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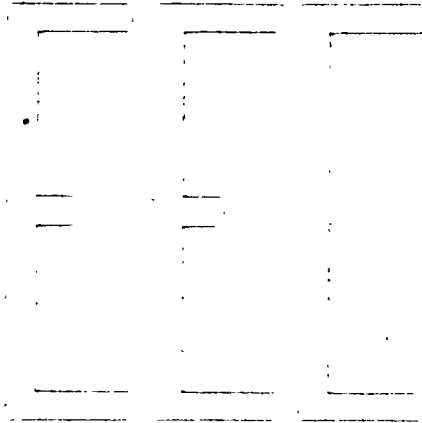


EUROPESE  
ECONOMISCHE GEMEENSCHAP

# BULLETIN

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# Extraordinary session of the Council (January 1966)

In the course of the two parts of its extraordinary session in Luxembourg on 17-18 and 28-29 January 1966, the EEC Council reached agreement on questions concerning the application of the majority rule and on relations with the Commission — questions raised by France following the crisis which began on 30 June 1965.

The texts of these Council agreements are given on later pages.

It will be remembered that the Council, meeting on 30 November 1965 in the absence of the French member, examined the political aspects of the crisis and instructed its President, M. Colombo, Italian Minister of the Treasury, to inform the French Government of the joint position of the Five. At the same time the five delegations reiterated the appeal they had already made on 27 October 1965 that the French Government should take part in an extraordinary meeting, without the Commission, in order to resume its place within the Community institutions <sup>(1)</sup>. A further meeting of the Council on 20 December 1965 afforded an opportunity to clarify various preliminary questions.

In a *note verbale* handed to the Italian Ambassador in Paris on 23 December 1965 by M. Couve de Murville, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, France made known her readiness to take part in a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Ministers in Luxembourg.

M. Werner, Prime Minister of Luxembourg and the new President of the Council, then convened the extraordinary Council session for 17 and 18 January in Luxembourg.

## First part of the session (17 and 18 January 1966)

The Council first heard the French requests concerning the application of the majority rule and the role of the Commission.

In conformity with earlier French statements, M. Couve de Murville said that in questions of vital interest only unanimous agreement was politically conceivable. Without pressing for amendment of the Treaty the French Government suggested a sort of political agreement among the Six whereby the Council would abstain from deciding by majority vote if any member should so request because of the vital importance of the question for his country.

Discussion of this point revealed profound differences of opinion between the French and the other delegations. Various compromise proposals were however submitted (particularly by M. Colombo and M. Spaak). They aimed at giving the assurance that in such cases persistent efforts would be made to arrive at unanimous decisions without, however, excluding the ultimate possibility of a majority decision.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletins 12-65, Ch. I and 1-66, Ch. IV.

As regards the role of the Commission and its relations with the Council, M. Couve de Murville submitted the following *aide-mémoire* (later made public) as a suggestion to assist in subsequent discussions:

1. "Co-operation between the Council and the Commission is the driving force of the Community and should be manifest at every stage. Consequently, before finally adopting a proposal of particular importance for all the States, the Commission should consult the Governments at an appropriate level. Such consultation would not impair the power of initiative and preparation with which the Commission is invested by the Treaty; it would simply oblige this institution to make judicious use of it.

2. It should be a rule that in no case may the Commission reveal the tenor of its proposals to the Parliament or to public opinion before they have been officially referred to the Council. *A fortiori*, the Commission may not take the initiative of publishing its proposals in the official gazette of the Communities.

3. a) The Commission often proposes to the Council decisions which, instead of dealing with the substance of the problems posed, merely give the Commission powers to act later but without specifying the measures which it will take if such powers are conferred upon it (1963 proposal of trade; certain commercial policy proposals).

b) In certain cases the Commission can obtain authority from the Council to put into effect the rules which the latter lays down. This delegation of powers must not imply that the tasks entrusted to the Commission will then be outside the purview of the Council. True, in certain sectors such as agriculture, the Council can intervene at executive level through its representatives on the Management Committees. However, it must be noted that far from being content with this system the Commission is endeavouring to replace the Management Committees by simple advisory committees which have no hold over it (the case of Regulation 19/65 on cartels; Commission proposal of 1965 on transport).

c) It is important that the executive powers thus vested in the Commission should be precisely circumscribed and leave no room for discretion or autonomous responsibility, failing which the balance of powers, which is a feature of the institutional structure of the Community and a basic guarantee provided by the Treaty, would not be respected.

4. The Treaty lays down that "directives shall bind any Member State to which they are addressed as to the result to be achieved while leaving to domestic agencies competence as to the form and means". But we cannot escape the fact that in practice the Commission very often proposes directives which set out in detail the rules to be applied. The only freedom then left to the States is to choose the form in which the contents will be clothed and to take the necessary implementing measures.

It is evident that such practices constitute an attempt on the part of the Commission to cause the matters dealt with by such directives to slip out of national hands into the Community sphere of competence.

Such methods should be avoided in future.

5. In 1959 the Council laid down the rules which, provisionally, were to govern the recognition of diplomatic missions accredited to the Community (letter of 25 July 1959



from M. G. Pella, President of the Council, to the President of the Commission). These rules amount to a sharing of prerogatives between the Council and the Commission. In particular, letters of credence are presented to the President of the Commission, who has instituted for these occasions a ceremony modelled on that used between states, whereas the Treaty of Rome lays down that the Council alone may commit the Community vis-à-vis non-member countries.

A stop must therefore be put to the present practices and all the prerogatives of the Council restored.

6. Consequently, any approaches by foreign representatives to the Commission must be reported with all despatch to the Council or to the representative of the State in the chair.

7. The Treaty lays down in terms appropriate to each particular case the procedure by which the Community maintains relations with other international organizations.

This situation seems to have been lost sight of by the Commission, which appears to think that it has truly discretionary powers in this field.

The Council should judge, case by case, and purely in the light of Community interests, the form and nature of the links to be established.

Members of the Commission must in their public statements be required to maintain a fitting neutrality with regard to the policy followed by the Governments of the Member States.

9. Information policy should not be planned and implemented by the Commission alone but jointly by the Council and the Commission. The Council should exercise effective, and not only budgetary, control over the Joint Information Service of the Communities.

10. Procedures for control of the commitment and expenditure of Community funds should be revised in order to give this control the effectiveness which, as is well known, it lacks at present."

On discussion of the French *aide-mémoire* it was found that there were possibilities of agreement on certain points, subject to amendment.

Finally, at the last sitting M. Couve de Murville tabled a tentative programme of work comprising, on the one hand, certain outstanding problems (budget, agricultural finance regulation, second alignment towards the common customs tariff) and, on the other, the entry into force of the Treaty on the merger of the Executives and decisions on the composition of the new single Commission.

Discussion of this last point was brief, pointed reservations having been expressed as to the very principle of such a time-table.

On the first two points the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to prepare the ground for its next deliberations. It then suspended the session until 28 and 29 January 1966 in Luxembourg.

At a press conference held after the meeting on 19 January, M. Werner stressed the positive aspects which had emerged in these two-day debates. Not only was the fact that the Six had met together for the first time in seven months a success in itself, but the common determination to arrive at a solution and return to the normal and harmonious functioning of the institutions, and the even tenor of the discussions, gave reasons for optimism.

## Joint meeting of the European Parliament, the Council and the Executives

On 20 January 1966, the day after the Luxembourg meeting, the annual joint meeting of the Institutions was held in Strasbourg, the subject being the situation of the Community after the crisis of 30 June 1965. M. Werner for the Council, followed by individual members, explained the positions of the Governments and of the Council. The spokesmen for the political groups and numerous members said that the Parliament was deeply attached to the letter and spirit of the Treaties. President Hallstein and a member of the Euratom Commission spoke on behalf of the Executives.

A full account of the meeting is given in Chapter I of this Bulletin.

## Second part of the session (28 and 29 January 1966)

At the meeting of 28 and 29 January the Six reached agreement and the following statements were issued:

### a) Relations between the Commission and the Council

Close co-operation between the Council and the Commission is essential for the functioning and development of the Community.

In order to improve and strengthen this co-operation at every level, the Council considers that the following practical methods of co-operation should be applied, these methods to be adopted by joint agreement, on the basis of Article 162 of the EEC Treaty, without compromising the respective competences and powers of the two Institutions.

1. Before adopting any particularly important proposal, it is desirable that the Commission should take up the appropriate contacts with the Governments of the Member States, through the Permanent Representatives, without this procedure compromising the right of initiative which the Commission derives from the Treaty.
2. Proposals and any other official acts which the Commission submits to the Council and to the Member States are not to be made public until the recipients have had formal notice of them and are in possession of the texts.

The "Journal Officiel" (official gazette) should be arranged so as to show clearly which acts are of binding force. The methods to be employed for publishing those texts whose publication is required will be adopted in the context of the current work on the re-organization of the "Journal Officiel".

3. The credentials of Heads of Missions of non-member states accredited to the Community will be submitted jointly to the President of the Council and to the President of the Commission, meeting together for this purpose.

4. The Council and the Commission will inform each other rapidly and fully of any approaches relating to fundamental questions made to either institution by the representatives of non-member states.

5. Within the scope of application of Article 162, the Council and the Commission will consult together on the advisability of, the procedure for, and the nature of any links which the Commission might establish with international organizations pursuant to Article 229 of the Treaty.

6. Co-operation between the Council and the Commission on the Community's information policy, which was the subject of the Council's discussions on 24 September 1963, will be strengthened in such a way that the programme of the Joint Information Service will be drawn up and carried out in accordance with procedures which are to be decided upon at a later date, and which may include the establishment of an *ad hoc* body.

7. Within the framework of the financial regulations relating to the drawing up and execution of the Communities' budgets, the Council and the Commission will decide on means for more effective control over the commitment and expenditure of Community funds.

#### b) Majority voting procedure

I. Where, in the case of decisions which may be taken by majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, very important interests of one or more partners are at stake, the Members of the Council will endeavour, within a reasonable time, to reach solutions which can be adopted by all the Members of the Council while respecting their mutual interests and those of the Community, in accordance with Article 2 of the Treaty.

II. With regard to the preceding paragraph, the French delegation considers that where very important interests are at stake the discussion must be continued until unanimous agreement is reached.

III. The six delegations note that there is a divergence of views on what should be done in the event of a failure to reach complete agreement.

IV. The six delegations nevertheless consider that this divergence does not prevent the Community's work being resumed in accordance with the normal procedure.

The members of the Council agreed that decisions on the following should be by common consent:

a) The financial regulation for agriculture;

b) Extensions to the market organization for fruit and vegetables;

- c) The regulation on the organization of sugar markets;
- d) The regulation on the organization of markets for oils and fats;
- e) The fixing of common prices for milk, beef and veal, rice, sugar, olive oil and oil seeds.

Finally the Council drew up the following programme of work:

- (1) The draft EEC and Euratom budgets will be approved by written procedure before 15 February 1966.
- (2) The EEC Council will meet as soon as possible to settle as a matter of priority the problem of financing the common agricultural policy. Concurrently, discussions will be resumed on the other questions, particularly the trade negotiations in GATT and the problems of adjusting national duties on imports from non-member countries.
- (3) The Representatives of the Member States' Governments will meet on the day fixed for the next Council meeting and will begin discussions on the composition of the new single Commission and on the election of the President and Vice-Presidents.

They will also agree on the date — in the first half of 1966 — when instruments of ratification of the Treaty on the merger of the institutions are to be deposited, on condition that the required parliamentary ratifications have been obtained and agreement has been reached on the composition and on the presidency and vice-presidency of the Commission.

#### M. Werner's press conference

At the end of the second part of the extraordinary Council session on 30 January at 0.45 hours, M. Werner held a press conference. He first remarked that two countries, Italy and France had approved the statements referred to above *ad referendum* but that this purely formal requirement was a common occurrence. The French and Italian Governments later confirmed their agreement.

The statements, M. Werner said, were "declarations of intent of a political nature".

In answer to questions M. Werner explained that the Kennedy round would involve important decisions which would come under the general rule the Council had just agreed concerning voting.

As regards the merger of the Executives, this would not become effective unless there had been agreement on the appointments of the members, Vice-Presidents and President of the single Commission.

After the session the members of the Council expressed their general satisfaction with the agreement reached.

## The Commission press release

On 2 February 1966 the Commission issued the following press communiqué:

“The Commission is pleased that, after the Council meeting in Luxembourg, the Community can now resume its normal activities, both internal and external.

There is a great deal of work to be done in the coming months, and many decisions must be taken, to make real progress towards economic union.

The Commission is ready to hold consultations with the Council, in due course, in a spirit of co-operation and in accordance with Article 162 of the Treaty, in order to make even closer collaboration possible between itself and the Council.”

# I. Joint meeting of the Institutions

The annual joint meeting between the European Parliament, the Councils and the Executives of the European Communities was held on 20 January 1966 at Strasbourg. It had been decided by the Councils and the Parliament to postpone it from the usual date <sup>(1)</sup>, which is the November session of the European Parliament. No specific subject was chosen, and the meeting was devoted to a general discussion of the present situation of the European Communities.

The meeting, presided over by M. Kapteyn and M. Battaglia, followed closely upon the extraordinary session of the Council of 18-19 January 1966, and dealt mainly with the institutional problems also discussed by the Council, namely co-operation between the Commission and the Council and the majority voting procedure in the Council.

## The President of the Councils

Opening the meeting, M. P. Werner, Prime Minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and current President of the Councils, said that the Community must look beyond its present difficulties and continue the search for better means of safeguarding its higher interests; with this in mind, he went on to discuss the crisis which had begun on 30 June and to review the Council's activities in the past six months.

The main concern of the Council, he said, had been as far as possible, by using the written procedures, to keep the Communities in working order and continue the administration and application of the Treaties.

Although a further 10% reduction in intra-Community tariffs had been carried through, the multilateral negotiations in GATT had lost momentum and so far the draft EEC and EAEC budgets had not been tabled in the Parliament.

Having maintained the necessary minimum activity, the Council had kept two objectives in mind: it had tried to work out an agreement on the financing of agriculture which would be acceptable to all the Member States and it had sought out ways and means of resuming normal Community business. On the first of these points, M. Werner outlined the conclusions which the Council had reached on 25/26 October 1965 on the basis of the Commission's memorandum of 22 July.

With regard to the more specifically political aspect of the Council's activities, M. Werner referred to the Council's meetings of 25-26 October and 29-30 November 1965, at which France's five partners had confirmed their agreement on certain general principles <sup>(1)</sup>. Reaffirming their loyalty to the Treaty, they had invited France to take part in an extraordinary meeting of the Council to be attended only by the ministers. The President of the Council said that this meeting, the first part of which had been held on 17-18 January in Luxembourg, had taken place in a "frank and constructive atmosphere".

Before going into the two political questions raised by the French delegation, M. Werner explained that there was no question of revising the Treaty of Rome or of encroaching on the powers and responsibilities it conferred on the Commission and the Council.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 2-66, Ch. V, "The Council".

On the first question, majority voting, the object was "to find procedures making possible the harmonious development of the Community as a whole" and on the second, the role of the Commission, "to render co-operation between the Council and the Commission even more effective while respecting the responsibilities conferred on those institutions by the Treaties". While one should not underestimate the differences of opinion still prevailing among the Six, M. Werner hoped that it would be possible to find a lasting solution to these questions and thus "give fresh impetus to the Communities to which we are all devoted".

