduction in the CCT duties than the pure and simple maintenance of the status quo for the corresponding national headings would have brought them. In addition to regularizing the status quo for national duties equal to or lower than those of the CCT less 20%, it has two consequences: on the one hand, it involves a sometimes appreciable reduction in certain national duties higher than the CCT which, because of the procedures laid down by the acceleration decisions, it had so far not been possible to align — bringing them below the CCT not reduced by 20% (what has been called "the buffer"). On the other hand, it implies a reduction in those national duties which are between the full CCT duties and the CCT duties reduced by 20% for which no alignment had taken place. To take one example, customs duties should be reduced for nearly 200 tariff headings in the Benelux countries and for about 350 in Italy. However, these member countries have invoked Article 26 ⁽³⁾ to avoid reducing their duties on about 50 headings and these will not be among the duties reduced, since the Commission has acceded to the requests of the above-mentioned countries.

This illustrates the considerable difficulties the Community would have in proceeding in the same way for all the 1 350 tariff headings involved, i.e. by including in the suspension headings for which special treatment is envisaged in GATT.

Furthermore, a suspension measure in respect of the products on the list of exceptions lodged by the Community would have run counter to the very principle of the exceptions and would have seriously weakened the position of the EEC representatives at the current tariff conference. It would seem, moreover, that the incidence of the increases made is in general only limited and in no way comparable to the difficulties which a lack of balance in the introduction of the CCT and the abolition of intra-Community duties would be likely to cause. In fact, since the removal of internal duties is now 80% complete, a real danger of deflection of trade could easily result from a general suspension of the duties.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 6-1966, Ch. II, sec. 1.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette No. 114, 27 June 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 155, 25 August 1966.

It should be noted finally that Germany and the Benelux countries have invoked Article 26 of the Treaty in order to postpone raising their customs tariffs — Benelux in respect of one product and Germany for 14 headings. The Commission has acceded to these requests ⁽¹⁾ except in the case of four German headings.

Tariff quotas

3. On 23 June 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3 and 4) of the Treaty, decided to increase from 80 000 to 120 000 hl. the tariff quota for certain qualities of natural red wines of fresh grapes for blending (CCT heading ex 22.05 B) granted to Germany for the period 1 December 1965 to 30 November 1966 ⁽²⁾.

On the same date, the Commission, acting under Protocol XI to List G, increased from 2 700 to 3 000 tons and from 9 900 to 14 000 tons the tariff quotas for ferrosilicon (CCT 73.02 C) granted to the Netherlands and B.L.E.U. respectively for 1966.

These extra tariff quotas of 300 tons and 4 100 tons carry a duty of 1.5%. The Commission also decided to increase from 2 000 to 3 500 tons the tariff quota for ferrochromium containing not more than 0.1% weight of carbon and more than 30% but not more than 90% of chromium (extra fine ferrochromium) from CCT heading ex 73.02 EI granted to Italy for 1966. This extra quota of 1 500 tons carries a duty of 1.2% ⁽³⁾.

On 8 July 1966 ⁽⁴⁾ the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted Germany the tariff quotas listed below for the period 1 August to 31 December 1966:

Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity (m.t.)	Duty %
ex 03.01 B I c	Cod, coalfish (pollack), haddock, and Norwegian rosefish, fresh, chilled or frozen	6 700	2.2
ex 03.01 B I c	Black halibut, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 300	3.6

On 12 July 1966 ⁽⁵⁾ the Commission, acting under Protocol IX to List G, granted Germany the quotas listed below for the period 1 July to 31 December 1966:

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 155, 25 August 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 133, 22 July 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 133, 22 July 1966.

⁽⁴⁾ Ibid., No. 146, 9 August 1966.

⁽⁵⁾ Ibid., No. 153, 23 August 1966.

Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity (m.t.)	Duty %
ex 50.04	Silk yarn other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale	25 i.e. 15 tons for the period 1 July to 30 Sept. 1966 and 10 tons for the period 1 Oct. to 31 Dec 1966	2.5
ex 50.05	Yarn spun from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale, for the manufacture of sewing thread entirely of silk waste other than noil	55 t i.e. 30 tons for the period 1 July to 30 Sept. 1966 and 25 tons for the period 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1966	1

Government monopolies

Commission recommendation to Italy

4. On 29 July 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 37(6) of the Treaty, sent a recommendation to the Italian Government that it abolish its quotas vis-à-vis the other Member States for salt (heading 25.01 in the Italian customs tariff) and cigarette paper cut to size, whether or not in the form of booklets or tubes (heading 48.10 b of the Italian customs tariff). In this recommendation the Commission points out that except for small quantities of salt these quotas have never been taken up, which proves that they are no longer needed as protection ⁽¹⁾.

Commission recommendation to France

5. On the same date the Commission, acting under Article 37(6) of the Treaty, sent a recommendation to France on the adjustment of the government monopoly in powders and explosives. France was asked to authorize imports from other Member States up to an amount to be fixed on the basis of Article 33 of the Treaty, to increase this quantity yearly, and to fix the prices in a manner similar to those applied to imports in the other Member States ⁽¹⁾.

COMPETITION

Application of the rules of competition: cartels and dominant positions

Regulation concerning block exemptions

6. On 26 August 1966 the Commission, acting in conformity with Article 5 of Regulation No. 19/65/CEE, published the "draft regulation on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to bilateral exclusive dealing agreements and concerted

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 154, 24 August 1966.

practices" (1). All interested parties may express their views on the draft by 31 October 1966.

The exemption is to apply to bilateral exclusive dealing agreements and concerted practices covering, for a specific concession area in the Common Market, either an undertaking to deliver exclusively to or purchase exclusively from one or more of the parties to the agreement, or mutual delivery and purchasing obligations. The exemption will cover agreements both between enterprises in different Member States and agreements between firms in non-member States and exclusive distributors in the Members States.

The exemption will operate when the exclusive distributor has not, as regards distribution, any obligations other than those mentioned in Article 1 of the draft. The following obligations will be authorized:

- a) Not to manufacture or distribute products competing with the product covered by the contract during the term of the latter;
- b) To advertise only in the territory conceded;
- c) To sell the products covered by the contract under the trade marks or in the packaging used by the manufacturer to give them individuality;
- d) To take certain measures to promote sales and, in particular, to advertise, keep a stock, provide after-sales service and fulfil guarantees.

Article 2 provides that the declaration mentioned in Article 1 shall apply only where:

- 1) The products mentioned in the contract must face the effective competition of similar products in the territory conceded;
- 2) It is not appreciably more difficult for other manufacturers to sell similar products at the same distribution stage as that of the sole agent;
- 3) Manufacturers of competing products may not entrust each other with distribution;
- 4) The sole agent has not refused to supply certain categories of buyers without valid objective reasons;
- 5) It is not made more difficult to procure the products covered by the contract elsewhere in the Common Market, for instance by invoking trade-mark laws or opposability to third parties;
- 6) It is not made more difficult also to supply customers outside the territory conceded.

The application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements will be valid until 31 December 1971, i.e. for about five years. As in Article 7 of Regulation No. 17 it is laid down that "old" agreements notified in good time which do not satisfy the regulation can be adapted within three months of the entry into force of the latter. If they are adapted in time, the agreements also become valid for the period in which the conditions for block exemption were not yet fulfilled.

(1) See official gazette No. 156, 16 August 1966.

Expiry of time-limit for notification of "old" agreements covered in Article 7(2) of Regulation No. 17

7. On 1 September 1966 the Commission announced that it did not intend to propose to the Council of Ministers any extension beyond 31 December 1966 of the time-limit for notification laid down for "old" agreements for which benefit was sought of Article 7(2) of Regulation No. 17 ⁽¹⁾.

Under Article 7(1) of Council Regulation No. 17 the prohibition set out in Article 85(1) applies to old agreements only for the period fixed by Commission decision if such agreements have been notified in good time to the Commission and if the enterprises or associations of enterprises concerned terminate or suitably amend them. As regards agreements, decisions and concerted practices which existed when Regulation No. 17 came into force and came into the categories indicated in Article 4(2) of the same regulation (and consequently do not have to be notified) Article 7(2) provides that the transitional arrangements in paragraph 1 are applicable if these old understandings are notified before 1 January 1967.

The decision made by the Commission in conformity with Article 7 is therefore of significance only for the period during which the agreements were incompatible with Article 85. It has the effect that no third party can rely on the prohibition in Article 85(1) to claim damages. Consequently, the notification is of interest for firms, from the angle of Article 7(2), only if they expect that third parties are likely to claim damages in respect of this period.

Furthermore, notification before 1 January 1967 ensures absolute immunity from any fines. Under Article 15(5 b) of Regulation No. 17, no fine may be imposed in respect of dealings prior to the notification of agreements, decisions and concerted practices already existing on 13 March 1962, provided this notification had been made within the time-limits laid down in Article 5(1) and Article 7(2). However, a notification aimed at excluding the risk of a fine is of interest only in the case of flagrant infringements, since, under Article 15(2), a fine can be imposed only if the enterprises infringe Article 85(1) wilfully or by negligence.

Decisions of the Court of Justice

8. The Court of Justice has handed down three decisions in which it adopts a detailed position with respect to questions of principle concerning Article 85 of the Treaty which are specially important for block exemption and the appraisal of exclusive dealing agreements.

9. In the decision handed down on 30 June 1966 in case 56/65 (*Société technique minière v. Maschinenbau Ulm* ⁽²⁾) the Court of Justice ruled that:

"Contract containing a clause 'granting exclusive selling rights' do not *per se* contain the elements constituting incompatibility with the common market mentioned in Article 85(1) of the Treaty. A contract of this category considered individually may, however, by reason of a specific factual situation or particular clauses contain these elements if the following conditions obtain:

a) The agreement containing a clause 'granting exclusive selling rights' must be one concluded between enterprises without regard to the marketing stage at which they operate.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 158, 1 September 1966.

⁽²⁾ *Ibid.*, No. 170, 29 September 1966.

b) In order to come within the purview of Article 85, it must, by reason of *de jure* or *de facto* factors, be such as to justify reasonable fear that it may have, directly or indirectly, an actual or potential influence on trade flows between Member States likely to hamper the attainment of a single market between the said States. In this respect, the question should be examined whether the agreement is likely to partition the market in certain products between the Member States.

c) Its purpose or its effect must be to prevent, restrict or distort the play of competition. If the agreement is considered as to its purpose, this finding must result from all or some of its clauses considered in themselves. If it does not fulfil these conditions the agreement must then be considered as to its effects and found either to prevent, restrict or appreciably distort the play of competition. Here, in particular, attention must be paid to the severity of the exclusivity clauses, the nature and quantity of the products which are the subject of the agreement, the position of grantor and concessionnaire on the market for the products concerned and the number of parties to the agreement or, where appropriate, to others belonging to one and the same network.

The nullity in law provided for in Article 85(2) covers all contractual provisions incompatible with Article 85(1). The consequences of this nullity for all other elements of the agreement are not a matter for Community law."

10. The Italian Government's suit against the Council and the Commission seeking *inter alia* to have Regulation No. 19/65/CEE declared null and void ⁽¹⁾ was rejected on 13 July 1966 (case 32/65) ⁽²⁾. The Court of Justice declared:

"Whereas the Council was therefore able, without infringing Article 87, to find in Article 85(3) the means of drawing up a regulation on block exemption of agreements without either impairing the principles of Article 85(1) or renouncing any subsequent regulation to apply one or other provision of the said Article 85 to agreements not covered by the regulation at issue;

And whereas, although the wording of Article 85 makes the prohibition applicable to an agreement made between enterprises provided the other conditions are fulfilled... And whereas the Treaty, whose Preamble and articles aim at removing barriers between States and many provisions of which are severe as regards their reintroduction, could not allow enterprises to re-establish such barriers, and whereas Article 85(1) meets this aim, even where the agreements are between enterprises situated at different stages of the economic process."

11. By its decision of 13 July 1966 in cases 56 and 58/64 (Grundig-Consten v. the Commission) ⁽²⁾ the Commission decision of 23 September 1964 ⁽³⁾ was rescinded only in so far as it states in Article 1 that the agreement of 1 April 1957 taken as a whole — i.e. including those parts which do not argue such an infringement — infringes Article 85. For the rest, the complaints were rejected as groundless. The Commission's view was thus confirmed on all essential points. The Court of Justice declared *inter alia*:

"Whereas Article 85 is a blanket provision applying to all agreements that distort competition within the Common Market and making no distinction between such agreements according to whether they are concluded between competing enterprises at the same stage or between enterprises at different stages which are not in com-

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 3-1965, Ch. II, sec. 11 and 4-1965, Ch. II, sec. 6.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette No. 170, 29 September 1966.

⁽³⁾ *Ibid.*, No. 161, 20 October 1964 and Bulletin 11-1964, Ch. II, sec. 3.

petition with each other. And whereas it is not as a rule correct to make a distinction where the Treaty makes no distinction;

Whereas, lastly, an agreement between a producer and a distributor designed to re-establish national barriers to trade between Member States may well conflict with the most fundamental objectives of the Community. And whereas the Treaty [...] could not allow enterprises to reintroduce such barriers;

Whereas the purpose of the above-mentioned condition is to determine the primacy of Community law over municipal law in the matter of cartel agreements ... And whereas in this respect it is important to ascertain whether the agreement is such as to call into question, either actually or potentially, freedom of trade between Member States in a way which might impair the achievement of the objectives of a single market between States;

Whereas, moreover, for the purposes of Article 85(1) consideration of the concrete effect of an agreement is superfluous as soon as it becomes clear that the agreement has as its object the prevention, restriction or distortion of the free play of competition ... Whereas the agreement thus aimed at isolating the French market for Grundig products and artificially maintaining for the products of a very well-known brand separate national markets within the Community is therefore liable to distort competition in the Common Market. Whereas, this being so, it was rightly considered in the decision at issue that the agreement constituted an infringement of Article 85(1).

Whereas, this being so, the agreement by which Grundig, the holders of this trade mark by international registration, authorized Consten to register it in France on their own behalf, tends to restrict competition ... Whereas such a system, because of the character mentioned above and of its function, does not permit abuse of the rights stemming from one or other national trade-mark law to frustrate the efficient working of Community law on cartels;

Whereas [...] such improvement is not to be seen in all the advantages which the parties derive from the agreement as regards their production or distribution activities. [...] Whereas this improvement must in particular have appreciable tangible advantages which can offset the disadvantages resulting from it on the plane of competition. [...] The Commission had on the contrary not only to appraise its effectiveness [...] but to assess whether the benefit deriving from it would suffice for the concomitant limitations on competition to be considered indispensable."

Application of Articles 85 and 86 to individual cases

12. Continuing its examination of a number of horizontal agreements (concluded between enterprises at the same stage in the trade) the Commission communicated complaints to firms in the building materials sector. The agreement is one under which some of these firms abstain from manufacturing a particular product and receive financial compensation from the others on the basis of their turnover.

Similarly, complaints have been made to publishers and booksellers whose concerted practices appear to cut off the national markets from each other in a way contrary to Article 85 of the Treaty.

In this case and two others ⁽¹⁾ an oral hearing of the parties was held to enable them to amplify the written replies they had already made. By this practice the arguments of both sides are fully heard.

(1) See Bulletin 1-1966, Ch. I, sec. 6.

When the Commission contemplates a decision favourable to those concerned — which it does not in the above-mentioned cases — it is required by Article 19(3) of Council Regulation No. 17 to publish in the official gazette of the European Communities the essentials of the application or notification in question in order to give any interested third parties an opportunity to comment.

A recent notice of this kind ⁽¹⁾ concerns a specialization and sales agreement between small and medium-size firms for the export of their products. This is a Paris company known as the "*Alliance de constructeurs français de machines-outils*" (Association of French machine-tool makers) which at present has ten member firms.

Each of the ten confers on the *Alliance* the exclusive right to sell its products in all countries except France and undertakes not to manufacture or sell machines which could compete with those made by another member. The *Alliance* for its part will not sell competing products.

The agreement notified would seem to promote economic progress since it gives small manufacturers sales outlets which they would not otherwise have and thus widens the range of articles offered to users in five of the Member States.

Examination of a co-operation agreement

13. In a memorandum on industrial combination in the Common Market ⁽²⁾ issued in January 1966, the EEC Commission discussed the contribution that can be made by small businesses to effective and fair competition — one of the aims of the EEC Treaty. The Commission stressed that small firms should not be put at a disadvantage in respect of purchasing, distribution and market research in competition with large ones, and that agreements on joint research, joint purchasing and rationalization should be facilitated so that these firms might operate satisfactorily.

The Commission has already examined in the SOCEMAS case (*Société commerciale et d'études des maisons d'alimentation et d'approvisionnement à succursales*) the position in cartel law of purchasing associations set up by food-store chains ⁽³⁾. It is also considering from the same angle the decisions of the Europäische Kommission für die Zusammenarbeit der Werkzeugmaschinenindustrie (EKZW) ⁽⁴⁾ (European Committee for Co-operation in the Machine-tool Industry) and a specialization and distribution agreement of the *Alliance de constructeurs français de machines-outils* ⁽⁵⁾.

With the notification of an association of firms in the marine paint industry the Commission has had its first opportunity to make known its views as regards the admissibility under cartel law of agreements for co-operation in research and distribution. The Transocean Marine Paint Association, with headquarters in the Netherlands, comprises eighteen medium-sized marine paint manufacturers from eighteen countries in and outside Europe, including five EEC countries. The purpose of the Association is to enable members, by pooling their technical experience, to develop and manufacture by similar processes special paints (in addition to those manufactured and sold by them individually), to rationalize sales by using identical packaging and a single trade mark through a world-wide network of distributors and thus compete more effectively with the large international marine paint combines.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 137, 27 July 1966.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 2-1966, Ch. I.

⁽³⁾ See official gazette No. 78, 29 April 1966.

⁽⁴⁾ Ibid., No. 103, 10 June 1966.

⁽⁵⁾ Ibid., No. 137, 27 July 1966.

As originally notified, the agreement contained clauses restraining a substantial part of international trade in "Transocean" and other paints manufactured by members of the Association and amounting to protection of the markets allocated to each member. The Commission advised the members of the Association that these restraints of trade made it difficult for the Commission to declare the agreement compatible with Article 85 of the EEC Treaty. The parties concerned then amended the agreement, which now contains only such restraints as may be considered essential to the attainment of its objectives. The Commission published the agreement in the official gazette of the European Communities ⁽¹⁾, which is a prerequisite for a ruling in favour of the Association. The object is to give any interested parties an opportunity to say how far they consider the agreement affects trade.

Approximation of legislation

Law on enforcement

14. The government experts and representatives of Commission departments dealing with the approximation of legislation met in Brussels from 5 to 15 July 1966 under the chairmanship of Prof. Bülow, State Secretary in the German Ministry of Justice. A draft convention on legal competence and the execution of civil and commercial judgments was examined and completed in the light of the opinions of the governments and of European business circles.

The Convention, to which is appended the report of M. P. Jenard, Director in the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will be transmitted to the governments of the EEC Member States in the autumn of 1966, so that the procedure for signing may be initiated.

