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Introduction to the Ninth General Report on the activities of the Community

I. In its Eighth General Report, the Commission sketched out the main lines of activity which the Community (and particularly the future single Executive) might follow during the last stage of the transition period: rapid achievement of free circulation of industrial and agricultural products; elimination of other obstacles to trade so as to establish in the Community the conditions of an internal market; concentration on the economic union, of which the medium-term economic programmes should plot the framework and trace the main lines of advance. Finally, in conjunction with the decisions on financing the common agricultural policy, the Commission proposed recasting the Community's financial structure, providing it with independent revenues and organizing parliamentary control of their use.

The Community's "crisis" made such an impact on public opinion that many citizens of our countries may have got the impression that nothing else happened during the past year. However, despite the seriousness of the crisis and its duration, real progress was made with the programme which the Commission had presented and by which it still stands.

II. The decisions reached by the Council during the night of 10 to 11 May last represent a considerable advance for the Community. As the Commission had requested in its "Initiative 1964", a definite date (1 July 1968) was agreed for the completion of customs union for industrial products and an exact timetable laid down for the simultaneous introduction of the free circulation of practically all farm products. The Commission had suggested an earlier date than July 1968. Although the Council finally chose a rather later date, customs union will in any case be complete a year and a half in advance of the date laid down in the Rome Treaty. Furthermore, it was of decisive importance to business circles in the Community that a firm date be fixed for the completion of customs union. All uncertainty has been dispelled: European industrialists, farmers and traders can from now on make their plans for production and marketing and organize their sales networks for a market of 180 million inhabitants.

Another main feature of the decisions of 11 May is the agreement on the financing of the common agricultural policy up to the end of the transition period. This rounds off and amplifies the solidarity which the first financial regulation had instituted in the marketing of farm products and the improvement of agricultural structures. The solidarity thus established at Community level will be as close as that which existed in each of our countries between agriculture and the other economic sectors.

Finally, certain precise objectives have been fixed, particularly in the commercial, social and fiscal fields to ensure the smooth progress of the Community. In particular, the Commission will submit before the end of 1966 a proposal for completely free movement of workers in the Community by 1 July 1968.

It remains to fill out these decisions. The Commission has good reason to hope that the Council will be able in the near future to decide on the common level of the chief agricultural prices, on the market systems at present under

discussion and also on further terms of reference for the Kennedy round negotiations. The will exists on all sides to deal with these matters expeditiously. They are moreover interrelated.

III. Although the discussions on agricultural financing and the introduction of customs union have long held the front of the European stage they should not make us oblivious of the advances accomplished by the Community in other spheres during the period under review. Progress towards economic union: the draft of a first medium-term economic policy programme for the period 1966-1970 has been submitted to the Council. In one year of sustained effort the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee has established joint methods of work and proposed the first guide lines and priorities for the Community's economic and social policy; these have been accepted by the Commission, which in some cases has amplified them. During the coming months this programme will be fully debated in the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, after which a decision will be taken on it in the Council.

IV. There has also been progress in each separate sector of Community activity. In June 1965 the Council reached agreement on the principles of a common transport policy. A Commission proposal to widen the scope of the European Social Fund is under discussion, and specific Community action is planned to redeploy and retrain labour — the Sicilian sulphur miners — directly affected by the establishment of the common market. All the basic instruments for harmonization of turnover tax systems are now ready for a rapid Council decision and the Commission has made known its position regarding company mergers and the formation of European companies. This list is by no means exhaustive.

Advances in the Community's external relations have gone hand in hand with this internal progress. Although the crisis embarrassed the Geneva trade negotiations (Kennedy round) for several months, the Community is now in a position to play an active part in them and there is every reason to think that its determination to contribute to their success will not falter. The negotiations with Nigeria, and also an initial phase of those with Austria, have been concluded. Finally, the Council has decided to resume study of all the Commission's proposals on commercial policy.

V. If we look back on all that has been accomplished since the beginning of the second stage of the Treaty and compare it with what the Commission proposed in its "Action Programme for the second stage", the advances are sometimes impressive, although the Community was twice shaken during these four years by serious difficulties. The common agricultural system has been almost completely built up and the principles of transport policy have been decided. Intra-Community customs disarmament has advanced at the same accelerated pace as during the first stage and intra-Community trade has grown by 300% in relation to 1958. In the particularly delicate matter of measures with effect equivalent to customs duties or quantitative restrictions, most of the cases have now been examined and in many instances settled.

The drawing up of the first European development programme marks a new advance in the co-ordination of Member States' economic policies, a co-ordination whose most striking manifestation was the joint action taken in 1964 against the wave of inflation which was threatening the Community.

The Community's policy on competition has been set out in detail and the machinery for implementing it put to work, particularly as regards State aids and fiscal discrimination. The entry into force of the basic regulations on cartels and monopolies coincides with the beginning of the second stage. Successive Commission decisions on representative cases have made clear how the Commission will use the powers vested in it.

There have also been successes in the social field: adoption of the second regulation on the free movement of workers; common principles for vocational training; improvement of the system governing the social security of migrant workers; recommendations for harmonizing regulations on social benefits and proposals to the Council on industrial safety and hygiene.

VI. The association of the African and Malagasy States with the Community has been reinforced and developed and, thanks to the experience acquired during the first years of the Treaty and special efforts by those concerned, the execution of the Yaoundé Convention is proceeding smoothly and without delay, particularly as regards the European Development Fund.

Two European States — Greece and Turkey — have become associates of the Community, while Austria asked to continue negotiations in accordance with the application it submitted at the time of the talks for United Kingdom accession. Negotiations have been entered into with Morocco and Tunisia and exploratory talks begun with Algeria and Spain. Trade agreements have been concluded with Israel, Iran and Lebanon. There have been lengthy discussions with the Missions of Latin American countries. Finally, following President Kennedy's initiative, the trade negotiations in GATT, of which the Community is one of the chief partners, have become a major concern of the Institutions.

VII. True, there are darker sides to this picture. Progress with commercial policy is still disappointing, particularly in relation to the strict time-table laid down by the Treaty. The harmonization of customs legislation has not kept up with customs disarmament and now that the final time-limits have been set the Governments will have to display the political will to reach a solution. Progress in eliminating other obstacles to trade due to differences in regulations has been very meagre. As to freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, the rate of advance is now satisfactory, although it has not been possible to keep to the time-limits laid down in the 1961 General Programme. There does not yet exist in the real sense a Community capital market. Much patience and tenacity were needed for the Council and the Commission to overcome fundamental opposition to an agreement on transport policies. Finally, in the social field the Commission would have liked to see less reserve and more will to collaborate on the part of all Member States in promoting progress comparable to that in other sectors.

VIII. Despite these shortcomings, the Community, as it enters the third stage, is solidly anchored in the economic life of the six countries. The interdependence of economic sectors seems even to offer an assurance of progress in fields where it has so far been less marked.

Does what is true on the economic plane also apply at political and institutional level? Everyone knows — and recent months have abundantly demonstrated it — that there are still wide divergences between Member States in this field.

The Commission would have liked the completion of customs union to be accompanied by the creation of independent Community revenue and by some institutional progress, even if only limited. This was one aspect of its proposals of 31 March 1965, and it was in connection with institutional questions especially that the crisis of 30 June 1965 broke out.

The institutions continued to function throughout the duration of the crisis. Not only did the Parliament, the Commission, the Court and the Economic and Social Committee continue their work regularly and in conformity with the Treaty, but the Council itself met several times and took decisions on the most urgent matters.

IX. On 9 March 1966 a Commission representative addressed the European Parliament on the conclusions of the extraordinary session of the Council at Luxembourg. The Commission considered that these conclusions did not call into question the Treaty or the regulations made thereunder. It therefore welcomed a solution which, as the decisions of 11 May showed, made possible the resumption of work in common and a further strengthening of Community solidarity.

The Council's seven points concerning its relations with the Commission will have to be discussed between the Council and the Commission in order to reach the common agreement provided for in the Treaty. The Commission will thus be able to set out its own ideas or desiderata in this matter.

As to the point concerning decisions by majority, the Commission cannot but approve the intention expressed by all the members of the Council that they will endeavour to attain unanimity when very important interests are at stake. The Commission has always been concerned to do this and its power to intervene is in itself an assurance that the interests of each Member State receive due consideration.

The Luxembourg resolutions note the disagreement of the Member States as to the possibility of concluding deliberations on such questions by a majority vote. The Ministers considered that this disagreement should not prevent the pursuit of Community activity. The Commission, while holding that the Treaty must be executed, shares this view.

The only possible course for the Commission is therefore to continue to press for the full execution of the Treaty, to draw all the conclusions inherent in it, to assume all the responsibilities it confers and to watch over the proper functioning of the institutional system. At the last Council sessions the Commission was able to play its part as in the past. The fact that these meetings ended in agreement is one further proof of the effectiveness of the Community system.

X. In essentials the Council decision of 11 May 1966 and those expected in the near future are the consummation of a whole period of Community activity: the period in which trade — both intra-Community and external — and agriculture held the centre of the stage. True, day-to-day administration in these fields will continue to be a heavy burden, and many further measures will have to be taken before the Community becomes a single economic area. Nevertheless, the road is sufficiently well marked out for the creative effort of the institutions to be directed elsewhere: to the determination of the Community's economic and social policy objectives and methods to attain them. We must

know how we wish to live in this new economic area and what future we desire. It is not only a matter of working out "European" solutions to our economic problems. We must find a satisfactory answer to the problems posed by the rapid evolution of the society in which we are living and by the greater responsibilities which the Community will assume towards the rest of the world.

As the initial results have shown, it is possible, under the medium-term economic programme, to harmonize and combine the steps taken in competition policy, social policy, economic and financial policy, agricultural policy and transport policy.

In this first programme the Commission placed the stress both on a danger — the rise in production costs and the risk of inflation it involves — and on certain courses of action: increase in public investment, expansion of vocational training, more intensive regional policy action co-ordinated at European level. In the year ahead other questions, such as scientific and technical research and co-ordinated action to help branches of industry in difficulties, will be studied. By pooling the experience which the High Authority, Euratom and the Commission itself have gained in these fields, the merger of the Executives will help to give these studies the necessary broad scope.

XI. This tightening up of the Community's economic structure is all the more necessary since in the near future it will have to face a twofold transformation. Internally, the removal of customs barriers in 1968 and the other obstacles at the frontiers in the following years will create increased competition in industry and services and also in agriculture, even if this is cushioned by the guarantees of the common market systems. Externally, the success of the Geneva negotiations, which is the Commission's primary aim in the commercial field, will lead to an appreciable lowering of the common customs tariff by an agreed graduation. The Community will be more exposed to international competition and it will also have better access to the world market. Dynamic economic and dynamic commercial policies therefore go hand in hand.

XII. The Commission has noted the recent declaration of the British Government, reiterating its interest in joining the Community and announcing its intention of holding unofficial talks with the six Governments on this matter.

The Commission does not intend to prejudge the results of these contacts nor the conclusions which the British Government will draw from them. It has always favoured the participation in the Community of the other democratic States of western Europe, in particular Great Britain. At the same time it must recall the position it took up in 1962 on the terms upon which these States must join. In the introduction to the Fifth General Report, it expressed itself as follows: "With the exception of the changes which the entry of new members in any case makes necessary, the measures of adaptation to be taken must be defined within the framework of the Treaty itself and the regulations made thereunder and be based on Community procedures. The execution of these measures must be ensured by the institutions of the enlarged Community exercising the powers of supervision and decision conferred on them by the Treaty". This view is still held by the Commission: Community regulations which are now tried and tested must not be called into question or the authority of the institutions impaired.

XIII. In spite of the difficulties experienced in the course of the year, the Commission takes a confident view of the future of the Community. It does not close its eyes to the extent of disagreement between Member States on the institutional content of the Treaty and on the Community's future prospects. However, too many factors militate in favour of the completion of the Community for any doubt to be possible. It is not in the interest of any European State to impair the strongest factor for cohesion existing in western Europe. To maintain the Community is an advantage for the whole of the free world and, more decisive still, the wholehearted support which all sectors of economic life — trade unions, professional groupings, agricultural federations and large sectors of the population — gave the Community and its institutions in the difficult periods it has just gone through constitutes the most solid basis for European action.

I. The Council decisions of 11 May 1966 on financing the common agricultural policy

At its session of 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11 May 1966 the Council took general decisions on the financing of the common agricultural policy and on a number of important matters connected with it. These included a decision establishing a strict time-table for achieving free movement of both agricultural and industrial products by 1 July 1968 and a resolution defining the Council's aims in the fields of commercial policy, harmonization of fiscal burdens, social policy, regional policy, etc., in order to ensure a harmonious development of the Community. The complete texts are given below.

As M. Marjolin pointed out to the European Parliament, this agreement is a landmark in the life of the Community, and represents a decisive step forward in so far that there is no longer the slightest uncertainty regarding the date by which customs frontiers will have been abolished. Manufacturers, farmers and businessmen in the six countries now know where they stand, and can make their plans for production, export and marketing with 1 July 1968 as reference date. By this decision, one of the chief aims of the Commission's Action Programme has been achieved.

Since the resumption of normal work in the Council following the extraordinary meeting at Luxembourg, many discussions had taken place within the organs of the Council, between the permanent representatives, experts, and representatives of the Commission. However, the Governments still disagreed on many points in the week preceding the May session.

At the end of its meeting on 4 and 5 May the Council asked the Commission to make general suggestions for continuing discussions. The Commission worked out these suggestions during the night of 5-6 May and submitted them to the Council, in the four Community languages, on Monday 9 May. Consideration was given to all the points discussed in the Council the week before. To quote M. Marjolin, the suggestions achieved "a certain balance of discontent or dissatisfaction". However, the fresh discussions in the Council showed that conflicting demands still persisted and that further action was necessary. Accordingly, in the evening of 10 May, the Commission made another attempt, re-examining and in places amending its initial suggestions. Its intention was to submit the new text to the Council as a proposal backed by its full political authority.

The Council resumed work towards 10 p.m. After seven hours of discussions, agreement was reached. At the instigation of the President of the Council a slight amendment was made to the Commission's text which was approved by all the members of the Council and by the Commission and opened the way to the final decision.

After the session the President of the Council, M. Werner, gave a short press conference in which he stressed the far-reaching implications of the agreement and the tenacity with which the various governments had sought a compromise, in spite of the importance of the interests at stake; this compromise, he added, was nevertheless to the satisfaction of all the delegations. He also described the conditions under which certain members of the Council had given their approval. The Italian member had agreed *ad referendum*, and the German and Dutch members had accepted provisionally, stating that their approval could not really be given until certain additional decisions had been taken regarding the common level of the chief agricultural prices, the

common organizations of markets under discussion, additions to the Commission's mandate for the Kennedy Round, and provisions concerning credit for the East bloc countries.

The President also said that the Ministers present especially wished to pay tribute to M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, whose health had prevented him from participating in the final discussions, the success of which had been very largely due to his efforts.

The Ministers also made short statements.

M. Couve de Murville, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, said: "I think the solution is satisfactory for two reasons: firstly, because it exists, and secondly because it is a balanced solution, that is to say, each of the parties receives and gives what could reasonably have been expected. We think the agreement will have favourable effects for the Common Market."

The German Minister for Economic Affairs, M. Schmücker, also welcomed the agreement, which, he said, constituted a compromise in which everyone had his share of sacrifices and advantages — a truly fair compromise creating conditions for further development of the Community.

M. Biesheuvel, Dutch Minister of Agriculture, said: "It was difficult to say yes, but it was still more difficult to refuse a compromise". He thought the agreement was "reasonable", and added that, although several wishes on the part of the Netherlands had not been granted, his country could not complain.

M. Harmel, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared: "We particularly welcome the Community spirit shown by our Dutch and Luxembourg partners, who, like ourselves, have had to make sacrifices. The agreement is well balanced; Belgian interests have received honourable treatment. Negotiations were tough, sometimes very tough; but each delegation was greatly concerned to avoid a breakdown. The final result is a good omen for the future of the Community."

M. Fanfani, Italian Foreign Minister, refrained from commenting on the decisions taken during the night, on the grounds that, since Italy's approval had been given *ad referendum*, it would be more proper to wait for the Italian Government's opinion on the matter.

The President of the Commission, M. Walter Hallstein, had also been prevented by ill health from heading the Commission during the negotiations. But he greeted the agreement as the reward of unremitting labour, and as a stimulus to the work still to be done in the course of the summer.

Council decisions of 11 May 1966

I. Arrangements from 1 July 1967 to the end of the transition period

(1967/1968, 1968/1969,
second half of 1969)

1. Free movement of agricultural and industrial products

a) *Free movement of agricultural products* will be achieved between 1 November 1966 and 1 July 1968 by the following operations:

1 November 1966

Establishment of a common organization of the market for olive oil and entry into force of the common price for this product;

1 January 1967

Implementation of supplementary provisions for the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables and application of quality standards to fruit and vegetables marketed within the producing Member State;

1 July 1967

Implementation of Council Decisions of 15 December 1964 on the products covered by Regulations Nos. 19 to 22;

Establishment of common organizations of the markets for sugar and oils and fats (except olive oil), and entry into force of common prices for oilseeds;

Application of the criteria of a common policy on aids in agriculture;

1 September 1967

Entry into force of the common price for rice;

1 April 1968

Entry into force of common prices for milk and milk products, beef and veal;

Not later than 1 July 1968

Entry into force of the common price for sugar.

b) The free movement of industrial products will be achieved by a further 5% reduction of intra-Community customs duties on 1 July 1967, and by their complete abolition on 1 July 1968, when the common customs tariff will come into effect.

c) Not later than 1 July 1967 the Commission will put before the Council proposals

for achieving freedom of movement for those products in Annex II of the Treaty which at that date are still not covered by a common organization of the market in conformity with Article 40. However, common organizations of markets for the products listed under V of the agricultural time-table, i.e. non-edible horticultural products, fish and hops, are to be established by 1 July 1968 at the latest.

2. Expenditure of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

a) *Application of the "gross" principle*

With effect from 1 July 1967, expenditure for refunds on exports to non-member countries which is eligible for repayment will be calculated on the basis of *gross* quantities exported

b) *Liability for expenditure*

With effect from 1 July 1967, liability for eligible expenditure will be accepted to the extent of 6/6ths for products covered by a common organization of the market.