### Spokesmen of the political groups

The spokesmen of the political groups in the Parliament then presented their views on the situation.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, M. Edoardo Martino remarked first that M. Werner's speech did not contain "those certainties for which the Parliament has now been waiting for many months". The speaker then expressed the concern of his group with regard to the consequences of the hiatus in Community activity and with regard to the institutional problems discussed among the Six at Luxembourg. On this last point he hoped that nothing would be done to upset the balance between the institutions and went on to refer to the Colombo-Spaak proposal to institute a "two-way traffic" between the Council and the Commission prior to the majority vote; he said that such a procedure should not encroach on the prerogatives of the European Parliament, which must retain the right to express its views at all stages. Accepting the principle of improved arrangements for co-operation between the Commission and the Council, M. Martino said that the Commission could not be "found guilty" without being given a hearing on the mistakes it was alleged to have made. He was certain that the Commission was ready to help in solving this problem. But the Commission could not throw off the obligations laid upon it by the Treaty. In this context, M. Martino again stressed the need to ensure that the institutional balance established by the Treaty was not disturbed by roundabout means. The only admissible method for any revision of the Treaty was the method laid down in the Treaty itself.

In conclusion, the speaker concurred with the President of the Council on the urgent need to reach an agreement, provided that this agreement was concluded in compliance with the Treaty. "Any sort of agreement" negotiated at any price would be unacceptable to the Christian Democrat Group.

Mme Strobel, speaking for the Socialist Group, welcomed the opportunity given to the Parliament to express its views during a break in the negotiations at Luxembourg, and began by criticizing the French attitude at this meeting. The French Government had brought an indictment against the Commission or against her partners, although it was itself flouting the Treaty by pursuing the policy of the empty chair. She went on to examine the problems discussed in Luxembourg, saying that the negotiating margin was not wide. She did not see that France had any business to set time-limits. Moreover the Treaty specified the essential cases to which the unanimity rule applied and she argued that apart from these cases no veto could be allowed. As for the "ten points" presented by the French Government with a view to improving co-operation between the Commission and the Council, she felt that they were unacceptable since they conflicted with the independence of the Commission. It would be a mistake to have a commission tied to the Council's apron-strings; such a commission could not be expected to take "European" initiatives. According to Article 162 of the

Treaty all rules in this field had to be the subject of an agreement between the Council and the Commission. Lastly, although she favoured the Treaty on the merger of the Executives, Mme Strobel warned the meeting of the danger that this means of strengthening the Community might become, through the appointment of members making up the single Commission, a means of weakening the Executive. In conclusion, Mme Strobel expressed the full confidence of her group in the members of the present Commission.

M. Gaetano Martino, speaking on behalf of the Liberal Group, began by congratulating the six Governments on their efforts to get the Community moving again and on their spirit of conciliation. Turning next to demands made by the French Government in respect of the role of the Commission, M. Martino said his impression was that the Commission was being made a kind of scapegoat in the clash between France and her five partners, and he was sharply critical of the tendency to condemn the Commission without giving it an opportunity to defend itself. In addition, his group had misgivings over the principle of "permanent instability" in the office of President of the single Commission and over the principle of the complete renewal of the Commission. It was to be feared that these plans would be an excuse for transforming the Commission from a political body into a technical body, in other words they would be a subterfuge to amend the Treaty. He also feared that in the long run the prerogatives of the European Parliament whereby it exercised political control over the work of the Commission would be abolished.

As for the problem of the majority vote, he felt that although this rule was not used in practice it should however stand, since it was a safeguard against recourse to veto, a "deterrent" which one might not wish to use but liked to possess. In any case there was no question that the majority rule could be abolished by inter-governmental agreement, since the only procedure allowed for amending the Treaty was parliamentary procedure, the Treaty having been ratified by the six Parliaments.

Lastly he wondered whether the Parliament was to be consulted at each of the three readings provided for in the Spaak proposal, a procedure which in any case had caused some confusion within his group.

M. de Lipkowski, speaking on behalf of the UDE Group, began by welcoming the resumption of negotiations in Luxembourg and called upon the Parliament, instead of "revelling in discord", to refrain from any action which might complicate the task of the negotiators.

He felt that the majority vote should "coincide with certain trends in Europe". Now, political integration had not kept abreast of economic integration and it was precisely "this divergent political trend which brings us today to an attempt to mitigate the majority rule". After expressing his regret and looking forward to the resumption of conversations on a political Europe, M. de Lipkowski said that they had to accept the fact that no government was ready to bow to majority rule and agree that its vital interests might be called in question or trampled upon.

Going on to discuss the memorandum on the Commission put in by the French Government, he said that the need was to see that "certain practices" which the Commission had succeeded in establishing "through the dynamism of its activity" were abolished so as to enable the Commission to resume its proper role as a conciliator.

The renewal of the Commission, so far from raising questions of personalities, was simply part and parcel of the establishment of a single Commission.



The time-table submitted by the French Government was "by no means hard-and-fast"; it was prompted solely by "the desire to resolve the crisis".

He felt that agreement was possible provided there was goodwill on both sides, and in this connection he feared that the Germans might drag in problems extraneous to the Community, notably the Kennedy round, as a precondition to setting the financing of agriculture.

## Members of the Council

The members of the Council present, with the exception of M. Werner, President of the Council, who had already spoken, then explained the positions of their respective countries.

M. Luns, Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, spoke of the three essential problems from the standpoint of entire loyalty to the letter and the spirit of the Treaty.

In the first place, he said, the majority vote must be kept, otherwise each Member State would have an absolute right of veto which "national pressure groups" would not hesitate to urge their governments at any moment to use. But, he felt it was absurd to fear that the majority vote would be used against one or other of the Member States, for these majority decisions would be taken solely in the common interest. If such were not the case, the Community, whatever the voting procedures, could not survive.

With regard to co-operation between the Council and the Commission, M. Luns considered the French Government's memorandum as no more than a basis for discussion with the Commission in accordance with Article 162 of the Treaty.

He thought it unlikely that the Netherlands Parliament would ratify the Treaty merging the Executives, which would signify the end of the present Commission, before knowing what agreement had been reached on the composition of the new single Commission.

Referring to the Luxembourg meeting, M. Luns expressed mixed feelings, on the one hand concern because no progress had been made on essential points, and on the other, hope in the pursuit of the discussions, although on certain points the five could not make concessions.

M. Spaak, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, began by rebutting the attacks made on the ministers, giving a faithful account of what they had done at their last meeting to resolve the crisis at the earliest possible moment.

He said that so far it had been "a dialogue between the Commission representing the interests of Europe and the Governments representing national interests" which had enabled the Community to make progress, and he paid tribute to the work of the EEC Commission; none the less whatever their loyalty to this institution it would be a mistake, he felt, to regard it as sacred. Hence the quest for an improvement in relations between the Commission and the Council was not to be condemned in itself, provided that the responsibilities and the authority of the Commission were not impaired. Examining one by one the French requests concerning the external relations of the Community and information policy, M. Spaak took the view that for these two questions the Treaty formed no obstacle to joint competence of the Council and of

the Commission. But it must be understood that in accordance with Article 162 of the Treaty, every measure in this field must be taken only by agreement between the two institutions: "if we reach agreement among the ministers, we must discuss the matter with the Commission".

M. Spaak went on to discuss the majority vote, saying forthrightly "I believe in the majority principle... I have never been able to imagine an organization in which the creation of all authority had been prevented". Majority vote was the law of the Treaty: it was unanimity which constituted the exception. M. Spaak added that certainly the majority vote involved some risk. "But on behalf of the Belgian Government I declare that I am ready to run the risk because I believe it is a moderate one and because if we really want a Europe we must accept this principle and its application."

Recalling that nevertheless the intention of the signatories of the Treaty had been that important decisions should be taken as far as possible unanimously, M. Spaak said that the solution consisted therefore in designing "procedures which would make the majority vote a last resort", for example by a system of two or three readings before the majority vote, and by giving an insurance that what had already been decided unanimously, notably in respect of the common agricultural policy, "could not be undone by a qualified majority from 1 January 1966 onwards". This was an unreal problem, he said, since the Commission would first have to make proposals to destroy what it had itself created.

He stressed the urgent need for a solution. He had asked the Belgian Parliament to ratify the Treaty merging the Executives, but the Government would not deposit its instrument of ratification until agreement had been reached on the composition of the single Commission. Recalling in his closing remarks that the Treaty of Rome was, in the intention of its signatories, a stage towards a political Europe and that progress in this field had fallen short of what had been expected, M. Spaak raised the question of the "political counterpart" to economic development, which had gone very far, a question to which must be added that of the trend of thought in Great Britain.

M. Lahr, State Secretary in the German Foreign Ministry, confirmed, in a short reply to M. de Lipkowski, that Germany intended to raise the questions of customs union, tax harmonization, commercial policy and the Kennedy round in the course of discussion of the financial regulation for agriculture, with a view to the harmonious progress of the Community, but that at the moment the only questions being studied in Luxembourg should concern the improvement of co-operation, which was already excellent, between the Council and the Commission, and an agreement on the concept of the majority vote. He said that it would be a mistake to exaggerate the importance of this question in practice, and recalled that in the eight years of the Community's life there had only been ten cases in which it had been necessary to resort to majority voting. He stressed once again the need for a Commission capable of fulfilling its role as defender of the common interest and of discharging its responsibilities.

M. Storchi, Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, confined himself to the observation that in view of the Italian position of strict loyalty to the Treaties, any direct or indirect encroachment on the prerogatives of the Commission or of the Parliament would be unacceptable.

## The Executives

Recalling that the Commission had not publicly approved nor had it criticized the decision to exclude it from participation in the extraordinary meeting of the Council, M. Hallstein said that, as custodian of the Treaty, the Commission had a share of

responsibility for the matters under discussion at the extraordinary meeting. But the way things had moved had confirmed that the Commission had been wise in remaining silent and had strengthened its feeling of having thus contributed to the development of the situation. This, he added, applied to all the problems being dealt with at Luxembourg.

The Commission, the speaker continued, would be grateful if the Council would keep in mind the question of the Commission's participating in these discussions, without deciding as to the precise form of such participation and without any considerations of prestige.

Dealing with relations between the Council and the Commission, he welcomed M. Spaak's assurances, saying that these questions could only be answered by agreement between the Council and the Commission. This was laid down explicitly in Article 162. M. Spaak, he added, had referred to the matters coming under the heading "relations between the Council and the Commission". This covered relations in the general sense, but also the examination of external problems, which, as M. Spaak had so rightly said, were a special field for close co-operation between the Council and the Commission.

Turning to questions of substance, he continued: "The most important thing that the Commission has to say at present ... is that the Parliament and the Council may rest assured that the Commission is disposed, in so far as it is associated with the solution of the crisis, to co-operate fully with the greatest goodwill in the quest for this solution".

Compliance with the Treaties was required not merely out of respect for the rule of law but because it was clear that in the case in point the Treaty of Rome established a balance between the sacrifices expected of the Member States and the advantages they gained from the Community.

If it should one day be found that the Treaty needed improvement, this would have to be done by amendment of the Treaty itself, since such a contingency was provided for; to amend the Treaty in this way was in no way to violate it.

On behalf of the Commission he thanked the members of the Council and of the Parliament who had spoken in defence of the Community and its future.

M. Sassen, speaking for the Euratom Commission, began by recalling that majority decisions were normal practice under the Euratom Treaty and that the Consultative Committee for Nuclear Research was a happy example of co-operation between the Commission and the Council. He devoted the rest of his speech to Euratom's budget problems, which were particularly serious and called for prompt decisions.

## General debate

Several members of the Parliament took part in the debate, speaking in their personal capacity and as members of their political group.

M. Vals, speaking on behalf of the Budget Committee of the European Parliament, dwelt on the grave consequences arising from the lack of Community budgets. The fact that in September the Five had examined the budget proposals by themselves and

had preferred not to tie the hands of their sixth partner had led to many harmful consequences for the Community, for example in the social field the withholding of grants in aid of redundant sulphur mine workers in Italy, the absence of a common rapid vocational training programme, and in the political field with regard to the African and Malagasy associates, rejection of requests for the appointment of personnel and its impact on the evaluation and execution of projects submitted to the European Development Fund for financing.

M. Furler (Germany, Christian Democrat) began by saying that although it would be wrong to talk of a failure, the negotiations begun by the Six lay under a shadow: the hard demands of the French Government. It was in the interest of the Community that any method that might be construed as an ultimatum should be renounced at once.

The speaker then turned to the question of majority vote and rejected the argument that a Member State should be able to plead the defence of its overriding interests to set aside this procedure: this would introduce a *de facto* right of veto, which could have serious consequences and could lead in particular to a freezing of the agricultural policy: without a majority vote on certain matters effective co-operation could not continue; the Community was something more than a mere association of countries, to which the unanimity rule could properly be applied.

As for the Commission, one of the four pillars of the Community, to contend, as did the French Government, that it was not an independent body but was subordinate to the Council of Ministers was to fly in the face of the Treaty and was contrary to the spirit of the negotiations at Val Duchesse. Many things would not have been done if the Commission had not independently taken the initiative of presenting proposals. M. Furler added that his political group gave full support to the Commission and its President; they had done excellent work and did not deserve the criticism levelled at them.

It was true, he concluded, that a crisis could have salutary effects, but it did not necessarily do so if the measures taken to resolve it departed from basic principles and the seeds of later crises were sown.

M. Van Offelen (Belgian, Liberal) began by pointing to several positive factors which he thought noteworthy in the period of crisis they were traversing. The further 10% tariff cut was another step on the road to customs union, which now seemed certain to be attained. The extension of arrangements made on 1 July 1963 with regard to the common customs tariff was another positive factor. But the most important element was obviously the resumption of negotiations between the six Governments.

In this connection, he said that the political role of the members of the Commission should not be compromised. They must be allowed to go on negotiating with as much authority as in the past and should remain responsible to the European Parliament. As for the majority vote, it was, he said, the real basis for the building of Europe. He wondered what form an agreement would take, whether it would be a written protocol or a verbal announcement by the Council of Ministers or by each of the Governments, on the interpretation of this principle.

M. Blaisse (Netherlands, Christian Democrat) made the point that any attempt to subordinate the Commission to the Council of Ministers would be an infringement of Articles 115 and 157 of the Treaty, which confer on this body independence and powers of decision.

M. Blaisse acknowledged that presidency of the Commission by rotation was a possibility admitted by the Treaty, but such an arrangement would at the present time be inadvisable since it could be interpreted as a sort of renunciation.

He thought that some kind of parallel relationship should be maintained between the deposit of instruments of ratification of the merger Treaty and the Agreement on the composition of the new single Commission.

M. Vredeling (Netherlands, Socialist) agreed on this last point and said that he could not imagine that the Netherlands Parliament would ratify the Treaty merging the Executives under the threat of an ultimatum. He went on to examine the disadvantages, which he felt would be harmful to the building up of an agricultural policy or to the completion of the Kennedy negotiations, of maintaining the unanimity rule.