Pharmaceutical products

15. The Council has not yet concluded its study of the second draft directive on branded pharmaceutical products. However, in order to permit co-ordination of the first and second directives for this sector, the Council, on 28 July 1966, adopted a directive extending the time-limit provided for in Article 22 of the first Council Directive, No. 65/65, of 26 January 1965. ⁽²⁾

Taxation

Harmonization of direct taxes

16. The third joint meeting of the Working Parties on direct taxes and international taxation was held in Brussels on 30 June 1966.

The business of the meeting was the tax aspects of mergers i.e. of concentration in the form of groups of companies.

Transfers of profits from company to company which, in ordinary law, are generally taxed at both company and shareholder level can escape this twofold charge by certain national tax relief systems where participation is large (system of parent and subsidiary companies, holdings, etc.).

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 164, 17 September 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 144, 5 August 1966

The two Working Parties taking part in the meeting concluded that to eliminate all obstacles to this type of merger at Community level these same favourable arrangements should apply systematically to all intra-Community relations, an objective already largely achieved moreover.

The Working Parties also considered that to avoid certain distortions some approximation of national laws would also be desirable and that other studies would be necessary before precise proposals could be made.

Harmonization of turnover taxes

17. The Working Party's study group on the harmonization of turnover taxes met in Brussels on 23 and 24 June 1966. It continued to examine the application of the common TVA system at the production stage in agriculture and its possible consequences. Problems which might arise in the taxation of production co-operatives and groups were also discussed.

Moreover, as agreed at the previous meeting, a list of farm requisites and products to which a reduced rate will probably apply was examined.

State aids

General aid systems

18. The Commission has studied the draft law providing for special support to the less developed regions of the north and centre of Italy notified to it in conformity with Article 93(3) of the Treaty.

On 13 July 1966 the Commission decided in principle not to raise any objections to the introduction of the proposed measures. However, it will not adopt any definite position until it has seen how the outline law in question is applied.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Short-term economic policy

Quarterly Survey on the economic situation in the Community

19. The EEC Commission has published its second Quarterly Survey on the economic situation in the Community for 1966.

As usual, the first part of the Survey deals with the economic situation and prospects for the Community as a whole, while the second part is devoted to the individual member countries.

With regard to the overall situation, the Commission points out that the first quarter of 1966 and probably also the next few months were again marked by fairly vigorous economic growth in the Community.

Effective demand from abroad — especially visible exports both to the developing countries and to various industrial countries in Europe — went up less rapidly

than in previous months, but customs returns show that the value of goods exported to all non-member countries taken together was nevertheless 7.5% higher than in the same period of 1965, largely because of deliveries to the United States which continued to expand with particular vigour.

The increase over the previous quarter shown by domestic demand was, however, quite brisk, particularly where gross fixed asset formation is concerned. In most member countries — the Federal Republic of Germany being the most important exception in this respect — expenditure on plant and equipment rose more strongly than before, and expenditure on building was also very high, partly because of favourable weather conditions; only in Italy was the advance in housing construction again slow. Secondly, investment in stocks on the part of industry and trade in the Community as a whole stimulated expansion appreciably. Lastly, expenditure on consumption continued to rise rapidly, a rather calmer trend in public expenditure on consumption at times being offset by a more vigorous increase in the total of private consumption. At the same time the effects of a continuing rise in disposable household incomes appear to have been intensified in some member countries by a decline in the propensity to save.

Internal supply in the Community went on expanding into the spring at the same rate as at the end of 1965. The adjusted index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities shows that from the fourth quarter of 1965 to the first quarter of 1966 industrial production went up by about 1.5% — the same average as for the previous three months. In the first quarter the unadjusted index was 5% higher than in the same quarter of 1965.

There were hardly any significant changes in the overall labour market situation of the Community. In the Federal Republic of Germany and the Benelux countries the labour shortage remained acute and showed little if any sign of easing. In France and Italy, despite a continuing upsurge of economic activity, the decline in unemployment came temporarily to a halt; the underlying trend, however, appears to have remained slightly downwards.

Imports from non-member countries continued to rise, although somewhat more slowly than in previous months. In the first quarter visible imports were 13.5% higher by value than at the same time last year.

Intra-Community trade in goods also continued to expand. According to customs returns for imports its value in the first quarter was 16.5% higher than a year earlier.

In spite of the substantial increase in aggregate supply and the compensatory effect of the Community's internal trade — an effect which was particularly marked in view of the differences in the level of economic activity — the upward movement of prices continued unabated, the increase being even more rapid than before in a few member countries and moderate only in Italy and France. Although this may be partly due to special factors, such as higher prices for certain vegetable foods and increases in indirect taxes and the charges for public utilities, the underlying upward trend also remained appreciable, and was in some respects stronger than before. In April the year-to-year increases in the Dutch and Belgian indices of consumer prices were so disquietingly high (7.4% and 5.5% respectively) that price-freezing measures had to be taken. In the Federal Republic of Germany and in Luxembourg the rise was rather more moderate (4.5% and 3%), while in Italy and France it was comparatively slight (2.7% and 2.8%).

The Community's balance of trade with non-member countries has again deteriorated; the deficit reached some 772 million u.a. ⁽¹⁾ in the first quarter, as, against 335 mil-

⁽¹⁾ 1 unit of account = US \$1.

lion u.a. in the same period of 1965. The current account (not seasonally adjusted) may therefore also prove to have closed with a deficit. At the same time net inflows of capital appear to have been smaller than in previous months. The official gold and foreign exchange reserves of the member countries dropped by 426 million u.a. between the end of December and the end of April, a decline which is, however, partly linked with the improvement in the net foreign exchange position of the banks and partly with the first payments made as a result of the raising of International Monetary Fund quotas.

With regard to the outlook for the second half of 1966, the Commission considers that in all probability the pace of economic growth in the Community in the second half of 1966 will remain considerable, and may even accelerate slightly.

Demand from abroad — once again mainly from the United States and probably in increasing measure from the developing countries as well — can be expected to exert quite a powerful stimulus. Above all, however, internal demand in money terms can be expected to show a tendency to rise somewhat faster than in the first six months. Expenditure on gross fixed asset formation in the Community as a whole should expand at least as vigorously as hitherto, notwithstanding the continuing tendency for such expenditure to slacken in the Federal Republic of Germany; the strong expansion of expenditure on consumption will also certainly continue in the next few months.

The prospects for the development of overall demand suggest that the growth of internal supply will continue to be fairly pronounced and may even become slightly stronger again in a few member countries. The rapid expansion of industrial output in France and Italy will ensure that, despite the relatively slower pace of expansion in the Federal Republic of Germany, total industrial output in the Community will continue to rise vigorously.

Imports from non-member countries should also expand at least as rapidly as they have done since the end of 1965. The tendency for the Community's trade balance — and thus its current account — to worsen will very probably persist.

In the Community as a whole, the upward movement of prices may slacken somewhat in the next few months; but if this happens it will be due in the main to the waning influence of the special factors already mentioned and, in Belgium and the Netherlands, to price controls — which in principle are still applicable to industrial products in France also. On the other hand the forces inherent in the business situation that are pushing prices up are unlikely, in view of the combined effect of a sometimes excessive expansion of demand in money terms and of increases in costs, to slacken significantly unless further and effective measures to damp down demand are very soon taken in those member countries where they appear to be urgently necessary.

The development of the economy since the beginning of the year, and the prospects in so far as they can at present be discerned, give no cause for making any appreciable changes in the forecasts for the full year 1966 which were made in the last Quarterly Survey ⁽¹⁾. The growth of the real gross Community product from 1965 to 1966 can still be put at about 4.5%. The index of industrial production (as defined by the Statistical Office of the European Communities) may show an increase of 6-6.5%.

The Survey also includes the first forecasts on the further development of the economy in 1967. The forecasts assume that, if certain conditions are fulfilled,

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 6-1966, Ch. II, sec. 10.

demand from abroad will rise less vigorously than from 1965 to 1966, but that internal demand in the Community will again expand somewhat more rapidly. In this, the almost certain continuation of the upsurge in economic activity in France and Italy, and the expectation that overall demand will recover slightly in the Federal Republic of Germany, play an important part. At present it is considered possible that the rise in real gross Community product from 1966 to 1967 will be about 4.5%.

This outlook — which is based on the assumption that there will be little change in present economic policy — does not suggest that the trend towards stabilization of prices and unit costs will be sufficient. The upward movement in Belgium and the Netherlands and perhaps also in the Federal Republic of Germany may indeed turn out to be somewhat less than last year, but the possibility of some acceleration in France and Italy cannot be ruled out.

The outlook for real economic growth, on the other hand, is felt by the Commission to be satisfactory, and to be in line with what is expected under medium-term forecasts. The Commission considers that the short-term economic policy of the member countries ought therefore — preferably as part of new co-ordinated measures at Community level — to aim first and foremost at stabilizing prices and unit costs in most member countries and at preventing the emergence of new strains in France and Italy. If the measures adopted are judiciously mixed and applied, this can be done without greatly hampering the Community's economic growth.

Improvement of short-term economic statistics

20. On 28 July 1966 the Council, acting under Article 103 of the Treaty, issued a recommendation to the Member States on measures to improve short-term economic statistics.

The reason for this recommendation is the growing interdependence of the Member States' economies and the parallel strengthening of co-ordination in economic policies, leading to a greater need for short-term statistics and making it necessary to improve and expand the Member States' statistical machinery.

The recommendation is in two parts. The first deals with tasks for the near future, such as improvement of important indices, provision of certain new statistics and the establishment as rapidly as possible of a uniform system of national accounting within the Community.

The second part mainly concerns less urgent tasks or those which require longer study, such as analysis of income other than from paid employment and the introduction of a short-term index for gross fixed asset formation.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

21. The Committee held its 27th meeting on 12 and 13 July 1966 under the chairmanship first of M. Pérouse and then of M. Guidotti. As the terms of office of its officers had expired, the Committee, after deleting Rule 3, paragraph 3, of its rules of procedure, unanimously re-elected M. Pérouse, *directeur du Trésor* in the French Ministry of Economy and Finance, as Chairman, and, as Vice-Chairmen, M. Mertens de Wilmars, a counsellor of the National Bank of Belgium, M. Guidotti, Director-General of the Banco di Napoli, and M. Schöllhorn, *Ministerial-dirigent* in the Federal Ministry of Economics. The Committee also studied the preliminary economic budgets of the member countries and set out its conclusions in a memorandum which was forwarded to the Commission.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

22. The Committee held its 16th meeting on 29 July 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Langer, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economics. The Committee discussed the composition and powers of the new Working Party on medium-term economic prospects. It also laid down the tasks of the Working Party on sectoral structure policy in the elaboration of the second programme.

Budget Policy Committee

23. The Budget Policy Committee held its fourth meeting on 19 July 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Marzano. On the basis of a working document drawn up by the Commission, the Committee examined the main lines of Member States' budget policies for 1967.

Expert Group on economic budgets

24. The Group met in Brussels on 30 June and 1 July 1966. It examined and discussed before transmission to the Short-term Economic Policy Committee the preliminary economic budgets for 1967 and the synopsis prepared by the Commission. The Group decided to make a few slight amendments to the lay-out of the budgets. Finally, it was agreed to call a meeting at the end of October on methods of drawing up economic budgets in the member countries.

Expert Group on consumer surveys

25. The Group met for the first time on 27 June 1966 in Brussels to lay down the main lines of a common programme for a consumer survey. Although the discussion was of a general nature the approach to be adopted for the various features of the inquiry was decided on. The survey would be essentially short-term and be exploited rapidly in order to supply the departments studying the economic situation with early information difficult to obtain by indirect methods. The questionnaire was not to be overloaded and would cover the following points: general business climate, income and savings, expenditure. The data would be obtained on an easily accessible basis by random sampling. The interrogation should be direct and carried out by an experienced questioner. The survey would be conducted every four months. The experts agreed to hold their next meeting at the end of November.

THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The Council decisions of 24 and 26 July 1966

26. At its session of 22, 23, 24 and 26 July 1966, the Council adopted a number of important decisions concerning the common market system in the fruit and vegetables and sugar and fats sectors, the fixing of common prices for milk, beef and veal, sugar, rice and vegetable fats, and the Community's agricultural offers for the Geneva multilateral trade negotiations.

The Council also adopted in the Community languages the financial regulation for the common agricultural system: the legal provisions of this regulation embody the agreements reached on 11 May 1966 ⁽¹⁾.

The Council further made decisions concerning aids to agriculture: it adopted a resolution on a calendar and matters of procedure.

Other resolutions adopted concerned the procedures by which support measures in the beef and veal market will be applied at the single market stage.

In addition, the Council requested the Commission to submit to it yearly, as part of the "Annual Report on the situation of agriculture and agricultural markets in the Community", a summary of the data in the special reports established pursuant to the regulations and decisions on the common agricultural policy.

The Council also agreed on certain measures to help Luxembourg's agriculture: an amount of 4 million units of account will be granted to the Grand Duchy for agricultural adaptation and guidance made necessary by the speedier implementation of the common market for agricultural products.

Luxembourg is also authorized to grant degressive aid to milk producers for six years beginning 1 April 1968.

New common market organizations

27. The decisions concerning the common organization of markets in the fruit and vegetables, sugar and fats sectors are set out in Chapter I of this Bulletin.

Financing of the common agricultural policy

28. On the basis of the agreements reached on 11 May, the Council drew up a new regulation concerning the financing of the common agricultural policy ⁽²⁾.

The chief provisions of this regulation are the following:

- a) For the period between 1 July 1967 and the end of the transition period:
 - i) All expenditure incurred by the Member States for refunds and support buying to be borne by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund;
 - ii) Refunds calculated on the basis of gross exports;
 - iii) Fixing of a maximum amount of 285 million units of account for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF;
 - iv) Covering of the expenditure of the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF by a scale which includes a variable component equal to 90% of the levies and a fixed component for the remainder;
 - v) The receipts of the Guidance Section are covered by this same fixed component.
- b) For the period from 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1967:
 - i) Gradual taking-over of the expenditure of the Guarantee Section, i.e. 6/10 in 1965/1966 and 7/10 in 1966/1967;
 - ii) Covering of the expenditure of both Guarantee and Guidance Sections in accordance with a scale to be fixed forthwith by the Council.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 7-1966, Ch. I and official gazette No. 165, 21 September 1966.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette No. 165, 21 September 1966.

c) Special arrangements for certain sectors:

Olive oil (Italy)

Sugar (Belgium)

Fruit and vegetables; fats (Italy).

Common price level

29. The Council decisions are as follows:

Milk

Target price per 100 kg of milk of 3.7% fat content, delivered dairy 10.30 u.a.

Beef and veal

Guide price for mature cattle (on the hoof) 66.25 u.a.

Guide price for calves (on the hoof) 89.50 u.a.

Sugar

Minimum price for beet (within the basic quota) 17.00 u.a.

Minimum price (outside the basic quota up to 135%) 10.00 u.a.

Target price per 100 kg of refined sugar 22.35 u.a.

Intervention price per 100 kg of refined sugar 21.23 u.a.

Rice

Basic target price per 100 kg 18.12 u.a.

Intervention price

— Italy 12.00 u.a.

— France 12.30 u.a.

Threshold price for the area with the greatest deficit 17.78 u.a.

Oilseeds (copra, rape, sunflower)

Target price per 100 kg 20.25 u.a.

Basic intervention price per 100 kg 19.25 u.a.

Minimum intervention price per 100 kg 17.65 u.a.

Olive oil

Producer target price per 100 kg 115.00 u.a.

Resolution on a common aid policy in agriculture

30. The arrangements decided on in the field of aid to agriculture provide in particular that the Council will draw up by 1 December 1966 a regulation amending

Council Regulation No. 26. They also provide for a time-table and more expeditious procedure for the examination of existing aids.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

31. On 27 July 1966 the Commission adopted three regulations in the cereals and rice sector:

a) A regulation amending the Annex to Regulation No. 37/65/CEE fixing criteria for determining cif prices for cereals, flour, groats and meal ⁽¹⁾. This regulation follows a request of the Italian Government to take Imperia instead of Genoa as the frontier-crossing point for durum wheat. In fact, experience during the 1965/66 marketing year showed that more durum wheat passed through the port of Imperia, thus justifying the Italian request.

b) A regulation fixing the standard amounts for husked rice and brokens for the marketing year 1966/67 ⁽¹⁾. This regulation, based on Article 6 of Regulation No. 16/64/CEE, follows, for the 1966/67 marketing year, Regulations Nos. 84/64/CEE and 114/65/CEE by which the Commission fixed the standard amounts applicable to rice and brokens for the two previous years. It lays down the same standard amounts for the next marketing year taking into account the fact that they are likely to promote intra-Community trade when the other market factors are also propitious.

c) A regulation extending for the 1966/67 marketing year Regulation No. 113/65/CEE concerning monthly increases in target and intervention prices for rice ⁽¹⁾. This regulation, based on Articles 17 and 18 of Regulation No. 16/64/CEE, follows for the 1966/67 marketing year Regulations Nos. 100/64/CEE and 113/65/CEE by which the Commission fixed the monthly increases in rice prices for the two previous marketing years. By extending Regulation No. 113/65/CEE the amounts of increase are kept at the same levels.

On 28 July 1966, the Council adopted three further regulations:

i) Regulation concerning prices to be applied by the producing member countries and fixing common threshold prices for non-producing Member States for rice and brokens during the 1966/67 marketing year ⁽²⁾. This regulation fixes at 15.20 units of account per 100 kg the threshold price of husked rice in the non-producing Member States for the period 1 September to 30 November 1966. It also fixes the target price bracket of the producing Member States between the limits proposed by the Commission (18.23 and 15.55 u.a. per 100 kg). Finally, it fixes the threshold price of brokens at 9.66 u.a. for non-producing Member States, 10.20 u.a. for France and 10.80 u.a. for Italy.

ii) A regulation extending for the 1966/67 marketing year Council Regulation No. 127/65/CEE introducing a rebate system on the levy applicable to imports of husked rice from non-member countries ⁽²⁾. This regulation enables importers of husked rice from these countries to continue, during the 1966/67 marketing year, to import this product with a levy reduced by a variable rebate and fixed weekly by the Commission in the light of the business situation in this sector.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 138, 28 July 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 145, 6 August 1966.

iii) A regulation relating to malt ⁽¹⁾. The purpose of this regulation is to authorize those Member States which do not provide compensation for the quantities of brewer's barley in stock on the last day of the 1966/67 marketing year to charge a levy and to grant an exceptional refund in trade between Member States and non-member countries during the first two months of the 1967/68 marketing year. These amounts are calculated in the light of the supply prices of brewer's barley during the closing months of the 1966/67 marketing year.

The Commission has also taken two decisions in the cereals and rice sector:

a) One of 28 July 1966 determining the average cif and free-to-frontier prices for cereals and broken rice for August 1966 ⁽²⁾.

b) Another of August 1966 confirming the average free-to-frontier prices for certain cereals determined provisionally for the months of July and August 1966 by the decisions of 29 June 1966 and 28 July 1966 ⁽²⁾.