For the other products, the Council will lay down arrangements for possible acceptance of liability for eligible expenditure with effect from its decisions on common organizations of the market for these products, being guided by the rules given above.

c) *Community financial responsibility for tobacco and wine*

Before the end of 1966 the Commission will submit a proposal for a common organization of the market in unmanufactured tobacco together with the modification of monopolies and the abolition of discrimination in this field. This proposal may arrange for the common market organization to come into effect on 1 July 1968 provided the work on modification of monopolies is sufficiently advanced by then to ensure that there is no discrimination between nationals of the Member States as regards terms of supply and access to markets.

As regards the Community's financial responsibility in the tobacco sector, provided for in the Council resolution of 15 December 1964, a sum of 15 million u.a. will be allocated from the EAGGF (Guidance Section) to Italy for the year 1965/66, for the purpose of improving the structure of production and sales in the tobacco sector there.

Before 1 March 1967 the Commission will submit a proposal for a common organization of the market for ordinary table wines, which

should lead to freedom of movement for such wines by 31 October 1969 at the latest.

The Council's decision on the financing of the common agricultural policy leaves open the possibility of financial responsibility falling upon the Community in this sector.

d) *Establishment of a ceiling for expenditure under the Guidance Section of the Fund*

The Council confirms its resolution of 15 December 1964 regarding the need to improve farm structures in Italy and Luxembourg, which the Commission must take into account in connection with the Guidance Section of the Fund;

Starting from the EAGGF accounting year 1967/68:

Expenditure by the Guidance Section, calculated under Article 5(2) of Regulation No. 25, must not exceed the sum of 285 million u.a.;

This amount may be increased by the Council on a proposal by the Commission;

Subsidies granted by the Fund for a project must not exceed 25% of the total investment. However, in the case of certain types of projects defined in Community programmes, and with particular reference to what has been said above regarding Italy and Luxembourg, the subsidy may be increased but without exceeding a maximum of 45%.

3. Revenues of the Fund

a) Contributions to the Guarantee Section will be computed in accordance with a scale consisting of

— a sliding component equal to 90% of the levies on imports from non-member countries charged by the Member States,

— a fixed component which would cover the balance of the contributions by the following fixed scale:

Belgium 8.1; Germany 31.2; France 32.0; Italy 20.3; Luxembourg 0.2; Netherlands 8.2.

b) Contributions to the Guidance Section will also be calculated according to the above fixed scale.

II. Arrangements for 1965/1966 and 1966/1967

1. Expenditure by the Fund

a) *Liability for expenditure eligible under the Guarantee Section*

For products covered by common market organizations at 1 July 1965, liability for

eligible expenditure will be accepted in the proportion of 6/10ths for 1965/66 and 7/10ths for 1966/67.

If the Council decisions listed below should come into force before 1 July 1966, the relevant eligible expenditure will be taken over in the proportion of 4/6ths for 1965/66 and 5/6ths for 1966/67.

Decisions to be taken by the Council:

— Common organization of the market for sugar;

— Common organization of the market for fats and oils;

— Supplementary arrangements for the common organization of the market for fruit and vegetables;

— Application of quality standards to fruit and vegetables offered for sale within each Member State;

— Common price levels for: milk and milk products, beef and veal, rice, sugar, oilseeds, olive oil;

— Criteria for a common policy on aids in agriculture.

In the case of the other products for which a common organization of the market will come into existence between 1 July 1965 and 1 July 1967 and for which the Community is assuming financial responsibility, liability for expenditure will be accepted according to the rules set out above as soon as the market organizations come into existence.

b) *Community financial responsibility for certain products in 1965/66*

Olive oil, fruit and vegetables

(1) Under the conditions set out below, and by way of exception to the provisions of Articles 13 to 22 of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE, Italy will receive the sum of 45 million u.a. from the EAGGF (Guidance Section) for the year 1965/66 (1967 budget) for the purpose of improving the structure of production and sales of olives, olive oil, fruit and vegetables.

(2) Italy will be entitled to benefit from the sums remaining available to the Guidance Section according to the arrangements in force and on the same terms as the other Member States.

(3) Before the end of the transition period the Italian Government will submit to the Commission one or more statements of account, accompanied by supporting documents, concerning expenditure from 1 November 1965 on the measures referred to in paragraph (1) above.

Sugar

(1) Expenditure by Belgium during the 1965/66 marketing year to support the sugar market will be refunded by the EAGGF to an amount not exceeding 4 million u.a.

(2) This contribution will be entered under the Guarantee Section of the Fund.

(3) The account of expenditure will be submitted to the Commission; accounts will be cleared when the EAGGF (Guidance Section) makes its payments for 1965/66.

c) Community financial responsibility for olive oil, fruit and vegetables, and sugar for 1965/1966

The Community's financial responsibility will continue until the common organizations of the markets for olive oil, fruit and vegetables, and sugar come into force.

On a proposal by the Commission, the Council will take the necessary decisions to ensure that this responsibility is met for an amount at least equal to that of the previous year.

2. Revenues of the Fund

The Member States will contribute to the Fund according to the following fixed scales:

Country	1965/66	1966/67
Belgium	7.95	7.95
Germany	31.67	30.83
France	32.58	29.26
Italy	18	22
Luxembourg	0.22	0.22
Netherlands	9.58	9.74

III. Other matters connected with financing the common agricultural policy

1. Financial aspects of trade with non-member countries in industrial products manufactured from farm products

The following statement will be included in the minutes of the Council session during which a decision is taken on the financing of the common agricultural policy:

"During examination of the proposed regulation instituting a system for trade in certain articles manufactured from farm products, the Council will study the financial aspects of imports and exports of these goods from and to non-member countries. The Council will resolve this problem, assuming

that some solution emerges from the study, it being understood that the latter will also include examination of the legal and economic aspects of eventual Community financial responsibility for the goods concerned.

The Council's decision on the financing of the common agricultural policy leaves open the possibility of Community financial responsibility for the goods concerned".

2. Equalization of proceeds of customs duties after the institution of free movement of goods

The Council will adopt the decision given in Annex I. Furthermore, the following statement will be included in the minutes of the Council session:

"The Council resolution concerning equalization of the proceeds of customs duties does not prejudice either the legal basis of the general equalization system or the procedure by which it will be instituted or particular measures taken."

3. Problems of implementing the common organization of the market for oils and fats

The declaration of the Commission given in Annex II will be included in the minutes of the Council session.

4. Exports of farm products to the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany

a) The Soviet-occupied zone of Germany is not a non-member country within the meaning of the regulations on the financing of the common agricultural policy.

b) National measures to stimulate exports of farm products to the Soviet zone will be discussed with the German Government by the governments concerned. The German Government will enter into consultations with those governments if it should fear that the measures envisaged might adversely affect its relations with the Soviet zone.

c) While reserving its legal position the German Government withdraws its reservation on the financing of export refunds in respect of the financial years 1962/63, 1963/64 and 1964/65.

5. Matters connected with independent revenue for the Community

The Council will initiate the procedure laid down in Article 201 of the Treaty so that the provisions of Regulation No. 25(2) may be put into effect on expiry of the transition period stipulated in Article 8 of the Treaty.

ANNEX I

Draft Council resolution

1. Before intra-Community customs duties are abolished, the Member States will harmonize their laws and regulations on customs and fiscal matters to the extent necessary to avoid Member States having any incentive to put into circulation in their territory goods originating in non-member countries and in fact intended for consumption in another member country. This harmonization chiefly concerns:

- a) Customs rules on classification of goods according to the nomenclature of the common customs tariff;
- b) Rules on determining value for customs purposes;
- c) General rules on customs clearance, including arrangements for the payment of customs duties;
- d) Certain national provisions on turnover tax with regard to intra-Community transit trade, which will be harmonized as far as possible in the context of work on fiscal harmonization.

Furthermore, work is being done on establishment of a "Community transit" procedure to facilitate transit of non-member-country goods within the Community under suspension of customs duties.

2. The customs departments of the Member States are working together and with the Commission in order to prevent deflection of the proceeds of customs duties to the detriment of the countries to which the goods are

consigned. Measures taken to this end must in no way hamper the free movement of goods within the Common Market.

3. If requested by a Member State the Commission will investigate cases of deflection of customs revenue after elimination of intra-Community customs duties. Should it find that considerable deflections are taking place it will inform the Council without delay. On a recommendation or proposal by the Commission, the Council or the Member States will institute a general equalization system or take special measures to compensate deflections of revenue, according to the size and nature of the deflections.

4. In order to give effect to the measures referred to in paragraph 3 the Commission, in co-operation with the Member States, will study:

— ways of ascertaining deflections of customs revenue to the detriment of the countries to which the goods are consigned;

— criteria for distribution of customs receipts among the Member States,

and will send the Council a memorandum on these subjects as soon as possible but at latest nine months before the abolition of intra-Community customs duties.

5. The Member States will supply to the Commission all the information it considers necessary for establishing deflections of revenue.

ANNEX II

Common organization of the market for oils and fats

In accordance with the principles laid down in its resolution of December 1963 on policy for vegetable oils, the Council confirms the need to apply the special measures appropriate to vegetable oils originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar at the same time as the regulation establishing a common organization of the market for oils and fats.

The Council also calls attention to the importance of implementing in due time, as is also laid down in the above-mentioned resolution, the provisions regarding the financing of the policy for oils and fats (Commission proposal on the institution of a charge on oils and fats).

ANNEX III

Council Resolution on the balanced development of the Community

a) *Fiscal harmonization*

Completion of the common market implies the removal of all barriers to trade. The Community and the Governments of the Member States will therefore take the successive measures necessary to achieve this aim.

The Council, therefore, with a view to gradual elimination of tax frontiers between the Member States, will take a decision before 31 January 1967 regarding the Commission's two first proposed directives for harmonization of Member States' laws and regulations on turnover taxes.

b) *Commercial policy*

The Community, conscious that the progress of its internal construction has implications for its external trade relations, confirms its intention to assist the development of international trade in the spirit of Article 18 of the Treaty of Rome. As regards the multilateral negotiations in GATT, to which the Community attaches the greatest importance, the Council will at each of its sessions make a general review of the state of the negotiations on both agricultural and industrial products. In the light of the progress made it will give the Commission any further directives necessary for it to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

In adopting decisions on external trade relations, the Council will bear in mind the problems involved in the economic development of certain regions of the Member States. In particular, as regards negotiations with the Mediterranean countries the Council will take into consideration the memorandum submitted by the Italian Government on 8 May 1964.

In accordance with the Treaty provisions on commercial policy during the transition

period, the Council will decide as soon as possible on the various proposals put before it or to be put before it by the Commission.

The Council instructs the Committee of Permanent Representatives to report to it on present practices of the Member States concerning export credits in respect of state-trading countries.

The Committee of Permanent Representatives has also been instructed to report on export credit policy with regard to the Soviet zone of Germany.

c) *Social policy*

The Council emphasizes the important role of social policy in the harmonious development of the Common Market. Having taken note of the arrangements to speed up the work connected with the Commission's proposals in this field, especially as regards the European Social Fund, the Council will decide on these proposals as soon as possible but in any case not later than 31 January 1967.

d) *Regional policy*

The Council, aware of the importance of the problems of regional policy arising in the pursuit of rapid and balanced economic expansion for all the member countries, will examine the Commission's memorandum on this subject as soon as possible.

e) *European patents and companies*

As soon as possible the Council and the Governments of the Member States will examine the problems of a European patent law and the creation of European-incorporated companies.

The debate in the Parliament

As soon as the Council session finished, at 5 o'clock in the morning, M. Colonna di Paliano, a Member of the Commission, left Brussels by special plane for Strasbourg, where the European Parliament delayed opening its 11 May session for a few minutes until he arrived. The President, M. Vendroux, greeted him in the name of the Parliament, and welcomed the delay in opening proceedings, since it was indirectly due to the agreement reached overnight in Brussels.

Address by M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission

In the absence of President Hallstein and Vice-President Mansholt, M. Marjolin had led the Commission in the negotiations in the Council. It therefore fell to him to present the agreement to the Parliament, which he did in broad outline on the afternoon of 11 May. He pointed out that, in order to ensure that free movement of industrial products kept pace with that of farm products, the remaining intra-Community duty of 20% on industrial products would be abolished in two stages, viz. 5% by 1 July 1967 and 15% by 1 July 1968, when the common customs tariff would come into full effect.

M. Marjolin drew some conclusions from the agreement, remarking that the time-table adopted gave each of the Member States the guarantee that the common agricultural policy would be implemented without distortions. All the dates were firm dates, and the Commission and Council had pledged themselves to do their utmost to see that they were observed.

M. Marjolin then said that in the discussions of the last few days they had witnessed a return to normal functioning of the EEC's institutions: the Commission had been able to play its full part in solving one of the Community's thorniest problems. "The dialogue between Commission and Council had been resumed on a normal basis, with the Commission presenting the Community standpoint, each Government defending its interests, and final agreement being reached on a proposal by the Commission, in a framework ensuring that none of the results was detrimental to the building of a united Europe".

Replying to M. Marjolin, the President of the Parliament voiced the House's satisfaction with the agreement and with the spirit of concession and willingness to compromise manifested in it. He also expressed the Parliament's thanks for the vital contribution made by the Commission, adding that the Commission could not fail to know that it enjoyed the House's complete confidence.

Comments by the political groups

The spokesmen for the political groups endorsed the President's expression of thanks. Discussion of the decisions was postponed until the complete, authentic texts should be available, and only brief remarks were made.

M. Illerhaus, President of the Christian Democrat group, considered that 11 May 1966 was a date of outstanding significance in the history of the Community because it marked the beginning of a new lease of life for it. The agreement reached enabled a more optimistic view to be taken of the political developments ahead. In any case, one essential condition had been fulfilled — confidence within the Community had been restored; and hence there could now be no turning back in the march towards a united Europe. M. Illerhaus also emphasized the need to strengthen the powers of the European Parliament.

Mme Strobel, President of the Socialist group, stated that the agreement was a source of great satisfaction to her group and that it bore witness to the Governments' will to establish the common market. She welcomed the decisions because they would enable the Kennedy round negotiations to be resumed. However, she deplored the fact that the European Parliament had been left out of the discussions. She regretted that a true Community economic policy had still not been sufficiently defined, and reminded her audience of the delay in achieving results in various fields, notably those of trans-

port and social policy. Mme Strobel also expressed fears that a tendency to restrict the powers of the Commission was still present, and mentioned various difficulties still to be overcome.

M. Pleven, President of the Liberal and allied group, welcomed the establishment of a time-table enabling the common agricultural market and the common industrial market to be synchronized — an aim of particular importance for his group. Such results heralded a clearing of the European political air. In the agreements of 11 May 1966 M. Pleven saw a vindication of the need for permanent institutions solely for the defence of Community interests, independent of the Member States, to prosecute the work of constructing Europe. He ended by saying that he hoped the European Parliament would acquire a more important role in the administration of Community funds and the allocation of the Community's own revenues.

M. Terrenoire, President of the European Democratic Union group, also noted that the Community's institutional machinery had functioned perfectly. His group considered that the Parliament should play its part as a political body and support the Commission and Council in ensuring that the time-table adopted was strictly observed. M. Terrenoire recalled the persistence shown by the French Government in calling for a common agricultural policy. He was pleased to see that the Governments which did not attach so much importance as France to this matter had made concessions to ensure final success, a success that opened the way to the future.

After replying to the speakers, M. Marjolin closed the debate by stating that construction of economic Europe would not be possible without the creation of a political union developing along federal lines; such an evolutionary process had to begin, and the moment would come when the Community would not be able to make further progress without political unity and a stronger institutional system than the existing one. Such was the Commission's profound conviction, which he thought was also held by the entire Parliament.

II. Internal activities

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

Customs matters

Tariff quotas

1. On 6 May 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted Germany a tariff quota of 600 metric tons, for the period between 1 April and 30 September 1966, for imports from non-member countries of coalfish, salted, for canning (CCT heading ex 03.02 A I c) at 8.2% duty ⁽¹⁾.

2. On 12 May 1966 the Commission, acting under Protocol XI to List G, granted the following tariff quotas for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1966 ⁽²⁾:

Member State	Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity (m.t)	Duty
Netherlands	73.02 C	Ferrosilicon	2 700	Nil
B.L.E.U.	73.02 C	Ferrosilicon	9 900	Nil
Italy	ex 73.02 EI	Ferrochromium containing not more than 0.10% by weight of carbon, and more than 30% but not more than 90% by weight of chromium (extrafine ferrochromium)	2 000	Nil
B.L.E.U.	ex 73.02 EI	Ferrochromium containing not more than 0.10% by weight of carbon, and more than 30% but not more than 90% by weight of chromium (extrafine ferrochromium)	365	Nil
Netherlands	ex 73.02 EI	Ferrochromium containing not more than 0.10% by weight of carbon, and more than 30% but not more than 90% by weight of chromium (extrafine ferrochromium)	35	Nil
Netherlands	ex 73.02 H	Ferromolybdenum	12.5	1%
B.L.E.U.	ex 73.02 H	Ferromolybdenum	22.5	1%

3. On 18 May 1966 the Commission, acting under Protocol IX to List G, increased from 10 to 30 metric tons the tariff quota for silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale (CCT heading 50.04), granted to Germany for the period from 1 January to 1 March 1966. It also extended the quota to 30 June 1966 ⁽³⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 90, 17 May 1966.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.* No. 101, 8 June 1966.

⁽³⁾ *ibid.*

4. On 18 May 1966 the Commission, acting under Protocol IX to List G, increased from 28 to 84 metric tons the tariff quota for yarn spun from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale (CCT heading 50.05), granted to Germany for the period from 1 January to 1 March 1966. It also extended the quota to 30 June 1966 ⁽¹⁾.

Harmonization of electrical engineering standards

5. As the customs union is gradually established, it becomes increasingly apparent that the great variety of industrial standards applied in the different member countries poses serious problems for the operation of the common market, and particularly for the free movement of goods.

Since the effects of prescribed standards are particularly far-reaching in electrical engineering, the Commission decided to organize a study conference on standardization in this field, to be held from 27 to 30 June.

In preparation for the conference the Commission invited a number of eminent experts to draft reports on the organization of standards, institutions and committees, ways of drawing up standards, the organization and activities of agencies empowered to issue certificates of conformity to standards, the function of standards in protecting users and others, the influence of prescribed standards on industrial production and on trade and consumption, the scope of national standards, obstacles to intra-Community trade resulting from disparities between national standards, and international harmonization of standards. A forthcoming Bulletin will report on the result of this work.