Lastly, he was in favour of a European federation which could co-operate with the United States without being melted away, as was feared by some, in an Atlantic Community.

M. Moreau de Melen (Belgium, Christian Democrat) decided not to use the time allotted to him and confined himself to asserting his personal loyalty to the Treaty.

M. Dichgans (Germany, Christian Democrat) was mainly concerned with longer-term objectives: the geographical extension of the Community and the co-ordination of economic policies.

M. Metzgen (Germany, Socialist) said it was clear from the discussions that the Parliament was unanimous in supporting efforts to bring France back to the conference table and added that the fact that one partner did not fulfil its treaty obligations was no reason for the others to evade theirs.

Replying to the debate, M. Werner, President of the Councils, thanked the speakers and assured the Parliament, though there were details on the negotiations which he could not give, that the Six were determined to achieve results. As for his role, which was to help to compose differences of opinion, he added that this did not mean the exercise of presidency without guiding principles. From the opinions voiced by the parliamentarians in the course of the debate, M. Werner was particularly struck by the unanimous resolve of the Parliament not to countenance amendment of the Treaties by roundabout procedures. This was also the intention of the Council, and in particular there was no question whatever "of bringing the Commission under the tutelage of the Council". He added that the ministers had not so far discussed the problem of the rotation of the presidency within the Commission and that it was impossible at present to see what precise form assurances on the practice of the majority vote might take. He concluded by assuring the House that the Council was fully aware of the concern it felt, notably in connection with the development of the Kennedy round and over budgetary matters, and that its views would be taken fully into account in the "decisive negotiations" to be resumed on 28 January.

In a closing speech, M. Kapteyn, Vice-President of the European Parliament, said that the meeting had brought to the fore the unanimous determination of the parliamentarians and of the representatives of the other institutions to remain faithful to the letter and to the spirit of the Treaties and that it had therefore served its purpose.

## II. Economic impact of energy prices

A study on the economic impact of energy prices will shortly be published in the EEC Commission's Economic and Financial Series. The Commission asked a group of independent experts to prepare a full report on this problem, which is highly relevant to the planning of energy policy. It is essential to know the consequences of measures that may affect the general price level for fuel and power and also of recourse to alternative sources of energy on considerations of price.

The experts find that on the average, leaving aside the production of energy itself, energy costs account for between 3 and 4 % of the total value of production, depending on the country. The percentage is generally higher in basic industries than in manufacturing. Moreover there are sometimes appreciable differences in the same sector between one country and another.

In all sectors except steel, wages and salaries account for a higher percentage than energy; but energy costs account for a higher percentage than amortization in several sectors, such as non-metallic mineral products, steel, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, and the paper industry.

Twenty-two percent of all the Community's exports come from sectors in which energy costs represent 10 % or more of the value of production, whereas those sectors only account for 15 % of total production. The exports of sectors in which the share of energy costs in the value of production is 5 % or more represent 39 % of the total, and the value of their production 23 %.

The overall effects of changes in energy prices have been calculated separately for each sector. Different hypotheses have been put forward regarding the way enterprises react to a variation in prices. According to the most likely hypothesis it would seem that the overall effect of a change in the price of energy is appreciably greater than the share of direct energy costs might suggest. In certain cases, the effect on the price of the products is almost one third of the variation in the price of energy, and in many processing industries it approaches 10 %.

By way of comparison, the same calculation has been applied to two other important basic products: chemicals and steel. In several cases, such as the construction of machinery, ships and motor vehicles, the impact of variations in the prices of steel products is greater than that of variations in the price of energy; the same applies to variations in the prices of chemical products in the rubber, clothing and textile industries. But, generally speaking, a variation in the price of energy seems to have a greater effect on overall final demand than does a variation in the prices of steel or chemical products. The preponderant influence of energy prices is also apparent where exports and private consumption are concerned. The same applies, although to a lesser extent, to fixed investment.

An examination of the influence of energy prices on the siting of enterprises indicates that, even for the most sensitive sectors, energy prices have often been only one factor among several in determining where factories should be established. The experts therefore consider that in future it will usually be other factors — such as availability of manpower, building sites and of other infrastructure, proximity of outlets and, in certain cases, incentives offered in pursuance of economic policy — that prove decisive when a choice has to be made between various areas for the siting of enterprises.

Energy prices may, however, condition regional development in other ways, apart from their direct incidence on the siting of enterprises with a heavy power consumption. Energy prices may exert an influence — difficult to assess but none the less real — because of the interdependence that exists between sectors with a heavy power consumption and sectors with a low consumption, which is a typical feature of the economic structure of various areas. This is the case whenever two conditions are fulfilled: when the economic structure of the area depends on one key industry, and when the siting of the latter industry is itself influenced by the price of energy.

The input-output table shows that certain industries with a heavy power consumption are in fact likely to dominate the economic structure of an area because of the polarizing effect which results from the volume of their dealings with industries “upstream” and “downstream”. Of course, this polarizing effect does not arise automatically. A key industry stimulates the development of industries up and down the line, but there is no hard-and-fast causal relationship.

In the future, this reason for the concentration of industry in certain areas may possibly become less important, because with technical progress the amount of energy needed to produce primary materials is diminishing and because the structure of industry is changing in that the relative importance of manufacturing tends to increase.

In conclusion, the experts study the effects of variations in energy prices on general economic expansion. Their analysis suggests that the effect of a reduction in energy prices differs appreciably according to whether it is occasioned by a reduction in the import or production cost, on the one hand, or by a change in taxation on the other. In the first case it can be shown that the influence on general development may be cumulative, the limit only being reached at the point of full employment. Where the change in energy prices is due to a change in taxation, a distinction must be made according to whether this change brings energy prices further from or nearer to the level that would correspond to its actual scarcity, according to the business situation at the time when the change in price occurs, and according to any taxation arrangements that have been introduced in place of those that previously applied to energy.

In cases where the reduction in energy prices is due to a reduction in the cost of importing or producing it, the calculation shows that above a certain difference the change may be of benefit to the community after a period of adjustment and notwithstanding the initial burden. How great the result is depends, however, on the incidence of the hypotheses concerning the speed and cost of the necessary conversion operations.

To sum up, though the answer varies according to the approach adopted, this problem — the impact of the price of energy as a factor of production — is clearly very important. In fact, while it is not the sole not even the primary consideration in the decisions of industrialists and of those who direct economic policy, the price of energy is nevertheless a far from negligible factor.

### III. Internal activities

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMON MARKET

##### Tariff measures introduced on 1 January 1966

##### New reduction of intra-Community duties

1. Like the earlier ones the new reduction in intra-Community customs duties on 1 January 1966 represented 10 % of the duties applicable on 1 January 1957. This brought the total reduction in duties on industrial products to 80 %. With a few exceptions this reduction has been linear.

The reduction on 1 January 1966 was the eighth since the Treaty came into force. Under the acceleration decision two extra reductions were made, so that customs disarmament is ahead of the time-table in Article 14 of the Treaty, which provided for only six reductions by 1 January 1966. At this date the balance sheet of intra-Community customs disarmament is as follows:

1 July 1959:	10 % reduction — all products	}	Treaty — Article 14
1 July 1960:	10 % reduction — all products		
1 January 1961:	10 % reduction — industrial products	}	First acceleration decision 12 May 1960
	5 % reduction — non-liberalized agricultural products		
	No reduction — liberalized agricultural products		
1 January 1962:	10 % reduction — all products	}	Treaty — Article 14
1 July 1962:	10 % reduction — industrial products	}	Second accelera- tion decision 15 May 1962
	5 % reduction — certain agricultural products		
1 July 1963:	10 % reduction — all products	}	Treaty — Article 14
1 January 1965:	10 % reduction — all products		
1 January 1966:	10 % reduction — all products		

For agricultural products, the total reductions are 60 or 65 % of the original duties according to product. For products subject to a common market organization the customs duties are replaced by levies.



*Legal instruments:* In carrying out the tariff reduction fixed for 1 January 1966 the Member States have used the following legal instruments:

Country	Instrument	Date
Germany	"Verordnung" to be published in the "Bundesgesetzblatt" (Advance notice in "Bundeszollblatt" No. 69 of 30 Dec. 1965)	The day following publication in the "Bundesgesetzblatt", but effective from 1 Jan. 1966
Belgium	Royal order of 27 Dec. 1965 ("Moniteur belge" of 30 Dec. 1965)	1 Jan. 1966
Netherlands	Royal order of 23 Dec. 1965 (Staatsblad No. 593 of 28 Dec. 1965)	1 Jan. 1966
Luxembourg	Ministerial regulation of 28 Dec. 1965 (Mémorial No. 79 of 31 Dec. 1965)	1 Jan. 1966
France	Decree No. 66/18 of 7 Jan. 1966 ("Journal officiel" of 8 Jan. 1966)	For Paris 8 Jan. 1966; for the provinces one day after publication
Italy	A decree to be published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Advance notice in Ministry of Finance Circular No. 310 of 22 Dec. 1965)	According to publication in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale", but with effect from 1 Jan. 1966.

*Exceptions:* The undernoted exceptions were made from the linear reduction rule:

*Germany:* Invoking the provisions of the Treaty which permit "adjusted" reductions, Germany limited to 75 % the reduction of duties on 7 headings comprising leather and certain leather articles, and to 78 % the reduction on certain fabrics under heading 56.07/B. As regards the reduction of total customs receipts to be effected by those cuts as a whole, the situation is rectified by the fact that reductions greater than those normally envisaged have been made for various other goods. It should be noted that Germany, which on 1 July 1964 had reduced certain duties independently, and thus had brought the total reduction on a great number of industrial products to 80 % before the appointed date, did not make any new reduction on 1 January 1966 in respect of these products.

*Italy:* By Commission decisions under Article 226 of the Treaty, Italy has been authorized to maintain higher duties on products of the lead, zinc, sulphur and silk sectors than would be normal under the Treaty and the two acceleration decisions.

*Special cases:* Certain special cases of countries and products should also be mentioned:

*Algerian products:* Imports from Algeria into Germany will benefit by the intra-Community duties in force after 1 January 1966. Algerian products imported into Benelux and Italy will not benefit by the new reduction of intra-Community duties; they will still pay the duties applicable in 1965.

*Greek products:* Here only those Greek products which do not come under the normal system of intra-Community duties are concerned. These are the products for which the EEC-Greece Association Convention provides special treatment. They do not share in the general reduction of EEC duties, although for some of them the duty has

had to be reduced, but for other reasons — concerned with the fact that EEC duties may not be higher than the corresponding duties of the common tariff applicable to non-member countries.

*Beef and veal:* In conformity with Regulation No. 14/64 products in this sector will benefit by the 10 % reduction only with effect from 1 April 1966.

*Unmanufactured tobacco:* In 1965 the total reductions in the duties of heading 24.01 were already 70 % of the original duties (normal reduction for agricultural products: 65%). There was no further reduction on 1 January 1966. These products, moreover, are subject to government monopoly in France and Italy.

*Dried grapes in packages of up to 15 kilos net weight (tariff heading 08.04-B-1)*

For these products the system is as follows:

Germany: exemption from duty

Benelux, France, Italy: By virtue of a decision taken in the EEC framework total reductions by 1 January 1966 reached 90 % of the original duty.

The following table shows the customs duties position in the Six Member States after this eighth-intra-Community customs disarmament operation.

*Intra-Community duties as a percentage of the total number of duties*

Member State	Position on	Nil duties (other than ECSC and Euratom)	ECSC and Euratom duties (nil duties on 1.1.1966)	Specific duties (varying incidence)	Ad valorem duties				
					0.1 to 10 %	5.1 to 20 %	10.1 to 20 %	20.1 to 30 %	Above 30 %
Germany	1.1.57	22.3	2.95	2.50	4.55	27.0	34.4	5.4	0.9
	1.1.66	20.7	3.3	3.1	60.8	8.7	3.4	—	—
Benelux	1.1.57	20.0	3.0	1.35	7.75	29.1	33.4	5.3	0.1
	1.1.66	29.8	3.0	1.5	60.1	5.0	0.5	—	—
France	1.1.57	13.3	3.2	0.5	1.9	6.7	40.9	31.2	2.3
	1.1.66	13.45	2.7	0.25	67.75	12.0	3.3	0.4	0.15
Italy	1.1.57	6.8	2.1	1.4	6.0	11.3	45.6	22.6	4
	1.1.66	11.4	2.1	1.3	70.0	12.2	2.0	0.3	0.4

### Alignment towards the common customs tariff

2. The end of the second stage was the second time-limit fixed in Article 23(1) of the Treaty for the progressive introduction of the common customs tariff. These provisions lay down that the difference between the rates actually applied by the Member States on 1 January 1957 and those of the common custom tariff should again be reduced by 30 %.

For the agricultural products listed in Annex II of the Treaty the difference was again narrowed by 30 % on 31 December 1965.

For industrial products, and in conformity with the decisions of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council on 12 May 1960,

15 May 1962 and 22 May 1963 <sup>(1)</sup>, the difference has already been reduced twice — on 1 January 1961 and on 1 July 1963. However, because of the basis of calculation chosen, a new reckoning of approximation was to be made on 1 January 1966 and adjustments effected, except where appropriate decisions were made in conformity with the Treaty by the competent Community authorities for those tariff headings whose rates have not been reduced by at least 20 %, either by Council decisions formally approving the Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and embodying the results of the 1960/1961 Conference and of its additional Protocol, or by Council decisions subsequent to 1 July 1963.

In a memorandum of 19 October 1965 the Commission drew the Council's attention to the special position of customs duties applicable to industrial products imported from non-member countries after 1 January 1966. The Commission also pointed out that the Treaty provisions whose application could be envisaged were those of Articles 26 and 28. Article 26 permits the Commission to authorize any Member State encountering special difficulties to postpone the lowering or the raising, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23, of the duties on certain headings of its tariff up to a limit of 5 % of the value of its total imports from non-member countries. Article 28 empowers the Council to decide upon modifications or suspensions of the CCT duties, i.e. to fix a new basis for the approximation of national duties.

The Council has instructed a working party to make a technical study covering various classes of products grouped in the light of the Community's attitude in the Kennedy round negotiations. The working party will consider to which of the products in question the provisions of Articles 26 or 28 may be applied.

### Tariff quotas

3. On 24 January 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 25 (3) of the Treaty, granted Italy for 1966 a duty-free quota of 14 000 tons for imports from non-member countries of fresh, chilled or frozen tunny fish for the fish-canning industry, heading ex 03.01 B I b of the common customs tariff <sup>(2)</sup>.

4. On 24 January 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted Italy a duty-free quota of 34 000 tons for imports from non-member countries for 1966 of cod, including stockfish and klippfish, salted, in brine, or dried, heading 03.02 A I b of the common customs tariff <sup>(2)</sup>.

5. On 28 January 1966, the Commission, acting under Article 25 (3) of the Treaty authorized the following tariff quotas for Italy for 1966 <sup>(3)</sup>:

Tariff heading	Description of products	Quantity	Duty
ex 01.02 A II	Bulls, cows and heifers of the Schwyz, Simmental and Fribourg strains, other than those intended for slaughter	3 000 head	1.8 %
ex 08.01 A	Dates for incorporation in animal feeding-stuffs	10 000 tons	4 %

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 58, 12 September 1960, No. 41, 28 May 1962 and No. 83, 1 May 1963.