P i g m e a t

32. On 8 July 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation fixing standard coefficients applicable to cuts of pork and to pigmeat preparations and preserves in the calculation of refunds on exports to non-member countries for the period 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1965 ⁽³⁾. This regulation fixes standard coefficients for cuts of pork and for all products of the pigmeat sector which are needed to calculate refunds by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund in respect of exports to non-member countries between 1 July 1964 and 30 June 1965.

On 23 July 1966 the Council adopted a regulation extending Council Regulation No. 88/65/CEE concerning refunds on exports to non-member countries in the pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat sectors ⁽⁴⁾. This regulation extends the present system of refunds until the single market stage is reached (1 July 1967).

B e e f a n d v e a l

33. On 12 July 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 63/64/CEE as regards the calculation of import prices for mature cattle ⁽⁵⁾. This regulation replaces the standard amount of 3 u.a. per 100 kg live weight, representing transport costs and relating to the import price of mature cattle in Italy, by an amount of 1.75 u.a.

On 23 July 1966, the Council further adopted a regulation temporarily suspending the levy on the import of certain chilled beef and veal for processing in bond ⁽⁶⁾. The object of this regulation is to facilitate supplies to Member States by authorizing them to suspend from 1 August to 11 September 1966 levies applicable to imports of chilled forequarters and chilled boned cuts from non-member countries for processing in bond.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 149, 11 August 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 156, 26 August 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 126, 12 July 1966.

⁽⁴⁾ Ibid., No. 144, 5 August 1966.

⁽⁵⁾ Ibid., No. 127, 13 July 1966.

⁽⁶⁾ Ibid., No. 137, 27 July 1966.

On 28 July 1966 the Council adopted three regulations concerning beef and veal:

i) A regulation authorizing Italy to suspend customs duties and levies on imports of live domestic bovines other than pure bred for breeding of a unit weight not exceeding 300 kg from heading ex 01.02 A II ⁽¹⁾. This extends until 31 December 1966 Council Regulation No. 36/66/CEE of 30 March 1966. However, the weight of the animals imported under this system has been fixed at 300 kg and not 340, as in the previous regulation.

ii) A regulation authorizing France, Belgium and Germany to take special support buying measures in the beef and veal sector ⁽¹⁾. Since, in the present marketing year, a considerable fall in prices is to be feared when the cattle are brought in from pasture, the Council decided to waive Article 10(1), second sub-paragraph of Regulation No. 14/64/CEE and authorize the Member States in question to intervene when the market price for mature cattle falls below the guide price.

iii) A regulation authorizing Germany to take measures in 1966 to permit the import of cattle from Denmark ⁽¹⁾. By this regulation Germany is authorized to permit the import of 16 000 head of cattle from Denmark between 1 September and 30 November 1966.

At the same date the Council authorized Italy to increase the levy applicable to certain beef and veal imports from non-member countries ⁽²⁾. This decision authorizes Italy, until 2 October 1966, to increase levies on imports of mature cattle or the meat thereof from non-member countries. This authorization will apply only if the price on the Italian market is below the guide price.

Also on 28 July 1966, the Commission took a decision requiring Italy to cancel the safeguard measures taken for mature cattle and calves ⁽³⁾.

On 29 July 1966 the Commission made two decisions:

The first authorizes Italy partly to suspend the customs duties it applies to imports from non-member countries of certain chilled beef and veal for processing in bond ⁽³⁾.

The second extends the validity of the Commission decision of 2 May 1966 authorizing Belgium and Luxembourg temporarily to reduce their customs duties on imports from non-member countries of certain chilled beef and veal for processing in bond ⁽³⁾.

On 18 August 1966 the Commission took a decision fixing the prices on which the levy on imports of beef and veal from non-member countries is to be calculated ⁽⁴⁾.

Finally, on 23 August 1966, the Commission adopted a regulation to prevent diversion of intra-Community trade in chilled beef and veal ⁽⁵⁾.

Milk and milk products

34. On 20 July 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 116/65/CEE on the period of validity of the refund payable, in particular cases, on exports of certain preserved milk products to non-member countries ⁽⁶⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 140, 29 July 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 144, 5 August 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 153, 23 August 1966.

⁽⁴⁾ Ibid., No. 156, 26 August 1966.

⁽⁵⁾ Ibid., No. 154, 24 August 1966.

⁽⁶⁾ Ibid., No. 132, 21 July 1966.

On 27 July 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 192/64/CEE concerning procedures for intervention in the butter market ⁽¹⁾. The new regulation provides that the intervention agencies may not allow for transport costs when determining prices for butter released from stock.

On 28 July 1966, the Council adopted a regulation concerning the prices of certain milk products in Germany for the marketing year 1966/67 ⁽²⁾. This fixes the amount which must be deducted from aids granted in Germany in respect of milk delivered to dairies in the 1966/67 marketing year and the simultaneous increase in the threshold prices of certain milk products.

At the same date the Council adopted a regulation temporarily waiving certain provisions of Council Regulation No. 111/64/CEE as regards the calculation of the levy on certain powdered milks and processed cheeses, to allow for the differences existing in the price of the raw materials ⁽³⁾.

Finally, the Council on 28 July 1966 adopted a regulation supplementing Annex II of Regulation No. 111/64/CEE of the Council as regards certain types of cheese ⁽⁴⁾.

Eggs and poultry

35. On 1 July 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation concerning the non-fixing of the supplementary amount for Finnish eggs in shell ⁽⁵⁾. This decision was taken in conformity with the Community regulations on guarantees for the maintenance of the sluice-gate price.

At the same date the Commission also adopted a regulation amending the supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell ⁽⁶⁾. By this regulation, the levies provided for in Article 4 of Regulation No. 21 are increased by a supplementary amount of 0.1250 u.a. per kg for poultry eggs in shell imported from non-member countries other than Poland and Finland.

On 20 July 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation modifying certain levies fixed by Regulations Nos. 78/66/CEE, 79/66/CEE and 80/66/CEE in the eggs and poultrymeat sectors ⁽⁷⁾.

Finally, on the same day, the Commission made a decision authorizing Germany to reduce levies on slaughtered geese ⁽⁸⁾.

On 23 July 1966, the Council adopted a regulation prolonging the validity of Council Regulation No. 88/65/CEE concerning refunds on exports to non-member countries of eggs and poultrymeat (and also pigmeat) ⁽⁹⁾.

Fruit and vegetables

36. The Commission has adopted four regulations fixing the reference prices applicable until 30 June 1967:

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 138, 28 July 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 140, 29 July 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 144, 5 August 1966.

⁽⁴⁾ Ibid., No. 149, 11 August 1966.

⁽⁵⁾ Ibid., No. 120, 2 July 1966.

⁽⁶⁾ Ibid., No. 132, 21 July 1966.

⁽⁷⁾ Ibid., No. 146, 9 August 1966.

- i) To dessert grapes grown in the open (Regulation of 1 July 1966) ⁽¹⁾;
- ii) To lemons (Regulation of 1 July 1966) ⁽²⁾;
- iii) To pears (Regulation of 15 July 1966) ⁽²⁾;
- iv) To apples (Regulation of 15 July 1966) ⁽²⁾.

On 22 July 1966, the Commission further adopted a regulation fixing an adjustment to be made to the prices of category II tomatoes when calculating the entry price ⁽³⁾.

Finally, at the same date, the Commission adopted a regulation establishing a countervailing charge on imports from Bulgaria and Rumania of tomatoes grown in the open ⁽³⁾. This charge is fixed at 3.2 u.a. per 100 kg net for the period 26 to 31 July 1966 and 1.1 u.a. per 100 kg net from 1 to 19 August 1966.

Second tranche of aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF

37. For the second time, on 19 July 1966, the Commission made decisions on the grant of aid from the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF). The 97 projects involved ⁽⁴⁾ represent a total aid of 17 134 258 u.a. and were chosen among the 132 applications finally lodged for 1965.

The funds available for these operations under the Guidance Section — 17 134 440 u.a. this year — represent one third of the amount set aside for expenditure under the Guarantee Section of the Fund for the year 1963/64, plus the sums carried over from the previous year.

By 1 October 1964, 154 applications, relating to 277 projects, had been made for assistance from the Guidance Section for 1965. Of these, 21 were later withdrawn by the applicants and one other became unnecessary. Hence 132 applications were finally submitted, of which 29 were rejected as ineligible, chiefly because they failed to satisfy the formal requirements of the regulation on the Fund (No. 17/64): in some cases, the approval of the Member State concerned was not given, in some the Member State was not helping to finance the scheme, and in others the schemes related to the marketing of agricultural products not covered by a common organization of markets. Whilst the improvement of production structures is a general operation, aid for improving marketing can only be given for schemes concerning agricultural products in which there is a common organization of the market.

The remaining 103 applications represented a total outlay of 23 271 932 u.a. After consulting the Fund Committee on the financial aspects (especially the funds available) and obtaining the opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structure, the Commission accepted the 97 projects listed below. These were considered to conform most closely to the interests of the Community in respect of:

- i) priority, since the projects form part of a series of measures to encourage the harmonious development of the general economy of the region;
- ii) the need to distribute the Fund's assistance fairly throughout the Community.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 120, 2 July 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 129, 16 July 1966.

⁽³⁾ Ibid., No. 135, 23 July 1966.

⁽⁴⁾ Ibid., No. 136, 25 July 1966.

A sum of 8 940 070 u.a. has been allocated for the improvement of production structures, mainly water engineering, reforestation, construction of silos, cattle sheds and facilities for the manufacture of animal feed.

A sum of 8 194 188 u.a. has been granted to improve marketing (particularly of fruit and vegetables, milk products, cereals and meat).

The distribution of the projects accepted, between the different member countries is as follows:

<i>(in u.a.)</i>				
Country	Projects	Production	Marketing	Total
Germany	21	3 000 162	1 968 814	4 968 976
Belgium	6	—	754 985	754 985
France	21	1 710 542	1 981 528	3 692 070
Italy	40	3 156 024	2 709 865	5 865 889
Luxembourg	1	275 000	—	275 000
Netherlands	8	798 342	778 996	1 577 338
	97	8 940 070	8 194 188	17 134 258

The 1966 applications for the Guidance Section — numbering 500 — are at present under consideration. An appropriation of about 58 million u.a. is included in this year's budget.

Conditions of competition in agriculture

38. In pursuance of Article 93 to the Treaty the Commission has taken decisions regarding various aid measures.

The Commission has informed the German Government that it has no comments to make concerning aid to propaganda for the consumption of poultry. On the other hand, as regards aid to groups of egg and poultry producers to rationalize these sectors by reducing production costs, regrouping supplies and improving quality, the Commission has suggested modifications of this aid.

As the Belgian Government informed the Commission that with effect from 1 August 1966 it intended to discontinue aid to exports of hot-house grapes to Member States in the season (August-September-October), the Commission has agreed to terminate the procedure initiated with respect to this measure.

As regards aids granted by Belgium to reorganize the viticultural sector (improvement, conversion and dismantling of hot-houses) the Commission accepted the Belgian Government's arguments as to how these objectives should be attained and suggested that the major part of the aid be applied to certain of them.

The Commission has also requested the Netherlands Government to abolish aid in its present form to the production of food starches. The Commission, nevertheless, declares its readiness to take into consideration, under the terms of Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty, any proposals which the Netherlands Government may make to remedy the difficulties met with by Dutch food starch manufacturers.

Transport rates for agricultural products

39. In accordance with the Council Resolution of 15 December 1964 ⁽¹⁾ the Commission transmitted to the Council, on 2 August 1966, a communication on the results of the survey so far carried out into transport rates for agricultural products.

The document transmitted to the Council dealt, on the one hand, with transport rates for each of the agricultural products and the breakdown of the quantities transported between the different types of transport — railway, road and waterway — for inland transport and transport between Member States, and, on the other hand, the differences in transport rates existing for each class of products and the reasons for these differences.

According to the conception adopted by the experts, the "artificial differentiations" referred to in the Council resolution are those resulting from external influences, and particularly government action. Differences between transport rates resulting in particular from the real cost situation and technical or operational conditions of the enterprises do not constitute artificial differentiations.

The Commission draws the following conclusions from the survey:

- i) The existence of "artificial differentiations" in transport rates within the meaning of the Council Resolution of 15 December 1964 is only conceivable in the field of tariff systems approved by the States, mainly for the railways.
- ii) The share of the railways in the transport of agricultural products is small. For these products it generally represents less than 10% of total traffic and thus it cannot cause any great disturbances of the common agricultural system.
- iii) Neither the studies undertaken earlier nor the inquiries following the Council's resolution have yielded any information from which it could be concluded that artificial differentiations exist. Moreover, no Government delegation was able to give any information pointing to their existence.

The Commission's communication includes a number of annexes describing the results of the inquiry it has carried out into transport rates. This inquiry concerns three important products: cereals, butter and tomatoes.

Means of information for the common agricultural policy: information on farm accounts

40. On 29 July 1966, the Commission adopted Regulation No. 118/66/CEE concerning the questionnaire to be used to record farm incomes ⁽²⁾. Under this regulation the Commission lays down the nature and form of the accounting information which the questionnaire shall include (Annex I). The relevant definitions and instructions are contained in Annex II.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 2-1965, Ch. I, p. 18.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette No. 148, 10 August 1966.

The particulars supplied should, on the one hand, give the real situation of the farms as regards the essential elements of their factors of production and, on the other, make it possible to appraise the level of incomes noted, particularly by comparing groups of farms irrespective of where they are located and of the type of farming they carry on.

In order to obtain objective, functional and comparable information on incomes in the various types of farms, the nature of the accounting data included on the card, the form of presentation and the relevant definitions and instructions must be identical in all areas and for all farms which keep accounts.

Report on the situation in the fishing industry and basic principles for a common policy

41. On 22 June 1966 the Commission transmitted to the Economic and Social Committee a report on the situation in the fishing industry and the basic principles for a common policy in this field ⁽¹⁾. Only after obtaining the opinion of this Committee will the Commission submit a proposal for a regulation to the Council, which will take a decision on it after consulting the European Parliament.

The first nine chapters of this document describe the situation in the fishing sector, while a tenth deals with the basic principles for a common policy. The proposals concerning the definition of the guide lines of this policy therefore follow from a detailed analysis of the situation in the various Member States.

Owing mainly to the activities of Peru, Japan and the eastern countries, world output of fish went up by nearly 50% between 1956 and 1965, when it was more than 46 million tons. During this same period, and by contrast with most of its near European neighbours, which had very satisfactory growth rates, the Community's production remained static at around 2 000 000 tons. This results from a fall in German catches, offset by increased production in the other countries, especially a very considerable rise in French output of shellfish. Although the general coverage of the EEC's requirements from its own resources is still satisfactory, it has fallen appreciably from certain individual products, such as herrings and tunny fish, where Community catches accounted for only 71 and 40% respectively of total market requirements.

The contrast between stagnating EEC production and general progress at world level throws into relief the difficulties facing fishing enterprises in the Member States. The exploitation by EEC fishermen of new and more distant grounds calls for new methods and more sophisticated preserving systems on fishing vessels, which imply extensive changes in equipment and considerable investment.

The difficulties and the inevitable delays in these fields place EEC enterprises in a difficult situation as regards international competition.

The restrictive arrangements made by maritime countries regarding fishing in territorial or reserved waters and the world problem of conserving the natural resources of the sea, which are exploited by ever larger and better equipped fleets, make it necessary to lay down the principal courses of a common policy with an eye to the largely international context in which this industry operates.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 8-1966, Ch. II, sec. 38.

Precisely because of this context, the basic principles of the common policy aim at ensuring balanced expansion in the sector by simultaneous and concerted action on structures and market mechanisms and in the social field.

The aim of structure policy is to guide production in the light of market trends and adapt it to actual demand. In keeping with the basic Treaty principles on the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital, it further aims at ensuring equal access to Community resources for all fishermen in EEC without discrimination. It endeavours to remedy the basic deficiencies of the sector and to make it internationally competitive. One very marked feature is the definition of the principles of Community action regarding fishing in territorial or reserved waters under the sovereignty of Member States on the one hand, and in the field of international exploitation or protection of the resources of the sea on the other. It further defines an action programme to promote economic structures playing a decisive role in the long-term guidance of production by encouraging certain types of investment.

The aims of market policy are to establish a competitive framework in which fish will be landed and bought and sold freely without discrimination between EEC producers and consumers, and to stabilize markets, thus correcting short-term supply fluctuations whose effects on prices are an obstacle to any real and lasting improvement in fishermen's earnings.

Primarily this policy aims to harmonize the different policies pursued by each Member State to support this sector, to eliminate measures likely to distort conditions of competition, and to define a Community approach to investment aids for the improvement of the most suitable production structures.

The second aim is to stabilize the market by introducing common quality standards and support arrangements to regulate the prices of certain fish like herring, cod and sardines, which, by their importance and their nature, condition the overall income of fishermen and the general price level. These arrangements presuppose support (or withdrawal) prices and the possibility of regularizing landings during the period of abundance when the authorities intervene to support the market. The withdrawal price can obviously not be equal to the whole cost of production: it must be calculated in relation to a guide price. Stabilization on these lines will create favourable economic conditions for a policy of structural improvement at present inhibited by considerable price fluctuations. It must be effected through bodies designated by the Member States and under their authority, functioning in accordance with uniform general principles and without opposing — quite the contrary — such stabilization and regularization measures as can be taken by the industry itself in the light of daily market trends and local or regional production and marketing conditions.

During the transition period the support measures advocated may have to function at different price levels according to Member States. In the case of some of the commonest fish, action for the gradual approximation of these prices must therefore be envisaged. The introduction of a system of intra-Community levies, progressively reduced in step with the alignment of prices, would adequately protect the interests of producers. It thereby rules out the maintenance of the present customs duties or charges with equivalent effect and also any recourse to minimum import prices (Article 44 of the Treaty).

In external trade, application of the common tariff with observance of the EEC's international commitments in GATT should ensure fair market protection wherever external prices are formed under normal conditions of competition. Certain measures are planned to eliminate the effect of external market-disturbing factors which are an

obstacle to the emergence of a natural preference between the Member States, and include in particular the observance of previously defined quality standards, the temporary limitation of imports of products which have been the subject of support buying during periods when this is operating, in the application of safeguard clauses and in the management of tariff quotas bound in GATT, using the Community procedures laid down for these last two matters.

Social policy is the third indispensable aspect of a common fisheries policy. Its aim, in the setting of Community social policy, is to remedy unfavourable social situations which maintain distortions prejudicial to the expansion of trade and hold up the natural process of structural improvement. The policy aims at defining specific measures, particularly in the field of working and living conditions on board, vocational training, assistance and social welfare, to ensure the technical adaptations indispensable for the application of the basic economic and social principles of the Treaty.

The management of the common system is to be through advisory bodies set up for this purpose on the model of what has already been done for agriculture, in particular a Management Committee for fishery products and the usual advisory committees.