European Parliament

Common definition of origin of goods

6. During its session of 9-13 May 1966 the Parliament debated a report introduced by M. Bading for the External Trade Committee, on a proposal for a Council regulation relating to a common definition of origin of goods ⁽²⁾. A resolution was adopted approving the contents and form of the proposal, suggesting a few amendments, and urging the Council and the Commission to help secure worldwide uniformity in this matter.

COMPETITION

Approximation of legislation

Unfair competition

7. At the request of the Commission, a comparative study of the law on unfair competition in the EEC Member States has been prepared by the Institut für ausländisches und internationales Patent-, Urheber- und Markenrecht. This institute, the head of which is Professor Ulmer, is attached to the University of Munich.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 101, 8 June 1966.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 3-65, Ch. I and Supplement.

The study provides a guide for the Commission's future approximation work in the field of unfair competition by bringing out those disparities between the legal systems of the six countries which are liable to create differing conditions for enterprises engaging in international trade. It comprises five volumes: Volume I, "The comparative situation"; Volume II, "The law in individual countries: Benelux"; Volume III, "The law in individual countries: Germany"; Volume IV, "The law in individual countries: France"; Volume V, "The law in individual countries: Italy". Volumes I and V have already been published in German (Beck und Heymann, Munich and Cologne). All five volumes are also being published in French (Daloz, Paris). Volumes I and V will appear in Italian (Giuffr , Milan), and Volumes I and II in Dutch (Tjeenk-Willink, Zwolle). Volume I will be available in the four Community languages by the end of this year.

While cartel law is a weapon against agreements and practices in restraint of competition and against the abuse of dominant positions, and thus serves freedom of competition, law against unfair competition ensures that firms compete fairly, by preventing the abuse of that freedom. In all the countries of the EEC the principle applies that freedom of trade and industry must not go beyond the point at which competition based on relative efficiency is distorted through unfair practices by competing firms. Examples of such practices are creation of a risk of confusion, the abuse of distinctive signs, industrial espionage, the denigration of competitors, comparative advertising, misleading advertising and the unjustified utilization of designations or of indications of origin. In the broad sense unfair competition also includes infringements of regulations on rebates and gifts to promote sales, and infringements of provisions concerning special forms of sale.

However, provisions against unfair competition do not include regulations governing commercial activities and rules of business law, such as law concerning admission to and exercise of occupations in business or trade, food and price legislation, and regulations on shop closing hours.

Although the concept of unfair competition exists in all the legal systems in the Member States, there are substantial differences of approach from country to country. The sharpest legal disparities are those between France and Germany.

In French law the general provisions of the law of torts are used to deal with malpractices of this kind. On the basis of these provisions the courts have developed French law of unfair competition, which is therefore essentially case-law. It is, however, supplemented by a body of statutes and regulations, notably provisions in the *Code p nal*, specific penal laws on fraudulent sales, laws and regulations on clearance sales and gifts, etc.

In Germany, on the other hand, there are specific statutory rules to combat unfair competition. These consist of a general clause forbidding all competitive acts contrary to fair business practice, and of individual provisions listing specific groups of acts which are deemed to constitute unfair competition. These acts are, however, only examples: others not mentioned in the provisions may also be caught by the law.

In Italy and Benelux, as in France, the law in this field is based on the law of torts. The recodification of civil law in Italy has, however, led to a special arrangement for unfair competition, separate from the law of torts. Similarly, in Belgium and Luxembourg the general rules of the law of torts have been supplemented by special regulations on unfair competition. The rules in these countries therefore lie somewhere between the French and German arrangements. In the Netherlands unfair competition continues to be dealt with essentially under the law of torts.

The general picture of the law against unfair competition in the Member States given in Volume I is based on the detailed accounts given in the country reports and brings out similarities and disparities in the different national legal systems. For example, in the assessment of risk of confusion there are correspondences which extend even to details. On the other hand, the differing legal systems, and the considerable powers of discretion granted to the courts in all the Member States with regard to what offends fair business practice or decent custom in trade and industry, lead to disparities in questions of principle as well as of detail.

Of particular significance are the differing opinions on how far competition law should protect not only the individual interests of fellow competitors but also the interests of fellow competitors as a whole. These lead to practical differences both in the rules on what parties may institute proceedings against unfair competitors and in the assessment of unfair practices, notably in connection with misleading advertising. Differences in the rules concerning distinctive signs, stemming from disparities in the legal concepts on which these rules are based, have a special relevance to the question of how the rules concerning trade-marks are supplemented by those of the law on unfair competition. For trade names, there are disparities of definition which arise from differences in regulations concerning the use of trade names and in commercial law. The disparities in the law concerning indications of origin arise partly from the creation in French law of a specific category of designations of origin. In addition, legal disparities arise in connection with problems not fitting into broad categories: these result partly from rules developed from case-law, such as those on the protection of famous trade-marks or on comparative advertising, and partly from statutory provisions, such as rules on the protection of industrial secrets.

In the field of law of procedure, there are differing rules on the admissibility of petitions for restraining injunctions, and not all the countries have a proper procedure for taking urgent action. To avoid the inconvenience which could arise from disparities in rules of competition law, the following approximation measures are proposed in the study:

i) Conclusion of a multilateral convention for the field of unfair competition as such, with a general clause and a number of specific provisions covering typical acts of unfair competition; the convention would also empower competitors and associations to institute proceedings against offenders and would provide for injunctions prohibiting acts of unfair competition and set out an accelerated procedure to enforce them;

(ii) Conclusion of a multilateral convention on the protection of geographical designations of origin;

(iii) The adoption of directives on gifts to induce purchases and on national regulations requiring merchandise imports to be labelled or marked with certain details of country or place of origin.

The Commission is at present engaged in a preliminary examination of legal disparities and their impact on the Common Market. The result of this examination will determine what approximation measures are proposed to the Member States.

Opinion of the European Parliament on the proposed directive on the harmonization of postal rates for letters and postcards

8. At its session of 9-13 May 1966, the European Parliament briefly discussed the Commission's proposal to the Council concerning postal rates for letters ⁽¹⁾ and

(1) See Supplement to Bulletin 7-65.

postcards weighing up to 20 grammes. The Parliament had received a report on the matter submitted by M. Berkhouwer (Netherlands, Liberal) on behalf of the Internal Market Committee.

The House adopted an opinion in which it welcomed the Commission's proposal as a first step on the road to introduction of a standard postal tariff for the Community. It expressed the hope that further directives for the other weight categories, and directives on the approximation of rules on the sizes, packing and handling of postal consignments, would soon follow.

Subject to a small number of amendments, the Parliament approved the proposal, stressing that the directive could have a considerable psychological impact. The Parliament also hoped that the Member States would harmonize the operating accounts of their postal departments by the end of the transitional period.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Parliament's opinion on the proposal for a directive on self-employed persons in forestry

9. During its session of 9-13 May 1966 the European Parliament debated a report from the Internal Market Committee introduced by M. Jarrot, and adopted a resolution on the proposal for a directive laying down ways and means of instituting freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in forestry and on an amendment to the General Programme for the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment ⁽¹⁾.

Replying to M. Briot (EDU), M. Colonna di Paliano, a member of the Commission, said that the Commission accepted the amendments proposed by the Parliament and would take into account its comments on the six months allowed to the Member States for complying with the directive and co-ordinating their forestry policies.

At the end of the debate the Parliament adopted a resolution approving the proposal for a directive and the proposal to amend the General Programme ⁽²⁾.

Parliament's opinion on the proposal for a directive on the co-ordination of company law

10. During the same session the Council debated a Commission proposal for a Council directive to co-ordinate and render equivalent the guarantees required in the Member States of companies as defined in Article 58, second paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to project the interests of the members of such companies and of third parties ⁽³⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 5-65, Ch. II, sec. 3, and Supplement to Bulletin 6-65.

⁽²⁾ Extracts from the resolution are annexed to this Bulletin.

⁽³⁾ See Supplement to Bulletin 3-64, and Bulletin 4-64, Ch. III, sec. 19.

M. Berkhouwer opened the debate for the Internal Market Committee.

M. Deringer stated that the Christian Democrat Group was not in agreement with all the ideas put forward by M. Berkhouwer, believing that it would be better to leave the regulation of company law until the harmonization of Community law in general was tackled. M. Deringer thought that co-ordination of company law should be limited to what was needed for harmonizing the law on establishment, and he asked the Commission to investigate whether all the provisions of the directive were indispensable from this angle.

For the Liberals and their associates, M. Jozeau-Marigné stressed the importance of the Commission's proposal and outlined the problems arising from it. He also expressed certain reservations on behalf of himself and his colleagues. Despite these reservations, his group was not asking for the proposal to be referred back to the Commission, because any delay would be injurious.

For the Socialist Group, M. Seuffert also referred to the complex problems raised by the proposal. He noted that the Commission had kept within the framework of the Treaty of Rome, and expressed the Socialists' approval of the proposal as a whole.

For the EDU, M. Drouot L'Hermine said that his group would have preferred M. Berkhouwer's report to have gone further towards co-ordination: he emphasized the importance France attached to progress in this field.

Replying to the points raised, M. Colonna di Paliano, a member of the Commission, said that the Commission's proposal followed the construction put upon Article 54 of the Treaty by many jurists in emphasizing the equivalence of guarantees rather than standardization of the law. He pointed out that the proposal had the advantage of applying to all types of company, and stressed that it had been drawn up on the basis of Member States' replies to a questionnaire. M. Colonna di Paliano said that the Commission agreed to certain amendments requested by the Parliament.

The Parliament then adopted an opinion approving the Commission's proposal, subject to certain amendments, and expressing the hope that co-ordination of company law would be effected in a single step if possible ⁽¹⁾.

Free movement of workers

Technical Committee

11. The Technical Committee for free movement of workers met in Brussels on 12 May 1966. It discussed the preliminary results of vacancy clearance operations and placings for the first quarter of 1966. The Committee noted that overall demand for foreign labour had gone down in all the member countries compared with the first quarter of 1965, and that the percentage of Community nationals in total foreign workers coming into member countries during the first quarter of 1966 was 42% in Belgium, 12% in France, 47% in Germany and 77% in Luxembourg ⁽²⁾.

Despite the progress made in some Member States in increasing the proportion of incoming Community workers to those from non-member countries, the Committee agreed that further efforts were needed, particularly in respect of providing information, bringing offers of employment and applications together, and vacancy clearance.

⁽¹⁾ Extracts from the resolution are annexed to this Bulletin.

⁽²⁾ For technical reasons, figures for the Netherlands are not yet available. The number of foreign workers placed in Italy is not very large.

It was suggested that the European Co-ordination Office should notify Italy by telex each month of the foreign labour requirements for the subsequent month of those Member States without permanent recruiting offices in Italy.

Member States' employment exchanges

12. The draft report on employment exchanges in the Community countries was discussed at a meeting of experts from the Member States held in Brussels on 26 and 27 May. Once the report is finalized it will be submitted to the Commission for adoption and publication.

The experts paid most attention to the conclusions to be drawn from this study in respect of future collaboration between the offices concerned; a programme will shortly be drafted by the Commission's staff for submission to government experts.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Medium-term economic policy programme

13. On 29 April the Commission submitted to the Council the draft of the Community's first medium-term economic policy programme. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee will be asked to render formal opinions. Under the decision of 14 April 1964 setting up the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, this programme must be approved by the Council and by the Member Governments before it is adopted.

Establishment of the programme, which covers the five years from 1966 to 1970, is a very important step along the road to European economic integration.

In the first part the Commission defines its reactions to the views held and the conclusions reached by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

The second part is taken up by the preliminary draft programme itself. This was worked out in fourteen Committee meetings under the chairmanship of Dr. W. Langer, State Secretary in the German Ministry of Economic Affairs, and has been given general endorsement by the Commission.

A number of documents used as background material by the Committee are appended to the draft, notably a report by the Group of Experts on Medium-term Forecasts, a study on employment policy and vocational training policy, and a study on regional policy.

This important document will be discussed in detail in the next number of this Bulletin.

Short-term economic policy

Panel of experts on business surveys

14. The panel of experts on business surveys met on 10 May to discuss the methods employed by the institutes concerned in interpreting the results of the monthly business survey.

Points examined included:

- a) The value of the survey as a forward indicator of turning points in the economy;
- b) The influence of the results of the survey on businessmen's replies to subsequent surveys;
- c) The influence of seasonal variations on businessmen's replies;
- d) The validity of total replies received as a basis for analysis;
- e) The possibility of expressing the results of the survey, particularly the index of industrial production, in quantitative terms;
- f) The relation between businessmen's assessments of their foreign order-books and variations in domestic demand;
- g) The need for a joint research programme in view of the number of problems requiring study.

Various problems arising from the normal administration of the survey were also dealt with before the meeting closed.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (1)

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals

15. On 6 May the Commission adopted four cereal regulations.

The first of these was to waive certain provisions of Regulation No. 102/64/CEE with regard to the period of validity of export licences for cereals ⁽²⁾. This regulation is similar to Commission Regulation No. 77/65/CEE, which expires on 31 July 1966, but extends its provisions (formerly covering wheat other than durum only) to barley, the special conditions governing imports from state-trading countries being the same for both barley and wheat other than durum.

The second regulation lays down certain special provisions for the advance fixing of the refund on exports of wheat other than durum and of barley ⁽³⁾. This regulation, which is analogous to Regulation No. 181/64/CEE, extends to barley the provisions formerly applying only to wheat other than durum; these provisions will no longer apply after 31 July 1967. The object of the regulation is to authorize advance fixing of the refund for the period of validity of the export certificate where the expiry date of the certificate, for exports to certain state-trading countries, is two months later than that for exports to other countries.

The third regulation is to fix the standard amounts for certain types of cereal, flour, groats and meal for 1966/67 ⁽⁴⁾. Since Intra-Community trade in the major cereal crops — wheat other than durum, barley and maize — has increased compared with

(1) See Ch. I for the Council decisions of 4, 5, 9 and 10 May on the financing of the common agricultural policy, and the debates in the European Parliament during its 9-13 May session.

(2) Commission Regulation No. 48/66/CEE, official gazette No. 84, 7 May 1966.

(3) Commission Regulation No. 49/66/CEE, *ibid.*

(4) Commission Regulation No. 50/66/CEE, *ibid.*

previous years, and the trend of trade in other cereals has been favourable, it was not thought necessary to change the standard amounts for the new marketing year. The standard amount for wheat, spelt, meslin and rye flours and for wheat groats and meal is the same as last year, apart from the reduction of ten fifteenths in the component of the levy intended to protect processing industries.

The last of these regulations changes the method laid down in Regulation No. 102/64/CEE for calculating the surety that is lodged when import certificates are issued and is forfeit if the cereals are not imported ⁽¹⁾. Council Regulation No. 63/65/CEE provides for premiums to be added to the levies in the case of advance fixing of the levy for certain cereals in intra-Community trade. For calculation of the import surety in Regulation No. 102/64/CEE, account had to be taken of the levy fixed in advance plus the premium referred to in Article 17(2) of Regulation No. 19. Under this new regulation, account will also have to be taken of the premiums provided for in Regulation No. 63/65/CEE.

Beef and veal

16. On 2 May the Commission issued two decisions on beef and veal.

The first of these authorizes Italy to suspend part of the duties on imports from non-member countries of certain kinds of frozen beef and veal for processing in bond ⁽²⁾.

The second authorizes Belgium and Luxembourg to suspend part of the duties on imports from non-member countries of certain kinds of frozen beef and veal, for processing in bond ⁽³⁾.

These decisions were taken because the Council's authorization to suspend the levies on imports from non-member countries of certain kinds of frozen beef and veal for processing is not sufficient to overcome certain difficulties that processing industries in these countries have been encountering for some time.

On 23 May the Commission also adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 150/64/CEE on the system of refunds on exports of beef and veal to non-member countries ⁽⁴⁾. This new regulation lays down that when a Member State has decided to grant a refund, the following information must be given to the Commission:

- a) the product for which the refund has been granted;
- b) the quantity, if the refund has been granted for a maximum quantity;
- c) the actual amount or the maximum amount of the refund granted per 100 kg of product.

The Commission must then communicate this information to the other Member States without delay.

On 18 May the Council adopted a decision authorizing Germany to suspend all duties on imports from non-member countries of live cattle to be used for the manufacture in bond of a vaccine against foot-and-mouth disease ⁽⁵⁾. The foot-and-mouth disease now rampant in Germany will necessitate vaccination of the entire cattle population.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Regulation No. 51/66/CEE, official gazette No. 84, 7 May 1966.

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision No. 66/289/CEE, official gazette No. 90, 17 May 1966.

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision No. 66/290/CEE, *ibid.*

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Regulation No. 57/66/CEE, official gazette No. 93, 25 May 1966.

⁽⁵⁾ Council Decision 66/298/CEE, *ibid.*

This vaccine is manufactured by using unaffected live animals. There are no unaffected cattle in Germany at the moment, and they are having to be imported from outside the Community. In order to ensure that the levy on these cattle does not substantially increase the cost of the vaccine, Germany has been authorized to suspend duties on them during the periods when a levy is applicable.

Milk and milk products

17. During its 186th session, on 17 and 18 May, the Council resumed its examination of the Commission's memorandum on the establishment of a common price level for milk and milk products and agreed that it would be advisable to consider a review clause for the target price of milk in view of the changes that might occur in the economic situation between the date of the decision and its entry into force (1 April 1968). The text of the clause would be identical with that adopted for cereal prices; the date by which the price would have to be reviewed will be made known later.

As regards the actual level of the price, the Council instructed a group of experts to collate the figures put forward, on the basis of the Commission's proposals. The experts' report will be submitted to the Special Committee for Agriculture, which will continue working on the matter in preparation for the Council's next session.

At the Council's 187th session on 25 and 26 May work was continued on the Commission's memorandum, and the Special Committee for Agriculture was instructed to draft a report for the following Council session.

On 18 May the Council adopted a regulation amending Council Regulation No. 55/65/CEE in respect of the quantities of Cheddar cheese permitted to be sold in the Member States ⁽¹⁾. In this regulation the Council increased the quantities for the Netherlands and France, in order to take account of the development of the market for this product noted in recent weeks and of the extension of Regulation No. 55/65/CEE to 31 December 1966.

On 23 May the Commission adopted a regulation on the calculation of the maximum refund on exports of milk products to non-member countries, cancelling Regulations No. 41/65/CEE and No. 42/65/CEE ⁽²⁾. The new regulation is a revised version of the two earlier ones concerning the Community refund system; it incorporates a number of amendments that were found to be necessary while the present system was operating. These relate in particular to the provisions on exports of rendered butter with a high fat content, amendments to the amounts representing freight charges, and simplification of the method of calculating refunds for skim milk powder.