<sup>(2)</sup> *ibid.*, No. 30 of 19 February 1966.

<sup>(3)</sup> *ibid.*, No. 27 of 16 February 1966.

6. On 28 January 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 25 (3) of the Treaty granted to the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union a quota of 400 tons at 4.5 % duty for imports from non-member countries in 1966 of pilchards of the sardina ocellata variety, fresh, chilled or frozen, for the fish-canning industry, heading ex 03.01 B I c of the common customs tariff <sup>(1)</sup>.

## COMPETITION

### Rules applicable to enterprises

#### Communication from the Commission to a European cement cartel

7. The EEC Commission has informed 53 cement firms in Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands that, "after provisional examination", it considers the agreement regulating the Netherlands cement market, notified by them, to fall under the ban on cartels in the EEC Treaty and that no exemption is justified [Article 85(1 and 3)].

The effect of this communication is that the Commission may issue a decision imposing fines on the enterprises concerned if they persist in applying the agreement (Article 15(6) of Council Regulation No. 17). The Commission envisages such a communication when, "after provisional examination", it concludes that there is a manifest infringement of the Treaty rules on competition.

The agreement provides *inter alia* for quotas on deliveries of cement and clinker to the Netherlands. The parties have fixed uniform selling prices and conditions and undertaken not to set up cement works on each others' territory without consent.

After provisional study of the facts, the Commission came to the conclusion that this agreement adversely affects trade in cement and clinker between the Netherlands on the one hand and Belgian and Germany on the other and at the same time restricts competition on Netherlands markets for these products. The study has not brought to light any evidence that the agreement helps to improve production or distribution of the products, or to further technical or economic progress, while at the same time passing on to users a fair share of the resultant benefit, consequently qualifying for exemption from the ban on cartels.

#### Exclusive dealing agreements: exemption from the Treaty ban on cartels

8. The EEC Commission has for the third time issued a decision declaring inapplicable the ban on cartels in Article 85 (1 and 3) of the Treaty. This decision concerns two agreements by which the French firm "Maison Jallate S.A." of Nîmes grants exclusive distribution of its protective footwear:

in Germany, to Hans Voss KG, of Wenden near Brunswick, and

in Belgium, to S.A. Vandeputte, Boechout (Lier) <sup>(2)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette, No. 27 of 16 February 1966.

<sup>(2)</sup> *ibid.*, No. 3 of 6 January 1966.

Jallate undertakes not to sell to other firms or persons in the above countries but does not undertake to prevent indirect deliveries to the area covered ("rival imports").

On the other hand, the exclusive dealers must keep stocks of the products in question in their respective countries. They are not forbidden to re-export to other countries; they buy and sell Jallatte's protective footwear for their own account and fix selling prices themselves. The agreement between Jallate and Vandeputte also has an exclusive buying clause (in restraint of competition) under which the exclusive dealer undertakes for the duration of the agreement not to buy or sell articles similar to those manufactured by Jallate.

In this ruling the Commission confirms the opinion expressed in the D.R.U.-Blondel <sup>(1)</sup> and Hummel-Isbecque <sup>(2)</sup> cases, i.e. that exclusive dealing agreements, though falling under the ban on cartels, may nevertheless be approved. But this is the first time that the Commission has ruled that an exclusive dealing agreement working both ways (on sales for the manufacturer, and on purchases for the dealer) may also be exempted from the Treaty prohibition. The undertaking by Vandeputte i.e. to buy protective footwear only from Jallate is considered essential to the aim of the parties, which is to improve as far as possible the distribution of the products in question having regard to market conditions.

9. The EEC Commission has decided to initiate, in the case of certain exclusive dealing agreements, the procedure for block exemption from the prohibition on agreements laid down in the Treaty [Article 85(1 and 3)]. This procedure is based on Council Regulation No. 19/65/CEE of 2 March 1965, which authorizes the Commission to exempt by regulation whole classes of agreements from the ban when it is a matter of bilateral exclusive dealing and licensing agreements which satisfy the required conditions. The Commission intends to make use of this authorization as regards exclusive dealing agreements. To this end it has transmitted a draft Commission regulation to the Consultative Committee on Cartels and Monopolies.

After reference to this Committee, the draft regulation on exemption from the Treaty ban for certain categories of bilateral exclusive agreements will be published in the official gazette of the European Communities and all interested parties will be invited to submit their comments within a specified time-limit. On expiry of the time-limit the Committee will again be consulted, after which the Commission will issue the regulation.

## State aids

### General systems

10. The Commission has been asked to express an opinion on two contemplated aids to industrialization in the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region, notified in conformity with Article 93 (3).

The aim of the first project is to create, or where existent to improve, in this area the necessary infrastructure for the development of industry.

The second proposal is for the granting of interest rebates on loans contracted by private or public enterprises to build, extend or modernize plants or to purchase equipment.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-65, Ch. II, sec. 6 and official gazette, No. 131, 17 July 1965.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin 11-65, Ch. I, sec. 3 and official gazette, No. 156, 23 September 1965.

Having studied these projects in the light of the Treaty provisions on aids, the Commission decided, on 22 December 1965, to make no objection to their implementation.

In fact, the first project does not come within the purview of Article 92 (1) and the provisions of Article 92 (3) of the EEC Treaty on exemptions cover the second.

#### Individual cases

11. *Shipbuilding*: Following its proposal for a Council directive designed to remedy distortions of competition on the world shipbuilding market <sup>(1)</sup>, the Commission, on 13 January 1966, sent to the Member States two further working documents on the initial results of its studies of other shipbuilding problems in the Community;

- a) Improvements in rationalization in relation to the main competing shipyards in non-member countries;
- b) Difficulties of converting uncompetitive shipyards.

The first document deals with questions of structural policy in shipbuilding. The Commission has suggested certain guidelines with special reference to better adaptation of the installations and structure of shipyards in the Community. The other study contains a proposal for a Community system in government incentives to rationalization or conversion.

The Commission intends to discuss all these problems at government level or with officials of the Member States responsible for general economic matters. Discussions will begin early in 1966 and will in the first place be bilateral.

12. In view of the above action, the Commission, on 10 November 1965, informed the Italian Government that it had no objection to the implementation in Italy of the transitional law which is to apply until 31 December 1966. The purpose of this law — No. 1372 of 29 November 1965 — is to continue the present aids to shipbuilding.

Meanwhile the Italian Government will draw up a practical programme to place shipbuilding on a sound footing. By letter of 19 November 1965, the Italian Government announced the setting-up within the inter-ministerial economic programming Committee of a special group to prepare this reorganization plan.

13. On 23 December 1965 the Commission submitted to the French Government new proposals for the adaptation of its shipbuilding aids to the needs of the Common Market. These proposals replace those of July 1962.

14. The Commission also decided, on 6 December 1965, to raise no objection to the new measures envisaged by the German Government in favour of the export of ships to non-member countries, as these are not considered incompatible with the Treaty.

15. The Italian Government has notified to the Commission draft law No. 213A of the Sicilian region granting annual aid of Lit. 300 million for a total period of 35 years for the building of a new floating dock at Palermo. In view of the economic situation of the region concerned, the Commission decided on 7 December 1965, to raise no objection to this law. However, as certain details important for a final assessment of

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletins 6-65, Ch. II, sec. 6 and 1-66, Ch. I, sec. 10.

the impact of this aid in the ship-repairing sector remain to be settled at a later stage, the Commission reserved the right to re-examine the implementing provisions in due course.

16. *Film industry*: A new law on aid to the film industry was recently promulgated in Italy (Law No. 1213 published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale Italiana of 12 November 1965). In conformity with Article 93 (3) of the Treaty, this law had been notified in draft form to the Commission for examination; it incorporates the amendments proposed by the Commission, which finds it unobjectionable in its present form.

17. *Textile industry*: On 20 September 1965 <sup>(1)</sup> the Commission held discussions with government representatives on aids in the textile sector. The occasion for this was the aid programmes of the Länder Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria for the rationalization of the textile industry. The Commission decided on 24 December 1965 to raise no objection to these programmes.

It emerged from the discussions that other Member States were contemplating aid to certain industries in the textile sector. The Commission meanwhile received an Italian draft law for the reorganization of the textile industry, which led to a new discussion on 14 December 1965. The Commission still has to issue a final opinion on this draft.

## Taxation

### Harmonization of turnover taxes

18. The *ad hoc* study group preparing a draft directive for the system of value added tax in agriculture held its 24th meeting in Brussels on 12 and 13 January 1966. The group examined a working document prepared by the Commission setting out certain proposals for taxation in agriculture under a common TVA system.

After a broad exchange of views it was concluded that a feasible and practical solution might be the adoption of a standard rate of taxation.

The general feeling was that the taxation should be as accurate as possible while avoiding too many administrative formalities and possible inconsistencies.

It was clear that the establishment of the list of farm products to be taxed at a special rate would present certain difficulties.

### Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the proposed second directive for the harmonization of turnover tax

19. During its plenary session of 26 and 27 January 1966, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the "proposal for a second Council directive for the harmonization among Member States of turnover-tax legislation concerning the form and methods of application of the common system of taxation on value added".

The Committee approved this draft directive subject to certain suggestions, comments and amendments.

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(1) See Bulletin 11-65, Ch. I, sec. 5.

In particular the Committee proposed the introduction of a new procedure — “tax suspension”. Exceptionally, and in a limited number of cases, Member States could, uniformly and under the supervision of the Commission, exempt certain undertakings or activities from the tax. Such a suspension would presuppose that the untaxed operation was part of a later operation which itself would attract tax and that the beneficiaries of the system would be able to transfer or obtain refund of taxes charged on their purchases.

Among the further amendments proposed and comments made, were the following:

- a) A proposal to harmonize taxation on passenger transport at a low rate;
- b) The introduction of a simple system to exempt international transport;
- c) The possibility of applying the suspension system to imports;
- d) Concern to avoid a multiplicity of differentiated rates;
- e) Abolition of the right to apply, in a transitional period, the system of deductions *pro rata temporis* for capital goods;
- f) The possibility of refunding before the end of the year to new firms and to those carrying out research the amount of tax paid on their purchases in excess of that on their sales.

The opinion was carried by 69 votes to 12 with 6 abstentions.

## FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

### Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

#### The European Parliament

20. At its session of 18-21 January 1966 the Parliament adopted several resolutions concerning Commission proposals to the Council for directives on the introduction of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services.

21. The first resolution concerns a draft directive on self-employed activities in the food and beverages industries (ISIC Major Groups 20 and 21) and for transitional measures in this field <sup>(1)</sup>. The Parliament approved the Commission's proposals with minor amendments and additions. Thus, as regards the directive for the abolition of restrictions, it suggests the insertion in the body of the directive itself of three declarations by the Council which in the Commission's proposal were intended to be only interpretative. These declarations concern the Commission's role in the event of doubt as to the scope of the directive and also the treatment of sales of normal accessories. The text of these two declarations is identical with the one the Council approved on 7 July 1964 when adopting Directive 64/429 <sup>(2)</sup>. The object of the third statement is to specify more clearly what manufacturing and agricultural activities are meant.

Furthermore, the Parliament recommends that the Commission and the Council press forward their studies on the co-ordination of laws and regulations and the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other written qualifications.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 7-65, Ch. II, sec. 10 and supplement to Bulletin 6-65.

<sup>(2)</sup> See official gazette No. 117, 23 July 1964.



22. Another resolution adopted by the Parliament concerns the Commission's proposal for a directive on the introduction of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in the "personal services":

1. Restaurants, cafés, taverns and other drinking and eating places (ISIC Major Group 852)

2. Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places (ISIC Major Group 853)

and a directive on transitional measures to cover these activities <sup>(1)</sup>. This resolution improves the wording of several articles of the Commission's draft. As regards the transitional measures, the amendments help to bring out the provisional nature of this directive.

23. The two final resolutions concern proposed Commission directives in the sphere of freedom of establishment in farming <sup>(2)</sup>. The first approves the Commission's action to eliminate legal discriminations when farmers who are nationals of one Member State and are established in another wish to move to a different farm. The aim of the amendments proposed is to define the scope of the directive. The Parliament stresses the need for regular information on how far the General Programmes are being applied in the Member States and on the migratory movements which they provoke. The second resolution makes similar amendments to a draft Commission directive concerning the application of Member States' legislation on farm leases to farmers who are nationals of other Member States <sup>(3)</sup>. These last resolutions also stress the need for close contacts between the Member States and the Commission for the purpose of mutual information on laws and regulations in preparation.

## ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

### Short-term economic policy

#### Quarterly survey on the economic situation in the Community

24. The Commission of the European Economic Community has published its last Quarterly Survey for 1965 on the "Economic Situation in the Community". For the Community as a whole, as for the various member countries individually, this Survey presents an initial balance-sheet of economic activity in 1965 and describes the outlook for 1966 and the short-term economic policy problems involved.

As regards the economic trend in the Community at large in 1965, the Commission notes that expansion continued. The gross Community product grew less in real terms than in the previous year — about 4 % between 1964 and 1965, as against 5.5 % between 1963 and 1964. Nevertheless, the real gross product was up 44 % on the 1958 level, whereas in the United States the increase over the same period was about 35 %, and in the United Kingdom about 29 %.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin No. 6-65, Ch. II, sec. 10 and supplement to the same Bulletin; also extracts from this resolution in the annex to the present Bulletin.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin No. 3-65, Ch. II, sec. 6 and supplement.

<sup>(3)</sup> Extracts from the resolution are given in the annex to this Bulletin.

Between 1964 and 1965 total demand in money terms rose rather less rapidly than from 1963 to 1964. The growth of external demand slowed down slightly; on the basis of external trade statistics it would appear that the value of visible exports rose some 11 %, as against 11.5 % in the previous year. Noteworthy features are the exceptionally dynamic growth of deliveries to the United States and the fact that total sales by the Community to the United Kingdom were practically the same as the year before.

The expansion of internal demand, too, seems to have slowed down somewhat, especially gross fixed asset formation, which rose 12 % in money terms and 7 % by volume in 1964 but will probably have fallen to 6 % in money terms and 3 % by volume in 1965. Within this sector, investment in construction has grown less, partly owing to special factors such as the weather, and partly because demand was weak, particularly the demand for housing in Italy. Expenditure on plant and equipment, too, rose less rapidly than between 1963 and 1964, mainly because in Italy there was an actual decline in this form of investment, while in France it stagnated in the private sector; public investment expenditure on the other hand again advanced quite vigorously, except in Belgium and Luxembourg.

Another important point is that in 1965, in sharp contrast to the previous year, investment in stocks in the Community as a whole made practically no contribution to economic activity or to imports.

By contrast with investment, the expansion of total consumption expenditure scarcely slackened in 1965. The expansion of public current expenditure on goods and services was even more rapid than from 1963 to 1964, especially because of the mounting pace of expansion in Belgium and Germany. In the Community as a whole, on the other hand, private consumers' expenditure rose somewhat less vigorously than between 1963 and 1964. In 1965 it was about 7.5 % (or in terms of volume 4 %) higher than in the previous year, when the corresponding increase had been 8 % in value and 4.5 % by volume. The slight slowdown is essentially due to the fact that expansion was smaller in Italy and France than from 1963 to 1964.