The practical attainment of the objectives of this policy also implies the use of Community funds provided, according to the nature of the operations, by the different bodies set up under the Treaty — the EAGGF, the European Investment Bank and the Social Fund. The EAGGF acts on the one hand to guide and organize production and improve marketing and on the other to meet expenditure incurred in support buying.

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

The Council session of 28 July 1966

42. The EEC Council held its 192nd session, devoted to transport problems, on 28 July 1966. M. S.A. Posthumus, Netherlands State Secretary for transport and public works, was in the chair.

Before opening the session, the Chairman and M. Schaus, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for transport, expressed to the Belgian delegation the sincere regrets of the Council and the Commission at the recent tragic road accident in Limbourg in which so many young people lost their lives.

Thanking the Community for its sympathy with the Belgian families in their cruel loss, M. Bertrand suggested that the Council and the Commission should take up without delay the study of measures to improve road safety.

The Commission representative said that the proposed regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport which had just been transmitted to the Council to some extent met the preoccupations of the Belgian Minister, for the arrangements proposed were also concerned with road safety ⁽¹⁾.

The Council then discussed the following questions:

(¹) See below, sec. 47.

Council Regulation on international passenger transport by coach or bus

43. The Council approved this regulation ⁽¹⁾, which exempts occasional international passenger transport services by road from licensing by Member States other than the one in which the vehicle is registered:

a) With effect from 1 January 1967 for "locked door" journeys and for occasional "out loaded and return empty" services.

b) With effect from 1 January 1969 for occasional "out empty and return loaded" services which fulfil specified conditions.

With effect from 1 January 1967 the regulation also exempts transport of workers provided by an enterprise using its own vehicles from any system of authorization and introduces a system of attestation.

For scheduled services and shuttle services, the regulation provides that the Council shall establish common rules by 1 January 1968.

The provisions of the regulation apply in the initial stage to international transport of passengers from one Member State to a point in the same or another Member State.

Amended proposal for a Council regulation on the introduction of a rate-bracket system for goods transport by rail, road or inland waterway

44. The Council has begun to examine the amended proposal submitted by the Commission following the agreement in the Council on 22 June 1965 concerning the organization of the transport market.

The Council discussed this proposal in detail with particular reference to certain important problems, such as the rates to be applied under the reference tariff system, the structure and the range of the rate brackets, special contracts, maximum or minimum tariffs, publication of transport rates and conditions, and certain institutional problems.

In conclusion, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue the study of the Commission's amended proposal, with due regard to the lines of thought which emerged during this exchange of views.

Commission memorandum on the UNIR plan and the regulation of inland waterway transport capacity

45. The Council, having recognized the urgency of studying the problems raised in the Commission's memorandum on the UNIR plan (*Union de la navigation internationale du Rhin*) and of regulating inland waterway transport capacity, instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine the memorandum as soon as possible and to report at the next session on transport problems.

(1) See official gazette No. 147, 9 August 1966.

Proposal for a regulation on aid to transport firms

46. On 14 July 1966 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation on aids to road, rail and inland waterway transport firms.

On 13 May 1965 the Council had adopted a decision on the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition in the field of transport. At the same time it instructed the Commission to submit a proposal for the implementation of Article 77 of the Treaty, which states that aids required for transport co-ordination or granted as compensation for certain obligations inherent in the concept of public service are compatible with the Treaty.

The present proposal embodies the Commission's ideas on the application of the rules for competition to transport. It aims at eliminating existing distortions of competition in transport resulting from aids granted by the member countries, and at preventing future distortions.

The Commission proposes two sets of measures. First, it defines aids required for transport co-ordination or given in compensation for certain obligations inherent in the concept of public service.

Secondly, it prohibits aids granted by the member countries which distort or threaten to distort competition even if they do not affect intra-Community trade. This prohibition has been found indispensable for giving effect to the common transport policy. However, the Commission's proposal is without prejudice to the joint rules and methods to be laid down for financial adjustments arising out of the normalization of railway accounts and for offsetting burdens resulting from public service obligations. The proposal provisionally exempts aids granted by local authorities to passenger transport undertakings.

The Council has referred the proposal to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

Harmonization of working conditions in road transport

47. On 27 July 1966, the EEC Commission approved and forwarded to the Council a proposed regulation harmonizing certain social provisions in the road transport sector.

The proposal was drawn up in compliance with the Council decision of 13 May 1965, which provides for harmonization and upward alignment of working conditions in the three types of transport: rail, road and inland waterways.

Traffic between Member States is becoming heavier as trade expands within the Community, and the first measures to give effect to the above-mentioned provisions of the decision are to be taken for the sector in which the problems stemming from this development are most acute — road transport.

The aims underlying the proposal are three-fold: to maintain road safety, to align and improve working conditions and to harmonize the terms of competition.

Among the problems involved are minimum age of drivers, composition of crews, time at the wheel, daily rest periods and the question of checks.

Minimum age: This is fixed at 21, but for the transport of goods in light vehicles (up to 7.5 tons) it is 18. However, holders of a skilled drivers certificate are

entitled, from the age of 18, to drive any vehicle with a maximum authorized weight of less than 15 tons or where the crew includes another driver over 21 years of age.

Composition of the crew: A two-man crew is required in particular for goods vehicles with trailers or semi-trailers when the maximum authorized weight of the whole is above 20 tons and when the length of journey exceeds 300 km. For a transitional period of two years this distance is fixed at 400 km.

Time at the wheel: This may not exceed 4 1/2 hours at a stretch, after which a minimum of 30 minutes' rest is required. Maximum driving time per day is 9 hours in goods transport and 8 hours on passenger vehicles.

Daily rest: In principle the driver must have 11 consecutive hours of rest per day. However, under certain conditions, this may be reduced to nine or eight hours.

Checks: Crew members must record the various periods — driving, rest, other breaks, etc. — in a personal log-book. Before 31 December 1968 the Council is to decide on a suitable mechanical apparatus to replace this log-book.

The Council has referred this proposed regulation to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The Commission is planning to submit to the Council a second proposal which will deal with various matters not covered in the first proposal, in particular the working week, the weekly rest period, public holidays, holidays with pay and overtime.

Proposal for a directive on the duty-free entry of fuel in the tanks of road vehicles

48. On 20 July 1966 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive for the harmonization of arrangements regarding the free entry of fuel in the tanks of commercial vehicles.

On 13 May 1965, when the Council took a decision on the harmonization of certain arrangements affecting competition in transport by rail, road and inland waterway, it decided among other things that arrangements for the free entry of fuel in the tanks of road vehicles would be aligned on 1 January 1967.

Italy and the Benelux countries already allow free entry for fuel in the normal tanks of vehicles — the ultimate solution envisaged for 1 January 1970 by the proposed directive. Meanwhile, in order to reduce the difficulties of an immediate adjustment of the stricter regulations in France and Germany, an intermediary stage beginning 1 January 1967 has been fixed during which up to 200 litres of fuel will be admitted free.

The implementing measures envisaged will facilitate the crossing of frontiers between Member States, taking into account the increase in the volume of intra-Community trade and the consequent growth in international road traffic. They fit in with the general aims of the Treaty as regards the establishment of a common market with features similar to those of a domestic market.

The Council has referred this proposed directive to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

Consultative Committee on Transport (Art. 83)

49. The Committee met in plenary session on 12 and 13 July 1966 for an initial examination of the draft memorandum of its Working Party defining the concept of competition in transport.

It will meet again on 14, 15 and 16 November next to finalize this draft.

Inquiry into infrastructure costs

50. The panel instructed to follow the course of the pilot study on infrastructure costs held its second meeting in Paris on 18, 19 and 20 July 1966.

The main business was the further examination of methods of applying the different systems of cost calculation laid down in Annex III of Council Decision No. 65/270/CEE of 13 May 1965 ⁽¹⁾.

The panel noted the progress of work on the pilot study by the French authorities.

It also examined the methods and progress of the studies on the elasticity of transport demand in relation to prices.

Application of Article 80: Community attitude to special Bundesbahn tariffs in the Saar

51. Because of the application of the Deutsche Bundesbahn (German Federal Railways) of special tariffs for transport from and to the Saar ⁽²⁾ the Commission initiated the procedure laid down for cases of infringement of the EEC Treaty. It regards these tariffs as support tariffs because they have not been authorized by the Commission under Article 80. Moreover, such authorization was not requested by the German Government. In previous consultations, the German Government had claimed that the German Federal Railways were protecting themselves against the projected construction of the Saar-Palatinate canal by means of "Als-Ob Tarife" (tariffs against potential competition).

The Commission was unable to accept this view. It informed the German Government of its position, and in conformity with the procedure laid down in Article 169 of the Treaty it invited the latter to submit its comments.

The Federal Government's reply was received by the Commission at the end of August and is at present under careful study.

SOCIAL POLICY

Commission recommendations to the Member States

52. On 18, 20 and 27 July 1966 respectively the Commission adopted the following three recommendations, the drafts of which had been referred to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

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

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 4-1966, Ch. III, sec. 26.

Recommendation on the development of vocational guidance

53. The recommendation ⁽¹⁾ urges the necessity of encouraging the development of vocational guidance of young people and adults with proper regard to numbers and skills and of adapting to these ends the organization and resources of vocational guidance services; it also calls for greater continuity in guidance activities, a close link with placing and general co-ordination, all matters which can best be handled by Community collaboration.

In particular the Commission recommends developing guidance services for the rural population, the more so as there is a considerable drift from agriculture towards industry and the service trades in the towns or semi-urban areas.

A general transformation of vocational guidance into a more complete and continuous process should also be encouraged. This process will facilitate the successive changes which are a feature of the often critical periods of transition between school, vocational training and employment and will also make changes of job which involve retraining easier. It must be possible for those concerned to return for information and advice whenever general circumstances or their individual situation call for reconsideration of their vocational future.

Recommendation on compensation for victims of occupational diseases

54. This is the second recommendation of the Commission in the field of occupational diseases. The object of the first, of July 1962, was the adoption by the Member States of a European list of occupational diseases so workers should everywhere be insured against the same risks.

The main object of the new recommendation ⁽²⁾ is to remove the restrictions applying in respect of compensation for occupational diseases on some national lists. These stipulations concern the period of exposure to a health hazard and the time of appearance of the disease after exposure to such a hazard.

The periods, which differ from one country to another for the same disease, do not seem justifiable on medical grounds, because the development of the diseases may show significant differences depending on the constitution and reactions of individual patients. The basis for determining whether a disease is of occupational origin must be medical opinion, together with any necessary clinical or technical investigations.

This second recommendation moreover amplifies the "mixed system" already advised in the first recommendation: this system consists of making provision for the compensation, treating each case on its merits, of workers suffering from a disease not appearing on the list or for which the restrictive conditions have not been fulfilled. In all cases it must be established that the disease is of occupational origin, that it is a disease associated with a particular job i.e. a disease to which certain workers are more prone than the population in general.

The recommendation also advises that the special lists of occupational diseases, such as those existing in certain countries for agriculture, should be included in the general national list, because with advances in techniques these special lists have fallen out of line with present-day circumstances.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 154, 24 August 1966.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 147, 9 August 1966.

In general, the Member States acted on the first recommendation: additions were made everywhere to lists of occupational diseases and the "mixed system" has already been introduced in two countries. The Commission therefore trusts that this second recommendation will encourage further progress towards social harmonization.

Recommendation on the medical supervision of workers exposed to special hazards

55. This recommendation ⁽¹⁾ amplifies the two Commission recommendations to the Member States on the adoption of the European list of industrial diseases and on industrial medicine ⁽²⁾. It is designed to harmonize procedures for the medical supervision of workers meeting special hazards, so that all Community workers may enjoy equal protection.

In particular the Commission recommends a full medical examination at the time of recruitment or change of job, and a regular periodical health check for workers at intervals varying with the nature of the hazard. A medical check-up is also recommended in a number of cases.

The Commission invites the Member States to report once a year on developments in the various aspects of health supervision in industry and (at the request of the European Parliament) calls upon them to implement the recommendation within two years.

The provisions of this recommendation are also applicable to branches of activity coming under the High Authority of ECSC, which has given its support and approval to the recommendation. On the other hand they do not apply to workers exposed to the hazard of ionising radiation, which is covered by the basic standards of Euratom.

Meeting of the Representatives of Ministers of social affairs

56. On 8 July 1966 the representatives of the Ministers of social affairs met in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission with responsibility for social affairs, to discuss future work in the field of social harmonization in conformity with Article 118 of the Treaty.

European Social Fund

57. At its session of 5 July 1966 the Committee of the European Social Fund approved the preliminary draft budget of the Fund for 1967 totalling 19 817 606 units of account. This draft left aside the funds necessary to meet obligations arising from the Commission's proposals to the Council concerning redundant Italian sulphur-mine workers, which amount to 3 185 000 u.a. Finally, however, the Commission decided to include these amounts, so that the total proposed for 1967 comes to 23 002 606 u.a.

The Committee also adopted and submitted to the Commission five memoranda conveying its opinion concerning applications for aid from the Fund for vocational retraining and resettlement operations.

(1) See official gazette No. 151, 17 August 1966.

(2) Ibid., No. 80, 31 August 1962.

Social security of migrant workers

58. The Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers held its 77th session in Brussels on 7 and 8 July 1966. It dealt with the following annexes to the draft of Regulation No. 3 (revised):

- a) Table of correspondence of definitions of invalidity for the recognition of decisions relating to invalidity.
- b) Provisions of bilateral conventions to be kept in force.
- c) Special implementing procedures in the legislation of certain Member States.

VI. External relations

GATT ACTIVITIES

Multilateral trade negotiations

59. Activity in connection with the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva was influenced in the months of July and August 1966 by three factors:

a) The Community's success in completing in June the presentation of its offers in the industrial sector and for tropical products and its proposals for a general arrangement on cereals.

b) The meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee on 8 July, which noted that sufficient progress had been made to permit an advance in all fields and fixed the main dates of a calendar to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion. Along with this was the prospect of having available agricultural offers from the Community and from other partners at the beginning of August 1966 so that when work is resumed in September it will again be possible to advance in step on all fronts.

c) The lodging on 1 August in Geneva by the Community of the agricultural offers approved by the Council on 26 July 1966, followed rapidly by the lodging of other agricultural offers still pending.

The work has been concentrated mainly on fields where new negotiation points concerning offers will be introduced:

i) The Aluminium Group has held its first meeting, it discussed the offers presented and the procedure for its further work.

ii) The Tropical Products Group confronted offers on these products.

iii) In the Cereals Group the Community delegation introduced its complementary proposals, and the Group asked for full details on the scope and content of the new proposals in the light of the objectives of the negotiations and of the essential interests of those taking part.

iv) The Sub-Committee on the participation of the less-developed countries examined the situation in the light of the basic approach which these countries have chosen so that due weight will be given to their interests and the solution of their problems. The Sub-Committee considered that in the first stage bilateral examination of the interests and problems of the developing countries should be intensified and speeded up in the context of offers from the industrialized countries.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Austria

60. After the first stage of negotiations with the Austrian Government between April 1965 and February 1966, the Commission transmitted to the Council two progress reports.

The first of these deals with the problems of establishing the preference area, agriculture and Austria's relations with the East bloc countries. The second covers the harmonization of economic policies in the light of Austria's neutral status and of institutional problems.

At its session of 21 July 1966, the Council was informed by the Chairman of the Permanent Representatives Committee of the progress of this Committee's study of these two reports.

The Council noted with satisfaction the progress made and adopted the following decision:

"The Council agrees:

a) To draw up as soon as possible and at the latest during November 1966 new terms of reference to enable the Commission to resume negotiations with Austria and to endeavour to do this in such a way that these terms of reference shall cover all the problems posed by the negotiation.

b) To instruct the Committee of Permanent Representatives to pursue its studies in this spirit."

Tunisia

61. H.E. M. Habib Bourguiba, President of the Tunisian Republic, accompanied by several State Secretaries and leading Tunisian personalities, was received on 14 July 1966 by the President of the Commission, Professor Hallstein and the Vice-Presidents and members at the Château du Val Duchesse in Brussels.

A broad exchange of views was held in a cordial atmosphere on the outlook for future relations between Tunisia and the EEC.

Afterwards the President of the Committee gave a luncheon in honour of the Tunisian President. In his welcoming address, Professor Hallstein said:

"We still have a long way to go before we reach our common objective. Not to recognize this fact or to refuse to accept it would be a lack of honesty or objectivity. The very nature of our Community in the present phase of its development means that everything it does takes a length of time which we ourselves are the first to deplore.

However, the determination and the good will which both sides are imbued and the excellent atmosphere in which our negotiations have begun augur well for the final success of our efforts. I am convinced of the firm intention of our six Member States to arrive at a special agreement between the Community and Tunisia which will make it possible to expand trade and will contribute to the economic and social advance of the Tunisian Republic."

Spain

62. On 19 July 1966 the exploratory talks between a Spanish Government delegation and a delegation of the EEC Commission were continued in Brussels.

The Spanish delegation was led by Ambassador Ullastres Calvo, Head of the Spanish Mission to the EEC. The Commission delegation was headed by M. Rey, member of the Commission with special responsibility for external relations.

This meeting concluded the exploratory talks on which the Commission made an interim verbal report to the Council at the latter's meeting on 21 July. The Commission intends to send a written report to the Council in October.

Representation of the associated countries with the Community

63. The President of the Commission, Professor Walter Hallstein, has notified the Presidents of the Republics of Niger, Cameroon and Congo (Kinshasa) that the competent EEC bodies have noted the appointment of the new representatives of these states with the European Economic Community. Following this notification, the President of the Council, M. de Block, and the President of the Commission, on 21 July separately received for their official presentation Ambassadors Yacouba Djibo and Ferdinand Oyono in their capacity as new representatives of the Republic of Niger and Cameroon and on 26 July 1966 Ambassador Cyrille Adoula in his capacity as the new representative of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa) with the European Economic Community.

Missions of non-member countries to the Community

64. The competent EEC institutions in July and August gave their agrément to the appointment of twelve new Heads of Missions from non-member countries to the European Economic Community. These are as follows: Their Excellencies Ambassadors Frederik S. Steyn (South Africa), Duk Choo Moon (South Korea), George Clement Kahama (Tanzania), Paul Tremblay (Canada), Subramanya Bhoothalingam (India), Tomas R. Salomoni (Paraguay), Amin M. Chaker (United Arab Republic), J. Robert Schaetzel (United States of America), Kesrouan Labaki (Lebanon), Juan Alberto Morales (Panama), Mohamed Abdel-Maged Ahmed (Sudan) and Osman Ali (Pakistan).

On 11 July 1966 the President of the Council, M. Luns, and the President of the Commission, M. Hallstein, separately received H.E. Ambassador Frederik S. Steyn who presented his letters of credence as the new Head of the Mission of the Republic of South Africa to the European Economic Community.

VII. The Community and the Associated States

ASSOCIATION OF GREECE WITH THE COMMUNITY

Council of Association

65. The 19th session of the EEC-Greece Council of Association was held on 21 July 1966 at ministerial level, under the presidency of M. Pitoulis, State Secretary at the Greek Ministry of Economic Coordination.