On 10 May the Commission also took a decision amending its decision of 22 March 1966, which authorized Belgium to sell public stocks of butter at a reduced price after rendering ⁽³⁾. This will enable Belgium to continue an operation that is promoting consumption and to absorb public stocks from the previous milk year.

On 27 May the Commission adopted a regulation amending the period of validity of Regulation No. 28/66/CEE on the sale of public stocks of butter to processing industries at reduced prices ⁽⁴⁾. The regulation was to have expired on 1 October 1966 but will now cover the whole of the 1966/67 milk year.

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation No. 55/66/CEE, official gazette No. 92, 23 May 1966.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation No. 56/66/CEE, *ibid.*

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision No. 66/329/CEE, official gazette No. 99, 4 June 1966.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Regulation No. 58/66/CEE, official gazette No. 97, 31 May 1966.

Eggs and poultry

18. On 18 May the Commission approved a regulation changing the supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell ⁽¹⁾. The regular checks on the data from which the supplementary amount is fixed had shown that farmyard poultry eggs in shell originating in certain non-member countries were currently being offered at less than the sluice-gate price.

The Commission therefore decided:

- a) to maintain the supplementary amount at 0.125 u.a. per kg (instituted by Regulation No. 43/66/CEE) on imports of eggs in shell from Denmark, Hungary and Rumania only, and
- b) to abolish the supplementary amount for imports from Sweden and Czechoslovakia (the other countries to which Regulation No. 43/66/CEE applied).

Fruit and Vegetables

19. On 3 May the Commission adopted three regulations fixing reference prices to apply until 30 April 1967:

- a) Regulation No. 45/66/CEE fixed reference prices for plums ⁽²⁾;
- b) Regulation No. 46/66/CEE fixed reference prices for peaches ⁽²⁾;
- c) Regulation No. 47/66/CEE fixed reference prices for cherries ⁽²⁾.

These three regulations were in conformity with Commission Regulation No. 99/65/CEE, laying down details for the implementation of Regulation No. 23.

European Parliament

Debate on Commission's proposals concerning common farm prices

20. During its 9-13 May session the European Parliament debated the Commission's proposals concerning common prices for milk and milk products, beef and veal, rice, sugar, oilseeds and olive oil, and concerning special measures for milk and sugar ⁽³⁾. The debate was opened by M. Dupont, presenting the Agriculture Committee's report. He said that if the Committee had known about the agreements reached in the Council the night before, it would have viewed matters from a rather different angle. He stressed that the Commission's price ratio plan should be regarded as adaptable and not as a structure too rigid to take account of how the market developed. M. Dupont affirmed that in agriculture the growth of productivity is such that prices can be regulated without cutting down on production: price reductions could not simply be offset by increasing productivity. Great care would therefore have to be taken. It was not farm prices, he asserted, that were the real cause of the rising cost of living: there was a big margin between the price paid to producers and the price paid by consumers. But the share of services in prices was constantly increasing.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Regulation No. 54/66/CEE, official gazette No. 91, 20 May 1966.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette No. 81, 5 May 1966.

⁽³⁾ See Bulletin 4-66, Ch. I, and Supplements to Bulletins 4, 5 and 6-66.

In conclusion, M. Dupont said that the proposals put forward by the Commission had not been accepted by the Agriculture Committee, which hoped that they would be reviewed in the light of the information the Committee was supplying.

M. Kriedemann, presenting a report from the External Trade Committee, insisted on the need to strike a balance between production and demand if exports were to be guaranteed. He recalled that fixing prices was not primarily an economic but a political problem.

M. Boscary-Monsservin, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, noted that the Committee's rapporteur had wondered whether the Parliament was required to discuss and pass judgement upon all the machinery proposed by the Commission for each commodity. The Agriculture Committee thought that it would be better to suggest a number of broad principles for the guidance of the Commission and the Council. M. Boscary-Monsservin was afraid that the prices proposed would freeze farm incomes for a long time and that, once common prices had been fixed, those incomes would never catch up. The Committee hoped that the Commission would review all prices with a view to increasing them where possible in certain branches, so as to stabilize incomes in agriculture at a higher level. The Chairman of the Committee thought that provisions should be made to compensate some price cuts that would inevitably ensue. Finally, he hoped that review clauses would be introduced, along the lines of the review clause for cereals.

Spokesmen for the various political groups then outlined their standpoints.

M. Lücker, for the Christian Democrats, referred to the gap between incomes in farming and in other industries, drawing attention to the consequences of this situation. In his view, the Parliament would make it possible for a new stage in elaboration of the common agricultural policy to begin if it approved the resolution tabled by the Agriculture Committee.

For the EDU, M. Briot observed that while there had certainly been an increase in agricultural productivity, it was impossible to be sure that this had benefited farmers. He also stressed the need to refrain from freezing agricultural prices for a number of years. M. Briot stated that his group would vote for the draft submitted by the Agriculture Committee.

Speaking on behalf of the Socialists, Mme. Strobel first expressed her regret that the EEC Commission had not suggested that the Parliament should be consulted on the proposals it had submitted to the Council. She then spoke at length on the problems of the milk-products market, with particular reference to Germany. The Socialist group disagreed with the conclusions drawn by the Agriculture Committee, and felt that the Commission could maintain the prices given in its proposals. Mme. Strobel recalled that the Socialist group had always insisted that structural policy measures should be taken at the same time as measures of price policy. In conclusion, she said that there was no denying that food prices had an effect on the cost of living, and repeated that the Socialists could not support the Committee's report.

M. Rossi, for the Liberals and their associates, noted that prices acceptable today might well be inadequate in two to four years' time, especially in view of the commitments to be entered into in the Kennedy round. The prices proposed by the Commission were not to come into force immediately but would be valid for the future. M. Rossi concluded by expressing his regret that one of the most essential policies of the Common Market, involving the expenditure of considerable sums, was subject to no control other than consultative opinions.

These statements were followed by a lengthy debate, in which the speakers were M. Sabatini (Christian Democrat, Italy), M. Marengi (Christian Democrat, Italy), Mme. Lulling (Socialist, Luxembourg), M. Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany), M. Baas (Liberal, Netherlands), M. Blondelle (Liberal, France), M. Mauk (Liberal, Germany) and M. Lardinois (Christian Democrat, Netherlands).

For the Commission, M. von der Groeben, deputizing for M. Mansholt, pointed out that the fixing of agricultural prices was of decisive importance, especially in three fields:

First, it was essential to formation of a Common Market that was worthy of the name, in which goods could move about freely and there was no discrimination against consumers or producers.

Second, it was of importance to the pattern of agricultural production, the social position of the agricultural population, the relations between industry and agriculture and, finally, the living standards of consumers.

Third, farm prices determined the Community's trade policy towards the rest of the world.

M. von der Groeben said it was high time to adopt the basic decisions concerning the market organizations and agricultural prices that were still lacking and, on this basis, to determine the EEC's attitude in the Kennedy round. Our farmers wanted to know where they stood. M. von der Groeben added that he was sure European farmers would master the problems facing them. If these decisions on market policy were taken, we could finally turn our attention to necessary structural additions and establish a structural and a regional policy tailored to modern requirements.

M. von der Groeben then went into the individual problems raised by the Commission's price proposals and the Parliament's debate, assuring his audience that the Commission would give due consideration to the arguments brought forward in the Parliament when deliberations were continued in the Council.

M. Dupont wound up the debate by recalling some of his observations about the danger of a fall in farm incomes and expressing the hope that the Commission would make its proposals more acceptable.

Following a procedural debate, the Parliament adopted a resolution underlining the scope of the Commission's proposals, noting that farm incomes were inadequate, pointing out that the Commission's proposals required amending (higher average prices), and noting with regret that the powers of the European Parliament did not yet enable it to take over the function of national parliaments in supervising the Community's agricultural policy ⁽¹⁾.

Debate on Commission's proposal for a regulation extending certain periods relating to aid by the EAGGF (Guidance Section) for 1965

21. During this session the Parliament also examined, on the basis of a report from the Agriculture Committee presented by M. Vredeling, the Commission's proposal for a regulation extending certain periods relating to aid granted by the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund for 1965.

A resolution approving this proposal was adopted.

⁽¹⁾ The text of the resolution is annexed to this Bulletin.

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

Survey of infrastructure costs

22. At its twelfth meeting, the Committee of government experts assisting the Commission in its surveys of transport costs had decided to set up a panel, drawn from its members, to follow in detail the organization and execution of the pilot study on infrastructure costs that the Commission is required to carry out in pursuance of Article 3 of Council Decision No. 65/270/CEE of 13 May 1965.

The panel met for the first time in Paris on 10 and 11 May. Most of the meeting was spent in examining the content of the various systems proposed in Annex 3 to the Council decision, and the means of putting them into effect. Groups of rapporteurs were set up to study marginal costs of infrastructure use and the determination of conversion factors for measuring capacity utilization by different types of vehicle. The panel also studied the problems of determining the elasticity of demand for transport, knowledge of which is essential to execution of the pilot study.

On 12 and 13 May the members of the panel visited the major infrastructure projects along the Paris-Le Havre link, on which the pilot survey is to be based, and discussed certain problems of practical application with the appropriate departments of the French Government.

Standardization of business accounting in road transport

23. A meeting of representatives of road transport trade associations was held in Brussels on 4 May at the invitation of the Commission in order to begin examining the possibilities for Community action in the field of accounting. The meeting revealed the interest felt by these associations in action at Community level, and there was a broad consensus of opinion on the lines along which further work should be done.

It was recognized that the main aim was to provide firms with an aid to rational management, the need for which would be felt more and more as the common transport policy was implemented. It was therefore agreed that the first task should be to work out a joint cost accounting system. The Commission was asked to draw up a preliminary draft, which will be examined at a forthcoming meeting.

In preparation, a panel of rapporteurs was instructed to gather full documentary material on rules and practices now current in the member countries concerning accounting organization in road transport, and to list the needs of the various types of firm in the matter of cost accounting.

Consultative Committee on Transport

24. The Consultative Committee on Transport met in plenary session in Brussels on 9 and 10 May. The main purpose of this session was to draft the formal opinion required by the Commission on the problems raised for transport by the elimination of frontier controls between the Member States. At the end of its discussions the Committee formally rendered its opinion and submitted it to the Commission.

Consultation procedure

25. In pursuance of the Council decision of 21 March 1962, which instituted a procedure for prior examination and consultation in respect of provisions contemplated by the Member States that are liable to have an impact on the common transport policy, the Belgian Government notified the Commission of a bill concerning occupations ancillary to goods transport.

In the opinion rendered on 5 May ⁽¹⁾, the Commission stated that it had no real objections to this bill. However, it called the Belgian Government's attention to the fact that the implementing measures had to take account of the provisions of Articles 53, 62 and 65 of the Treaty as regards freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the field of occupations ancillary to transport.

26. On 16 May the Commission issued a favourable opinion on two draft decrees submitted by Belgium, viz. a Royal Decree relating to rates and conditions for the motor transport of products coming under the ECSC Treaty, and a Ministerial Decree relating to motor transport trade associations concerned with these products ⁽²⁾. The Commission nevertheless drew the Belgian Government's attention to the changes that adoption of the amended proposal for a regulation instituting a bracket-rate system for goods transport by road, rail and inland waterway might entail for the draft Royal Decree, particularly as regards its scope, the fixing of rates and the range between the maximum and minimum rates.

The Commission did not think it necessary to consult the other Member States.

SOCIAL POLICY

Social security for migrant workers

27. At its 27th session on 3 May the Audit Board attached to the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers formally adopted a simplified version of the certificate to be produced by nationals of one Member State during temporary stays in other Member States if they wish to receive medical attention, including hospitalization if need be. The new Form E6 will shortly be published in the official gazette of the European Communities, so it will be possible to use it for this year's holiday period.

Financing of social security in agriculture

28. On 10 May the Commission convened a meeting of government experts on social security in agriculture to examine the tables relating to social security for self-employed persons in agriculture.

General agreement was reached on the form and content of these tables, which are intended to give homogeneous information that will enable valid comparisons to be made. To extend the scope and validity of comparison, it was agreed that each country would provide social statistics and figures on active population for the period 1960-64.

From this information the Commission will compile a provisional working document for examination by representatives of the Member States in September.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 90, 17 May 1966.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.* No. 99, 4 June 1966.

Meeting of Directors-General for Social Security

29. The Commission, with the participation of the ECSC High Authority, organized a meeting of the Directors-General for Social Security in the Member States, which was held in Brussels on 23 May. The purpose of this meeting, which will be held annually in connection with the programme of harmonization of social-security schemes, was to enable the senior officials responsible for social security to exchange views on developments in the member countries and their repercussions at Community level.

After a rapid examination of the draft social report for 1965, each Director-General spoke of the major problems in this field. The main points raised concerned reports from the medical profession and social-security agencies on health insurance and developments that are sure — or highly likely — to take place in respect of cover for certain social categories such as self-employed persons. Also on the agenda were the problems of financial equilibrium in one or other field of insurance in the light of population trends, and social security as a whole in the light of guidelines laid down by the authorities for overall economic development.

Detailed information on this matter was given by Directors-General who outlined the reforms proposed by experts to governments with a view to assuring both general economic equilibrium and continuing social advance.

Fact-finding sessions for officials from Ministries of Home Affairs and Justice

30. Fact-finding sessions have been held to study the problems of entry and residence involved when nationals of one member country move to another member country to work. Particular attention was paid to restrictions imposed on grounds of *ordre public*, public health and public safety.

After the opening speech by M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, the government officials participating were addressed in turn by the rapporteurs, M. Jaenicke from Frankfurt University, M. Lyons-Caen from Paris University, M. Rigaux from Louvain University and M. Giuliano from Milan University. Commission officials outlined the Council's directives on the entry and residence of self-employed persons and wage-earners and on the co-ordination of measures warranted on grounds of *ordre public* and public health and safety in this field. Finally, officials from the Member States described the measures their Governments had taken to implement the directives.

There was a thorough discussion after each report.

Community wage survey 1964

31. The preliminary results have been published ⁽¹⁾ of the sixth survey of wages and salaries, covering earnings for 1964 in thirteen Common Market industries ⁽²⁾. The survey was based on returns from establishments employing at least fifty persons (twenty in the case of Luxembourg) and follows up the similar survey for 1961.

⁽¹⁾ Supplément aux Statistiques sociales — Résultats préliminaires de l'enquête 1964 sur les charges salariales dans 13 branches.

⁽²⁾ Tinned meat, tinned fish, knitwear, ready-made clothing, paper, printing, tanning, plastic manufactures, bricks and tiles, production and primary processing of non-ferrous metals, manufacture of metal articles, agricultural machinery and tractors, aircraft construction and repairs.

Consequently, the new data can be used to study the trend in certain important aspects of wages and salaries between 1961 and 1964.

As regards wages in 1964, there are one or two general findings that are valid for all thirteen industries. Broadly, the situation can be described as follows.

In respect of wages (i.e. for manual workers), Germany remains the country in which wage costs per hour are highest. These figures give a general picture, for the thirteen industries taken together, of the relative levels of wages in the six countries: Germany 100, Belgium 94, Luxembourg 94, France 91, Italy 88 and the Netherlands 82.

In respect of salaries, France is the leader in most of the industries studied, followed by Luxembourg and Italy. The figures show the relative positions: France 100, Luxembourg 97, Italy 91, Belgium 81, Germany 75 and the Netherlands 72.

The increase in labour costs for manual workers between 1961 and 1964 was highest in Italy (52%) and the Netherlands (42%) and lowest in Luxembourg (19%). The rates of increase for the other countries were: Belgium 36%, Germany 32% and France 25%.

For non-manual workers in industry the range is less wide. Although Italy was again the leader (42%), the increase was less than that for manual workers. The increase in France (29%) was not far behind that for the Netherlands (32%), and the figures for Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg were very nearly the same (21 to 22%).

Commission's proposal for a survey in 1967

32. On 10 May the Commission put before the Council a draft regulation for the organization of a survey of industrial wages and salaries for 1966.

The survey will cover wage and ancillary costs, including costs relating to vocational training; the annual average labour force; and the number of hours worked.

The survey will be carried out in 1967 on the basis of statistics for 1966.

European Parliament

33. At its 9-13 May session the European Parliament adopted two resolutions — one on the Commission's proposal for a Council regulation on social security for migrant workers (seamen) ⁽¹⁾, the other on the Commission's amended proposals on assistance for workers dismissed from the Italian sulphur mines ⁽²⁾.

In the first of these resolutions the Parliament welcomes the Commission's initiative and asks the Council to adopt the regulation as soon as possible. It also asks the Commission to study possible ways and means of harmonizing social-security benefits.

In the second resolution the Parliament urges the Council to approve the proposals as soon as possible and asks the Commission to submit a supplementary budget to the Council. The Parliament considers it essential that the solutions be implemented within the framework of Community provisions ⁽³⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 2-66, Ch. II, sec. 48.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 3-66, Ch. II, sec. 42.

⁽³⁾ Extracts from the resolution are annexed to this Bulletin.

III. External relations

GATT

Trade negotiations

34. There was considerable progress in the negotiations during May, particularly in the groups concerned with the chemicals and steel industries. For these two industries, a complete picture can now be obtained of the offers that have been made.

As regards non-tariff barriers to trade, the Group on Anti-dumping Policies began detailed discussion of the points to be studied for the compilation of an international anti-dumping code.

Other GATT activities

35. On 11 May, in response to a recommendation by the Commission, the Council authorized the Commission to renegotiate two tariff concessions on certain cheeses, granted under the General Agreement.

The Commission made this recommendation in order to protect EEC products, because the minimum prices stipulated in the two concessions, at which products from non-member countries can be imported on payment of the bound customs duties, constitute a danger to the target price for milk processed to form these kinds of cheese.

The renegotiations will follow the procedure of Article XXVIII of the General Agreement.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Austria

36. The *ad hoc* Council group for the EEC-Austria negotiations has begun to study the Commission's first report on these negotiations. After its first meeting on 25 April, the group met again on 18 May. It had an initial exchange of views on most of the matters raised in the report and agreed to resume discussions some time in June, when it would start examining the Commission's second report.

The draft agreement for association with Nigeria

37. The sixth round of negotiations with the Nigerian delegation took place from 26 April to 7 May. A draft agreement establishing an association between the Community and Nigeria was finally produced.

In broad outline, the draft agreement contains the following provisions.