With the 1965 increase included, living standards in terms of real private consumption per head of population have risen by no less than one third since 1958.

In 1965 the expansion of consumer demand was once again based mainly on a continuing strong upward trend of wage and transfer incomes. Only in France and Italy was the growth of these incomes appreciably smaller than between 1963 and 1964. As against this, the increase in disposable incomes in the Federal Republic and the Netherlands was further encouraged by considerable reductions in direct taxes.

In view of the gentler expansion of demand noted in some member countries, and also — particularly in Germany — because of the constraints due to labour shortages, the growth of domestic supply in the Community was clearly weaker than between 1963 and 1964. Industrial production (as defined for the index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities) probably grew by a good 4 %, after rising by 6.5 % in the previous year. Growth rates of individual member countries showed clear differences, even though these tended to narrow as the year went on.

The expansion of the Community's agricultural output was greatly hampered by widespread bad weather in summer. Only for services did the fairly rapid growth continue.

In some member countries in 1965 there was a more or less marked tendency for the labour market situation to ease, and in Italy unemployment rose appreciably. In Germany and the Netherlands, on the other hand, the acute manpower shortage persisted.

The Community's imports rose less strongly than between 1963 and 1964. The growth of visible imports from non-member countries does not seem to have been more than 5 % in value and 4 % by volume, after an expansion of 8.5 % (by volume 7 %) between 1963 and 1964. This more moderate growth of imports reflects the weakness of demand for imports in Italy and France, due to the business situation, and also the more or less general reluctance to build up stocks. These factors more than offset the effects of the increased flow of imports to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Merchandise trade between the member countries continued to be very dynamic. Its value, calculated on an import basis, expanded in 1965 by about 12 % (+ 14.5 % between 1963 and 1964). This was a factor which helped to smooth out the imbalance between the Community countries with excess demand (particularly Germany) and those with unused capacity (France and Italy).

Despite the slight reduction in the pace at which demand was expanding, and despite the growth of internal trade, prices in general rose further. This was either because supply (particularly of farm products) also expanded more slowly or because the rise in costs per unit of production continued, or again because earlier rises in costs were passed on (public utilities tariffs, rents, etc.). The underlying tendency for prices to rise became stronger in Germany, maintained its vigour in the Netherlands and in Belgium showed little sign of weakening. The upward movement of prices was slower in Italy, and only in France did it more or less cease. For the Community as a whole the rise in the price level from 1964 to 1965 was only slightly less than between 1963 and 1964.

As exports increased more strongly than imports the deficit on the Community's trade balance for the year decreased. According to the still incomplete customs returns, the figure may be only about half as high as in the previous year, when it was some 2 700 million u.a. <sup>(1)</sup>.

For this reason, especially, the surplus on current payments in 1965 was probably higher than in 1964. At the same time the balance on capital movements was affected by a certain increase in net imports of long-term capital. Official gold and foreign exchange reserves in the member countries decreased. However, this was to some extent connected with a sharp improvement in the IMF position and a rise in the net foreign exchange holdings of the commercial banks.

Regarding the outlook for 1966, the Commission considers that economic expansion might be somewhat speedier in the Community. True, with the world business situation continuing to lose momentum, the impact of external demand is again likely to be somewhat weaker. However, total internal demand in money terms should show rather higher year-to-year growth rates than in 1965.

For one thing, a speedier growth of investment expenditures would seem to be in the offing. Here the main contributing factors are likely to be the forecast expansion of investment in plant and equipment in France, Italy and the Netherlands, and of public investment, which is expected to advance particularly in the Benelux countries and may also rise in Italy. While the increase in public expenditure on goods and services is likely to be smaller than between 1964 and 1965, private consumers' demand could rise about as quickly as in the previous year in terms of value, and by volume even more vigorously.

In particular, the probable pick-up in the expansion of domestic demand in France, Italy and Belgium — which in Italy has already been reflected in the business trend throughout 1965 and in France since the spring — justifies expectation of a speedier annual growth in the Community's supplies of domestic origin. This should rather

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

more than compensate the likely slowdown in the expansion of production in Germany, particularly where industrial production is concerned. Assuming normal weather, there should also be a marked rise in agricultural output, and construction should increase its output at roughly the same rate as hitherto. All in all, the Commission at present considers that an increase of about 4.5 % in the real Community product between 1965 and 1966 is possible.

At the same time imports from non-member countries will certainly rise more vigorously than from 1964 to 1965, and the improvement in the Community's trade balance for 1965 could thus give way to a new, albeit moderate, deterioration. It can be assumed that the same development will occur in the overall balance of current payments.

There is nevertheless a danger that the upward movement of prices will continue. The scale of the rise may again be somewhat weaker than in the preceding year, but it will still probably be far beyond what was aimed at in the stabilization policy. In particular the outlook for the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium offers little prospect of any great reduction in the price rise — in the first two countries especially because there will still be excess demand, and in Belgium more because of costs pressure. Even in Italy the rise could still be appreciable, and in France it will be difficult further to hold down the rate at which the price level is moving up.

In these circumstances, the Commission considers that it is not yet possible to abandon the priority being given in economic policy to the stabilization of prices and costs. This does not detract from the rightness of pursuing in Italy — and to a lesser extent in France — a policy of growth which should aim first and foremost at promoting investment. In these countries such a policy, if properly guided and supplemented by stabilizing arrangements, can help to eliminate the upward trend of costs. In other member countries, however, particularly Germany and the Netherlands, fresh efforts to contain the expansion of domestic demand in money terms are unavoidable if the not very happy prospects for prices are to be put right.

### Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

25. The Committee held its 12th meeting on 14 January 1966 with M. Langer in the chair. It continued the examination of the preliminary draft of the first medium-term economic policy programme, in particular Chapter IV on employment policy and vocational training, and gave a second reading to Chapter V on budget policy and Chapter VI on regional policy. The annexed document on regional policy problems was also adopted. The Committee is to meet again on 11 February for the second reading of the other chapters and of the annexed document on employment and vocational training questions. The final adoption of the complete text of the preliminary draft may take place at the end of the following meeting planned for 24 and 25 March.

### Group of experts on medium-term forecasts

26. The Group held its 12th and last meeting on 21 and 22 January 1966 under the chairmanship of M. A. Kervyn de Lettenhove.

The experts agreed on the projections and the wording of the report they have decided to submit to the Commission and to the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

They also held a detailed exchange of views on the problems of relative prices and of the general price level.

## Working Party for the comparative study of Member States' budgets

27. The Working Party met in Brussels on 24, 25 and 26 January 1966.

The first day was devoted to the study of a draft report prepared by the Commission on the trend of budgets in the EEC countries between 1963 and 1966. It was decided that this document would be recast in the light of the comments by the different delegations and submitted to the Budgetary Policy Committee.

The Working Party was joined on 25 and 26 January by the Working Party on national accounting which is under the aegis of the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The two working parties together continued the study of the joint outline classification of the revenues and expenditures of public administrations and concluded the study of problems of definition connected with public consumption.

There was also an exchange of views on the draft functional classification of the expenditure of public administrations proposed by the United Nations which is to be discussed at the Conference of European Statisticians in Geneva in February 1966. The delegations present agreed to co-ordinate their positions on certain problems.

## COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### Common organization of agricultural markets

#### Cereals

28. By a regulation of 20 January 1966, the Council extended until 30 September 1966 its Regulation No. 142/64/CEE on refunds to starch producers <sup>(1)</sup>. In view of the diversity of the measures in force in the different Member States, it has not yet proved possible to adopt permanent arrangements establishing an identical system of refunds to starch producers for all the Member States; pending such arrangements, it seemed advisable to maintain the system that has been in force since the beginning of the 1965/66 marketing year.

#### Beef and veal

29. On 15 December 1965 the Commission fixed the maximum refund applicable to exports of cattle to non-member countries between 3 January and 6 February 1966 <sup>(2)</sup>.

As the Community is at present still not producing enough beef and veal to satisfy all its requirements, the Council adopted, on 20 January 1966, a regulation containing certain exceptional measures in respect of imports of frozen beef and veal from non-member countries <sup>(3)</sup>. This regulation, which is designed to make it easier for the Member States to obtain supplies, authorizes them to suspend the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal from non-member countries between 31 January and 31 March 1966.

<sup>(1)</sup> Council Regulation No. 4/66/CEE, official gazette, No. 13, 22 January 1966.

<sup>(2)</sup> Commission Decision No. 66/1/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 3, 6 January 1966.

<sup>(3)</sup> Council Regulation No. 3/66/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 13, 22 January 1966.

## Pigmeat

30. On 20 January 1966 the Council adopted a regulation extending for the third time Council Regulation No. 85/63/CEE on sluice-gate prices and supplementary amounts and on transitional arrangements for cuts of pork and prepared or preserved pigmeat products <sup>(1)</sup>. This regulation, which was to have expired on 31 March 1966, has been extended until 30 June 1967; the reason for this is that sufficient experience has not yet been gained of the system of pilot products and derived products in the pigmeat sector, as the level of prices has been such that it has only been necessary to impose supplementary amounts in a few cases.

On the same date the Council adopted a decision authorizing France to reduce the levies on pigs and pigmeat until 15 February 1966 <sup>(2)</sup>. The aim is to check the price increases caused by the present inadequacy of supplies.

## Eggs and poultry

31. On 23 December 1965 the Commission authorized France to reduce the levies on eggs in shell <sup>(3)</sup>. Thus the authorization given to France to reduce its levies on imports of eggs in shell from non-member countries, which was to have expired on 31 December 1965, has been extended until 31 December 1966.

As eggs from non-member countries are now being offered at prices 0.08 units of account lower than the sluice-gate price, the Commission adopted, on 13 January 1966, a regulation reducing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered hens and chickens and for halves and quarters of hens and chickens <sup>(4)</sup>. This regulation replaces the previous supplementary amount of 0.1 u.a. per kilogram by an amount of 0.08 u.a. per kilogram.

On 13 January 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation modifying the supplementary amount for liquid or frozen egg yolks <sup>(5)</sup>. As liquid or frozen eggs yolks from Poland are at present being offered at a price 0.2 u.a. per kilogram lower than the sluice-gate price, the Commission made the supplementary amount of 0.2 u.a. applicable also to Poland. The supplementary amount for imports from Poland is thus now the same as that for imports from China, Ethiopia, the United Kingdom, the United States, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

On 26 January 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation fixing a supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell <sup>(6)</sup>. By this regulation, the Commission has introduced a supplementary amount of 0.0375 u.a. per kilogram for imports of shell eggs from Bulgaria and the People's Republic of China. This decision was taken because considerable quantities of eggs have been imported from these countries at prices below the sluice-gate price.

## Fruit and vegetables

32. On 12 January 1966 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation amending Article 11 of Regulation No. 23 in respect of oranges, and also a draft Council resolution on the financing of subsidies to orange growers <sup>(7)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> Council Regulation No. 6/66/CEE, official gazette, No. 13, 22 January 1966.

<sup>(2)</sup> Council Decision No. 66/59/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 13, 22 January 1966.

<sup>(3)</sup> Commission Decision No. 66/4/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 3, 6 January 1966.

<sup>(4)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 1/66/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 7, 14 January 1966.

<sup>(5)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 2/66/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 7, 14 January 1966.

<sup>(6)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 7/66/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 17, 27 January 1966.

<sup>(7)</sup> Proposed for Council Regulation No. 66/44/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 9, 17 January 1966.

As it will take some time to give effect to the system of subsidies for growers proposed last month, action should meanwhile be taken to offset the consequences of the reduction of 15% in the reference price if made. The Commission has therefore proposed that for 1965/66 the producer Member States should subsidize exporters of Community-grown sweet oranges. Subsidies would be granted for exports to other member countries during any period when a charge should have been levied. The subsidy will equal the charge that would have been levied, less any charge actually made.

If the machinery for distributing subsidies to growers cannot be set up in time for 1966/67, the Council may, on a proposal from the Commission, extend the export subsidy arrangements to cover that year.

33. At its session of 18-21 January 1966, the European Parliament expressed disapproval of the proposed regulation, considering it preferable to seek ways of improving the conditions of production and marketing, if necessary by increased Community aid.

The rapporteur, M. Boscary-Monsservin, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, asserted at some length that the proposal in question challenged one of the essential principles of the common agricultural policy. It was a serious matter, he declared, to undermine the political charter because of a few difficulties in one particular sector when, contrary to certain allegations, the application of the countervailing charge would mean an increase of only 2 to 3% in consumer prices. He also condemned the system of growers' subsidies in general, saying that they were difficult to apply and of dubious effect.

As to the export subsidies provided for in the proposal for a period of two years, M. Boscary-Monsservin said that one could easily imagine how they would give rise to fraudulent practices, which would have to be paid for finally by the Community.

Many speakers followed, some of them expressing the hope that improvements in conditions of production and marketing in Italy might allow reference prices to be gradually reduced until they became simply minimum prices affording protection against dumping.

M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, expressed some regret that the Commission, at the instigation of the Council, had had to put forward this new proposal. He demonstrated that the system of reference prices could have little effect on consumer prices as compared with marketing costs, and that the system was already having a beneficial influence on the export policy of non-member countries, such as Spain, by encouraging them to space out their deliveries over a period of time in order to avoid sudden price changes.

## Milk and milk products

34. On 28 January 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 119/65/CEE with regard to the quantity of butter to be imported into Italy free of levy <sup>(1)</sup>. This amendment, which replaces the estimates given in Regulation No. 119/65/CEE by the actual quantity subsequently determined by Italy, enables the Italian customs authorities to allow all the butter referred to in Regulation No. 119/65/CEE to enter the country free of levy.

<sup>(1)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 8/66/CEE, official gazette, No. 18, 29 January 1966.

On the same date the Commission amended Regulation No. 69/65/CEE with regard to the time-limit laid down for the release of government butter stocks in the Netherlands <sup>(1)</sup>. The new regulation extends until the end of the milk year the authorization granted to the Netherlands by Regulation No. 69/65/CEE to sell a certain amount of butter at reduced prices, in order to complete the operation begun under the latter regulation.

### Non-edible horticultural products

35. On 14 January 1966 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in non-edible horticultural products (living plants, flower bulbs, cut flowers, etc.). In the Community as a whole this flourishing sector has a yearly output worth over 600 million units of account, equivalent to a third of the value of egg and poultry production or a fifth of the output of cereals.

There is a substantial international trade in the products of this sector. Present trade between the member countries is worth 90 million u.a. per year, and exports to non-member countries amount to 80 million u.a. Since imports from non-member countries total only 10 million u.a., there is a large export surplus.

The Netherlands occupies a leading position in trade both between Community countries and with non-member countries. It accounts for 68% of such trade, while the figure for Italy is 16% and for B.L.E.U. 11%.

The proposed regulation represents the first steps towards a common policy in this sector; in the first stage, common quality standards will be introduced for certain products, quantitative restrictions and other measures with equivalent effect will be abolished, and intra-Community duties will be reduced more rapidly than was originally envisaged, the common customs tariff being brought into force gradually as this reduction proceeds.

Subsequently decisions will be taken on arrangements to govern trade with non-member countries and on the advisability of measures of market intervention within the Community.