This session was prepared by special meetings, of the Association Committee on 28 June (32nd meeting) and on the same day as the Council session (33rd meeting).

The Council of Association dealt with the following matters:

1. Possible financial participation by the Community in putting through the arrangements by which the agricultural policies of the Community and of Greece are to be co-ordinated.
2. Consultations with the Greek delegation, in accordance with Article 64 of the Agreement of Association, on the proposals put forward by the Commission in connection with the Community's offers to negotiate on agricultural products in the multilateral tariff negotiations at GATT.

The Council of Association instructed the Association Committee to continue its work on co-ordinating the agricultural policies of the Community and Greece in the sectors mentioned in the statement of 12 November 1962, and to consider whether a financial contribution should be made to Greek agriculture in the second phase of the harmonization of agricultural policies.

Meeting on 27 July (34th meeting) the Association Committee also put the finishing touches to the third annual report to be submitted by the Association Council to the Parliamentary Association Committee.

ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

EEC - AAMS Association Committee

66. The 11th meeting of the Committee of Association was held in Brussels on 25 July 1966. Its chief work was to examine the results of consultations in the Council of Association on the Community's proposals for multilateral negotiations within GATT. This point was inserted in the agenda at the request of the associated States.

The Committee adopted the second report of the Council of Association to the parliamentary Association Conference. Waiving the rule on alternation, the Committee agreed to prolong the chairmanship of M. Dondelinger (Luxembourg) over the mixed group of experts studying the flow of products from the associated States to the Community.

The associated States presented a table showing their quota situations (except four States, which undertook to send in their reports without delay).

The Associated States were invited to furnish information as soon as possible on the agreement recently signed at Tananarive on the organization of the sugar market between the countries of the Joint African and Malagasy Organization.

The Committee's next meeting has been arranged for 7 October 1966, that of the Council of Association tentatively for 28 October.

THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing decisions

67. After approval had been given by the EDF Committee, the EEC Commission decided on 27 July 1966 to finance a further 15 schemes by grants from the Fund totalling 24 316 000 units of account ⁽¹⁾.

i) Allocation of a total sum of 4 800 000 u.a. to finance the scholarship programme for the 1966/67 academic year.

This programme follows a previous one for the academic year 1965/66, under which the Commission financed from the Fund a total of 1 434 scholarships, to which must be added 326 scholarships financed from the ordinary budget of the Commission. The total scholarship programme carried out by the Commission for the year ended, therefore, comes to 1 760 scholarships. Of these 1 623 were granted to nationals of the associated States signatories of the Yaoundé Convention and 137 to nationals of the overseas countries, territories and departments.

The programme authorized for the academic year 1966/67 will make it possible to grant from EDF resources, 1 630 scholarships to which must be added those financed by the ordinary budget of the Commission. This programme will continue to concern the three main sectors of training given priority in line with the requirements of the associated countries: economics (24% of the scholarships in 1965/66), agriculture (20%), technical training (43%). To these must be added the female occupations (13%).

It is interesting to note that more than half the holders of scholarships financed by the Fund now receive a training extending over several years, so that of the 1 630 scholarships authorized for the academic year 1966/67, about 1 000 will represent renewals and only 630 new scholarships.

Finally, the Commission decided to make even wider use of the possibilities of training on the spot by using the African universities. This trend continued during the academic year 1965/66, during which the proportion of scholarship holders trained in Africa, in their own country or in a neighbouring one, was 21% (361 scholarships in all) as against 18% in 1964/65 and 9% in 1963/64.

ii) Allocation of a total sum of 54 000 u.a. to finance periods of in-service training in the various Commission departments. The financial commitment authorized for the year 1966/67 will allow 20 civil servants from the associated countries to spend an average of five months in Brussels.

iii) Allocation of a total amount of 148 000 u.a. to finance a programme of seminars. In 1966/67, this will provide for approximately 1 500 participants attending 30 separate seminars. The authorized financial commitment will also cover

⁽¹⁾ 1 u.a. = \$1.

the publication costs of the "Courrier de l'Association", a liaison publication which maintains contact with former scholarship holders, in-service trainees and those who have taken part in seminars organized by the EEC.

iv) Training of OTRACO personnel in Congo (Kinshasa): 114 105 000 Congolese francs, or 761 000 u.a. Training will be provided for all the senior staff (200 officials) of the Congo Transport Board (OTRACO), a partly governmental organization responsible for most of the traffic in the vital areas of the Congo. In addition, a study will be made of the training requirements for medium-grade staff.

v) Agricultural development in East Kasai in the Congo (Kinshasa): 562 425 000 Congolese francs, or 3 750 000 u.a.

Fourteen thousand farming families (70 000 people) in the Gandajika and Kalenda-Kashile areas of East Kasai will be resettled on selected allotments, where they will cultivate food crops (maize, manioc, groundnuts, beans).

This project, which will be carried out in close co-operation with the INEAC station at Gandajika, will be completed by the supply of various agricultural equipment, fertilizers and insecticides and selected seeds and by a programme to train Congolese staff (10 assistants and 140 instructors).

The operation is planned to last for six years, including six months of preparation, six months to get under way and five years intensive work. The reactivation of this peasantry is not only part of a national programme to stimulate agriculture but also fits into the framework of regional development. Thus the agricultural scheme is completed by two others also financed by EDF to improve the road system in East Kasai: the building of an asphalt road between Mbujimayi- and Mwene-Ditu and to two bridges over the rivers Lubilash and Luilu to replace three ferries.

By financing these three schemes which are complementary to each other EEC will help to resolve the chief difficulties confronting East Kasai.

vi) Construction of two bridges over the rivers Lubilash and Luilu in Congo (Kinshasa): 300 000 000 Congolese francs, or 2 000 000 u.a. The project, which covers improvement of access and communicating roads as well as construction of the bridges, will provide a permanent link between the capital and the principal commercial centres in the province of East Kasai. It forms part of a general plan to reorganize agriculture in this province, the financing of which has also been approved (see above).

vii) Road surveys in Rwanda: 22 000 000 Rwanda francs, or 220 000 u.a. These surveys concern (a) the road leading to the Gatumba bridge — a 15-km. stretch which links Gitarama and Ruhengeri and completes the north-south highway, and (b) the whole of the direct road (95 km.) from Kigali to the Uganda frontier via Byumba and Gatuna.

viii) Drainage of a cattle-raising area and establishment of a cattle-breeding ranch in Bambari in the Central African Republic: 500 000 000 Frs. CFA, or about 2 025 000 u.a. The aim is to promote animal husbandry and to breed draught animals of a strain resistant to trypanosomiasis, with a view to increasing animal-drawn tillage. A cattle-raising area of some 150 000 ha. will be drained and improved, and a cattle-breeding ranch covering 20 000 ha. will subsequently be established and equipped in the same area.

ix) Extension of the National School of Administration in the Central African Republic: 139 000 000 Frs. CFA, or about 563 000 u.a. The School was built in 1963 at the Republic's own expense to train senior and medium-grade administrative staff. The proposed extensions will enable the School to carry out its programme of training a total of some 600 students in the next 20 years.

x) National College of Agronomy in Ivory Coast: 502 000 000 Frs. CFA, or about 2 034 000 u.a. This scheme covers the construction and equipment of college buildings and a boarding establishment for 200 students, and the laying out of an experimental farm. The College will train 24 agricultural engineers and 36 agricultural technicians each year, and will also be open to students from other African States.

xi) Asphaltting of the Atakpamé-Palimé and Atakpamé-Badou roads in Togo: 260 000 000 Frs. CFA, or about 1 053 000 u.a. An asphalt carpet will be laid on 180 km. of roads which are at present being improved with aid from the first EDF covering only the asphaltting of the most difficult stretches. The vital importance of the area for Togo's economy and the increase in traffic in the last few years have made it necessary to asphalt these roads to a width of 3 m. 50 over their whole length.

xii) Roadbuilding in Curaçao in the Netherlands Antilles: 6 500 000 NA Fl., or about 2 917 000 u.a. The plan is to build roads that are needed for the economic and social development of the island of Curaçao, as well as roads to ease traffic problems in Willemstad.

xiii) Improvement of the airport in Curaçao: 1 370 000 NA Fl., or about 727 000 u.a. A number of improvements will be made to the airport in Curaçao (additional paved surface for standing four-engined jet planes, a new control tower, installation of radar and electronic equipment), to supplement the extensions carried out with bilateral aid provided by the Netherlands.

xiv) Construction of five bridges on the east coast of New Caledonia, a French overseas territory: 215 000 000 Frs. CFP, or about 2 395 000 u.a. The object is to build bridges to replace the ferry-boats at present used for the crossing of five rivers on Highway R.T.3. The scheme will provide permanent access to this area, where the population is at present frequently isolated during the rainy season; it will also enable the Territory's authorities to promote tourism in the area, the prospects for which are very good.

xv) School-building in French Polynesia: 78 000 000 Frs. CFP, or about 869 000 u.a. The scheme will provide 91 public elementary classes and housing for 32 teachers, in order to cater for the rapidly increasing population and improve the standard of primary education.

These decisions bring the commitments authorized under the second European Development Fund to a total of some 325 419 000 u.a., covering 157 schemes.

Second EDF commitments at 27 July 1966

(beneficiary States, countries and territories)

(in '000 u.a.)

Beneficiary State, country or territory	Economic and social projects	Aid to diversification	Aid to production	Technical assistance linked with investment	General technical co-operation	Emergency aid	Total	Advances to price stabilization funds
<i>AAMS</i>								
Burundi	320	2 200	—	1 763	400	—	4 683	—
Cameroon	11 019	749	4 372	347	—	—	16 487	6 076
Central African Republic	9 491	—	3 668	1 138	150	—	14 447	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	3 403	5 169	—	406	—	—	8 978	—
Congo (Kinshasa)	35 174	—	—	449	2 267	—	37 890	—
Ivory Coast	2 245	34 814	—	37	8	—	37 104	—
Dahomey	5 700	—	1 965	526	2	—	8 193	—
Gabon	—	—	—	2 378	—	—	2 378	—
Upper Volta	5 661	—	—	1 134	30	—	6 825	—
Madagascar	32 979	284	8 552	795	66	—	43 676	—
Mali	9 985	41	2 847	1 002	—	—	13 875	—
Mauritania	10 092	1 357	—	35	—	—	11 484	—
Niger	6 272	—	2 030	350	—	—	8 652	—
Rwanda	900	4 448	—	1 466	435	—	7 249	—
Senegal	6 367	1 025	21 963	81	—	—	29 436	—
Somalia	6 419	—	—	710	1 068	1 850	10 047	—
Chad	18 228	—	2 985	969	68	—	22 250	—
Togo	2 066	—	991	633	—	—	3 690	—
Total AAMS	167 321	50 087	49 373	14 919	4 494	1 850	287 344	6 076
<i>OCT/Overseas Departments</i>								
Netherlands Antilles	6 709	—	—	—	—	—	6 709	—
Comoro Islands	790	—	—	154	—	—	944	—
French Somaliland	606	—	—	16	—	—	622	—
Guadeloupe	375	—	—	—	—	—	375	—
Réunion	8 102	—	—	—	—	—	8 102	—
New Caledonia	2 395	—	—	—	—	—	2 395	—
French Polynesia	869	—	—	—	—	—	869	—
Surinam	—	—	—	188	—	—	188	—
Total OCT and Overseas Depts.	19 846	—	—	358	—	—	20 204	—
Aid not distributed or not broken down	—	—	—	4 311 ⁽¹⁾	13 560 ⁽²⁾	—	17 871	—
Overall total	187 167	50 087	49 373	18 888	18 054	1 850	325 419	6 076

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

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

Second EDF commitments at 27 July 1966

(Sectors of activity)

(in '000 u.a.)

Sectors	Amounts	%
0. AGRICULTURAL PRICE SUPPORT	26 843	—
1. DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION		
12. Structural improvement of existing production	24 338	
13. Agricultural diversification	49 996	
14. New agricultural developments	29 986	
15. Livestock of co-operatives	6 023	
16. Development of co-operatives	1 211	
17. Rural and pastoral water supply	8 568	
18. Industrial diversification	5 277	
19. Trade promotion	266	
Total 1	125 655	42.70
2. MODERNIZATION OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
21. Ports	9 934	
22. Roads and bridges	79 733	
23. Railways	1 145	
24. Telecommunications	4	
25. Airports	727	
Total 2	91 543	31.20
3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
31. Training of senior staff	15 463	
32. Education	22 923	
33. Public health	22 112	
34. Urban water supply	8 995	
35. Urban drainage and sewerage	5 309	
36. Electrification	5	
Total 3	74 807	24.40
4. MISCELLANEOUS		
41. Development programming	1 714	
42. Information	225	
43. Emergency aid	250	
Total 4	2 189	0.70
Total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4	294 204	100.00
+ Commitments not yet allocated ⁽¹⁾	4 372	
+ Agricultural price support	26 843	
= Total commitments	325 419	
Stabilization of prices of agricultural products ⁽²⁾	6 076	

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

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

VIII. Institutions and organs

THE COUNCIL

190th session (13-14 and 21-24 July 1966)

The Council held its 190th session on 13-14 and 21-24 July 1966 with M. B.W. Biesheuvel, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Netherlands, in the Chair. This session was chiefly devoted to agriculture. The Council continued its discussions on the organization of markets (sugar, fruit and vegetables, oils and fats) as well as on the common prices; it received a communication from the Commission on criteria for a common policy on aids to agriculture (see Ch. V, sec. 38).

The Council also dealt with the following matters:

Social affairs: The Council adopted two regulations on the conducting of wage surveys in industry and road transport in the Community.

Free movement of workers: The Council renewed the term of office of the Community's Consultative Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers for the period from 14 July 1966 to 13 July 1968.

Budget matters: The Council finally adopted the supplementary EEC Budget for 1966 voting funds for the control of certain animal diseases. The budget was approved by the European Parliament on 29 June 1966.

Questions common to the EEC and Euratom: The Councils, on a proposal of the French Government and after consulting both Commissions, appointed M. Georges Bréart (France) to membership of the Economic and Social Committee in succession to M. Halle.

191st session (22, 23, 24 and 26 July 1966)

The Council held its 191st session on 22, 23, 24 and 26 July 1966 with M. L. de Block, (Netherlands) Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the Chair. It dealt with the following matters:

Common agricultural policy: The Council took a number of important decisions on this subject: the establishment of common market organizations for fruit and vegetables, sugar, and oils and fats, the standardizing of prices for milk, beef and veal, sugar, rice, oilseeds and olive oil, agricultural offers of the Community in the Kennedy round, support measures for beef and veal, a resolution on aids to agriculture, measures for the benefit of agriculture in Luxembourg.

In addition, in pursuance of its decisions of 11 May 1966, the Council adopted the regulation on the financing of the common agricultural policy.

With regard to the EAGGF the Council decided the arrangements by which the Guarantee Section bears liability, namely as to 6/10ths for the period 1965/66 and 7/10ths for the period 1966/67 (see Ch. I and Ch. V, sec. 26 et sqq.).

Multilateral trade negotiations: The Council finalized the Community's offers for agricultural products other than cereals and stipulated that these offers were made subject to reciprocity.

Gifts of food: The Council examined the problem of apportioning expenditure entailed by gifts of food to be made by the Community under the general arrangement on cereals being negotiated in Geneva. This expenditure was to be allocated to a new section of EAGGF financed, up to 500 000 tons, according to an *ad hoc* scale: France, Germany 32%, Italy 20%, Netherlands, Belgium 7.9%, Luxembourg 0.2%.

Tariffs: In accordance with the agreement of 11 May 1966, the Council adopted a decision on the abolition of customs duties and the prohibition of quantitative restrictions between Member States as well as the application of the Common Customs Tariff for products other than those listed in Annex II of the Treaty (see Ch. V, sec. 1).

External relations

Austria: The Council noted the reports submitted by the Commission on the first phase of negotiations with Austria (April 1965 to February 1966) and agreed to draw up the terms of a second mandate as soon as possible and by November 1966 at latest (see Ch. VI, sec. 60).

Spain: The Council received an interim oral report by the Commission on the exploratory talks with a Spanish delegation (see Ch. VI, sec. 62).

192nd session (28 July 1966)

The Council held its 192nd session, devoted mainly to transport matters, on 28 July with M. S.A. Posthumus, Netherlands State Secretary for Transport and Waterways, in the Chair.

The Council dealt with the following matters:

Common transport policy: The Council adopted a regulation concerning common rules for international road passenger transport. It examined the amended proposal for a regulation instituting a rate-bracket system for transport by rail, road and inland waterway. It requested the Committee of Permanent Representatives to study a communication from the Commission on the UNIR Plan and the regulations on the capacity of inland waterway transport (see Ch. V, sec. 43 et sqq.).

Common agricultural policy: The Council adopted in the official languages a number of regulations on common prices for rice and broken rice, import of husked rice, malt, imports of cattle from Denmark, suspension until the end of 1966 of customs duties on cattle for Italy and special measures in the same sector for Germany, Belgium and France; the Council also adopted provisions concerning the calculation of levies on certain milk powders, concerning prices for certain milk products in Germany and concerning the classification of certain types of cheese (see Ch. V, sec. 26 et sqq.).

Approximation of legislation: The Council adopted a directive extending to the end of 1966 the 18-month period specified by the Directive of 26 January 1965 concerning the approximation of legislation for branded pharmaceuticals (see Ch. V, sec. 15).

Short-term statistics: The Council adopted in the official languages a recommendation to Member States concerning certain measures to be adopted to improve short-term statistics (Art. 103) (see Ch. V, sec. 20).

Association Agreement with Greece: The representatives of the Governments of Member States, meeting within the Council, agreed upon the terms of an addendum to the clause concerning lending powers assigned by the Member States to the European Investment Bank on 24 October 1962 in pursuance of Protocol No. 19 to the Athens Agreement.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

Case 24/66 — Gesellschaft für Getreidehandel AG v. EEC Commission

On 26 July 1966 a new claim for damages was submitted to the Court of Justice under Article 215, second paragraph, of the Treaty; the claim is based on the Court's ruling of 1 July 1965 in the consolidated cases 106 and 107/63, which upholds a safeguard clause against the import of maize into Germany.

This case is similar to the consolidated cases 5, 7 and 13-21/66 and cases 22 and 23/66 already before the Court of Justice.

Judgments

Consolidated cases 56/64 — Société Consten v. EEC Commission

Consolidated cases 58/64 — Grundig-Verkaufs-GmbH v. EEC Commission

On 8 and 11 December 1964 respectively, two appeals were made to the Court against the Commission's decision dated 23 September 1964 applying Article 85 of the EEC Treaty to the agreements made by Consten with Grundig.

On 13 July, the Court of Justice gave its ruling and, departing from the conclusions submitted to it by its Advocate General, rejected all arguments by the plaintiffs to the effect that the import monopoly organized for the benefit of Consten did not contravene Article 85 of the Treaty. Nevertheless, the Court observed that in view of the reasons given for the Commission's decision, only certain clauses in the agreements were incompatible with the Treaty of Rome. It concluded that these and these alone fell under the ban of the Treaty, and it annulled that part of the decision by which the Commission extended the objection to the agreements as a whole ⁽¹⁾ (see also Ch. V, sec. 11).