Trade

The general arrangements for trade are the same as those in the Yaoundé Convention, the object being to establish a free-trade area. Exports from Nigeria will have free entry into the EEC on the same terms as exports from the other African States already associated with the Community: goods originating in Nigeria will, when imported into Member States, benefit from the elimination of customs duties and charges equivalent in effect and of quantitative restrictions, in pursuance of the Treaty of Rome and the decisions taken to speed up its implementation. However, in order to take account of the interests of the African States already associated with the Community, it was decided that for four products — cocoa beans; groundnut oil; palm oil; and plywood, blockboard, laminboard, battenboard and veneered panels — tariff quotas will be opened each year by the Community. The quotas will be established on the basis of the average volume of imports of these products into the Community in 1962, 1963 and 1964, and will be increased by 3% each year.

In respect of Nigerian agricultural products similar to and competing with European products, it was agreed that the Community, within the framework of its common agricultural policy, would take Nigerian interests into consideration.

Goods originating in Member States will, when imported into Nigeria, benefit from the elimination of customs duties and charges equivalent in effect which Nigeria applies to imports of such goods. They will not be subject to quantitative restrictions. However, Nigeria may retain or introduce customs duties and equivalent charges and also quantitative restrictions, in order to meet its development needs or industrialization requirements or for revenue purposes. As a general rule, the most-favoured-nation clause will in any case be applied by Nigeria to goods originating in the Member States.

Nigeria may also, under certain conditions, impose duties on exports of its products to Member States.

It is understood that the Agreement will not preclude the maintenance or establishment of customs unions or free-trade areas between Nigeria and other countries, provided such unions or areas are not incompatible with the principles and provisions of the Agreement.

In the field of commercial policy, the Contracting Parties are to exchange information and consult each other on measures concerning trade with other countries wherever such measures are likely to harm the interests of any Contracting Party.

Right of establishment and services

Nigeria will ensure that there is no discrimination between nationals or between companies of Member States in this field. It grants them most-favoured-nation treatment — except where such treatment arises out of regional agreements — on condition that the Member States concerned grant the same advantages as those granted Nigeria by the most favoured nation.

Payments and capital

In so far as the movement of goods and services is liberalized under the Agreement, the Contracting Parties will authorize payments relating thereto, and also the transfer of such payments to Nigeria or to the Member States.

Nigeria will treat nationals and companies of the Member States on an equal footing in respect of investments made by them, of capital movements and of current payments resulting therefrom, and also of transfers connected with such transactions.

Institutional provisions

An Association Council will be set up, with power to take decisions in the cases provided for in the Agreement and to formulate recommendations. It will periodically review the results of the association arrangements in the light of their objectives. It will be composed, on the one hand, of the members of the Council and of members of the Commission of the Community and, on the other hand, of members of the Government of Nigeria. Decisions will be taken unanimously. The office of President of the Association Council will be held alternately by a member of the Council of the Community and a member of the Nigerian Government. The Association Council will meet at least once a year.

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or the application of the Agreement that cannot be settled amicably by the Association Council must be submitted for a decision to a board of arbitrators, one being appointed by each party to the dispute and a third by the Association Council.

General and final provisions

The Agreement is to remain in force until 31 May 1969, which is when the Yaoundé Convention also expires. It may be denounced at six months' notice.

One year before the expiry of the Agreement, the Community and Nigeria will consider, under conditions to be determined by mutual consent, what provisions could be made for a further period.

The Contracting Parties have endeavoured to make arrangements as close as possible to — even the same as — those embodied in the Yaoundé Convention, in matters of trade, right of establishment and services, payments and capital. But the Agreement does not provide for financial and technical co-operation. The institutional arrangements are also less far-reaching, in view of the scope of the Agreement. Finally, the date of expiry being the same for the two association systems, the Community will have the opportunity of co-ordinating its attitude to all associated African States whose economic structure and production are comparable.

The text of the Agreement is still to be finalized, but it should be signed in Lagos on 16 July. The other African countries associated with the Community have been consulted ⁽¹⁾, and Greece has been notified in pursuance of Article 64 of the EEC-Greece Association Agreement. The European Parliament has been kept informed of the negotiations and will be consulted under Article 238 of the Treaty.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

38. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held the first part of its eighteenth session from 2 to 6 May. The Commission was represented.

⁽¹⁾ See below, sec. 42 (Association Council).

The Assembly debated science policy and adopted a resolution stressing the need for advanced co-operation in this field if Europe was not to become a "scientifically under-developed area". The Assembly also adopted a resolution on space policy asking the Committee of Ministers to call a ministerial conference to define Europe's space objective. The Assembly also stressed that Europe should itself put heavy satellites into orbit.

Points of particular interest for the Community were made in the addresses by U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Mr. Michael Stewart, the British Foreign Secretary. Mr. Stewart assured the Assembly that it was the British Government's wish that the division of Western Europe into two economic blocks should be ended, not only by the United Kingdom's entry into the EEC but also by the admission of all countries ready and in a position to assume the necessary obligations.

Economic Commission for Europe

39. The Community was represented at the twenty-first session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, which was held in Geneva from 13 to 29 April.

The session dealt chiefly with the development of good-neighbourly relations and co-operation between members of ECE having different social and political systems (with particular reference to East-West trade) and with the trade problems resulting from subregional integration in Europe (particularly these affecting the interests of ECE countries outside the integration schemes).

A resolution of the UN General Assembly has urged the governments of European states to intensify efforts to improve their reciprocal relations, in order to create an atmosphere of confidence that would be conducive to the effective consideration of the problems still hampering the relaxation of tension in Europe and throughout the world. In furtherance of this UN resolution the ECE adopted a resolution expressing the hope that governments members of ECE would be assiduous in their efforts to improve mutual relations and promote increasingly close co-operation between their countries. The *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on East-West trade (the von Platen Group) was instructed to continue work on the basis of the directives issued by the ECE at earlier sessions.

Discussion on subregional integration in Europe showed that trade between ECE countries and countries in other parts of the world had increased, that developing countries' export prices had improved, and that trade between Eastern and Western Europe was continuing to expand, reaching a considerable volume during the second half of 1965 and the beginning of 1966.

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

European Parliament

Administration of Community import quotas

40. At its 9-13 May session the European Parliament, following a report by M. Vredeling, debated and rendered a formal opinion on the Commission's proposal

for a regulation on the administration of quantitative quotas for imports into the Community ⁽¹⁾.

M. Rey, a member of the Commission, stated that the Commission would take into account the amendments put forward by the Parliament.

The resolution adopted after the debate approved the proposal and urged that the Commission should draft a similar proposal for tariff quotas without delay ⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 7-65, Ch. III, sec. 46 and Supplement.

⁽²⁾ Extracts from the resolution are annexed to this Bulletin.

IV. The Community and the associated States

ASSOCIATION OF TURKEY WITH THE COMMUNITY

41. The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Association Committee set up under Article 27 of the Ankara Agreement held its first meeting, in Brussels, on 16 and 17 May 1966. The European Parliament's Associations Committee had previously met in Brussels on 21 April and in Strasbourg on 10 May.

M. Poher, the President of the European Parliament, and M. Bosbeyli, the President of the Turkish Parliament, were present at the opening session. The meeting was also attended by the current President of the Association Council, M. Caglayangil, the Turkish Foreign Minister, and M. Gökmen, Turkey's permanent representative with the EEC, for Turkey; the Belgian Minister for European Affairs, M. van Eslande, representing the EEC Council; and a representative of the Commission.

The opening session was followed by working sessions in which the Committee examined the Association Council's first Annual Report.

The parliamentarians found that the application of the Ankara Agreement during the first year of the Association had been generally satisfactory, both as regards utilization of the tariff quotas established in the provisional Protocol annexed to the Agreement and as regards application of the financial Protocol.

They also expressed the hope that Turkey would widen the range of its exports, which are at present confined to only a small number of products.

Furthermore, the Committee noted the steps taken by the Turkish Government within the Association Council to improve the social position and vocational training of Turkish workers and called upon the Association Council to speed up its study of these problems.

In conclusion, the Committee adopted a communiqué, and agreed to hold its next meeting in Ankara from 3 to 5 November 1966.

ASSOCIATION OF THE AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

Meeting of the Association Council (Tananarive, 18 May 1966)

42. This third meeting of the Association Council was the first to be held in an African country, Madagascar.

The meeting was preceded by the tenth meeting of the Association Committee, which was held in Brussels on 6 May 1966.

The Committee was able to reconcile differences of opinion between the EEC and AAMS on the general pattern for financial and technical co-operation. It considered what proposals should be put forward in the light of the report prepared by the organ responsible for administering the Community's financial and technical aid in pursuance of Article 27 of the Yaoundé Convention; subjects discussed included the harmonious and balanced economic and social development of the Associated States, aids to production, studies, and the administration of financial and technical assistance.

The Committee again considered the problem of definition of the origin of goods. Certain African States stressed the importance they attach to the Community organization of the market in oils and fats, and the desirability for them that the measures concerning these commodities should be adopted simultaneously. It was agreed that the Associated States would be informed of the progress of the Community's work in this field at the Association Council meeting in Tananarive, and that they would be kept posted thereafter.

Decisions of the Association Council in Tananarive

The Association Council met under the chairmanship of M. Fischbach (Luxembourg), President of the EEC Council. Numerous Ministers and State secretaries were present from the Community countries and the Associated African States.

During this meeting the Association Council settled many of the questions still outstanding in connection with the Association, and adopted an important resolution on the general pattern for financial and technical co-operation.

Agreement was reached, for example, on the appointment of M. Konnkoud (Congo, Brazzaville) as alternate judge of the Association's Court of Arbitration, and on the powers to be delegated to the Association Committee as regards fixing methods of administrative co-operation, adoption of the second Annual Report of the Association Council, and transmission of the latter to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association. The Association Council also decided that the second report of the organ responsible for administering the Community's aid should deal with the period from 1 June 1965 to 31 December 1966, and that each subsequent report should cover a calendar year.

The Associated States were informed of the present state of negotiations for the Community's common policy on oils and fats. They were told that their interests would be taken into consideration, and it was agreed in principle that the two regulations on the subject — for the Member States and for the AAMS — should be prepared and adopted simultaneously. M. Fischbach confirmed that special provisions for vegetable oils originating in the AAMS would have to be put into effect at the same time as the common organization of the market in oils and fats. The representatives of the Associated States declared that they were satisfied with this statement.

With regard to the Kennedy round, the Associated States made several comments on the offers that the Community is proposing to make at Geneva concerning products of special interest to them as exporting countries (particularly coffee, tea, cocoa and tropical hardwoods). The Community noted these remarks, which will be taken into account by the Council in conducting the final negotiations on the subject.

With regard to the substance of the Association Agreement between the EEC and Nigeria, the consultations provided for by Article 58 of the Yaoundé Convention were deemed to be concluded, an exchange of views having already taken place.

Two problems have still not been solved: definition of the concept of "goods originating in ..." (particularly for printed fabrics and preserved fish), and the sale of African bananas in Germany (tariff quota for imports of African bananas into that country). These questions were held over for the next meeting, which will be in October.

Finally, the Association Council resolved the remaining disagreements on the interpretation of certain provisions of the Yaoundé Convention relating to the general pattern of financial and technical co-operation (Article 27), and adopted a resolution which will constitute a charter of co-operation, giving the European Development Fund and the Commission which administers it a precise framework for future action.

Resolution on the general pattern for financial and technical co-operation

This resolution, which was adopted by the Association Council on 18 May, deals in turn with the objectives of financial and technical co-operation, the methods of and conditions for it, aids to production and diversification, and implementation of technical assistance and co-operation.

Objectives of co-operation. The Council would like to see priority given to investment in the sectors that are directly productive, taking into account the economic and social structure and the degree of development of the country in question. Diversification of the Associated States' economies is one of the principal objectives; it must be achieved by widening the range of agricultural and industrial products, by increasing endeavours to find and exploit mineral resources, by encouraging industrial processing of local products (agriculture, stock-raising, fisheries, handicrafts), and by developing the services sector.

The Council welcomed the concentration of effort in certain key sectors or geographical areas of interest to two or more Associated States.

Preference should be given to projects likely to help the Associated States to create permanent instruments for their own development.

Projects should be selected in such a way as to promote the investment of new capital and stimulate producers to greater activity. Special attention must be given to regional projects.

Harmonious and balanced development must be one of the main objectives. It is for the Associated States to take the initiative in submitting schemes, and to assess priorities.

Methods of and conditions for co-operation. The Council hoped for a more balanced use of the various financial and technical resources, taking into account the economic importance of the projects, their profitability and the ability of the State concerned to carry a debt. To obtain the best economic conditions, care must be taken to see that there is not too much delay between the approval of projects and their execution, and that normal competitive conditions are assured; in particular, differences in regulations and administrative practices must not be allowed to obstruct the free play of competition.

The efforts of the Associated States themselves should be concentrated on rational programming of their economic development, an economic policy that will encourage activities in that context, and a financial policy that will enable the Associated State concerned to make a greater financial contribution to its own development.

Aids to production and diversification. The Council recommended a number of measures: adjustment of target prices to allow for contingencies, fixing of annual allocations for market support in the light of the difference between cost price and selling price, permission to carry over unused credits, possibility for a product to benefit at the same time from both price support measures and loans from the stabilization funds.

With a view to improving crops, measures are recommended to provide training on the spot and spread information about the best methods of production and of breeding new varieties. The alignment on world market prices envisaged by the Convention makes it necessary for agriculture to be diversified in this way. With regard to industrial diversification, the Council hoped that the AAMS would continue to be regularly consulted and associated with the work of the Community; stress was laid on the need to plan in this field on the scale of a whole economic area. The resolution points out the advisability of also setting up factories to manufacture the means of production.

Technical assistance and co-operation. The States concerned will continue to have a say in the choice of research agencies. As regards technical assistance subsequent to investment, full attention must be given to the possibilities offered by Article 4 of Protocol No. 5 of the Convention, in view of the shortage of senior staff. Every effort must be made to train senior staff and provide vocational training; as far as possible, this should be done by the Associated States themselves. In conclusion, the resolution of the Association Council hopes that there will be close co-operation between the Associated States and the Commission in all matters relating to scholarships and seminars.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing decisions

43. After approval had been given by the European Development Fund Committee on 12 May 1966, the EEC Commission decided on 25 May to finance a further nine schemes by non-repayable grants from the EDF to a total of 31 522 000 u.a. These decisions concern the following schemes and programmes:

1) Second annual instalment of the production aid programme in Dahomey: 231 613 000 Frs. CFA, or some 938 000 u.a. This instalment is for price support for groundnuts, cotton and copra, and for certain structural improvement operations concerning oil palms, groundnuts, cotton, coconut palms and coffee.

2) Pilot plantation of cocoa trees at Loukolela in Congo (Brazzaville): 185m. Frs. CFA, or about 749 000 u.a. This will be a 500-hectare plantation, cultivated by intensive methods, in the fertile area of Loukolela on the right bank of the Congo river.

3) Improvement of the Cotonou-Hillakondji road in Dahomey: 795m. Frs. CFA, or about 3 221 000 u.a.

The aim is to repair and improve the main highway of Dahomey, which runs 95 kilometres along the Bight of Benin, linking Cotonou with Togo and leading on into Nigeria.

As regards the Dahomey stretch, the importance of this road to the country is illustrated by the traffic density, which increases from 320 vehicles a day at the Togo frontier to 800 around Ouidah and as many as 1 300 at the approaches to Cotonou.

4) Building of the Dieri road in Senegal: 1 200m. Frs. CFA, or some 4 861 000 u.a.

This 200-km road will link N'Dioum and Matam on the left bank of the Senegal river, which is the frontier between Senegal and Mauritania. With the work already

carried out with aid from the first EDF, and the work begun by the Senegal Government using its own road fund, in two years there will be a continuous asphalt road from Saint-Louis to Matam, a distance of about 445 kilometres.

This highway may be a decisive factor in the development of the river basin, which is an oasis in the heart of the near-deserts of Mauritania and Ferle, where agricultural development is hampered by difficulties of access.

5) Construction of two slaughterhouses at Saint-Louis and Thiès in Senegal: 100m Frs. CFA, or about 405 000 u.a. Two slaughterhouses will be built and equipped, one at Saint-Louis and the other at Thiès; the latter will also have a cold store. This is the first link in a chain of modernized slaughterhouses which will extend over the principal towns of Senegal and allow of rational exploitation of meat and by-products, with favourable effects on prices, market supplies and food hygiene.

6) Building and equipment of teacher training colleges at Thysville, Elisabethville and Léopoldville, and of a secondary school at Kimwenza: 1 919 843 000 Congolese frs., or 12 796 000 u.a. This is the largest social project ever approved by the EDF.

It is proposed to build and fit out four educational establishments: three teacher training colleges — at Elisabethville (500 students, 15 classes, 120 boarders), Thysville (270 students, 9 classes, 130 boarders) and Léopoldville (330 students, 10 classes, 180 boarders), and a school at Kimwenza (500 pupils, 12 classes, 280 boarders).

These undertakings were strongly recommended in 1963 by an EEC study mission; they will provide for the training of 200 much-needed secondary school teachers each year, and will bring about an expansion of girls' secondary education in Léopoldville.

7) Water engineering in the Tuléar-Fiherenana Plain in Madagascar (second instalment): 510m. Malagasy frs., or some 2 066 000 u.a. The object is to complete the irrigation and drainage of an area of 4 000 hectares in the south-west of Madagascar. These works have already been carried out for 1 700 ha. of the area, at a cost of 607m. Malagasy frs. provided by the first EDF. Land improvement will result in larger cash crops and a sizeable increase in farmers' earnings.

8) Water engineering in Bras de la Plaine in the Department of Réunion (second instalment): 1 000m. Frs. CFA, or about 4 051 000 u.a.

This second stage of the work will be divided into five parts and consists in creating an irrigation system throughout an area of 9 300 hectares. The EDF will finance the work on the first part and some of the work on the second part, the remaining parts being financed from other sources.

Owing to rapid increase in the population of Réunion (nearly 3.4% per year) and its density, all the land that can be reclaimed must be put under cultivation and yields must be increased.

The scheme will appreciably improve the living standards of the 45 000 inhabitants of the area concerned; the total income of the population should rise from 948m. to 1 814m. Frs. CFA (an increase of 92%), and there should be an increase of 89% in working days, which will go far towards eliminating the present under-employment.