### Refunds on exports to non-member countries

36. On 20 January 1966 the Council adopted a regulation extending Council Regulation No. 88/65/CEE relating to refunds on exports to non-member countries in the pigmeat, egg and poultrymeat sectors <sup>(2)</sup>. The refunds were to have been revised but, owing to difficulties that had arisen in examining the problem, their revision was postponed first until 1 November 1965 and then until 31 January 1966. As the reasons that led to the adoption of Regulation No. 88/65/CEE still obtain, the regulation has been extended until 31 March 1966.

<sup>(1)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 9/66/CEE, official gazette, No. 18, 29 January 1966.

<sup>(2)</sup> Council Regulation No. 5/66/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 13, 22 January 1966.



## COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

### Organization of the transport market

37. At its session of 18-21 January 1966, the European Parliament adopted a resolution expressing approval of the system for organizing the transport market which had been adopted by the Council on 22 June 1965, and of the amendments made by the EEC Commission on 27 October 1965 to its proposed regulation of 10 May 1963 establishing a rate-bracket system for goods transport by rail, road and inland waterway <sup>(1)</sup>.

Subject to a few amendments, the European Parliament considered that the proposed system might be the beginning of a European policy on transport tariffs, but was of the opinion that this system of tariffs would not work in the long run unless it were included in a general European transport policy. It therefore called upon the Council, the Member States and the Commission to pay great attention to matters of technical, social and fiscal harmonization and to make every effort to solve the problem of infrastructure costs.

In particular the Parliament called upon the Commission to submit a proposal for a regulation on capacity immediately and not at the expiry of the last time-limit set by the Council, i.e. in three years' time.

At the close of the debate, M. Schaus, the member of the EEC Commission with special responsibility for transport, explained the details of the proposed system. He said that it was an experimental one, and that the Commission might find it necessary to introduce reference rates for all types of transport when the experimental period came to an end. The system could be revised at any time, should it prove too difficult to apply. The main feature of the new system was that it gave individual enterprises greater freedom of price formation; such freedom was desirable, but care must be taken in its exercise. The Commission's proposal therefore included safeguards which would enable it to intervene if this freedom were abused.

### Consultative Committee on Transport (Article 83)

38. The Consultative Committee on Transport met on 11 and 12 January 1966.

The Committee rendered a formal opinion on "The development of road haulage stations and regulations concerning them". It also drew up a time-table for its work from February to July 1966.

### Implementation of Article 80(2) of the Treaty

39. On 10 January 1966 consultations between representatives of the Member States were held in Brussels in pursuance of Article 80(2) of the Treaty. The discussions concerned the French Government's request for extension in 1966 of the authorizations granted by the Commission on 31 March and 29 June 1965 to apply a reduction of 15% on road or rail transport of cauliflowers, new potatoes and artichokes from Brittany over a distance of 650 km or more.

The Commission's decision on the matter will be taken shortly.

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(1) See Bulletin 12-65, Ch. III, sec. 33.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### Social security for migrant workers

Proposal submitted by the Commission to the Council

40. On 11 January 1966 the Commission adopted and submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation co-ordinating the social security systems applicable to wage-earners in the EEC and their families who move within the Community.

The proposal completely recasts Regulation No. 3, concerning social security for migrant workers, which has been in force since 1 January 1959, and consolidates the amending regulations adopted subsequently, including those concerning particular categories of workers. The new regulation covers all workers who move from one Community country to another: workers who go and take up employment in another Community country and transfer their residence to that country, frontier workers, seasonal workers, temporary workers, seafarers, workers temporarily resident in another Member State, and people who work in several countries.

In undertaking this general revision of the provisions adopted in pursuance of Article 51, the Commission has sought to introduce all the improvements that are at present feasible, in view of the wide disparities that exist between the national social security systems, in order to guarantee for all classes of migrant workers and their dependants full protection.

The most important of the proposed improvements concern family allowances, unemployment benefit and payments in respect of invalidity, old age and death.

Thus the members of the family who do not accompany the worker to the country where he is employed will in future receive the family allowances provided by the legislation of their country of residence. In particular cases where families receive higher allowances by virtue of bilateral conventions, they will receive an additional payment to bring the allowance up to the amount previously paid them.

Regulation No. 3 deals only with family allowances in the strict sense, but the new provisions will ensure that families also receive other payments (such as the "single wage" allowance for young couples in France, and payments for the spouse and parents in Italy), if the legislation of the country of residence provides for such payments.

If the Commission's proposal is adopted, full unemployment benefit will henceforth be paid at the rate obtaining in the country where the unemployed person registers at an employment bureau, and for as long as is laid down by the legislation of that country, as is at present the case for frontier workers.

Not only unemployed frontier workers, as at present, but all unemployed persons will be entitled to medical care and family allowances whatever the Community country where they reside.

If the legislation of the country of residence provides for a minimum pension, this shall be guaranteed to anyone who fulfils the necessary conditions, periods of insurance completed in different countries of the Community being added together for this purpose.

Furthermore the rules for calculating pensions have been altered so as to ensure that rights acquired in different member countries are not lost, but the pension may not exceed the highest pension that the applicant could have claimed had his working life been spent in one Member State only.

Certain pensions which at the present time cannot be paid abroad will be so paid in future.

Finally, the proposed regulation provides for workers', farmers' and employers' organizations to be represented on the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers in an advisory capacity.

Since Regulation No. 3 came into force, the number of persons benefiting from Community provisions relating to social security has increased each year, as has also the total amount paid out. A recent estimate suggests that in 1964 almost two million people received about 50 million units of account as a result of these Community regulations.

#### Administrative Committee

41. At its 72nd session held in Brussels on 20 and 21 January 1966, the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers considered ways of applying social security legislation to workers who are called up and to their families when they work in a different country from the one in whose armed forces they are called upon to serve.

The Administrative Committee also considered various problems connected with the application of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4, particularly family allowances, unemployment benefit, and vocational training for the disabled.

#### Measures to assist Italian sulphur miners

42. The plan to provide assistance for workers in Italian sulphur mines affected by reorganization of the industry <sup>(1)</sup>, put to the Council of Ministers in April 1965, has been amended by the Commission. The changes were made at a Commission meeting on 12 January to take into account, as Article 149 of the Rome Treaty provides, the amendments proposed by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The Commission accepted most of the Parliament's amendments, and its new proposals to the Council include the following improvements:

- 1) The monthly allowance is increased from 25 to 50% of the wage in order to reduce the gap between the allowance and the worker's former earnings; this allowance is now payable to workers from 55 to 60, whereas under the original proposal it would have been payable to those between 50 and 55.
- 2) Severance payments (100% of basic wage plus family allowances) may be made to dismissed workers not over 55 for a maximum period of twelve months.
- 3) Workers aged less than 55 may take part, if recognized as suitable, in special retraining courses, during which they will be entitled to a monthly allowance equal to their former wage without affecting their entitlement to twelve months of severance pay.

(1) See Bulletin 6-65, Ch. II, sec. 33.

4) Vocational-training grants for children of dismissed workers who cannot find new jobs are payable not only to children of workers of more than 45 years of age, but to all dismissed workers irrespective of age.

When adopted by the Council, the new measures to assist Italian sulphur-mine workers will provide an appropriate measure of social security.

### Maternal welfare

43. As standards of maternal welfare are not the same in all the EEC countries, the Commission considers that a special effort should be made within the Community in order to achieve a levelling-up within the next few years. It has therefore decided to address a recommendation on the subject to the Member States.

On 12 January 1966, the Commission adopted a draft recommendation on maternal welfare, which was then referred to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The recommendation would apply the proposed standards to all women wage-earners. It deals with working conditions, compulsory leave before and after confinement, and optional post-natal leave; it also contains a number of provisions on economic and health protection for women in employment. So that it should not be harder for women to find jobs because of the extra costs involved, it is recommended that the cost of the social benefits concerned should not be borne by the employer individually.

When the Community's advisory bodies have expressed their views, the Commission will adopt the final text of the recommendation.

### Harmonization of the definition of disablement

44. On 12 January 1966 the Commission adopted a draft recommendation to the Member States concerning a Community definition of disablement qualifying for benefit, which it then referred to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The object is to harmonize the Member States' social security provisions on disablement insurance, which differ widely at present.

Some States have only one concept of disablement: total disablement, where the person concerned is unfit for work of any kind and has no earning capacity.

Others provide for two types of disablement: total disablement as above, and professional disablement, i.e. when the person concerned is unfit to return to his former job or work of a similar standard.

Others again distinguish between degrees of disablement. The loss of earning capacity must be at least 50 or 60%, depending on the country.

This lack of harmonization has serious disadvantages for the implementation of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 on social security for migrant workers when the payment of benefit to a disabled worker has to be apportioned between two countries. He may be recognized as disabled by one country but not by the other. Successive medical examinations are then necessary, and the payment of benefit is delayed if not indeed refused by one country or the other.

The Commission recommends that a distinction should be made between at least two degrees of disablement: total or partial, the latter being when earning capacity is reduced by one half.

The recommendation gives criteria by which disablement should be assessed, and calls for the abolition of different concepts of disablement for manual and non-manual workers. Furthermore, the prior existence of the cause of disablement at the time of taking the job must not disqualify from benefit.

The draft recommendation forms part of the programme of harmonization which was drawn up by the European Conference on social security of December 1962 <sup>(1)</sup>. The programme provides for the harmonization of definitions (of the risks, as in the case of the present recommendation — of the beneficiaries or other persons eligible for benefit), of the conditions governing payment of benefit, of the amount of benefit and of methods of financing.

### Protection of young workers

45. At its January session, the European Parliament debated the draft Commission recommendation to the Member States concerning the protection of young workers. A resolution on the subject was adopted unanimously.

Introducing the debate, M. Troclet, the rapporteur, said that the recommendation was a dynamic and progressive one. He was pleased that the protection of young workers was the object of the most important legal instrument so far proposed by the Commission with a view to the harmonization of social legislation.

Replying to the debate, M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for social affairs, said that young workers between the ages of 15 and 19, on whose behalf the recommendation was made, represented 10% or more of the present working population of the Community. The recommendation had been drafted with the help of a working party composed of representatives of the Governments, employers and workers.

M. Levi Sandri spoke of the close connection between the minimum age for employment, which was 15 years, and the school-leaving age, which was still 14 in several countries; the aim was to get the end of compulsory education to coincide with the beginning of employment, but this was not yet possible because of difficulties over raising the school-leaving age in several countries. The Commission intended to reconsider this question as soon as these difficulties had been overcome, in the hope of fixing the minimum age for employment at 16 years.

In its resolution, the Parliament welcomed the action taken by the Commission, and considered that a recommendation was the appropriate legal instrument. It endorsed the draft recommendation subject to certain amendments. In particular, the Parliament suggested that it should be stated that the employment age should be raised to 16 years when educational developments permitted. In addition, it called for medical examination at least once a year, and more often if there were any important change in the type of work, and asked that young people should be represented on health and safety committees as soon as a certain number of them were employed by any particular firm.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 2-63, Ch. VIII, sec. 36.

## Occupational diseases

46. At its session of 18 to 21 January 1966, the European Parliament held a debate which closed with a resolution on the draft Commission recommendation to the Member States on the conditions governing compensation for victims of occupational diseases.

The Parliament endorsed the initiative taken by the EEC Commission in recommending that the Member States adopt measures to harmonize the conditions governing compensation for persons suffering from occupational diseases, and urged the Member States to take the appropriate steps without delay.

In addition, it stressed the urgent need for other Community provisions, particularly on the prevention of occupational diseases and the amount of benefit, in order to ensure that workers in the Community were protected as effectively as possible against occupational diseases and their consequences.

Introducing the subject, M. De Bosio, the rapporteur, said that the aim of the recommendation was to take a new step forward in the field of social security, and welcomed the Commission's interest in the matter.

M. Levi Sandri, spoke briefly of the Commission's intention to continue its work of harmonization within the framework of Article 118 of the Treaty, and said that other draft recommendations concerned with harmonization would be submitted to the European Parliament in the near future.

## IV. External relations

### GATT

#### Trade negotiations

47. As regards trade negotiations, January 1966 was a breathing-space, which was used to take stock of the situation. The Director-General of GATT, Mr E. Wyndham White, issued a report to the Governments setting out the terms of various problems outstanding and suggesting ways of progressing towards a solution.

Early in January talks were held in Brussels between members of the EEC Commission headed by M. Rey, who has special responsibility for external relations, and a United States delegation led by Ambassadors Roth and Blumenthal. This was one of the regular exploratory discussions which have been proceeding for some time.

On 21 January 1966 the EEC Commission transmitted to the Council at its request a report on the present state of the negotiations. At its meeting of 25-26 October 1965 the Council had decided on a general stocktaking of the negotiations with a view to judging what progress had been made along the lines of the directives given to the Commission. The Commission presented a full report containing a close study of the problems arising by product or by economic sector.

The working party on anti-dumping measures set up by the sub-committee on non-tariff obstacles continued its work in Geneva on 26 and 27 January 1966. The discussions are likely to be long and arduous and this reflects the serious spirit in which the problem is being approached and the interest it presents in connection with the negotiations.

### RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### Council of Europe

48. The 17th session (third part) of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe took place from 24 to 28 January 1966 with M. Pflimlin presiding.

This session was held on the eve of very grave decisions for the future of Europe. The Common Market crisis and the current negotiations to resolve it were the focal point of the discussions. These showed how deep is the concern for the future of the European Community not only of representatives of the Six but also of parliamentarians of the other European countries meeting in the Council of Europe.

M. Edelman, of the Political Committee, presented a report saying the Common Market crisis was having repercussions far beyond the framework of the Six alone. The Kennedy round was in the doldrums and the dialogue which the EFTA Ministers had expressed the desire to open with the Community would be held up until the crisis was resolved.

The traditional message of the Committee of Ministers to the Assembly was presented by Mr J. Thompson, British Minister of State (Foreign Office) who reiterated the declaration made by Mr Michael Stewart, Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the House

of Commons in December 1965 — that his Government was ready and willing to join the EEC provided certain essential British interests were safeguarded.

Parliamentarians from several European countries outside the Community considered that the EEC offered the best foundation on which to erect the political and economic unity of Europe.

Starting from this idea, Mr Duncan Sandys, seconded by many colleagues from Community and EFTA countries, took the initiative of laying before the Assembly a recommendation calling on the EEC Governments to compose their differences as soon as possible in a way compatible with the Rome Treaty.

Mr Sandys' recommendation met with broad agreement in the House. It was considered as embodying the essential concerns of Europe at the present time and was judged to be informed with a spirit of conciliation which should elicit the support of parliamentarians of almost all shades of thought.

The recommendation (No. 449 — on the economic and political unity of Europe) says that, because of the division of its free nations into separate groups, Europe is losing its economic independence and cannot play its proper role in world affairs. The Governments of the Six are requested to recognize the urgent need to widen the Community. An appeal is made to the Six to proclaim their intention of progressively developing a European political association based on an enlarged EEC and, as a first stage, to organize regular consultations between the European countries wishing to participate in this association with a view to jointly working out a common external policy.