Case 32/65 — Italian Republic v. EEC Council and Commission

On 31 May 1965 an appeal was made to the Court of Justice by the Italian Government, which requested the annulment of Council Regulation 19/65 and at the same time asked that Council Regulation 17/62 and Commission Regulation 153/62 be declared inapplicable. The applicability of one of its regulations having been called in question, the EEC Commission was consequently involved.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 170, 29 September 1966.

By its ruling of 13 July 1966 ⁽¹⁾, the Court, accepting the arguments put forward by the Commission, rejected the appeal in respect of Council Regulation 17/62 and Commission Regulation 153/62. The Court rejected the substance of the appeal in respect of Regulation 19/65, accepting the arguments sustained by the Council and by the Commission with regard to the applicability of Article 85 of the Treaty to "vertical" agreements (see also Ch. V, sec. 10).

Case 4/66 — Madame Hagenbeek, widow, v. Raad van Arbeid, Arnhem

The "Centrale Raad van Beroep", Utrecht, had submitted to the Court of Justice on 16 February 1966 a request for interpretation of an annex to Regulation No. 3 on the social security of migrant workers, in connection with Articles 27 and 28 of the Regulation.

On 13 July 1966 ⁽¹⁾, the Court ruled, despite the ambiguous text of the provision to be interpreted, that the widow of a worker who had been insured in the Netherlands under the old law on invalidity and death and who died in another Member State while still insured should receive a portion of the Netherlands pension from the general insurance scheme for widows and orphans.

The Court took its stand, as in all its previous rulings on the interpretation of Regulation No. 3, on the principles on which this Regulation is based and which the Court finds in Article 51 of the Treaty, i.e. essentially that a migrant worker must be accorded a right to benefits for all the periods of work performed in various Member States "without discrimination in comparison with other workers by reason of the exercise of his right of free movement".

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Committee held its 55th session in Brussels on 13 July 1966, under the chairmanship of M. Major.

This was an extraordinary session called for the purpose of a general debate on the following proposals of the Commission to the Council:

- 1) Proposals for Council directives modifying the Council directives of 26 June 1964 on:
 - a) Sanitary controls on intra-Community trade in beef cattle and pigs
 - b) Sanitary questions affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat
- 2) A proposal for a Council regulation modifying Council Regulation No. 26 on the application of certain rules of competition to production of and trade in agricultural produce; the Committee had been consulted on this proposal by the Council.

A general discussion of these two problems based on introductory statements by representatives of the Commission, enabled the Council, which was just dealing with these matters, to be aware of the initial opinions expressed by representatives of the trade circles most directly concerned.

The Committee's considered opinion on each of these proposals is to be adopted at the meeting planned for the end of September 1966.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 170, 29 September 1966.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONTROL

On 15 July 1966, in pursuance of Article 206 of the Treaty and of the financial regulation on the establishment and verification of accounts, the EEC/Euratom Committee of Control lodged its report on the accounts for the financial year 1965.

The report comprises two volumes, one dealing with the administration of the Community budgets and the other with the Development Fund. Under the existing rules it must be submitted by the EEC Commission to the Council and the Parliament together with the comments of the institutions concerned.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Staff movements

M. Jean Petit-Laurent, Principal Administrator in the Directorate-General of Overseas Development, has been appointed Head of the European countries (Southern Europe) Division in the Directorate-General for External Relations.

M. Elias Verploeg, Principal Administrator in the Directorate-General for Transport, has been appointed Assistant to the Director-General of Administration.

The Commission has awarded the title of Honorary Director to M. Helmut Camman, former Head of the Liaison Office with OECD in Paris, with effect from the date of his resignation, 1 June 1966.

Budget matters

Adoption of a supplementary budget

At its session of 13 and 14 July 1966 the Council adopted definitively the supplementary EEC budget for 1966 (control of certain animal diseases) approved by the European Parliament on 29 June 1966.

New supplementary budget proposals

At its 188th session on 13 and 14 June 1966, the Council finally approved the regulation to organize a programme of inquiries into the structure of farms. The basic inquiry, which is to begin on 1 November 1966 and then be continued by specific inquiries which will go on until 1970, is of such large scale that the Statistical Office of the European Community would not be able to cope with it unless new credit and personnel resources are made available.

The decisions made by the Council at its session at the end of July 1966 in the field of agricultural policy, in particular the entry into force of a number of new common market organizations and common prices for products already covered by such market organizations, involve a considerable increase in the work of the departments concerned.

This being so, the Commission, on 15 and 29 July 1966, sent the Council preliminary drafts of supplementary budgets for the financial year 1966 (Nos. 2 and 3) to cover the creation of the new posts required in the Directorates-General of Agriculture and Administration, in the Statistical Office of the European Communities and in the Executive Secretariat.

IX. European Investment Bank

Loans granted

Turkey

On 28 July 1966, the European Investment Bank concluded six agreements with the Republic of Turkey on loans for the following projects:

a) *Irrigation of the Gediz valley in the west of Anatolia*

The project covers the construction and operation of equipment for irrigation, drainage and development of the lower river valley. Out of a total of 103 000 hectares, irrigation and drainage channels will cover 96 000, of which 90 000 hectares can then be watered.

A large part of the basic work, such as the storage dam of Demirköprü, also used for the production of electric power, has already been executed. Irrigation channels remain to be completed.

The total cost of the works is estimated at T£1 150 million (128 million u.a.). The cost of the project taken into consideration by the Bank amounts to T£387 million (43 million u.a.).

The Bank will contribute by a loan equivalent to 15 million u.a. (1 u.a. = US \$1).

b) *Construction of a dam and power station on the Euphrates; erection of transmission lines*

The dam will be 205 metres high; it will create a reservoir of more than 30 000 million cubic metres with a surface of 68 000 hectares.

In the power station at the foot of the dam it is proposed to instal four 155 MW generators with an annual capacity of 5 400 million kWh. At a later stage it will be possible to add four other similar generators.

The scheme will require 966 km of transmission lines at 380 kV and 490 km at 154 kV.

This project, to be carried out under the five-year development plan (1963-1967), is of great importance to Turkey, where demand for electric power is increasing rapidly. The supply of a large quantity of electric power at a very low price will contribute to the development of Turkish industry.

The total cost of the project is estimated at T£3 000 million (approximately 337 million u.a.).

The project is to be financed partly by bilateral and multilateral aid.

The Bank will contribute by a loan of 30 million u.a.

For the organization of international financing and the preparation of the scheme, close co-operation has been established between the different European lenders (Germany, France, Italy), the European Investment Bank, the World Bank and the American Aid Agency.

c) *Extension of a tyre factory* near Izmit to increase its annual production capacity from 140 000 to 280 000 units.

The fixed investment is estimated at T£34 500 000 (3 840 000 u.a.); the Bank will contribute by a loan of 0.5 million u.a.

d) *Extension of a nylon spinning mill* by the construction of a caprolactam polymerization unit and new spinning units which will increase the annual production capacity of the factory from 1 000 to 2 600 tons.

The fixed investment is estimated at T£44 400 000 (4 930 000 u.a.). The Bank will contribute by a loan of 1 300 000 u.a. This loan will supplement a long-term loan of \$900 000 granted by the International Finance Corporation; this is the first time joint aid has been provided by the European Investment Bank and the IFC in Turkey.

e) *Construction of a paper pulp and Kraft paper mill* at Caycuma, near the Black Sea port of Zonguldak. The factory will have an annual production capacity of 52 000 tons of sulphate pulp, 28 000 tons of semi-chemical neutral sulphite pulp and 50 000 tons Kraft paper obtained from the sulphate pulp produced in the factory.

The fixed investment is estimated at T£325 million (36 110 000 u.a.). The Bank will contribute by a loan of 10 300 000 u.a.

f) *Extension of a sheet glass factory* at Cayirova, near Istanbul, by the addition of a furnace with an annual production capacity of 35 000 tons which will increase the annual production capacity of the factory from 37 000 to 72 000 tons.

The fixed investment is estimated at T£71 million (7 890 000 u.a.), to which the Bank will contribute by a loan of 2 125 000 u.a.

The six loans are for a duration of 30 years with a seven-year period of grace. The interest rate on the irrigation project for construction of a dam and hydro-electricity generating station is 3% per annum. For the industrial projects the interest is 4.5%.

The European Investment Bank is making these loans under its Special Section for the account of Member States, in accordance with the terms of the mandate they have conferred on it in pursuance of the Financial Protocol to the Agreement of Association between the European Economic Community and Turkey.

These six contracts bring the total of loans for the partial financing of Turkish schemes under the Agreement of Association to 66 590 000 u.a.

Greece

On 31 August 1966 the European Investment Bank signed a loan agreement, with the company Aluminium de Grèce, for the financing of its factory in St.-Nicholas on the northern bank of the Corinthian Gulf.

This project consists of the construction of a complex having an annual capacity of approximately 200 000 t. of alumina and 72 000 t. of aluminium. The setting up of this factory in Greece is an important step in the industrialization effort of this country: it will create over a thousand new permanent jobs.

The total cost is estimated at the equivalent of US \$ 133 000 000, to which the Bank will contribute by a loan of US \$ 10 000 000.

The loan is guaranteed by the Greek State. It is likewise guaranteed by the P echiney company, principal shareholder and charged with technical, financial and commercial control of Aluminium de Gr ece.

This operation is carried out by the European Investment Bank within the framework of the Association Agreement between the EEC and Greece.

Bond issues

Italy

a) The European Investment Bank issued bonds to a total of Lit. 15 000 million on the Italian capital market. The bonds were offered to the public by a group of Italian banks headed by Mediobanca as from 4 July 1966. They bear interest at 6% and were offered at 96%.

The twenty-year bonds will be redeemed in 17 annual instalments at par as from 1 July 1970. The European Investment Bank will, however, have the option of redeeming by anticipation all or part of the bonds, at par, as from 1 July 1975.

This issue is the third public bond offer of the European Investment Bank in Italy. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used for the Bank's general lending operations.

b) The European Investment Bank signed on 14 July 1966 a contract with the Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan concerning a bond issue totalling \$15 million.

The bonds have been underwritten and are offered to the public by a syndicate formed on the initiative of the Banca Commerciale Italiana and comprising White Weld & Co. Inc. and the Banque Internationale   Luxembourg S.A.

The bonds, which are for a term of 20 years, bear interest at 6 1/2% per annum. They were offered for public subscription in Luxembourg from 15 July 1966 at a rate of 99 1/2%. They will be redeemed at par in 15 annual instalments as from 1 August 1972.

The bonds have been admitted to quotation on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Application has also been made for quotation on the Milan and New York Stock Exchanges.

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

France

The European Investment Bank has issued bonds to a total of F. 200 million on the French market. They were offered for public subscription at 99 3/4% as from

11 July 1966. The bonds, of a nominal amount of F. 500, bear interest at 6 1/4% per annum.

The fifteen-year bonds are divided in 5 equal series. Every three years one series will be drawn by lot; the redemption prices are as follows:

103% for the series to be redeemed on 15 July 1969

105% for the series to be redeemed on 15 July 1972

107% for the series to be redeemed on 15 July 1975

109% for the series to be redeemed on 15 July 1978

111% for the series to be redeemed on 15 July 1981.

The European Investment Bank will, however, have the option of redeeming by anticipation all or part of the bonds as from 15 July 1976. The redemption price will be 109% for bonds redeemed between 15 July 1976 and 15 July 1978, and 111% for bonds redeemed after 15 July 1978.

Application will be made to list the bonds on the Paris Stock Exchange.

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 11 July and 31 August 1966

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <p>No 34 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Régionalisation du prix des céréales dans les Etats membres (No. 34 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: zoning of cereal prices in Member States)</p> | <p>No 139, 29.7.66</p> |
| <p>No 48 de M. Hahn à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Aides du gouvernement néerlandais à la production de féculé de pommes de terre (No. 48 by M. Hahn to the EEC Commission: Aid from the Netherlands Government to potato-starch production)</p> | <p>No. 139, 29.7.66</p> |
| <p>No 49 de M. Merten à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Proposition de directive de la Commission concernant les résidus des pesticides sur et dans les produits alimentaires (No. 49 by M. Merten to the EEC Commission: Proposal for a Commission directive on pesticide residues on and in foodstuffs)</p> | <p>No. 139, 29.7.66</p> |
| <p>No 50 de M. Lenz à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Proposition de directive de la Commission concernant les résidus des pesticides sur et dans les produits alimentaires (No. 50 by M. Lenz to the EEC Commission: Proposal for a Commission directive on pesticide residues on and in foodstuffs)</p> | <p>No. 139, 29.7.66</p> |
| <p>No 51 de M^{lle} Lulling au Conseil de la CEE. Objet: Proposition de décision du Conseil concernant la mise en œuvre d'un programme commun de formation professionnelle accélérée pour parer à certaines pénuries de main-d'œuvre qualifiée dans la Communauté (No. 51 by M^{lle} Lulling to the EEC Council: Proposal for a Council decision on a common programme for accelerated vocational training to meet certain skilled manpower shortages in the Community)</p> | <p>No. 139, 29.7.66</p> |
| <p>No 54 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Grève des fonctionnaires européens (No. 54 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Strike of Community officials)</p> | <p>No. 139, 29.7.66</p> |
| <p>No 55 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Financement d'investissement dans le cadre du FED ou de la BEI (No. 55 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: Financing of investments by the European Development Fund or the European Investment Bank)</p> | <p>No. 139, 29.7.66</p> |
| <p>No 48 (1965-1966) de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Importation de semences d'herbes en France (réponse complémentaire de la Commission) [(No. 48 (1965-1966) by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Import of herbage seed into France (supplementary reply from the Commission)]</p> | <p>No. 143, 4.8.66</p> |
| <p>No 80 (1965-1966) de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Aides accordées dans le secteur du textile en Allemagne occidentale (Länder de Bade-Wurtemberg et de Bavière) [(No. 80 (1965-1966) by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Aid to the textile industry in West Germany (Länder of Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria)]</p> | <p>No. 143, 4.8.66</p> |
| <p>No 13 de MM. Sabatini et Moro à la Commission de la CEEA, à la Haute Autorité de la CECA et à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Démission de fonctionnaires et agents des Communautés (No. 13 by M. Sabatini and M. Moro to the Euratom Commission, the ECSC High Authority and the EEC Commission: Resignation of officials and other servants of the Communities)</p> | <p>No. 143, 4.8.66</p> |

No 36 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission de la CEEA et à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Missions diplomatiques à accréditer auprès des Communautés européennes (No. 36 by M. Berkhouwer to the Euratom Commission and to the EEC Commission: Diplomatic missions accredited to the European Communities)	No. 143,	4.8.66
No 46 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Décision du Conseil concernant le deuxième alignement sur le tarif commun extérieur (No. 46 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Council decision concerning the second alignment towards the common external tariff)	No. 143,	4.8.66
No 47 de M. Apel à la Commission de la CEEA, à la Haute Autorité de la CECA et à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Tendances politiques du périodique "Die Europäische Gemeinschaft" (No. 47 by M. Apel to the Euratom Commission, to the ECSC High Authority and to the EEC Commission: Political tendency of the periodical "Die Europäische Gemeinschaft")	No. 143,	4.8.66
No 52 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Entraves aux importations de jus de fruits en Belgique (No. 52 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission: Barriers to the import of fruit juices into Belgium)	No. 143,	4.8.66
No 56 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Propositions de la Commission au Conseil relatives aux mesures particulières d'ordre social à prendre en faveur des travailleurs italiens licenciés des mines de soufre (No. 56 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Proposals by the Commission to the Council for special measures of a social nature for the benefit of redundant Italian sulphur-mine workers)	No. 143,	4.8.66
No 57 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Accords en matière d'industrie automobile dans le cadre de la politique commerciale commune de la Communauté européenne à l'égard des pays à commerce d'Etat (No. 57 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Agreements concerning the motor industry in accordance with the European Community's common commercial policy towards state-trading countries)	No. 143,	4.8.66
No 58 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Troisième accord international sur l'étain (No. 58 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Third international tin agreement)	No. 143,	4.8.66
No 59 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Application de l'accord du Conseil, du 11 mars 1966, concernant le financement de la politique agricole commune dans l'éventualité de l'adhésion de l'Angleterre à la CEE (No. 59 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: application of the Council Agreement of 11 March 1966 on the financing of the common agricultural policy in the event of Britain's entry into the EEC)	No. 146,	9.8.66
No 60 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Taxe de caractère fiscal envisagée par le gouvernement français sur certains produits agricoles (No. 60 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Revenue tax envisaged by the French Government on certain agricultural products)	No. 146,	9.8.66
No 62 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: La pêche le long des côtes de Mauritanie (No. 62 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: Fishing off the coast of Mauritania)	No. 146,	9.8.66
No 64 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Collaboration dans le secteur des écoles de formation agricole (No. 64 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: Collaboration on agricultural colleges)	No. 146,	9.8.66
No 66 de M. Richarts à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole et harmonisation des législations sur le vin (No. 66 by M. Richarts to the EEC Commission: Organization of a common wine market and harmonization of legislation on wine)	No. 146,	9.8.66

No 67 de M. Oele à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Conséquences du marché commun pour les consommateurs (No. 67 by M. Oele to the EEC Commission: Effects of the common market for consumers)	No. 146,	9.8.66
No 70 de M. Berkhouwer au Conseil de la CEE. Objet: Rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives aux taxes d'affranchissement du courrier (No. 70 by M. Berkhouwer to the EEC Council: Approximation of Member States' legislation on postal charges)	No. 146,	9.8.66
No 71 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Action communautaire en vue de la définition d'une politique générale d'aide au développement (No. 71 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: Planning of a general Community policy on development aid)	No. 146,	9.8.66

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement no 92/66/CEE de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1966, fixant des coefficients forfaitaires applicables aux découpes de porcs abattus et aux préparations et conserves à base de viande de porc, pour le calcul des restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers pour la période du 1 ^{er} juillet 1964 au 30 juin 1965 (Commission Regulation No. 92/66/CEE of 8 July 1966 establishing the standard coefficients applicable to cuts of pork and to pigmeat preparations and preserves for the purpose of calculating refunds on exports to non-member countries for the period from 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1965)	No. 126,	12.7.66
Règlement no 93/66/CEE de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1966, modifiant le règlement no 63/64/CEE en ce qui concerne le calcul du prix à l'importation pour les gros bovins (Commission Regulation No. 93/66/CEE of 12 July 1966 modifying Regulation No. 63/64/CEE in respect of the calculation of the price for imported mature cattle)	No. 127,	13.7.66
Règlement no 94/66/CEE de la Commission, du 5 mai 1966, portant modification du règlement no 7/64/CEE de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1964, fixant la liste des communes des zones frontalières établies de part et d'autre de la frontière commune à la France et aux autres Etats membres limitrophes, arrêté en application de l'article 3 du règlement no 3/64/CEE du Conseil, du 18 décembre 1963, portant établissement des annexes du règlement no 36/63/CEE du Conseil concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs frontaliers (Commission Regulation No. 94/66/CEE of 5 May 1966 amending Commission Regulation No. 7/64/CEE of 29 January 1964 establishing a list of communes in the frontier regions on both sides of the border between France and adjacent countries adopted pursuant to Article 3 of Council Regulation No. 3/64/CEE of 18 December 1963 adding annexes to the Council Regulation No. 36/63/CEE concerning the social security of frontier workers)	No. 129,	16.7.66
Règlement no 95/66/CEE de la Commission, du 5 mai 1966, portant modification du règlement no 117/65/CEE de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1965, fixant, en application de l'article 3 du règlement no 38/64/CEE du Conseil relatif à la libre circulation des travailleurs à l'intérieur de la Communauté, la liste des communes des zones frontalières, établies de part et d'autre de la frontière commune à certains Etats membres (Commission Regulation No. 95/66/CEE of 5 May 1966 amending Commission Regulation No. 117/65/CEE of 16 July 1965 establishing, pursuant to Article 3 of Council Regulation No. 38/64/CEE on the free movement of workers in the Community, the list of the communes in the frontier zones established on either side of the frontier common to certain Member States)	No. 129,	16.7.66