9) Storage installations in Senegal: 601m. Frs. CFA, or some 2 435 000 u.a. This appropriation under the third stage of Senegal's production programme will supplement an appropriation under the second stage, thus making it possible to call for tenders

for the building of storage installations with a capacity of 270 000 tons of groundnuts. The total cost will be 3 852 000 u.a.

This set of decisions marks the completion of the second year of application of the Yaoundé Convention, which came into force of 1 June 1964. During these two years the Commission will have allocated, with the EDF Committee's approval, nearly two fifths of the total resources of the Fund. The fund is, as planned, fully in operation in spite of the great difficulties experienced by the relevant Commission departments, which have to assume responsibility, without increase of staff, for the management of two Funds together totalling more than 1 300m. units of account.

SCHOLARSHIPS, IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND SEMINARS

44. On 4 May the representatives of the AAMS met to examine, with the Commission's services, the problems raised by implementation of the EEC's scholarship programme for nationals of the AAMS for the 1966/67 academic year.

The report on the EEC's scholarship programme for the 1964/65 academic year has been published. It contains general information on the nationality of the scholarship-holders, the sectors from which they come, their previous training, and the results obtained.

A number of meetings and study sessions for EEC scholarship-holders studying in Belgium and Germany were held in Brussels, Liège, Ath, Louvain, Saarbrücken and Bergneustadt.

Two seminars were held in May, at Göttingen and Rennes. Seventeen of the 56 participants were English-speaking.

Second EDF commitments at 25 May 1966

(beneficiary States, countries and territories)

(in '000 u.s.)

Beneficiary State, country or territory	Economic and social projects	Aid to diversification	Aid to production	Technical assistance linked with investment	General technical co-operation	Emergency aid	Total	Advances to price stabilization funds
A. A A M S								
Burundi	320	2 200	—	1 503	—	—	4 023	—
Cameroon	11 019	749	4 372	165	—	—	16 305	6 076
Central African Republic	5 262	—	3 668	794	150	—	9 874	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	3 403	5 169	—	290	—	—	8 862	—
Congo (Leopoldville)	19 241	—	—	418	1 506	—	21 165	—
Ivory Coast	211	34 814	—	28	1	—	35 054	—
Dahomey	5 700	—	1 965	473	2	—	8 140	—
Gabon	—	—	—	2 378	—	—	2 378	—
Upper Volta	1 467	—	—	1 108	30	—	2 605	—
Madagascar	33 979	284	8 552	795	66	—	43 676	—
Mali	4 435	41	1 195	957	—	—	6 628	—
Mauritania	10 092	1 357	—	35	—	—	11 484	—
Niger	6 272	—	2 030	345	—	—	8 647	—
Rwanda	900	4 448	—	1 246	15	—	6 609	—
Senegal	5 780	1 025	21 963	81	—	—	28 849	—
Somalia	6 419	—	—	464	1 068	1 850	9 801	—
Chad	18 228	—	2 985	969	68	—	22 250	—
Togo	1 013	—	991	633	—	—	2 637	—
Total A A M S	133 741	50 087	47 721	12 682	2 906	1 850	248 987	6 076
B. OCT/Overseas Departments								
Netherlands Antilles	3 065	—	—	—	—	—	3 065	—
Comoro Islands	223	—	—	154	—	—	377	—
French Somaliland	606	—	—	16	—	—	662	—
Guadeloupe	375	—	—	—	—	—	375	—
Réunion	4 051	—	—	—	—	—	4 051	—
Surinam	—	—	—	188	—	—	188	—
Total OCT and Overseas Depts.	8 320	—	—	358	—	—	8 678	—
Aid not distributed or not broken down	—	—	—	5 368 ⁽¹⁾	8 565 ⁽²⁾	—	13 933	—
Overall total	142 061	50 087	47 721	18 418	11 471	1 850	271 598	6 076

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

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

Second EDF commitments at 25 May 1966

(Sectors of activity)

(in '000 u.s.)

Sectors	Amounts	%
0. AGRICULTURAL PRICE SUPPORT	26 322	—
1. DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION		
12. Structural improvement of existing production	23 207	
13. Agricultural diversification	49 763	
14. New agricultural developments	22 367	
15. Livestock	3 998	
16. Development of co-operatives	1 211	
17. Rural and pastoral water supply	8 488	
18. Industrial diversification	4 394	
19. Trade promotion	215	
Total 1	113 643	47.48
2. MODERNIZATION OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
21. Ports	5 883	
22. Roads	53 396	
23. Railways	1 145	
24. Telecommunications	4	
Total 2	60 428	25.20
3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
31. Training of senior staff	8 710	
32. Education	19 940	
33. Public health	22 112	
34. Urban water supply	7 309	
35. Urban drainage and sewerage	5 309	
36. Electrification	5	
Total 3	63 385	26.41
4. MISCELLANEOUS		
41. Development programming	1 707	
42. Information	225	
43. Emergency aid	250	
Total 4	2 182	0.91
Total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4	239 638	100.00
+ Commitments not yet allocated ⁽¹⁾	5 638	—
+ Agricultural price support	26 322	—
= Total commitments	271 598	—
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.

V. Institutions and organs

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The Parliament met in plenary session from 9 to 13 May 1966.

The President paid tribute to the memory of the late M. Gerhard Philipp, after which the House observed one minute's silence.

The President announced that the Senate of the French Republic had renewed its delegation with effect from 13 March 1966, and read out the names of the Senators appointed, together with the names of some new appointments made by the Belgian Senate and House of Representatives and by the French National Assembly.

After verifying the credentials of the delegates, the Parliament approved their mandates. The President welcomed the new members.

The President congratulated M. van Offelen (Liberal, Belgium) on his appointment to a post in the Belgian Government.

The President recalled that 9 May 1966 was the sixteenth anniversary of the historic Schuman Declaration. He quoted the words of Robert Schuman, "Europe will not be made at one stroke, nor in one piece", and added that belief in the future of the United States of Europe was more necessary than ever.

The Parliament received a delegation from the Turkish Parliament, which took part in the proceedings on certain points.

Debate on the proposed European Youth Office

On Monday 9 May the Parliament debated the proposal for establishment of a European Youth Office, on a report by M. Scarascia Mugnozza (Christian Democrat, Italy), rapporteur for the Research and Cultural Affairs Committee.

At the beginning of 1965 Mme Strobel, President of the Socialist group, submitted to the Parliament a proposed Resolution for the setting up of a European Youth Office.

This proposal, considering "that multiplication of contacts between young Europeans can be a powerful stimulus to the formation of a European spirit", drew attention to the results obtained by the Franco-German Youth Office and expressed the wish that a comparable effort should be made in the framework of the European Community.

The chief concern of the rapporteur, as well as of the Parliament and the Community Executives, was to put the plan on a firm foundation. The Franco-German Youth Office could certainly serve as an illustration of the effort required, but not as a model, for the psychological and political problems at Community level were not the same as those facing the Franco-German organization.

A European Youth Office would have to draw the logical conclusions, in the sphere of education, of progress made towards economic and consequently social integration.

The primary object was to use all the educational channels available in order to help the younger generation to become aware of the historic process in which they and their countries are involved.

The information of teachers, students and leading figures in organizations of adults and young people concerning these developments and their implications was a large-scale task which the Joint Information Service of the European Communities had been tackling since 1960, with limited means, at the instigation of the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers.

Side by side with this, on the basis of certain specific provisions of the Treaties, the Communities have taken other action in connection with the training of youth, such as a programme of exchanges of young workers in implementation of Article 50 of the Treaty of Rome.

The European Parliament considered that the proposed Office should be based on extension, intensification and co-ordination of these various measures.

A debate ensued during which the spokesmen for the three political groups (Liberals and allied, Socialists, Christian Democrats) expressed their approval of the scheme.

M. Angioy (Liberal and allied group) said that the Office should be, so to speak, the motive force behind European activity in this sphere, but that care should be taken to ensure that young people selected for meetings at international level were of adequate educational standard. Moreover, even if the project was limited to the six countries of the Community to begin with, it should eventually be extended to the associated countries and the rest of Europe.

The need to create a European spirit among the young was also stressed by M. Merten (Socialist); but his group wanted no delay in extending the benefit of the scheme to other countries. M. Merten gave some details of the budget, which might be gradually increased over ten years to Bfrs. 500 million — an outlay which, he affirmed, would be perfectly justified.

M. Pedini (Christian Democrat) recalled that as long ago as 1960 a Joint Committee had been given the task of preparing proposals for common activity in the field of culture and education. Hence the Parliament was reverting to a matter which had already received the formal approval of the best qualified members of the six Member Governments.

M. Catroux, Chairman of the Research and Cultural Affairs Committee, welcomed the Parliament's unanimity on this point, and emphasized that the existence of the Franco-German Office would not be jeopardized by the creation of a European Youth Office.

Contributions to the debate were also made by M. Schuijt (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), M. Memmel (Christian Democrat, Germany), and M. Coppé, Vice President of the High Authority of the ECSC, who spoke on behalf of M. Colonna di Paliano, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Joint Information Service. Mention was made of the tasks which had already been successfully carried out by the JIS (symposia, courses, study trips, information for the universities, work to influence teaching bodies and youth movements, creation of university study centres, stimulation of the writing of theses, publication of school textbooks, exchange scheme for young workers, etc.).

After M. Scarascia Mugnozza had wound up the debate, the Parliament adopted a Resolution ⁽¹⁾ calling on the six Governments to approach the problems of youth with an open mind, asking for closer contact between the young people of Europe, and hoping for the creation of a European Youth Office in the form of a public body

(1) See annex.

administered by the representatives of the Member States and of the Executive, assisted by a General Committee of young Europeans, with Community funds at its disposal which should rise to Bfrs. 500 million within ten years.

The Parliament held several other debates, during which the following resolutions were adopted:

Free movement of goods, freedom of establishment, and company law

— a resolution expressing the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation concerning a common definition of the concept of the origin of goods;

— a resolution expressing the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposals for a directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self employed capacity in forestry and on the proposal for an amendment of the General Programme for the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment (see annex);

— a resolution expressing the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive to co-ordinate, with a view to making them equivalent, the guarantees demanded in Member States from companies within the meaning of Article 58, second paragraph, of the Treaty, for the purpose of protecting the interests both of the members of such companies and of third parties (see Ch. II, sec. 10).

Approximation of legislation

— a resolution expressing the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive on the alignment of postal rates for letters not exceeding 20 grammes and postcards (see Ch. II, sec. 8).

Agricultural policy

— a resolution expressing the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposals to the Council concerning the Council resolutions on:

• a common price level for milk, milk products, beef and veal, rice, sugar, oilseeds and olive oil;

• special measures concerning sugar, milk and milk products (see Ch. II, sec. 20);

— a resolution expressing the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation extending certain time-limits for aid by the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund for the year 1965.

Social policy

— a resolution on the amended proposals by the Commission to the Council concerning—
— A resolution on the amended proposals by the Commission to the Council concerning measures to assist redundant Italian sulphur miners (see annex);

— a resolution expressing the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposed Council Regulation amending and supplementing Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 concerning social security for migrant workers (seamen).

Commercial policy

— a resolution expressing the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a regulation concerning the gradual establishment of joint procedure for administering quotas for imports into the Community (see annex).

Cultural matters

— a resolution on the establishment of a European Youth Office (see above and annex).

THE COUNCIL

185th session

The 185th session of the Council was held on 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11 May 1966 with M. Werner, Luxembourg Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the chair.

The Council adopted the whole complex of decisions and resolutions on financing the common agricultural policy (see Ch. I).

The following points were also dealt with:

In the matter of relations between the Community and the overseas countries and territories, the Council adopted a decision concerning the definition of the origin of goods and a decision laying down methods of administrative co-operation.

The Council took note of the Monetary Committee's Eighth Report and of the Short-term Economic Policy Committee's opinion on the economic budgets for 1966.

The EEC and Euratom Councils adopted a regulation amending Regulations Nos. 32/CEE and 12/CEEA (dependent children's allowance).

The Councils also adopted the regulation fixing the correcting factors applicable from 1 October 1965 to the pay and allowances of Community staff.

186th session

The 186th session of the Council, which dealt with agriculture, was held on 17 and 18 May 1966 with M. J.P. Buechler, State Secretary in the Luxembourg Ministry of Agriculture, in the chair.

The Council took some decisions concerning milk and milk products (revision clause for target prices, quantities of Cheddar-type cheese to be admitted to Member States' markets — see Ch. II, sec. 17).

It endorsed the advisability and the aims of a programme of surveys on farm structures.

It adopted, in the languages of the Community, a decision authorizing Germany to suspend customs duties on imports from non-member countries of cattle for the manufacture of vaccine to combat foot-and-mouth disease (see Ch. II, sec. 16).

The Council continued to study the proposed regulation laying down additional provisions for the organization of the market in fruit and vegetables, and to study the proposed regulation for a common organization of the market in sugar.

After obtaining the advice of the Commissions of the EEC and Euratom, the two Councils appointed the members of the Economic and Social Committee for the period from 17 May 1966 to 16 May 1970, on the basis of lists of candidates submitted by the Governments of the Member States.

187th session

The 187th session of the Council, which dealt with agriculture, was held on 25, 26 and 27 May 1966 with M. J.P. Buechler, State Secretary in the Luxembourg Ministry of Agriculture, in the chair.

The Council resumed its work on fruit and vegetables. It also continued to examine questions relating to the reorganization of the world cereals market in connection with the general arrangement for cereals, and decided to ask the special Committee provided for in Article 111 of the Treaty to take the matter up again.

The Council also continued work on the common level of prices for milk and milk products, and on the organization of a basic survey of farm structures (to be carried out between autumn 1966 and spring 1967), and approved measures to be taken in combating certain epizootic diseases.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

Case 13/66: Getreide Import GmbH v. EEC Commission, filed 28 April 1966

Case 14/66: The firm of Peter Cremer v. EEC Commission, filed 29 April 1966

Case 15/66: Anton Kesting & Co. v. EEC Commission, filed 29 April 1966

Case 16/66: Köster, Berodt & Co. KG v. EEC Commission, filed 29 April 1966

Case 17/66: Mackprang Jr. KG v. EEC Commission, filed 29 April 1966

Case 18/66: Deutsche Getreide- und Futtermittel-Handelsgesellschaft mbH v. EEC Commission, filed 29 April 1966

Case 19/66: Deutsche Raiffeisen-Warenzentrale GmbH v. EEC Commission, filed 29 April 1966

Case 20/66: The firm of Franz Hagen v. EEC Commission, filed 29 April 1966

Case 21/66: Ludwig Wünsche & Co. KG v. EEC Commission, filed 29 April 1966

The above are applications to the Court of Justice for damages ⁽¹⁾ under Article 215, second paragraph, of the Treaty, as a result of the Court's judgment of 1 July 1965 (consolidated cases 106 and 107/63), which annulled the Commission's decision of 3 October 1963 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to maintain safeguard measures on imports of maize.

The nine cases concerned are parallel to consolidated cases 5/66 and 7/66 (Kampffmeyer, Kruse v. EEC Commission), which are already before the Court.

MONETARY COMMITTEE

As stated in the preceding Bulletin ⁽²⁾, the Monetary Committee adopted its eighth Annual Report at its session of 4 and 5 April 1966 ⁽³⁾.

The report contains a general introduction and an account of the economic and monetary situation in the member countries.

In its previous report the Committee had noted that the measures adopted by the authorities in one Community country to influence the economic trend within that country are felt more and more rapidly throughout the rest of the Community, and this means that the need for closer co-ordination of economic policies is all the stronger. As in past reports, the Committee has examined these questions in detail, paying particular attention to the relative weight to be given to the monetary and budgetary measures by which stability can be maintained or, if necessary, restored.

In its latest report the Committee has gone even more fully into international monetary problems, which in 1965 assumed particular importance. The Council's decision of 8 May 1964 provided for consultations within the Committee on any decision or any important statement by Member States in the field of international monetary relations, in particular concerning the general functioning of the international monetary system or in cases where one or more Member States participate in major support operations aimed at helping non-member countries.

Such topics were discussed in the Committee over the past year before they came up in other bodies and institutions, within which the Member States have been very active. In addition, the Committee has set up a working party whose task it is to confront the points of view of the Member States in order to facilitate the work being done in the same field by these other bodies, notably by the Group of Ten.

The Committee also held discussions prior to the renewal of the EMA, to the increase in the IMF quotas, and to the extension of the General Arrangements to Borrow.

The trend of their external payments accounts in 1964 and 1965 led the United Kingdom and the United States to adopt measures designed to eliminate their deficits; it also led to international support operations which, in the case of the United Kingdom, were carried out at exceptionally short notice and on a large scale. The measures adopted by these two countries, notably those taken by the United States with regard to capital movements, have enabled some progress to be made towards the re-establishment of international equilibrium.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 93, 25 May 1966.

⁽²⁾ See Ch. V, "Monetary Committee".

⁽³⁾ See official gazette No. 89, 14 May 1966.

Together with the reduction in the payments deficits of the USA and the UK there has been a contraction in the overall Community surplus, a larger surplus on current account being more than outweighed by the decline in the net capital inflow. The external payments position of certain other European countries and of certain countries producing raw materials has also deteriorated, but in most of the developing countries it has improved slightly.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Staff movements

M. Carlo Facini, Head of the Industry Division in the Directorate-General for the Internal Market, was appointed Head of the Budget and Finance Directorate in the Directorate-General for Administration with effect from 1 June 1966.

M. Helmuth Camman, formerly Head of the OECD-EEC Liason Office in Paris and on unpaid leave on personal grounds, left the service of the Commission on 1 June 1966.

M. Gisbert Poensgen, Head of the Policy Matters, Legal Questions and Right of Establishment Division in the Directorate-General for Overseas Development, whose resignation had been accepted, left the service of the Commission on 1 June 1966.

Salary increase for Community officials

On 4 May 1966 the EEC and Euratom Councils adopted a draft regulation amending the percentage factors for adjustment of officials' salaries and pensions.

For Brussels and Luxembourg, salaries are raised by 6% as from 1 October 1965, to allow for the increase in the cost of living between 1 July 1964 and 30 June 1965.

VI. The European Investment Bank

The European Investment Bank signed a contract in New York concerning the issue of bonds for a total value of 25 million dollars.

The bonds have been underwritten, and are offered to the public, by an international syndicate consisting of 73 banks, 55 of which are European. The syndicate is managed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Incorporated, The First Boston Corporation, Lazard Frères & Co., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Banca di Credito Finanziario (Mediobanca), Société générale de banque, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Deutsche Bank AG, and the Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat, Luxembourg.