At the request of the Assembly this recommendation was transmitted to M. Pierre Werner, Prime Minister of Luxembourg and President of the Council of Ministers of the EEC, and to the heads of the five other delegations at the meeting in Luxembourg on 28 and 29 January 1966.

The Assembly also discussed Eastern Europe. Several speakers stressed the importance of developing relations with the countries of Eastern Europe in which a trend towards greater national independence and internal "liberalization" has become apparent and now seems irreversible.

Mr Sean Lemass, Prime Minister of Ireland, and M. Gabriel Valdès, Foreign Minister of Chile, addressed the Assembly. Mr Lemass said that his country's ultimate aim was still participation in an enlarged European Community and its present economic policy was aimed at preparing Ireland for this eventuality. M. Valdès said that the States of Latin America were looking towards Europe as the model for the unification which was also necessary to them. Furthermore the Latin-American world hoped that an integrated Europe would be in a better position to give it the aid and support it so badly needed.

After these political and economic debates, the Assembly discussed certain important aspects of European co-operation in the legal and social fields.

## United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

49. The Community sent observers to the 17th session of the Committee on Agricultural Problems of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) held in Geneva from 13 to 17 December 1965. All the Community countries were represented.

During the discussion on imports of farm products into the Community from non-member countries, in particular beef and poultry, the delegations of the Six said that



when working out the regulations for the common organization of agricultural markets the Community did not lose sight of the interests of international trade and would continue to be mindful of the possible impact of the implementing measures adopted on the pattern of international trade.

The delegations of the EEC countries and the Commission representative played an active part in drawing up the programme of work for the Committee and its sub-committee.

## COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

### Administration of Community import quotas

50. At its session of 26-27 January 1966 the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the proposed Council regulation concerning the gradual establishment of joint procedure for administering quotas for imports into the Community (1).

The Committee approved the Commission's initiative and hoped that rules for the administration of Community quotas would shortly be adopted.

While appreciating the limited, flexible and gradual nature of the Commission's proposal, the Committee hoped that the Community would lay down without delay the principles it would apply in administering the quotas.

The Committee submitted certain general amendments to the Commission's text. In particular it emphasized that the allocation of the quotas should be done in the light of the interests and needs of the markets.

The Committee also invited the Commission to study the problem of what should be done with regard to imports resulting from compensation operations outside the quotas.

It also hoped that the change-over to the Community system would not abruptly alter a State's import possibilities merely through the play of the machinery for apportioning shares or the possible fixing of a Community reserve.

### Harmonized nomenclature for trade statistics

51. The harmonized nomenclature for the foreign trade statistics of EEC countries came into operation on 1 January 1966. Foreign trade data can now be compared at Community level in respect of products under 4 828 headings.

The harmonized nomenclature does not replace the national nomenclatures, which have simply been amended and can contain additional particulars proper to each country.

It will be published shortly by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

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

## V. The Community and the associated States

### PROGRAMME OF SCHOLARSHIPS, TRAINING PERIODS AND SYMPOSIA

52 - The number of scholarships (including renewals) awarded to nationals of the associated overseas states, countries and territories increased considerably in the academic year 1965/1966: it was 1 800, as against 1 390 in the previous year.

Of these scholarship holders 77.8% were directed to training establishments in the Member States, 19.3% to the associated African states and Madagascar and 2.9% to non-member countries. The proportion studying in the AASM is therefore up on last year, when it was 16%.

In addition, about 175 scholarships were awarded on an experimental basis for correspondence courses. This type of scholarship is intended particularly as a preparation for entrance examinations to educational establishments and for the further training of staff already employed.

53. In January 1966 three symposia — two in Brussels and one in Strasbourg — were organized for 100 Africans, of whom 15 were English-speaking.

## VI. Institutions and organs

### THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The Parliament was in session from 18 to 21 January 1966. In the absence of the President, M. Victor Leemans, who was indisposed, the session was opened by M. Hans Furler, Vice-President.

M. Ludwig Metzger (Germany, Socialist) was elected Vice-President in succession to M. Kreyssig; the order of precedence of the Vice-Presidents is now as follows: MM. Kapteyn, Mattaglia, Furler, Vendroux, Wohlfart, Brunhes, Rubinacci, Metzger.

M. Terrenoire (France) was appointed President of the European Democratic Union Group in place of M. Bord who is now a member of the French Government.

The Parliament approved the credentials of the new delegation from the German Bundestag; this delegation, which was formed on 9 December 1965, has the following new members: MM. Apel, Artzinger, Dittrich, Dröscher, Gerlach, Memmel, Müller and Riedel. The following were not re-appointed: MM. Friedensburg, Kreyssig, Müller-Hermann, Mme Probst, MM. Radermacher, Rohde, Storch and Weinkamm.

The Parliament also approved the appointment of a number of Committee members.

During the session, the Parliament heard the annual report by M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, on the economic situation in the Community <sup>(1)</sup>.

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

#### Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services :

A resolution endorsing proposals submitted by the EEC Commission to the Council for two directives, one on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in the food and beverage industries (ISIC Major Groups 20 and 21), and the other on detailed transitional measures in this sector (See Ch. III, sec. 21).

A resolution endorsing proposals submitted by the EEC Commission to the Council for two directives, one on freedom of establishment and freedom to engage in personal services in a self-employed capacity:

1. Restaurants, cafés, taverns and other drinking and eating places (Group 852 ISIC),
2. Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places (Group 853 ISIC), and the other on details of transitional measures in this sector (see extracts from this resolution in an annex to this Bulletin).

A resolution endorsing the proposal submitted by the EEC Commission to the Council for a directive concerning freedom for farmers who are nationals of a Member State established in another Member State to transfer from one farm to another (see Ch. III, sec. 23).

<sup>(1)</sup> See Editorial to Bulletin 2-66.

A resolution endorsing the proposal submitted by the EEC Commission to the Council for a directive concerning application by the Member States of their legislation on agricultural leases to farmers who are nationals of other Member States (see Ch. III, sec. 23).

### Social policy :

A resolution endorsing the recommendation of the EEC Commission to the Member States concerning the protection of young persons at work (see Ch. III, se. 45).

A resolution endorsing the draft recommendation of the EEC Commission to the Member States on compensation for persons suffering from occupational diseases (see Ch. III, sec. 46).

### Agricultural policy

The Parliament did not approve the Commission's proposal for a regulation amending Article 11 of Regulation No. 23 in respect of oranges, and adopted a resolution on the financing of subsidies to orange-growers <sup>(1)</sup>.

### Transport policy

A resolution approving, subject to certain amendments, the system for the organization of transport markets adopted by the Council on 22 June 1965 and the proposals submitted by the EEC Commission on 27 October 1965 relating to the introduction of a system of rate brackets (see Ch. III, sec. 37).

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 51st session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 26 and 27 January 1966 with M. Giustiniani in the chair.

After the Chairman had paid tribute to the memory of M. Ugo Zino, a member of the Workers' Group, recently deceased, the Committee observed one minute's silence in his honour.

The chairman made an announcement on the Committee's programme for the remainder of its term of office.

The Committee then rendered the following formal opinions:

1. Opinion on the proposed Council regulation on the gradual introduction of a common procedure for the administration of import quotas (see Ch. IV, sec. 50).

The opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 15 June 1965.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 2-66, Ch. II, sec. 37 and Ch. III, secs. 32-33 of this Bulletin.

2. Opinion on the proposed second Council directive for the harmonization among Member States of turnover-tax legislation, concerning the form and the methods of application of the common system of taxation on value added (see Ch. III, sec. 19).

The opinion was adopted by 69 votes to 12 with 6 abstentions.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 14 May 1965.

M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, presented to the Committee a review of the economic situation in the Community. The Committee was invited by the Commission to express an opinion on the economic situation in the light of this review. This would be the second opinion on the subject, the first having been given on 29 April 1965 <sup>(1)</sup>.

## MONETARY COMMITTEE

The 79th session of the Monetary Committee was held on 13 January 1966 with M. van Lennep in the chair. The Committee made a close study of international monetary problems. A working party had met on 7 January with M. van Lennep in the chair to prepare business for this meeting.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

### Budget

On 20 January 1966 the European Parliament approved the draft supplementary operational budget of EEC and Euratom for 1965 covering supplementary expenditure of the Councils.

### Staff movements

M. Theodore Dams, Head of the Division for the co-ordination of national structure policies and for Community agricultural guidance programmes in the "structures" Directorate of the Directorate-General for Agriculture, whose resignation had been accepted, left the service of the Commission on 1 November 1965.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

### Ratification of the Treaty merging the Executives

On 27 January 1966 the Belgian Chamber of Deputies ratified, by 138 votes to 6 with 34 abstentions, the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities. Before voting, the Chamber had been assured by the Belgian Government that instruments of ratification would not be deposited until an agreement had been reached on the composition of the future single Commission.

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 107, 19 June 1965.

The Treaty has already been ratified by France and Germany. In Italy the ratification bill has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies but not yet by the Senate.

### Exchange of New Year Greetings

On 25 January 1966 the Euratom and EEC Commissions received the Permanent Representatives of the six Member States, who presented their New Year greetings. Addresses were given by Ambassador Albert Borschette, Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, by M. Antonio Carelli, Vice-President of the Euratom Commission, and by M. Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission.

In their turn, the Heads of missions and delegations accredited to Euratom and the EEC presented their New Year greetings to the two Commissions on 27 January. Speeches were made by Ambassador Amiel Najar, doyen of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Communities, by M. Pierre Chatenet, President of the Euratom Commission, and by M. Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission.

### M. Hallstein's visit to The Hague

M. Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, visited The Hague on 14 January 1966, where he had talks with M. Cals, the Dutch Prime Minister and M. Luns, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

### Visits of African leaders to the Commission

On 26 January 1966 M. Justin Bomboko, the Foreign Minister of the Congo (Leopoldville), during his stay in Brussels paid a courtesy visit to M. Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission. He was accompanied by M. Ernest Kashemwa, chargé-d'affaires of the Congolese delegation to the EEC.

In January the European Development Fund received the visit of a Congolese delegation led by M. Hunlede, Commissioner for the Plan and of a delegation from Niger, headed by M. Goukoye, General Commissioner for development. They studied various schemes, in progress or under consideration, connected with their countries.

### New form of aid to the statistical offices of the associated countries

The EEC Commission and the Statistical Office of the European Communities have devised a new form of aid to the statistical offices in the associated countries. It consists of placing at the disposal of the countries so desiring a team of six to ten young African statisticians, who have studied at the European Centre in Paris for training economic statisticians from the developing countries, under the supervision of experts.

The job of each team will be to collect, in close collaboration with the national statistical office, urgently needed data which at present are not available for lack of means and to obtain the information needed to draw up a medium-term statistical programme.

The first of such missions left for Togo on 16 January 1966.

## Motion on the Common Market crisis adopted by the European trade unions belonging to ICFTU and IFCTU

Two delegations representing the executives of the ICFTU European Secretariat and the IFCTU European Organization met in Brussels on 27 January 1966, the day before the second extraordinary meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers.

After discussing the problems caused by the crisis in the Community, they unanimously adopted the following motion:

The trade union organizations consider that negotiations to resolve the present crisis must be based on the results achieved since 1952 and must promote real progress towards European integration in accordance with the Community Treaties.

Such progress is the result mainly of the permanent confrontation between the Community concept, represented by the European Executives, and national interests, upheld by the Governments.

It is only this confrontation, prompted by the European Executives, that enables the Community to function efficiently and develop harmoniously, the rule of the majority vote written into the Treaty being one of its fundamental and indispensable features. The trade union organizations therefore hold that to fix a time-table of work in the absence of the Commission is prejudicial to the institutional balance of the Community.

Promoters of European unity and pledged to safeguard its growth, the trade union organizations wish to be associated more closely with the Community's work and decisions. Consequently they condemn any impairment of the Commission's right to inform public opinion of its activities and to maintain contacts with the trade union organizations.

The ICFTU and IFCTU organizations are therefore resolved to strengthen their collaboration with a view to encouraging the dynamic development of the Community.

## Motion on the merger of the European Executives adopted by the Christian trade unions

In January 1966 the Executive Bureau of the European Organization of the IFCTU adopted a motion stating the organization's attitude towards the problems raised by the Treaty of 8 April 1965 merging the ECSC, EEC and Euratom Executives.

The following are extracts from the motion:

### A. Preparation of the merger of the Communities

In the opinion of the Bureau, the merger of the Executives makes sense only if it introduces an interim period leading to a merger of the Communities by replacing the Treaty of Paris and the Rome Treaties by a single Treaty.

For the European Organization of the IFCTU it is both clear and essential that responsibility for drafting the Treaty should devolve, not upon the Committee of Permanent Representatives, but upon the single Commission itself.

The Commission should be instructed to prepare a first draft, which will be submitted to the Council of Ministers, and should continue to be associated with the negotiation of the Treaty.

At the drafting stage it must be agreed that the Commission will consult the European trade union organizations so that they will be able to inform it of their concerns and desiderata, without prejudice to consultations with the EEC and EAEC Economic and Social Committee and the ECSC Consultative Committee.

At the negotiating stage, the IFCTU European Organization requests that the European trade union organizations should be represented at the discussions as observers with the right to speak.

## B. The European institutions during the interim period

The European Organization of the IFCTU requests that, in appointing the fourteen members of the Commission there should be a true balance between nationalities, political tendencies, and economic and social groups and that the trade unions should be represented on the Commission <sup>(1)</sup>. For the European Organization of the IFCTU it is essential that throughout the interim period, at both the drafting and negotiating stages, the European Parliament should have a say in the proceedings and also, as mentioned above, the Economic and Social Committee and the Consultative Committee.

The European Organization of the IFCTU is of the opinion that the European institutions, in order to pursue their task successfully and independently, must have revenues of their own and enjoy a wide measure of financial autonomy.

It is therefore necessary at least that the present system of financing the activities covered by the Treaty of Paris should be maintained and that the funds thus provided should really be used in fields which at present are the responsibility of the ECSC.

## Resolution of the European Movement

The International Executive Bureau of the European Movement met in Brussels on 22 January 1966 with M. M. Faure in the chair. A resolution was adopted on the crisis in the European Economic Community, calling for a rapid solution to the crisis which, by paralysing the Community, compromised the economic progress and independence of Europe.

The Executive Bureau gave a warning against any solution which either openly, by a revision of the Treaties, or indirectly, by means of agreements on interpretation, would endanger all European progress by reintroducing the right of veto and by weakening the Commission in respect of its means of operation or the status of its members.

It also stressed the importance, once the crisis was resolved, of opening the Community to countries which accepted its rules and developing Europe's political unity in accordance with Community principles.

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<sup>(1)</sup> This claim had already been advanced, before the signing of the merger Treaty, by the Organization and by the European Secretariat of the ICFTU. The latter had declared itself in favour of the system of co-opting a member of the Commission approved by the trade union movement, a system which is already applied by the ECSC High Authority (Editor's note).



## Programme of the Pan-European Union

The central council of the Pan-European Union, meeting in Brussels on 16 January 1966, adopted a number of resolutions concerning the Union's programme.

The Union affirms that the crucial question for the future of Europe is the accession of Great Britain, and also of those Scandinavian countries which so desire, to the Common Market and to the Pan-European Union of tomorrow. It also reminded the Governments that the future of the Common Market will remain in jeopardy as long as it has not been completed by political union.