Règlement no 96/66/CEE de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1966, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les poires (Commission Regulation No. 96/66/CEE of 15 July 1966 determining reference prices for pears)	No. 129, 16.7.66
Règlement no 97/66/CEE de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1966, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les pommes (Commission Regulation No. 97/66/CEE of 11 July 1966 determining reference prices for apples)	No. 129, 16.7.66
Règlement no 98/66/CEE de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1966, modifiant certains prélèvements fixés par les règlements no 78/66/CEE, 79/66/CEE et 80/66/CEE dans le secteur des œufs et de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation No. 98/66/CEE of 20 July 1966 adjusting certain levies fixed by Regulations Nos. 78/66/CEE, 79/66/CEE and 80/66/CEE for eggs and poultry)	No. 132, 21.7.66
Règlement no 99/66/CEE de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1966, portant modification du règlement no 116/65/CEE concernant la durée de validité du montant de la restitution applicable, dans des cas particuliers, à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers conservés vers les pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 99/66/CEE of 20 July 1966 amending Regulation No. 116/65/CEE concerning the period of validity of the refund applicable in particular cases to exports of certain preserved milk products to non-member countries)	No. 132, 21.7.66
Règlement no 100/66/CEE du Conseil, du 14 juillet 1966, relatif à l'organisation d'une enquête sur les salaires dans les transports par route (Council Regulation No. 100/66/CEE of 14 July 1966 on the conduct of an inquiry into wages in road transport)	No. 134, 22.7.66
Règlement no 101/66/CEE du Conseil, du 14 juillet 1966, relatif à l'organisation d'une enquête sur les salaires dans l'industrie (Council Regulation No. 101/66/CEE of 14 July 1966 on the conduct of an inquiry into wages in industry)	No. 134, 22.7.66
Règlement no 102/66/CEE de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1966, portant fixation d'un coefficient d'adaptation à appliquer au cours des tomates de catégorie II, en vue du calcul du prix d'entrée (Commission Regulation No. 102/66/CEE of 22 July 1966 determining the adjustment coefficient to be applied to Class II tomatoes for calculation of the entry price)	No. 135, 23.7.66
Règlement no 103/66/CEE de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1966, instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation des tomates de plein air en provenance de Bulgarie et de Roumanie (Commission Regulation No. 103/66/CEE of 22 July 1966 introducing a countervailing charge for the import of outdoor-grown tomatoes from Bulgaria and Rumania)	No. 135, 23.7.66
Règlement no 104/66/CEE du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1966, portant suspension temporaire de la perception des prélèvements applicables à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées destinées, sous contrôle douanier, à la transformation (Council Regulation No. 104/66/CEE of 23 July 1966 temporarily suspending the levies applicable to the import of certain frozen beef and veal for processing in bond)	No. 137, 27.7.66
Règlement no 105/66/CEE de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1966, modifiant l'annexe du règlement no 37/65/CEE fixant les critères de détermination des prix caf pour les céréales, farines, gruaux et semoules (Commission Regulation No. 105/66/CEE of 27 July 1966 amending the annex to Regulation No. 37/65/CEE laying down criteria for fixing the cif prices of cereals, flours, groats and meals)	No. 138, 28.7.66
Règlement no 106/66/CEE de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1966, fixant les montants forfaitaires pour le riz décortiqué et les brisures pour la campagne 1966/1967 (Commission Regulation No. 106/66/CEE of 27 July 1966 establishing the standard amounts for husked rice and broken rice for the marketing year 1966/1967)	No. 138, 28.7.66

- Règlement no 107/66/CEE de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1966, portant prorogation, pour la campagne 1966/1967, du règlement no 113/65/CEE relatif aux majorations mensuelles des prix indicatifs et d'intervention du riz (Commission Regulation No. 107/66/CEE of 27 July 1966 extending for the marketing year 1966/1967 Regulation No. 113/65/CEE on monthly increases in the target and intervention prices for rice) No. 138, 28.7.66
- Règlement no 108/66/CEE de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1966, modifiant le règlement no 192/64/CEE relatif aux modalités d'intervention sur le marché du beurre (Commission Regulation No. 108/66/CEE of 27 July 1966 amending Regulation No. 192/64/CEE on arrangements for intervention in the butter market) No. 138, 28.7.66
- Règlement no 109/66/CEE du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1966, concernant les mesures à appliquer en matière de prix pour certains produits laitiers en Allemagne pendant la campagne 1966/1967 (Council Regulation No. 109/66/CEE of 28 July 1966 on measures to be applied concerning prices for certain milk products in Germany during the 1966/1967 marketing year) No. 140, 29.7.66
- Règlement no 110/66/CEE du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1966, autorisant la République italienne à suspendre les droits de douane et les prélèvements applicables aux importations d'animaux vivants de l'espèce bovine, des espèces domestiques, autres, d'un poids unitaire n'excédant pas 300 kg, de la position ex 01.02 A II (Council Regulation No 110/66/CEE of 28 July 1966 authorizing Italy to suspend customs duties and levies on imports of live cattle of a unit weight not exceeding 300 kg, tariff heading ex 01.02 A II) No. 140, 29.7.66
- Règlement no 111/66/CEE du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1966, autorisant la République française, le royaume de Belgique et la République fédérale d'Allemagne à prendre des mesures spéciales d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation No. 111/66/CEE of 28 July 1966 authorizing France, Belgium and Germany to take special intervention measures in the beef and veal sector) No. 140, 29.7.66
- Règlement no 112/66/CEE du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1966, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à prendre pendant l'année 1966 des mesures d'intervention en vue de permettre l'importation de bovins de provenance du Danemark (Council Regulation No. 112/66/CEE of 28 July 1966 authorizing Germany to introduce intervention measures during 1966 to permit the import of cattle from Denmark) No. 140, 29.7.66
- Règlement no 113/66/CEE du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1966, dérogeant provisoirement à certaines dispositions du règlement no 111/64/CEE du Conseil en ce qui concerne le calcul du prélèvement de certains laits en poudre et des fromages fondus (Council Regulation No. 113/66/CEE of 28 July 1966 provisionally waiving certain provisions of Council Regulation No. 111/64/CEE in respect of the calculation of the levy on certain milk powders and processed cheeses) No. 144, 5.8.66
- Règlement no 114/66/CEE du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1966, portant prorogation de la validité du règlement no 88/65/CEE du Conseil, relatif aux restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers dans les secteurs de la viande de porc, des œufs et de la viande de volaille (Council Regulation No. 114/66/CEE of 23 July 1966 extending the validity of Council Regulation No. 88/65/CEE relating to refunds on exports of pigmeat, eggs and poultry to non-member countries) No. 144, 5.8.66
- Règlement no 115/66/CEE du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1966, concernant les mesures à appliquer dans le domaine des prix par les Etats membres producteurs et portant fixation des prix de seuil communs des Etats membres non producteurs, pour le riz et les brisures pendant la campagne 1966/1967 (Council Regulation No. 115/66/CEE of 28 July 1966 concerning prices to be applied by producing Member States and establishing common threshold prices of non-producing Member States for rice and broken rice during the 1966/1967 marketing year) No. 145, 6.8.66

Règlement no 116/66/CEE du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1966, portant prorogation, pour la campagne 1966-1967, du règlement no 127/65/CEE du Conseil instituant un système d'abattement sur le prélèvement applicable aux importations de riz décortiqué en provenance des pays tiers (Council Regulation No. 116/66/CEE of 28 July 1966 extending for the 1966/1967 marketing year Council Regulation No. 127/65/CEE reducing the levy on imports of husked rice from non-member countries)	No. 145,	6.8.66
Règlement no 117/66/CEE du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1966, concernant l'introduction de règles communes pour les transports internationaux de voyageurs par route effectués par autocars et par autobus (Council Regulation No. 117/66/CEE of 28 July 1966 concerning the introduction of common rules for international road passenger transport by coach or bus)	No. 147,	9.8.66
Règlement no 118/66/CEE de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, relatif à la fiche d'exploitation à utiliser en vue de la constatation des revenus dans les exploitations agricoles (Commission Regulation No. 118/66/CEE of 29 July 1966 on the questionnaire to be used in the survey of farm incomes)	No. 148,	10.8.66
Règlement no 119/66/CEE du Conseil du 28 juillet 1966, relatif à des mesures spéciales concernant le malt (Council Regulation No. 119/66/CEE of 28 July 1966 concerning malt)	No. 149,	11.8.66
Règlement no 120/66/CEE du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1966, complétant l'annexe II du règlement no 111/64/CEE du Conseil en ce qui concerne certains types de fromages (Council Regulation No. 120/66/CEE of 28 July 1966 supplementing Annex II to Council Regulation No. 111/64/CEE in respect of certain types of cheese)	No. 149,	11.8.66
Règlement no 121/66/CEE des Conseils, du 28 juillet 1966, portant fixation de la liste des lieux où une indemnité de logement peut être accordée, ainsi que du montant maximum et des modalités d'attribution de cette indemnité (Regulation No. 121/66/CEE of the Councils of 28 July 1966 establishing a list of places where a housing allowance may be granted, together with the maximum amount and conditions for this allowance)	No. 150,	12.8.66
Règlement no 122/66/CEE des Conseils, du 28 juillet 1966, portant fixation de la liste des lieux où une indemnité de transport peut être accordée, ainsi que du montant maximum et des modalités d'attribution de cette indemnité (Regulation No. 122/66/CEE of the Councils of 28 July 1966 establishing a list of places where a transport allowance may be granted, together with the maximum amount and conditions for this allowance)	No. 150,	12.8.66
Règlement no 123/66/CEE de la Commission, du 23 août 1966, prévoyant des dispositions en vue d'éviter les détournements de trafic dans les échanges intracommunautaires de viande bovine congelée (Commission Regulation No. 123/66/CEE of 23 August 1966 to prevent diversions of intra-Community trade in frozen beef and veal)	No. 154,	24.8.66

THE COUNCIL

Information

Décision du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, portant institution d'un Comité permanent des semences et plants agricoles, horticoles et forestiers (Council decision of 14 June 1966 setting up a Standing Committee on agricultural, horticultural and forestry seeds and seedlings)	No. 125,	11.7.66
Directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de betteraves (Council directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet seed)	No. 125,	11.7.66

Directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes fourragères (Council directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of forage seed)	No. 125,	11.7.66
Directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de céréales (Council directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of cereal seed)	No. 125,	11.7.66
Directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des plants de pommes de terre (Council directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of seed potatoes)	No. 125,	11.7.66
Directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des matériels forestiers de reproduction (Council directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of forestry reproductive material)	No. 125,	11.7.66
Décision du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1966, précisant le libellé de la sous-position ex 29.15 B prévue à la décision du Conseil du 28 décembre 1965 (Council decision of 23 July 1966 on the wording of sub-heading ex 29.15 B in the Council decision of 28 December 1965)	No. 137,	27.7.66
Budget supplémentaire de la C.E.E. pour l'exercice 1966 (Supplementary budget of the EEC for the financial year 1966)	No. 139,	29.7.66
Modifications apportées à l'annexe 2 du règlement no 4 du Conseil par les autorités compétentes françaises (Amendments made to Annex 2 of Council Regulation No. 4 by the competent French authorities)	No. 141,	2.8.66
Directive du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1966, modifiant l'article 22 de la directive du Conseil du 26 janvier 1965 concernant le rapprochement des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives aux spécialités pharmaceutiques (Council directive of 28 July 1966 amending Article 22 in the Council directive of 26 January 1965 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to branded pharmaceuticals)	No. 144,	5.8.66
Décision du Conseil du 28 juillet 1966, autorisant la République italienne à augmenter dans le secteur de la viande bovine les prélèvements applicables à certaines importations en provenance des pays tiers (Council decision of 28 July 1966 authorizing the Italian Republic to increase the levies on certain beef and veal imports from non-member countries)	No. 144,	5.8.66

THE COMMISSION

Directives and decisions

Décision de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1966, portant modification de sa décision du 18 mai 1966 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, dans le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume de Pays-Bas, de pâte à fondant, en provenance de la république fédérale d'Allemagne (Commission decision of 6 July 1966 amending its decision of 18 May 1966 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to impose countervailing charges on imports of fondant paste from Germany)	No. 127,	13.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 16 juin 1966, portant octroi à la république fédérale d'Allemagne de contingents tarifaires pour les harengs et esprotts frais, réfrigérés ou congelés (Commission decision of 16 June 1966 granting Germany tariff quotas for fresh, chilled or frozen herrings and sprats)	No. 133,	22.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 16 juin 1966, portant octroi au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg de contingents tarifaires pour les harengs frais, réfrigérés ou congelés destinés à la transformation (Commission decision of 16 June 1966 granting Belgium and Luxembourg tariff quotas for fresh, chilled or frozen herrings for processing)	No. 133,	22.7.66

Décision de la Commission, du 23 juin 1966, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les vins rouges naturels de raisins frais, destinés, au coupage (Commission decision of 23 June 1966 increasing the volume of the tariff quota granted to Germany for naturel red wines of fresh grapes for blending)	No. 133, 22.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 23 juin 1966, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé au royaume des Pays-Bas pour le ferrosilicium (Commission decision of 23 June 1966 increasing the volume of the tariff quota granted to the Netherlands for ferrosilicon)	No. 133, 22.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 23 juin 1966, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à l'U.E.B.L. pour le ferrosilicium (Commission decision of 23 June 1966 increasing the volume of the tariff quota granted to the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union for ferrosilicon)	No. 133, 22.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 23 juin 1966, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la République italienne pour le ferrochrome contenant en poids 0,10 % ou moins de carbone et de 30 % exclus à 90 % inclus de chrome (Commission decision of 23 June 1966 increasing the volume of the tariff quota granted to Italy for ferrochromium containing by weight not more than 0.1% carbon and not less than 30% nor more than 90% chromium)	No. 133, 22.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 27 juin 1966, autorisant la République italienne à adopter des mesures de sauvegarde pour le soufre (Commission decision of 27 June 1966 authorizing Italy to adopt safeguard measures for sulphur)	No. 133, 22.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 27 juin 1966, autorisant la République italienne à adopter des mesures de sauvegarde pour le sulfure de carbone (Commission decision of 27 June 1966 authorizing Italy to adopt safeguard measures for carbon disulphide)	No. 133, 22.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1966, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à différer le relèvement des droits de leur tarif douanier vers ceux du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne les tabacs fabriqués des sous-positions tarifaires 24.02 A, B, C et D (Commission decision of 6 July 1966 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to postpone raising their customs duties to the CCT level in respect of manufactured tobacco, sub-headings 24.02 A, B, C and D)	No. 134, 22.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1966, autorisant la République italienne à adopter des mesures de sauvegarde pour le plomb brut et le zinc brut (Commission decision of 6 July 1966 authorizing Italy to adopt safeguard measures for unwrought lead and unwrought zinc)	No. 134, 22.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1966, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice du royaume de Belgique pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission decision of 30 June 1966 granting Belgium aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes)	No. 140, 29.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1966, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République française pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission decision of 30 June 1966 granting France aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes)	No. 140, 29.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1966, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission decision of 30 June 1966 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes)	No. 140, 29.7.66

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1966, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission decision of 30 June 1966 granting the Netherlands aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes)	No. 140,	29.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1966, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation (Commission decision of 30 June 1966 granting Germany aid from the European Social Fund for resettlement schemes)	No. 140,	29.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1966, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République française, pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation (Commission decision of 30 June 1966 granting France aid from the European Social Fund for resettlement schemes)	No. 140,	29.7.66
Décision de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1966, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire, à titre de mesure de sauvegarde conservatoire, le bichromate de sodium de la position ex 28.47 B II du T.D.C., originaire de l'U.R.S.S., de Pologne, de Hongrie, de Tchécoslovaquie et de Roumanie, et mis en libre pratique dans d'autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 5 July 1966 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment, as a safeguard measure, sodium bichromate (CCT heading ex 28.47 B II) from USSR, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Rumania in free circulation in other Member States)	No. 146,	9.8.66
Décision de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1966, autorisant la République française à surseoir à la délivrance de licences d'importation pour l'oxytétracycline chlorhydrate de la position ex 29.44 D du T.D.C., originaire de Pologne et mis en libre pratique dans d'autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 6 July 1966 authorizing France to suspend the grant of import licences for oxytetracycline chlorhydrate (CCT Heading ex 29.44) from Poland in free circulation in other Member States)	No. 146,	9.8.66
Décision de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1966, portant octroi à la République fédérale d'Allemagne de contingents tarifaires pour les morues, lieux noirs, aiglefins, sébastes et flétans noirs (Commission decision of 8 July 1966 granting Germany tariff quotas for cod, coalfish, haddock, rosefish and black halibut)	No. 146,	9.8.66
Décision de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1966, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à diminuer les prélèvements pour les oies abattues (Commission decision of 20 July 1966 authorizing Germany to reduce the levies on slaughtered geese)	No. 146,	9.8.66
Décision de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1966, portant nouvelle modification de ses décisions, arrêtée en application de la décision du Conseil du 4 avril 1962, autorisant certains Etats membres à percevoir des taxes compensatoires sur les importations de certaines marchandises contenant du sucre en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 20 July 1966 further amending its decisions, adopted pursuant to the Council decision of 4 April 1962, authorizing certain Member States to impose countervailing charges on imports of certain goods containing sugar from other Member States)	No. 147,	9.8.66
Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, dans la république fédérale d'Allemagne, de certains produits de la chocolaterie en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 authorizing Germany to impose countervailing charges on imports of certain chocolate products from other Member States)	No. 152,	20.8.66
Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 7 février 1966, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de biscuits et gaufres en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 further amending its decision of 7 February 1966 authorizing Germany to impose countervailing charges on imports of biscuits and waffles from other Member States)	No. 152,	20.8.66