The 10-year bonds bear interest at 6 1/2% per annum. They are offered to the public as from 3 May 1966 at a rate of 98%. Due to the Interest Equalization Tax, the price for United States persons amounts to 103.539%.

The bonds will be redeemed at par as follows:

\$1 250 000 on 1 May in each of the years 1967 through 1972,

\$1 875 000 on 1 May 1973 and 1 May 1974,

\$5 000 000 on 1 May 1975, and

\$8 750 000 on 1 May 1976.

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

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

The European Investment Bank's outstanding bonds, including this issue, total approximately 241.1 million units of account.

Miscellaneous

Resumption of duties by President Hallstein and Vice-President Mansholt

M. Walter Hallstein resumed his functions on 6 June 1966, after convalescence.

M. Sicco Mansholt also took up his duties again on 7 June 1966, having been absent owing to illness since 11 April.

Visit of the new President of the European Parliament to the capital cities of the Member States

M. Alain Poher, President of the European Parliament, has begun a tour of the capitals of the Member States. He has already been to the Netherlands, where he was received by Queen Juliana and had talks with members of the Government and various political figures. At a press conference M. Poher paid tribute to the steadfastness of the European and democratic convictions of the Netherlands, which has always strongly advocated strengthening the powers of the European Parliament to enable effective democratic control to be exercised at Community level over the implementation of the Treaties. M. Poher stated that the object of his tour was to present as fully as possible the political, economic and social implications of the many problems for solution and the part the European Parliament wished to play in the future of the Community.

Visits to the Commission

Visits of members of the Italian Parliament

A group of Italian Senators and Deputies, chiefly members of the Parliamentary Committee for Industry, visited the EEC Commission on 31 May and 1 June. They took part in a Round Table conference on the EEC's industrial policy at which M. Colonna di Paliano, a Member of the Commission, and several other senior officials were also present. The visitors were received by M. Levi Sandri, a Vice-President of the Commission.

They also visited Euratom and the ECSC at Luxembourg.

Visit of the Head of the Pakistan Mission

On 21 April M. Jean Rey, Member of the EEC Commission, received a farewell visit from His Excellency Muhammad Ayub, Head of the Pakistan Mission to the EEC, who will shortly be leaving Brussels to take up another appointment.

Visits of African officials

On 6 May M. Paolillo, Director-General of the National Bank of the Congo (Leopoldville) came to Brussels, preceding the Governor of the Bank, M. Ndélé, who came on 24 May. M. Paolillo and the Commission examined the possibility of a foreign-exchange loan to the Bank for the purchase of capital goods.

On 11 May the European Development Fund received two visitors. M. Salim Ben Ali, Minister of Public Works of the Comoro Islands, came to study questions arising from projects being carried out or under consideration; and a senior official in the "Plan" Department of the Republic of Niger came to discuss the projects submitted by that country.

Meetings relating to association with the associated African and Malagasy States

On 26 May a meeting was held in Rome which was attended by the Director of the European Development Fund and concerned the co-ordination of aid by the Fund with aid by Italy in Somalia. Matters concerning several other associated countries were also discussed. Another meeting took place in Brussels on 23 May with representatives of the World Bank, including a Deputy Director Mr Williams, and of the European Investment Bank, to discuss the co-ordination of aid to agriculture in Western Cameroon and within the framework of the Cameroon Development Corporation. At a third meeting, in Paris on 25 May, the plan for a railway to develop the mineral resources of Mekambo, Gabon, was examined with representatives of the World Bank and the United Nations Special Fund.

Furthermore, on 4 May the EDF studied with M. Theeten, Secretary-General of the French Association of Volunteers for Progress, possible ways of using the Volunteers in EDF projects.

Second Symposium on the merger of the European Communities

From 27 to 29 April 1966 a second Symposium on the merger of the European Communities was held at the University of Liège. The following subjects were studied in the Symposium, which was organized by the Institute of European Legal Studies:

"The prospects of the executive Institutions (Council and Commission)", report by Professor Cartou, University of Toulouse;

"The future of European democracy", report by Professor Sereni, University of Bologna;

"The institutional system of the unified Community in the light of the experience of other regional groupings", by Professor Kapteyn, University of Utrecht.

The chair was taken by M. Fernand Dehousse, Belgian Senator and former Minister, President of the Institute. A number of officials of the Communities took part, in particular the Directors-General and various advisers of the Legal Service of the European Executives.

Fourth Symposium on the European civil service

The fourth Symposium on the European civil service was held on 17 May 1966 at Luxembourg with M. Charles Léon Hammes, President of the Court of Justice of the European Communities, in the chair. About eighty university teachers, lawyers, senior officials of the Communities and staff representatives took part.

The discussions related to the qualifications of European officials, their simultaneous independence and allegiance to national Governments, careers and training.

Meeting of the European Movement

On 7 and 8 May the European Movement held a conference at Rome attended by delegates from the six countries of the EEC, Great Britain, Ireland, Greece and Spain, and presided over by M. Maurice Faure. Those present included M. Rumor (Italy, President of the European Union of Christian Democrat Parties), M. Jean Lecanuet (France), M. F. Mitterand (France), M. A. Cool (Belgium), M. Petrilli (former Member of the EEC Commission). At the close of proceedings, which took place in private, M. Faure said that a new impetus had been given to the work of the European Movement. The debates dealt with the present situation in Europe and with action to be taken to promote European integration.

Course on the law of the European organizations

The Institute of European Studies of the Free University of Brussels and the International Faculty for the Study of Comparative Law at Strasbourg are organizing a course on the law of the European organizations, which will be held in Brussels from 4 to 17 September 1966.

The programme will be divided into two parts.

The first part will be devoted to a general study of European law: the European Communities, the Council of Europe, the European Convention of Human Rights.

The second part will deal in detail with some of the main fields of Community law: competition, agricultural policy, freedom of establishment.

The lectures will be given by leading experts on European law, university professors, and senior officials of the European Communities and the Council of Europe.

The course will be of particular interest to young European lawyers who have already embarked upon their professional career (bar, public service, business) and whose activities frequently bring them into contact with the problems posed by this new legal order.

ANNEX

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

May 1966

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposals to the Council for a directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in forestry,
and for
an amendment of the Council's General Programme for the removal
of restrictions on freedom of establishment

The European Parliament,

(...)

1. *Notes* that the measures proposed by the EEC Commission to introduce freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in forestry come within the scope of the General Programmes, and therefore approves these measures;

2. *Considers* however that the particularly unfavourable situation of the sector in question in the Community countries calls for the co-ordination of national policies in this field at Community level;

3. *Requests* the Commission, therefore, to continue and hasten its work on the subject, in co-operation with the Member States;

4. *Approves* the text of the directive as proposed by the EEC Commission, subject to [very slight modifications] (...);

5. *Approves* also the proposal for an amendment of the Council's General Programme for the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment, provided the reference to forestry are inserted in Annex III of the said Programme;

(...)

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive to co-ordinate and render equivalent the guarantees required in the Member States of companies as defined in Article 58, second paragraph, of the Treaty, to protect the interests of the members of such companies and of third parties

The European Parliament,

(...)

1. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the EEC Commission to ensure co-ordination of the guarantees referred to in Article 54(3g) of the EEC Treaty;

2. *Takes note* of the EEC Commission's intention to co-ordinate company law on the basis of the aforementioned Article 54(3g);

3. *Hopes* that the Commission will make a study of the restrictions on freedom of establishment to which corporations are subject as a result of the present disparities be-

tween the various countries' domestic legislation concerning companies;

4. *Hopes*, in addition, that such legislation may be co-ordinated under a programme based on the results of this study, the programme to be submitted to the European Parliament;

5. *Considers* that, for the purpose of examining the first proposal for a directive to co-ordinate the guarantees referred to in Article 54(3g) of the Treaty, it would have been helpful if the Parliament had been able to know precisely which sectors of company law will be the object of future directives, and the principles which the Commission thinks it should follow in its work on this subject;

6. *Holds* that such general information is all the more necessary because company law, which already consists of a vast number of legal provisions, is also connected with other

general chapters of civil and commercial law; without this desirable overall view, there is a danger that numerous problems may arise when the provisions of the directives are put into effect in the various countries' domestic legislation;

(...)

8. *Approves* the proposal submitted by the EEC Commission, subject to the above considerations and to the adoption by the Commission of the amendments which the Parliament would like to see made to the title and to Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 16 of the proposed directive;

9. *Requests* the Commission to submit as soon as possible a complete list of the various measures it intends to propose to the Council and to the European Parliament in order to co-ordinate company law in the interests of the Common Market;

(...)

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposals to the Council for Council resolutions on:

- i) Establishment of a common price level for milk, milk products, beef and veal, rice, sugar, oilseeds and olive oil;
- ii) Special measures concerning sugar;
- iii) Special measures concerning milk

The European Parliament,

Having been consulted by the EEC Council,

Having regard to the proposals of the EEC Commission,

Having regard to the report of its Committee on Agriculture,

Importance of the proposals

Stresses the great importance of these proposals to harmonious development of the common agricultural policy, since they:

a) Ensure the accent is not placed too exclusively on any one sector of agriculture;

b) Strengthen the economic security of European farmers by giving them a more precise idea of the future price level;

c) Provide a way of making an important contribution to the solution of commercial policy problems in the Kennedy round negotiations;

Inadequacy of farm incomes

Notes that the granting of deficiency payments in the Member States is an exceptional measure, and that producers' incomes are for the most part determined by the prices they receive for their produce on the market;

Acknowledges that an improvement in farmers' incomes must be obtained, to a great extent, by improvements in productivity and marketing and by development of the processing industries;

Considers, however, that the level of farm prices is a decisive factor in determining the level of producers' incomes and that, failing measures which could exert a favourable influence on such incomes, any reduction in the prices of certain farm products may, owing particularly to the delays observed in the fields of structure policy and social policy, aggravate the inadequacy of farm incomes, which is already very marked in the various Member States;

Agricultural prices and the cost of living

Stresses that the increase in the prices of farm products is not the main cause of the increase in food prices, since the "raw materials" factor is becoming progressively less important in determining the price of the finished products, whereas the "services" factor (processing, packaging, transport, advertising) is becoming progressively more important;

Common price level

Considers it necessary, in view of the present comparatively low level of farm incomes and the increase in production costs, to amend the EEC Commission's proposals so as to raise the price average, taking into account the need for using the ratio between the prices of the various agricultural products as a factor in planning production;

Considers that, if circumstances make it inevitable that certain producers' prices should fall substantially, compensatory measures similar to those provided for when the common cereals price level was established must be adopted, with due regard to the regional differences in the Community;

Urgently requests that measures will not be taken at national level which result in cancelling out all or part of the price increases conceded at Community level and in destroying the line of agricultural policy that has been decided in common;

Review of the price level

Is of the opinion that, in view of the long time-lag between the fixing of common prices

and their actual application, a review clause should be provided for the products in question similar to that provided for cereals;

Considers it necessary that the decisions relating to any revision of the agricultural price level should be based on the annual report on the agricultural situation which the EEC Commission has to submit, and which will analyse the relation between costs and prices and the ratios between the prices of the various agricultural products;

Need for further action in other sectors

Points out that, in order to ensure that the general economic and social equilibrium in the Community is not upset, the fixing of a common price level makes it necessary to implement the common policy more rapidly in many fields, notably competition policy (harmonization of transport rates, investment conditions and fiscal measures), and commercial, structural and social policy;

Lack of parliamentary control

Emphasizes strongly that implementation of the common agricultural policy will remove agricultural policy from the jurisdiction of the national parliaments, which will therefore no longer be able to watch over the incomes of those employed in agriculture, and notes that the present powers of the European Parliament do not enable it to take over from the national parliaments in this respect;

Considers, therefore, that this gap in the institutional structure of the Community makes it essential for the powers of the European Parliament to be increased;

Wishes to stress that the problem of parliamentary control will remain no less urgent even if only a certain percentage of the levies on agricultural products is allocated directly or indirectly to the Community;

Requests the EEC Commission to amend its proposals in the light of the considerations put forward in the present resolution, employing the procedure provided for in Article 149 of the Treaty;

Instructs its President to see that the present resolution and the report relating to it are made known to the EEC Commission and the Council .

Resolution on the EEC Commission's amended proposals to the Council
for special measures to assist redundant Italian sulphur-mine workers

The European Parliament,

(...)

2. *Notes* with satisfaction that, following the procedure of Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty, the EEC Commission has, in its amended proposals, taken into account most of the amendments put forward by the Parliament;

3. *Urges* the Council to adopt the EEC Commission's proposals as soon as possible, so that they may be rapidly put to effect;

4. *Requests* the Executive, as soon as the Council has adopted its resolutions, to present a supplementary budget to the Council, which had already made certain undertakings to the European Parliament on this subject;

5. *Emphasizes* that an overall solution must be sought for the Italian sulphur industry, and that the social measures, particularly as regards Sicily, must therefore be incorporated in the programme for the reorganization of this sector and in a general economic development programme for the area;

6. *Considers* it absolutely essential that use should be made of Community provisions in implementing the proposed solutions, and draws the public's attention to the serious consequences not only for the social sector of any attempt to use ad hoc procedures not provided for in the Treaty, such as the conclusion of an intergovernmental agreement, since any procedure of the kind would endanger the Community's very foundations;

7. *Makes an urgent appeal* to the Council and to the national parliaments to ensure that no such dangerous development occurs;

(...)

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal for a Council Regulation on the gradual establishment of common procedure for the administration of quantitative quotas for imports into the Community

The European Parliament,

(...)

1. *Approves* the submission of the proposed regulation, which constitutes an important instrument of common commercial policy;

2. *Stresses* that the proposed regulation must be applied with a view to promoting open and fair commercial relations between the Community and non-member countries;

3. *Urges* the EEC Commission to do everything in its power to ensure that arrangements as similar as possible to the present arrangements are adopted in the near future in the field of tariff quotas, which the Community has had under consideration for a long time but for which there is still no administrative procedure;

4. *Urges* the Council of Ministers to adopt and implement without delay the EEC Commission's proposals on the establishment of common liberalization lists;

(...)

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 12 May and 8 June 1966

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- No 105 (1965-1966) de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Epidémie de fièvre aphteuse (No. 105 (1965-1966) by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Outbreak of foot and mouth disease) No. 88, 13.5.66
- No 123 (1965-1966) de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Distance minimum pour le transport par chemin de fer ou par route, d'artichauts, de choux-fleurs et de pommes de terre primeurs (No. 123 (1965-66) by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Minimum distance for transport of artichokes, cauliflowers and new potatoes by rail or road) No. 88, 13.5.66
- No 1 (1966-1967) de Mademoiselle Lulling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Association des partenaires sociaux aux travaux prévus par l'article 118 (No. 1 (1966-67) by M^{lle} Lulling to the EEC Commission: Association of employers and workers with the action envisaged under Article 118) No. 88, 13.5.66
- No 6 (1966-67) de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Conditions de concurrence en agriculture (No. 6 (1966-67) by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Conditions of competition in agriculture) No. 88, 13.5.66
- No 12 (1966-67) de MM. Battaglia, G.L. Moro et Sabatini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Grève des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes (No. 12 (1966-67) by M. Battaglia, M. G.L. Moro and M. Sabatini to the EEC Commission: Strike by officials of the European Communities) No. 88, 13.5.66
- No 16 (1966-67) de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Grève des fonctionnaires européens (No. 16 (1966-67) by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Strike by European officials) No. 88, 13.5.66
- No 3 de M. Bading à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Tarifs de transport des fruits et légumes (No. 3 by M. Bading to the EEC Commission: Transport charges for fruit and vegetables) No. 91, 20.5.66
- No 111 (1965-1966) de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives aux taxes d'affranchissement du courrier (No. 111 (1965-66) by M. Berkhouwer to the EEC Commission: Harmonization of Member States' legislation on postal charges) No. 98, 3.6.66
- No 126 (1965-66) de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: L'industrie italienne de la conserve de poissons (No. 126 (1965-66) by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: Italian fish canning industry) No. 98, 3.6.66
- No 7 (1966-1967) de M^{lle} Lulling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Disparités en ce qui concerne l'imposition de la femme mariée dans les Etats membres de la CEE (No. 7 (1966-67) by M^{lle} Lulling to the EEC Commission: Disparities in the taxation of married women in the EEC Member States) No. 98, 3.6.66

No 18 (1966-1967) de M ^{lle} Lulling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Les liens entre entreprises de la CEE (No. 18 (1966-67) by M ^{lle} Lulling to the EEC Commission: Links between enterprises in the EEC)	No. 98,	3.6.66
No 22 (1966-1967) de M. Metzger à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Reprise des négociations avec Israël (No. 22 (1966-67) by M. Metzger to the EEC Commission: Resumption of negotiations with Israel)	No. 98,	3.6.66
Réponse complémentaire de la Commission de la CEE à la question écrite no 96 (1965-1966) de M. Catroux. Objet: Prélèvements perçus à l'importation, en provenance des pays tiers, de produits faisant l'objet d'un règlement communautaire (Supplementary reply by the EEC Commission to written question No. 96 (1965-66) by M. Catroux: Levies on imports from non-member countries of products governed by Community regulations)	No. 98,	3.6.66

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement no 52/66/CEE des Conseils, du 5 mai 1966, portant modification des coefficients correcteurs dont sont affectées les rémunérations et les pensions des fonctionnaires (Regulation of the Councils No. 52/66/CEE of 5 May 1966 amending the percentage factors by which the salaries and pensions of officials are adjusted)	No. 87,	12.5.66
Règlement no 53/66/CEE des Conseils, du 5 mai 1966, portant modification du règlement sur l'impôt communautaire (Regulation of the Councils No. 53/66/CEE of 5 May 1966 amending the regulation on Community tax)	No. 87,	12.5.66
Règlement no 54/66/CEE de la Commission, du 18 mai 1966, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour les œufs en coquille de volailles (Commission Regulation No. 54/66/CEE of 18 May 1966 modifying the supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell)	No. 91,	20.5.66
Règlement no 55/66/CEE du Conseil, du 18 mai 1966, modifiant le règlement no 55/65/CEE du Conseil en ce qui concerne les quantités de fromage du type Cheddar pouvant être écoulées sur le marché des Etats membres (Council Regulation No. 55/66/CEE of 18 May 1966 amending Council Regulation No. 55/65/CEE with regard to the quantities of Cheddar and similar cheeses that may be marketed in the Member States)	No. 92,	23.5.66
Règlement no 56/66/CEE de la Commission, du 23 mai 1966, relatif au calcul du montant maximum des restitutions à l'exportation de produits laitiers vers les pays tiers et portant abrogation des règlements nos 41/65/CEE et 42/65/CEE (Commission Regulation No. 56/66/CEE of 23 May 1966 concerning the calculation of maximum refunds on exports of milk products to non-member countries and rescinding Regulations Nos. 41/65/CEE and 42/65/CEE)	No. 92,	23.5.66
Règlement no 57/66/CEE de la Commission, du 23 mai 1966, portant modification du règlement no 150/64/CEE relatif au régime des restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation No. 57/66/CEE of 23 May 1966 amending Regulation No. 150/64/CEE concerning the system of refunds on exports of beef and veal to non-member countries)	No. 93,	25.5.66