<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 21 décembre 1964 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de caramels mous, de caramels durs, de dragées ainsi que de pâte à fondant en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 further amending its decision of 21 December 1964 authorizing Germany to impose countervailing charges on imports of soft caramels, hard caramels, sugared almonds and fondant paste from other Member States)</p>	<p>No. 152, 20.8.66</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en République française, de sucreries sans cacao ne contenant pas de liqueur alcoolique, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 further amending its decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing France to impose countervailing charges on imports of sugar confectionery and preparations not containing cocoa or liqueurs from other Member States)</p>	<p>No. 152, 20.8.66</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en République française, de chocolat et de confiseries et préparations comportant du cacao ou du chocolat, sans liqueur alcoolique, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 further amending its decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing France to impose countervailing charges on imports of chocolate and confectionery and preparations containing cocoa or chocolate, but not liqueurs, from certain Member States)</p>	<p>No. 152, 20.8.66</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 19 avril 1966, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en République italienne, de biscottes et biscuits en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 again amending its decision of 19 April 1966 authorizing Italy to impose countervailing charges on imports of rusks and biscuits from certain Member States)</p>	<p>No 152, 20.8.66</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour certains fils de soie (Commission decision of 12 July 1966 granting Germany a tariff quota for certain silks yarns)</p>	<p>No. 153, 23.8.66</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour certains fils de bourre de soie (schappe) (Commission decision of 12 July 1966 granting Germany a tariff quota for certain yarns spun from silk waste)</p>	<p>No. 153 23.8.66</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1966, portant obligation pour la République italienne de supprimer les mesures de sauvegarde prises pour les gros bovins et les veaux (Commission decision of 28 July 1966 obliging Italy to abolish safeguard measures introduced for mature cattle and calves)</p>	<p>No. 153 23.8.66</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant désignation des experts vétérinaires pouvant être chargés de l'élaboration d'avis relatifs aux abattoirs et ateliers de découpe (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 designating veterinary experts competent to report on slaughterhouses and cutting rooms)</p>	<p>No. 153 23.8.66</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 10 novembre 1964 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, dans la République italienne, de dextrines fabriquées à partir de la fécule de pommes de terre, ainsi que de féculés de pommes de terre solubles ou torréfiées, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 further amending its decision of 10 November 1964 authorizing Italy 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. 153 23.8.66</p>

- Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant modification de sa décision du 1^{er} avril 1966 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, dans la République française, de dextrines, d'amidons et féculés solubles ou torréfiés, ainsi que de parements préparés et apprêts préparés à base de matières amylacées en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 amending its decision of 1 April 1966 authorizing France to impose countervailing charges on imports from the other Member States of dextrans, cereal starches, soluble or roasted non-cereal starches, starch-based prepared glazings and prepared dressings)
- No. 153 23.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, autorisant la République italienne à suspendre partiellement à l'égard des pays tiers ses droits de douane applicables à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées, destinées, sous contrôle douanier, à la transformation (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 authorizing Italy to reduce its customs duties on imports from non-member countries of certain types of frozen beef for processing in bond)
- No. 153 23.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant prorogation de la durée de validité de la décision de la Commission, du 2 mai 1966, autorisant le royaume de Belgique et le grand-duché de Luxembourg à suspendre partiellement à l'égard des pays tiers leurs droits de douane applicables à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées, destinées, sous contrôle douanier, à la transformation (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 extending the decision of 2 May 1966 authorizing Belgium and Luxembourg to reduce their customs duties on imports from non-member countries of certain types of frozen beef for processing in bond)
- No. 153 23.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de pain et de produits similaires, en provenance du royaume des Pays-Bas (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 further amending its decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose countervailing charges on bread and similar products imported from the Netherlands)
- No. 155 25.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant 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 29 July 1966 further amending its decision of 30 November 1964 authorizing France to impose countervailing charges on glucose (dextrose) imported from certain Member States)
- No. 155 25.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 10 novembre 1964 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de dextrines fabriquées à partir de féculé de pommes de terre ainsi que de féculés de pommes de terre solubles ou torréfiés, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 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)
- No. 155 25.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 18 mai 1966 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en République française, de produits de la biscuiterie en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 further amending its decision of 18 May 1966 authorizing France to impose countervailing charges on imports of biscuits from certain Member States)
- No. 155 25.8.66

- Décision de la Commission, du 3 août 1966, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à différer l'abaissement de certains droits de leur tarif douanier vers ceux du tarif douanier commun (Commission decision of 3 August 1966 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to postpone the reduction of certain customs duties to the CCT level) No. 155 25.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 3 août 1966, autorisant la République italienne à différer l'abaissement de certains droits de son tarif douanier vers ceux du tarif douanier commun (Commission decision of 3 August 1966 authorizing Italy to postpone the reduction of certain customs duties to the CCT level) No. 155 25.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 3 août 1966, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à différer le relèvement de certains droits de son tarif douanier vers ceux du tarif douanier commun (Commission decision of 3 August 1966 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to postpone raising certain customs duties to the CCT level) No. 155 25.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 3 août 1966, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à différer le relèvement des droits de leur tarif douanier vers ceux du du tarif douanier commun pour les boudins, disques et rondelles en liège aggloméré (plugs) destinés à la fabrication de bouchons-couronnes (Commission decision of 3 August 1966 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to postpone raising their customs duties to the CCT level in respect of wafers, discs and washers of agglomerated cork (plugs) for the manufacture of crown corks) No. 155 25.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 29 juin 1966, portant détermination de la moyenne des prix CAF et des prix franco frontière des céréales et des brisures de riz pour le mois de juillet 1966 (Commission decision of 29 June 1966 fixing the average of the cif and free-at-frontier prices of cereals and broken rice for July 1966) No. 156 26.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1966, portant détermination de la moyenne des prix CAF et des prix franco frontière des céréales et des brisures de riz pour le mois d'août 1966 (Commission decision of 28 July 1966 fixing the average of the cif and free-at-frontier prices of cereals and broken rice for August 1966) No. 156 26.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 8 août 1966, confirmant les moyennes des prix franco frontière de certaines céréales déterminées provisoirement pour les mois de juillet 1966 et août 1966 par les décisions du 29 juin 1966 et 28 juillet 1966 (Commission decision of 8 August 1966 confirming the average free-at-frontier prices of certain cereals provisionally fixed for July and August 1966 by the decisions of 29 June 1966 and 28 July 1966) No. 156 26.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 16 août 1966, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les «carpes fraîches, réfrigérées et congelées», de la position ex 03.01 A II b du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Yougoslavie et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission decision of 16 August 1966 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to exclude from Community treatment fresh carp, chilled or frozen (CCT heading ex 03.01 A II b) originating in Yugoslavia and in free circulation in the other Member States) No. 156 26.8.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 18 août 1966, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission decision of 18 August 1966 fixing the prices to be used as a basis in calculating the levies on beef and veal imported from non-member countries) No. 156 26.8.66

Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 18 mai 1966 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation dans le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas, de pâte à fondant en provenance de la république fédérale d'Allemagne (Commission decision of 29 July 1966 again amending its decision of 18 May 1966 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to impose countervailing charges on imports of fondant paste from the Federal Republic of Germany)

No. 157 31.8.66

Décision de la Commission, du 23 août 1966, autorisant la république française à exclure du traitement communautaire les « pommes et les poires de table fraîches » de la position n° 08.06 A II a et B I b, originaires de certains pays tiers et mises en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 23 August 1966 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment dessert apples and pears (CCT heading 08.06 A II a and B I b) originating in certain non-member countries and in free circulation in the other Member States)

No. 157 31.8.66

Recommandations and opinions

Recommandation de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1966, aux Etats membres relatives aux conditions d'indemnisation des victimes de maladies professionnelles (Commission recommendation of 20 July 1966 to the Member States concerning compensation for victims of occupational diseases)

No. 147 9.8.66

Recommandation de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1966, adressée aux Etats membres et concernant le contrôle médical des travailleurs exposés à des risques particuliers (Commission recommendation of 27 July 1966 to the Member States concerning medical examination of workers exposed to special risks)

No. 151 17.8.66

Recommandation de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1966, aux Etats membres tendant à développer l'orientation professionnelle (Commission recommendation of 18 July 1966 to the Member States for the development of vocational guidance)

No. 154 24.8.66

Recommandation de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, au gouvernement de la république italienne concernant l'aménagement des monopoles du sel et du papier à cigarettes, découpé en format, en cahiers ou en tubes (Commission recommendation of 29 July 1966 to the Government of the Italian Republic on the modification of monopolies in salt and cigarette papers, cut to size, in booklets or tubes)

No. 154 24.8.66

Recommandation de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1966, à la république française au sujet de l'aménagement du monopole national à caractère commercial des poudres et explosifs (Commission recommendation of 29 July 1966 to the French Republic on the modification of the national monopoly in gunpowder and other explosives)

No. 154 24.8.66

EEC Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers

Décision n° 60, du 26 mai 1966, concernant l'interprétation de la notion de « membre de famille » pour le service des prestations en nature de l'assurance maladie-maternité en cas de séjour temporaire sur le territoire d'un Etat membre autre que l'Etat compétent conformément aux paragraphes 1, 3 et 7 de l'article 19 du règlement n° 3 (Decision No. 60 of 26 May 1966 concerning the interpretation of the concept "member of family" for the purpose of benefits in kind in connection with sickness and maternity insurance in the case of temporary residence on the territory of a Member State other than the state competent in accordance with Article 19 (1, 3 and 7) of Regulation No. 3)

No. 134 22.7.66

Cartels and monopolies

Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement n° 17 concernant une notification (IV/A/25.140) (Communication under Article 19(3) of Regulation No. 17 concerning a notification (IV/A/25.140)

No. 137 27.7.66

Communication faite en application de l'article 5 du règlement n° 19/65/CEE du 2 mars 1965 concernant l'application de l'article 85 paragraphe 3 du Traité à certaines catégories d'accords et de pratiques concertées (Communication under Article 5 of Regulation 19/65/CEE of 2 March 1965 concerning the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain classes of agreement and concerted practices)

No. 156 26.8.66

European Development Fund

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 521 de la République somalienne relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour la construction d'un bâtiment pour bureaux et laboratoire du ministère des travaux publics à Mogadiscio (Somalie) (Call for tender No. 521 issued by Somalia concerning the selection of firms to be invited to compete in a limited call for tender to be issued for the construction of an office and laboratory building for the Ministry of Public Works at Mogadiscio (Somalia)

No. 126 12.7.66

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 522 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la République du Sénégal (ministère de l'économie rurale, direction de l'élevage et des industries animales) (Call for tender No. 522 issued by Senegal (Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Livestock and Livestock Products)

No. 126 12.7.66

Approbation des projets et programmes financés par le FED (Approval of schemes and projects financed by the EDF)

No. 128 15.7.66

Résultats d'appels d'offres (Nos 210, 421, 425, 436, 447, 463, 470) (Results of calls for tender (Nos. 210, 421, 425, 436, 447, 463, 470)

No. 128 15.7.66

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 523 lancé par la République du Tchad (Call for tender No. 523 issued by Chad)

No. 133 22.7.66

Résultat d'une présélection (appel d'offres n° 448) (List of firms selected (limited call for tender No. 448)

No. 133 22.7.66

Résultat d'appel d'offres n° 498 (Result of call for tender No. 498)

No. 137 27.7.66

Situation de trésorerie du FED arrêtée à la date du 31 mars 1966 (EDF cash position at 31 March 1966)

No. 139 29.7.66

Echéancier des paiements du deuxième trimestre 1966 (Dates of payments for the second quarter of 1966)

No. 139 29.7.66

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Information on rates of exchange used in the operations of the EDF)

No. 141 2.8.66

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 524 lancé par la République togolaise (Call for tender No. 524 issued by Togo)

No. 141 2.8.66

Complément à l'appel d'offres n° 515 (Supplement to call for tender No. 515)

No. 141 2.8.66

Modification à l'appel d'offres n° 523 (Amendment to call for tender No. 523)

No. 144 5.8.66

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 525 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la République du Togo (Call for supply tender No. 525 issued by Togo)

No. 149 11.8.66

Approbation des projets et programmes financés par le FED (Approval of schemes and projects financed by the EDF)	No. 151	7.8.66
Résultats d'appels d'offres (n ^{os} 433, 434, 435 et 436) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 433-436)	No. 153	23.8.66
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n ^o 514 (Amendment to call for tender No. 514)	No. 154	24.8.66
Résultat de l'appel d'offres n ^o 496 (Result of call for tender No. 496)	No. 154	24.8.66

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Octroi du concours de la section orientation du FEOGA pour l'année 1965 (Granting of aid by the Guidance Section of EAGGF for 1965)	No. 136	25.7.66
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General

Avis de concours n ^o CEE/773/A (un administrateur principal) (Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/773/A — Principal administrative Officer)	No. 126	12.7.66
Liste de produits faisant l'objet de l'application de la clause de sauvegarde prévue par l'article 115 (situation au 1er juillet 1966) (List of products to which the safeguard clause in Article 115 applies at 1 July 1966)	No. 157	31.8.66

COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Communications

Recours introduit le 26 juillet 1966 par la société par actions « Gesellschaft für Getreidehandel AG » contre Commission de la CEE (Affaire 24-66) (Suit filed on 26 July 1966 by the Gesellschaft für Getreidehandel AG v. the EEC Commission — Case 24-66)	No. 144	5.8.66
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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Prolongation du délai d'introduction des candidatures au concours général n ^o CES/21/66 (constitution d'une réserve de recrutement d'agents-ouvriers qualifiés) (J.O. n ^o 104 du 10 juin 1966) (Extension of period for submission of applications for general competitive examination No. CES/21/66 to establish a recruitment reserve for employees and skilled workmen; official gazette No. 104 of 10 June 1966)	No. 128	15.7.66
Avis du concours n ^o CES/10/66 (dactylographe d'expression italienne) (Notice of competitive examination No. CES/10/66 — Italian-language typist)	No. 142	3.8.66
Avis de concours n ^o CES/11/66 (dactylographe d'expression française) (Notice of competitive examination No. CES/11/66 — French-language typist)	No. 142	3.8.66
Avis de concours n ^o CES/14/66 (assistant adjoint à l'administration) (Notice of competitive examination No. CES/14/66 — Second administrative assistant)	No. 142	3.8.66

Avis de concours n° CES/20/66 (dactylographe d'expression néerlandaise) (Notice of competitive examination No. CES/20/66 — Dutch-language-typist)

No. 142 3.8.66

Avis de concours n° CES/25/66 (un commis à l'administration) (Notice of competitive examination No. CES/25/66 — clerk)

No. 142 3.8.66

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. 27 of 20 July 1966

Supplement No. 28 of 27 July 1966

Supplement No. 29 of 3 August 1966

Supplement No. 30 of 10 August 1966

Supplement No. 31 of 17 August 1966

Supplement No. 32 of 24 August 1966

Supplement No. 33 of 31 August 1966

Supplement No. 34 of 7 September 1966

C. Recent publications of the European Community ⁽¹⁾

2001

The Economic Situation in the Community. Quarterly. No. 3/1966 (f, d, i, n, e). Price per issue: BF 100; 15s.; \$2.00. Annual subscription: BF 350; £2.10.0; \$7.00.

4002

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly. Nos. 7, 8, 9/1966. Three bilingual editions: e/f, d/n, f/i. Price per issue: BF 25; 3s.6d.; \$0.50. Annual subscription: BF 250; £1.16.0; \$5.00.

8068

The Community Business Survey. Three issues per year. No. 2/1966 (f, d, i, n, e). Price per issue: BF 35; 5s.0d.; \$0.70. Annual subscription: BF 100; 14s.6d.; \$2.00.

COM(66)170

Draft of medium-term economic policy programme (1966-1970): — Preliminary draft of the first medium-term economic policy programme 1966 + 1970 + annexes. Economic development in the EEC up to 1970: report + annex. Provisional edition (f, d, i, n, e) Limited distribution.

8006

Répertoire des organisations agricoles non gouvernementales groupées dans le cadre de la Communauté économique européenne. (List of non-governmental agricultural organizations associated at Community level). Third loose-leaf edition (f/d/i/n). Situation: December 1965. Subscription (Basic work + replacements): BF 150; £1.1.6, \$3.00.

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix (EEC Information. Agricultural Markets. Prices) Bi-monthly. Nos. 12, 13, 14/1966 (f/d/i/n) Limited distribution.

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

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

8152

Fonds européen de développement — 1^{er} FED — Situation trimestrielle des projets en exécution. Date de mise à jour: 30-6-1966 (f). Limited distribution.

8160

Fonds européen de développement — Situation trimestrielle des projets du 2^e FED en exécution. Date de mise à jour: 30-6-1966 (f). Limited distribution.

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions — Bibliothèque de la Commission de la CEE (List of recent additions. Library of the Commission of the EEC). Monthly. Nos. 6, 7-8/1966. Limited distribution.

Exposé sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Communauté en 1965 (joint au «Neuvième rapport général sur l'activité de la Communauté» en application de l'article 122 du Traité) (Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1965 — appended to the "Ninth General Report on the Activities of the Community" in pursuance of Article 122 of the Treaty) 1966 (f, d, i, n). Provisional edition. Limited distribution.

4001

Approximation of legislation. Work undertaken between 1 January 1958 and 31 March 1966. See "Supplement to Bulletin No. 8/1966 of the European Economic Community" (f, d, i, n, e) BF 15; 2s.6d.; \$0.30.

D. Publications by the Joint Services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities:

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 8, August 1966, No. 9, September 1966

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 85, September 1966

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 9, September 1966

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 8/9, August/September 1966

London: European Community No. 9, September 1966

Washington: European Community No. 95, August 1966

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea, No. 8/9, August/September 1966

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin — Nos. 7/8/1966, 9/1966.

Commerce extérieur: statistique mensuelle (Foreign Trade: monthly statistics — Nos. 7/1966, 8/9/1966.

Commerce extérieur: tableaux analytiques (Foreign Trade: Analytical Tables)

— fascicule janvier-décembre 1965: importations (Imports: January-December)

— fascicule janvier-décembre 1965: exportations (Exports: January-December)

Associés d'outre-mer: statistique du commerce extérieur (Overseas Associated Areas: Foreign Trade Statistics) — Nos. 7/1966, 8/1966

Statistiques de l'énergie (Energy Statistics) — No. 4/1966

Statistiques industrielles (Industrial Statistics) — No. 3/1966

Sidérurgie (Iron and Steel) — No. 4/1966

Statistiques sociales — No. 3/1966: « Les accidents du travail dans l'industrie sidérurgique 1960-1964 » (Social Statistics: Industrial Accidents in the Iron and Steel Industry)

Statistiques sociales: série spéciale, Budgets familiaux: Italie (Social Statistics: special series, Family Budgets: Italy)

Statistiques sociales: série spéciale, Budgets familiaux: Allemagne (Social Statistics: special series, Family Budgets: Germany)

Statistiques agricoles (Agricultural Statistics) — Nos. 4/1966, 5/1966

Informations statistique (Statistical Information) — No. 3/1966

Nomenclature harmonisée du commerce extérieur (NIMEXE) (Foreign Trade Nomenclature of the European Community)