Règlement no 58/66/CEE de la Commission, du 27 mai 1966, modifiant la durée de validité du règlement no 28/66/CEE relatif à la vente à prix réduit de beurre de stock public à des industries transformatrices (Commission Regulation No. 58/66/CEE of 27 May 1966 modifying the period of validity of Regulation No. 28/66/CEE on the sale of butter from public stocks to the processing industries at reduced prices)

No. 97, 31.5.66

Règlement no 59/66/CEE de la Commission, du 2 juin 1966, relatif au calcul des prélèvements et des montants maxima des restitutions applicables à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers vers les Etats membres et portant abrogation du règlement no 149/64/CEE (Commission Regulation No. 59/66/CEE of 2 June 1966 concerning the calculation of the levies and maximum refunds on exports of certain milk products to Member States and rescinding Regulation No. 149/64/CEE)

No. 98, 3.6.66

Information

Huitième rapport d'activité du Comité monétaire (Eighth report on the activities of the Monetary Committee)

No. 89, 14.5.66

THE COUNCIL

Information

Amendement à l'annexe E du règlement no 3 du Conseil concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendment to Annex E of Council Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers)

No. 93, 25.5.66

Décision du Conseil, du 18 mai 1966, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à suspendre totalement à l'égard des pays tiers ses droits de douane applicables à l'importation de bovins vivants destinés, sous contrôle douanier, à la fabrication de vaccin antiaphteux (Council Decision of 18 May 1966 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to suspend its customs duties on imports from non-member countries of live cattle for the production in bond, of vaccine against foot and mouth disease)

No. 93, 25.5.66

Décision du Conseil, du 5 mai 1966, relative à la définition de la notion de "produits originaires" et aux méthodes de coopération administrative pour l'application de la décision du 25 février 1964 relative à l'association des pays et territoires d'outre-mer à la Communauté économique européenne (Council Decision of 5 May 1966 concerning the definition of the concept of "goods originating in ..." and methods of administrative co-operation for the implementation of the Decision of 25 February 1964 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community)

No. 94, 26.5.66

Décision du Conseil, du 5 mai 1966, définissant les méthodes de la coopération administrative pour la mise en application de la décision du 25 février 1964 relative à l'association avec les pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Council Decision of 5 May 1966 defining the methods of administrative co-operation for the implementation of the Decision of 25 February 1964 concerning the association with the overseas countries and territories)

No. 94, 26.5.66

Décision du Conseil, du 25 mai 1966, portant suspension totale du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable à la diosgénine, brute, de la position ex. 38.19 Q (Council Decision of 25 May 1966 suspending the common customs tariff duty on crude diosgenin, heading ex 38.19 Q)

No. 97, 31.5.66

THE COMMISSION

Directives and decisions

- Décision de la Commission, du 20 avril 1966, relative au recours de la République française à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité pour exclure du traitement communautaire la bijouterie de fantaisie, à l'exclusion des médailles obtenues par la frappe, originaire de Hong-Kong et mise en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 20 April 1966 on the invocation by France of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to exclude from Community treatment imitation jewellery, excluding medals struck in the same way as coins, originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other Member States) No. 90, 17.5.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 2 mai 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 2 May 1966 authorizing Italy to reduce its customs duties on imports from non-member countries of certain types of frozen beef for processing under customs control) No. 90, 17.5.66
- 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 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 under customs control) No. 90, 17.5.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 6 mai 1966, portant octroi à la République fédérale d'Allemagne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les lieux noirs, simplement salés, destinés à la conserverie (Commission Decision of 6 May 1966 granting the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota for salted coalfish (pollack) for canning) No. 90, 17.5.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 6 mai 1966, prorogeant, pour la campagne 1966/1967, la décision du 14 juin 1965 relative à la fixation d'un montant additionnel à la restitution applicable aux exportations de céréales (Commission Decision of 6 May 1966 extending for the 1966/67 marketing year the Decision of 14 June 1965 fixing an amount to be added to the refund on exports of cereals) No. 90, 17.5.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 29 avril 1966, portant prorogation de la décision du 14 avril 1965, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les piles électriques, originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans d'autres États membres (Commission Decision of 29 April 1966 extending the Decision of 14 April 1965 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment dry batteries originating in Japan and in free circulation in other Member States) No. 97, 31.5.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 10 mai 1966, modifiant la décision de la Commission du 22 mars 1966, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public, après transformation en beurre fondu (Commission Decision of 10 May 1966 amending the Commission Decision of 22 March 1966 authorizing Belgium to sell butter from public stocks at reduced prices after rendering) No. 99, 4.6.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 27 mai 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 fécule de pommes de terre ainsi que de

fécules de pommes de terre solubles ou torréfiées, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 27 May 1966 again amending its Decision of 10 November 1964 authorizing Italy to impose countervailing charges on imports from the other Member States of dextrans manufactured from potato starch and of soluble or roasted potato starches)	No. 100,	7.6.66
Décision de la Commission, du 12 mai 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume des Pays-Bas pour le ferrosilicium (Commission Decision of 12 May 1966 granting the Netherlands a tariff quota for ferrosilicon)	No. 101,	8.6.66
Décision de la Commission, du 12 mai 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à l'Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise pour le ferrosilicium (Commission Decision of 12 May 1966 granting the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union a tariff quota for ferrosilicon)	No 101,	8.6.66
Décision de la Commission, du 12 mai 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la République italienne pour le ferrochrome contenant en poids 0,10 % ou moins de carbone et de 30 % exclu à 90 % inclus de chrome (Commission Decision of 12 May 1966 granting Italy a tariff quota for ferrochromium containing by weight not more than 0.10 % of carbon and from 30 % exclusive to 90 % inclusive of chromium)	No. 101,	8.6.66
Décision de la Commission, du 12 mai 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à l'Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise pour le ferrochrome contenant en poids 0,10 % ou moins de carbone et de 30 % exclu à 90 % inclus de chrome (Commission Decision of 12 May 1966 granting the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union a tariff quota for ferrochromium containing by weight not more than 0.10 % of carbon and from 30 % exclusive to 90 % of chromium)	No. 101,	8.6.66
Décision de la Commission, du 12 mai 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume des Pays-Bas pour le ferrochrome contenant en poids 0,10 % ou moins de carbone et de 30 % exclu à 90 % inclus de chrome (Commission Decision of 12 May 1966 granting the Netherlands a tariff quota for ferrochromium containing by weight not more than 0.10 % of carbon and from 30 % exclusive to 90 % inclusive of chromium)	No. 101,	8.6.66
Décision de la Commission, du 12 mai 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume des Pays-Bas pour le ferromolybdène (Commission Decision of 12 May 1966 granting the Netherlands a tariff quota for ferromolybdenum)	No. 101,	8.6.66
Décision de la Commission, du 12 mai 1966, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au grand-duché de Luxembourg pour le ferromolybdène (Commission Decision of 12 May 1966 granting Luxembourg a tariff quota for ferromolybdenum)	No. 101.	8.6.66
Décision de la Commission, du 18 mai 1966, portant prorogation de la durée de validité et augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les fils de soie non conditionnés pour la vente au détail (Commission Decision of 18 May 1966 extending the validity and increasing the volume of the tariff quota granted to the Federal Republic of Germany for silk yarn not put up for retail sale)	No. 101,	8.6.66
Décision de la Commission, du 18 mai 1966, portant prorogation de la durée de validité et augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les fils de bourre de soie (Schappe) non conditionnés pour la vente au détail (Commission Decision of 18 May 1966 extending the validity and increasing the volume of the tariff quota granted to the Federal Republic of Germany for yarn spun from noil not put up for retail sale)	No. 101,	8.6.66

Recommendations and opinions

Avis de la Commission, du 5 mai 1966, adressé au royaume de Belgique au sujet du projet de loi relatif aux professions auxiliaires de transport de marchandises (Commission Opinion of 5 May 1966 addressed to Belgium concerning the draft law relating to ancillary occupations in goods transport)

No. 90, 17.5.66

Avis de la Commission, du 16 mai 1966, adressé au Royaume de Belgique au sujet des projets:

— d'arrêté royal concernant les prix et conditions du transport rémunéré par véhicules automobiles de produits relevant du traité instituant la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier,

— d'arrêté ministériel concernant l'agrégation d'organisations professionnelles en matière de transport rémunéré par véhicules automobiles de produits relevant du traité instituant la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier

(Commission Opinion of 16 May 1966 addressed to Belgium concerning:

i) the draft royal decree on rates and conditions for road transport of products governed by the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and

ii) the draft ministerial decree on the authorization of trade and professional organizations concerned with road transport of products governed by the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community)

No. 99, 4.6.66

European Development Fund

Avis d'appel d'offres no 500 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république du Tchad (Notice of call for supply tender No. 500 issued by the Republic of Chad)

No. 89, 14.5.66

Avis d'appel à la concurrence no 501 relatif à la présélection des fournisseurs admis à participer à l'adjudication restreinte qui sera lancée ultérieurement par le royaume du Burundi pour la fourniture et l'installation de la partie mécanique et électrique d'une centrale hydro-électrique (Notice No. 501 relating to the prior selection of suppliers who will be invited to tender by the Kingdom of Burundi for the provision and installation of the turbines and dynamos of a hydro-electric works)

No. 90, 17.5.66

Appel d'offres no 502 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république du Mali (Call for supply tender No. 502 issued by the Republic of Mali)

No. 91, 20.5.66

Avis d'appel d'offres-concours no 503 lancé par la république gabonaise (Call for tender No. 503 issued by the Republic of Gabon)

No. 91, 20.5.66

Avis d'appel d'offres no 504 lancé par la république islamique de Mauritanie (Call for tender No. 504 issued by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania)

No. 93, 25.5.66

Avis d'appel d'offres no 505 lancé par la République gabonaise (Call for tender No. 505 issued by the Republic of Gabon)

No. 93, 25.5.66

Modificatif à l'appel d'offres no 469 (Amendment to call for tender No. 469)

No. 93, 25.5.66

Résultat de l'appel d'offres-concours no 418 (Result of call for tender No. 418)	No. 93,	25.5.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 506 lancé par la république du Tchad (Notice of call for tender No. 506 issued by the Republic of Chad)	No. 95,	27.5.66
Résultats d'appels d'offres (nos 301, 402, 405 et 420) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 301, 402, 405 and 420)	No. 95,	27.5.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 507 lancé par la République centrafricaine (Call for tender No. 507 issued by the Central African Republic)	No. 97,	31.5.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 508 lancé par la République centrafricaine (Call for tender No. 508 issued by the Central African Republic)	No. 97,	31.5.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 509 lancé par la République centrafricaine (Call for tender No. 509 issued by the Central African Republic)	No. 97,	31.5.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 510 lancé par la République centrafricaine (Call for tender No. 510 issued by the Central African Republic)	No. 97,	31.5.66
Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du Fonds européen de développement (Information concerning the rates of exchange used in the operations of the European Development Fund)	No. 98,	3.6.66
Résultats d'appels d'offres (nos 426, 428, 429, 434, 454) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 426, 428, 429, 434 and 454)	No. 98,	3.6.66
Résultats d'appels d'offres (nos 387, 428, 430, 432, 437, 446 et 463) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 387, 428, 430, 432, 437, 446 and 463)	No. 100,	7.6.66
Modificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres no 475 (Amendment to call for tender No. 475)	No. 100,	7.6.66

General

Avis de concours no CEE/763/A (un administrateur principal) (Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/763/A (principal administrative officer))	No. 95,	27.5.66
Avis de concours no CEE/813/B (un assistant) (Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/813/B (assistant))	No. 95,	27.5.66
Avis de concours no CEE/822/B (un assistant principal) (Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/822/B (principal assistant))	No. 95,	27.5.66
Avis de concours no CEE/826/A (un administrateur) (Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/826/A (administrative officer))	No. 95,	27.5.66
Modifications apportées aux annexes 1 et 4 du règlement no 4 du Conseil (Amendments made to Annexes 1 and 4 of Council Regulation No. 4)	No. 98,	3.6.66
Modifications apportées à l'annexe 5 du règlement no 4 du Conseil par les autorités compétentes française, luxembourgeoise et néerlandaise (Amendments made to Annex 5 of Council Regulation No. 4 by the French, Luxembourg and Dutch authorities)	No. 98,	3.6.66
Modifications apportées aux annexes 2, 3 et 4 du règlement no 4 du Conseil par l'autorité compétente néerlandaise (Amendments made to Annexes 2, 3 and 4 of Council Regulation No. 4 by the Dutch authorities)	No. 98,	3.6.66
Liste des experts vétérinaires qui peuvent être chargés de l'élaboration des avis en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires, d'animaux des espèces bovine et porcine et de viandes fraîches (List of veterinary experts who may be consulted on matters relating to intra-Community trade in cattle, pigs and fresh meat)	No. 100,	7.6.66

THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Communications

Recours introduit le 28 avril 1966 par la "Getreide-Import-Gesellschaft mbH" contre la Commission de la CEE (affaire 13-66) (Suit filed on 28 April 1966 by Getreide-Import-Gesellschaft mbH v. EEC Commission (Case 13-66)	No. 93, 25.5.66
Recours de la société Peter Cremer contre la Commission de la CEE, formé le 29 avril 1966 (affaire 14-66) (Suit filed on 29 April 1966 by the company Peter Cremer v. EEC Commission (Case 14-66)	No. 93, 25.5.66
Recours de la société en commandite simple Anton Kesting & Cie contre la Commission de la CEE, formé le 29 avril 1966 (affaire 15-66) (Suit filed on 29 April 1966 by Anton Kesting & Cie v. EEC Commission (Case 15-66)	No. 93, 25.5.66
Recours de la société en commandite simple Köster, Berodt & Cie contre la Commission de la CEE, formé le 29 avril 1966 (Affaire 16-66) (Suit filed on 29 April 1966 by Köster, Berodt & Cie v. EEC Commission (Case 16-66)	No. 93, 25.5.66
Recours de la société en commandite simple C. Mackprang/jr contre la Commission de la CEE, formé le 29 avril 1966 (affaire 17-66) (Suit filed on 29 April 1966 by C. Mackprang jr. v. EEC Commission (Case 17-66)	No. 93, 25.5.66
Recours de la société "Deutsche Getreide- und Futtermittel-Handels-gesellschaft mbH" contre la Commission de la CEE, formé le 29 avril 1966 (affaire 18-66) (Suit filed on 29 April 1966 by Deutsche Getreide- und Futtermittel- Handels-gesellschaft mbH v. EEC Commission (Case 18-66)	No. 93, 25.5.66
Recours de la Société "Deutsche Raiffeisen-Warenzentrale GmbH" contre la Commission de la CEE, formé le 29 avril 1966 (affaire 19-66) (Suit filed on 29 April 1966 by Deutsche Raiffeisen-Warenzentrale GmbH v. EEC Commission (Case 19-66)	No. 93, 25.5.66
Recours de la société en nom collectif Franz Hagen contre la Commission de la CEE, formé le 29 avril 1966 (affaire 20-66) (Suit filed on 29 April 1966 by Franz Hagen and others v. EEC Commission (Case 20-66)	No. 93, 25.5.66
Recours de la société en commandite simple Ludwig Wünsche & Cie contre la Commission de la CEE, formé le 29 avril 1966 (affaire 21-66) (Suit filed on 29 April 1966 by Ludwig Wünsche & Cie v. EEC Commission (Case 21-66)	No. 93, 25.5.66

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

Supplement No. 18 of 18 May 1966

Supplement No. 19 of 25 May 1966

Supplement No. 20 of 1 June 1966

Supplement No. 21 of 8 June 1966

C. Recent publications of the European Community ⁽¹⁾

STUDIES — Economic and Financial series

8157*

No. 4 — L'influence économique du prix de l'énergie (Economic influence of the energy prices) 1966 (f, d, i, n: *in preparation*) FB 120; 17s.6d.; \$2.40

4002

Notes and Graphs on the Economic situation in the Community. Monthly. No. 5/1966. Three bilingual editions: e/f, d/n, f/i.

CEE. Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix (EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices) Bi-monthly. Nos. 9 and 10/1966. (f/d/i/n) Limited distribution

CEE. Informations. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux (EEC Information. Agricultural Markets. Trade) Bi-monthly. No. 1 June 1966 (f/d/i/n) Limited distribution

4001

Etablissement d'un niveau commun des prix pour le lait et les produits laitiers, la viande bovine, le riz, le sucre, les graines oléagineuses et l'huile d'olive. Annexes et graphiques. Voir "*Supplément*" au Bulletin no 6-1966 de la CEE" (Establishment of a common price level for milk, milk products, beef and veal, rice, sugar, oilseeds and olive oil. Annexes and graphs). See "Supplement to Bulletin 6-1966 of EEC". FB 15; 2s.6d.; \$0.30

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions. Bibliothèque de la Commission de la CEE (List of recent additions. Library of the Commission of the EEC) Monthly. No. 5/1966. Limited distribution

D. Publications by the Joint Services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 6, June 1966

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 83, June 1966

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 6, June 1966

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 6, June 1966

London: European Community No. 6, June 1966

Washington: European Community No. 93, June 1966

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea No. 6, June 1966

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

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin — No. 6-1966

Statistical Information — No. 2-1966

Commerce extérieur: Statistique mensuelle No 5 et 6-1966 (Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics)

Associés d'outre-mer: Statistique du commerce extérieur — No 6-1966 (Overseas Associated Areas: Foreign Trade)

Associés d'outre-mer: Memento — 1966 (Overseas Associated Areas: Memento 1966)

Sidérurgie — No. 3-1966 (Iron and Steel)

Statistiques d'énergie — No. 3-1966 (Energy Statistics)

Statistiques agricoles — No 3-1966 (Agricultural Statistics)

Statistiques sociales — No 3-1966 (Social Statistics)