The Union also appeals on the one hand to the Governments to ensure close liaison between the Common Market and EFTA, and on the other to all Europeans to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between Europe and America.

In this spirit the Pan-European Union has decided to convene in Brussels from 14 to 16 May 1966 a European congress which will "call on all promoters of a united Europe, regardless of differences of organization or political party, to mobilize the young and dynamic forces struggling to attain a United States of Europe".

## ANNEX

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Resolution adopted on 18 January 1966 embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposals to the Council for :

I. A directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in personal services:

1. Restaurants, cafés, taverns and other drinking and eating places (ISIC Group 852);
2. Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places (ISIC Group 853);

II. A directive on procedures for transitional measures concerning self-employed activities in personal services:

1. Restaurants, cafés, taverns and other drinking and eating places (ISIC Group 852);
2. Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places (ISIC Group 853).

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

6. *Stresses* that the implementation of the General Programmes on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services makes it increasingly urgent to work out the measures needed for the co-ordination of laws and regulations relating to the activities covered by the directive;

7. *Considers* it advisable that the rules contained in a directive should establish a general legal system and that, notwithstanding certain problems — which have not yet

been solved — connected with the harmonization of legislation, they should provide for as small a number of exceptions as possible;

8. *Approves* the proposal for a directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in personal services (...), subject to amendment of the fifth, seventh <sup>(1)</sup> and twelfth points of the preamble, and of Articles 2 (2 and 3), 3(2a) and 6(1, 2 and 3);

(...)

(1) Italian text only.

Resolution adopted on 21 January 1966 embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council concerning application by the Member States of their legislation on agricultural leases to farmers who are nationals of other Member States.

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

1. *Notes* that the proposed directive on agricultural leases is only of limited scope because under the General Programme it may only require Member States' legislation to be applied to farmers who are agricultural leaseholders in the host country.

(...)

3. *Is of the opinion* that the beneficiaries of the directive on agricultural leases should be enabled to enjoy all the financial, economic and social facilities granted to nationals of the host country, even if this would require amendment of the timetable laid down in the General Programme.

4. *Invites* the EEC Commission to extend the proposal for a directive to allow the

beneficiaries to engage in the felling and exploitation of timber, and planting and replanting of forests as secondary activities, as mentioned in directives 261 and 262/63;

5. *Hopes* that the EEC Commission will annex to the draft directive on agricultural leases a list of the main types of farming

that are comprehended in the general term "Agricultural leases".

(...)

8. *Approves* the proposal for a directive, subject to amendment of Articles 1 and 2.

(...)

## 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 14 January and 11 February 1966

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Written questions and replies

- No 56 de M. Müller-Hermann à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Prix de référence pour les oranges (No. 56 by M. Müller-Hermann to the EEC Commission: Reference prices for oranges) No. 14, 25.1.66
- No 57 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Exportations vers les pays de la CEE, via l'Allemagne orientale, de produits agricoles en provenance de pays tiers (No. 57 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Exports to EEC countries via East Germany of farm produce from non-member countries) No. 14, 25.1.66
- No 64 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Propositions tendant à un rapprochement entre l'AELE et la CEE (No. 64 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Proposals to bring EFTA and the EEC closer together) No. 14, 25.1.66
- No 66 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Prorogation et élaboration des décisions du Conseil (No. 66 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Extension of Council legislation, enactments since July 1965) No. 14, 25.1.66
- No 68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Relations commerciales avec la Rhodésie (No. 68 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Commercial relations with Rhodesia) No. 14, 25.1.66
- No 65 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Importations et exportations de blé (No. 65 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Imports and exports of wheat) No. 21, 4.2.66
- No 70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Coopération entre les entreprises agricoles ou horticoles (No. 70 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Co-operation between agricultural or horticultural enterprises) No. 21, 4.2.66
- No 59 de MM. Lenz et Berkhouwer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Application de la recommandation de la Commission relative à l'admission en exemption de droits de douane, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1965, de "marchandises communautaires" (petits envois et bagages personnels) (No. 59 by M. Lenz and M. Berkhouwer to the EEC Commission: Application of the Commission recommendation on the exemption from customs duties from 1 January 1965 of "Community" goods sent to individuals or carried in travellers' personal luggage) No. 26, 11.2.66
- No 69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Tarif extérieur et tarifs intérieurs des Etats membres (No. 69 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: external tariff and internal tariffs of the Member States) No. 26, 11.2.66
- No 77 de M. Pleven à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Droits du tarif extérieur de la Communauté sur le granit ouvré (No. 77 by M. Pleven to the EEC Commission: CCT duties on worked granite) No. 26, 11.2.66

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No. 6, 14.1.66

Décision de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1965, relative au recours de la République fédérale d'Allemagne à l'article 115, alinéa 1, du Traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire les "oxydes d'antimoine" de la position ex 28.28 M du tarif douanier commun, originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres [Commission decision of 21 December 1965 on the invocation by the Federal Republic of Germany of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to exclude from Community treatment antimony oxide (ex Heading 28.28 M of the CCT) originating in non-member countries and in free circulation in the other Member States]

No. 6, 14.1.66

Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1965, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 10 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, en République fédérale d'Allemagne, de dextrines fabriquées à partir de la fécule de pommes de terre ainsi que de féculés de pommes de terre solubles ou torréfiées, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 14 December 1965 again amending its decision of 10 November 1964 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose countervailing charges on imports of dextrins manufactured from potato starch and of soluble or roasted potato starches, from certain Member States)

No. 12, 21.1.66

Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1965, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en République fédérale d'Allemagne de biscuits et gaufres en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 14 December 1965 again amending its decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose countervailing charges on imports of biscuits and waffles from certain Member States)

No. 12, 21.1.66

Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1965, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 21 décembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en République fédérale d'Allemagne, de caramels mous, de caramels durs, de dragées ainsi que de pâte à fondant en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 14 December 1965 again amending its decision of 21 December 1964 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose countervailing charges on imports of soft caramels, hard caramels, sugared almonds and fondant paste from other Member States)

No. 12, 21.1.66

Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1965, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en République fédérale d'Allemagne de pain et de produits similaires, en provenance du royaume des Pays-Bas (Commission decision of 14 December 1965 again amending its decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose countervailing charges on imports of bread and the like from the Netherlands)

No. 12, 21.1.66

Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1965, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 21 décembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, dans la République française, de dextrines, d'amidons et féculés solubles ou torréfiés, ainsi que de parements préparés et apprêts préparés, à base de matières amyliques, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 14 December 1965 again amending its decision of 21 December 1964 authorizing France to impose countervailing charges on imports of dextrins, soluble or roasted starches or prepared glazings and prepared coatings with a basis of starchy substances, from certain Member States)

No. 12, 21.1.66

- Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1965, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 30 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, dans la République française, de glucose (dextrose) en provenance de certains Etats membres [Commission decision of 14 December 1965 again amending its decision of 30 November 1964 authorizing France to impose countervailing charges on imports of glucose (dextrose) from certain Member States]
- No. 12, 21.1.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1965, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en République française, de chocolat et de confiseries et préparations comportant du cacao ou du chocolat sans liqueur alcoolique, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 14 December 1965 again amending its decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing France to impose countervailing charges on imports of chocolate and of confectionery and preparations containing cocoa or chocolate, but not alcohol, from certain Member States)
- No. 12, 21.1.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1965, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 6 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en République française, de sucreries sans cacao, ne contenant pas de liqueur alcoolique, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 14 December 1965 again amending its decision of 6 November 1964 authorizing France to impose countervailing charges on imports of sugar confectionery not containing cocoa or alcohol, from certain Member States)
- No. 12, 21.1.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1965, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 10 novembre 1964, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, dans la République italienne, de dextrines fabriquées à partir de la fécule de pommes de terre ainsi que de féculs de pommes de terre solubles ou torréfiées, en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 14 December 1965 again amending its decision of 10 November 1964 authorizing Italy to impose countervailing charges on imports of dextrans manufactured from potato starch and of soluble or roasted potato starches, from certain Member States)
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- Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1965, portant autorisation à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to open a tariff quota for unwrought lead) No. 16, 27.1.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1965, portant autorisation au royaume de Belgique d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 authorizing Belgium to open a tariff quota for unwrought lead) No. 16, 27.1.66
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- Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1965, portant prorogation de la validité de sa décision en date du 8 juillet 1964, relative au recours de la république fédérale d'Allemagne à l'article 115, alinéa 1, du Traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire le café, non torréfié, non décaféiné, de la position 09.01 A 1 a du tarif douanier commun, originaire des pays autres que les Etats africains et malgache et que les pays et territoires d'outre-mer associés à la Communauté économique européenne, et mis en libre pratique dans les pays du Benelux [Commission decision of 23 December 1965 extending its decision of 8 July 1964 on the invocation by the Federal Republic of Germany of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to exclude from Community treatment coffee, unroasted and not freed of caffeine (CCT Heading 09.01 A 1 a) from countries other than the associated African States and the associated overseas countries and territories and in free circulation in the Benelux countries] No. 16, 27.1.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1965, portant prorogation de la validité de sa décision en date du 8 juillet 1964, relative au recours de la République italienne à l'article 115, alinéa 1, du Traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire le café, non torréfié, non décaféiné, de la position 09.01 A 1 a du tarif douanier commun, originaire des pays autres que les Etats africains et malgache et que les pays et territoires d'outre-mer associés à la Communauté économique européenne, et mis en libre pratique dans les pays du Benelux [Commission decision of 23 December 1965 extending its decision of 8 July 1964 on the invocation by Italy of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty,

- in order to exclude from Community treatment coffee, unroasted and not freed of caffeine (CCT Heading 09.01 A I a) from countries other than the associated African States and the associated overseas countries and territories and in free circulation in the Benelux countries] No. 16, 27.1.66
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- Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1965, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour l'érythromycine (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 granting the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota for erythromycin) No. 19, 31.1.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1965, portant octroi au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg d'un contingent tarifaire pour le sel destiné à la transformation chimique (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 granting Belgium and Luxembourg a tariff quota for salt for chemical processing) No. 19, 31.1.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1965, portant octroi de contingents tarifaires à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les cubes, plaques, feuilles et bandes en liège naturel et pour les cubes ou carrés pour la fabrication de bouchons (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 granting the Federal Republic of Germany tariff quotas for natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips, or square slabs cut to size for corks or stoppers) No. 19, 31.1.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1965, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume des Pays-Bas pour les cubes, plaques, feuilles et bandes en liège naturel, y compris les cubes ou carrés pour la fabrication de bouchons (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 granting the Netherlands a tariff quota for natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips, or square slabs cut to size for corks or stoppers) No. 19, 31.1.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1965, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg pour les cubes, plaques, feuilles et bandes en liège naturel, y compris les cubes ou carrés pour la fabrication de bouchons (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 granting Belgium and Luxembourg a tariff quota for natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips, or square slabs cut to size for cork or stoppers) No. 19, 31.1.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1965, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les fils de soie (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 granting the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota for silk yarn) No. 19, 31.1.66
- Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1965, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les fils de bourre de soie (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 granting the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota for yarn spun from silk waste) No. 19, 31

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1965, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour l'aluminium brut (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to open a tariff quota for unwrought aluminium)	No. 19, 31.1.66
Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1965, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour l'aluminium brut (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 authorizing the Netherlands to open a tariff quota for unwrought aluminium)	No. 19, 31.1.66
Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1965, autorisant l'Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour l'aluminium brut (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 authorizing B.L.E.U. to open a tariff quota for unwrought aluminium)	No. 19, 31.1.66
Décision de la Commission, de 22 décembre 1965, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour le magnésium brut (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 granting the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota for unwrought magnesium)	No. 19, 31.1.66
Décision de la Commission, de 22 décembre 1965, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume des Pays-Bas pour le magnésium brut (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 granting the Netherlands a tariff quota for unwrought magnesium)	No. 19, 31.1.66
Décision de la Commission, de 22 décembre 1965, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg pour le magnésium brut (Commission decision of 22 December 1965 granting Belgium and Luxembourg a tariff quota for unwrought magnesium)	No. 19, 31.1.66

### European Development Fund

Avis d'appel d'offres no 464 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république du Sénégal (Office de la commercialisation agricole — O.C.A.) pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE [Notice of call for supply tender No. 464 issued by Senegal (Agricultural Marketing Office, — OCA) for a programme financed in part by the EEC]	No. 8, 15.1.66
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres no 452 (Amendment to call for tender No. 452)	No. 8, 15.1.66
Résultats d'appels d'offres (nos 334, 339, 388, 391 et 395) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 334, 339, 388, 391 and 395)	No. 8, 15.1.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 465 lancé par la République malgache (Notice of call for tender No. 465 issued by the Malagasy Republic)	No. 9, 17.1.66
Avis d'appel d'offres-concours no 466 lancé par la République malgache (Notice of call for tender/competition No. 466 issued by the Malagasy Republic)	No. 9, 17.1.66
Résultats d'appels d'offres (no 407) (Result of call for tender No. 407)	No. 9, 17.1.65
Résultats d'appels d'offres (no 411) (Result of call for tender No. 411)	No. 13, 22.1.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 467 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république du Niger (Fonds de dotation pour l'amélioration de la production rurale du Niger — F.D.A.P.R. — Niger) pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE [Notice of call for supply tender No. 467 issued by Niger (Fund for the improvement of rural production in Niger — FDAPR) for a programme financed in part by the EEC]	No. 17, 27.1.66
Avis d'appel d'offres no 468 lancé par le royaume du Burundi (Notice of call for tender No. 468 issued by Burundi)	No. 20, 1.2.66
Modificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres no 445 (Amendment to call for tender No. 445)	No. 20, 1.2.66

Avis d'appel d'offres no 469, lancé par la république du Dahomey (Notice of call for tender No. 469 issued by Dahomey)	No. 24,	5.2.66
Appel d'offres no 470 (appel d'offres par consultation publique) de la république de Haute-Volta (Organisation de coordination et de coopération pour la lutte contre les grandes endémies — O.C.C.G.E.) [Call for supply tender No. 470 issued by Upper Volta (Organization for co-ordination and co-operation in the campaign against endemic diseases — OCCGE)]	No. 25,	8.2.66
Appel d'offres no 471 lancé par la république islamique de Mauritanie (Call for tender No. 471 issued by Mauritania)	No. 25,	8.2.66

### General information

Proposition de règlement du Conseil portant modification de l'article 11 du règlement no 23 en ce qui concerne les oranges, accompagnée d'un projet de résolution du Conseil relative au financement des subventions accordées aux producteurs d'oranges (présentées par la Commission au Conseil le 12 janvier 1966) [Proposal for a Council regulation amending Article 11 of Regulation No. 23 in respect of oranges, together with a draft Council resolution on the financing of subsidies to orange growers (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 12 January 1966)]	No. 9,	17.1.66
Avis de concours no CEE/748/A (un administrateur principal) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/748/A (principal administrative officer)]	No. 22,	4.2.66
Avis de concours no CEE/753/A (un administrateur) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/753/A (administrative officer)]	No. 22,	4.2.66

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 45-64 (Commission de la CEE contre République italienne) [Judgment of the Court in case 45-64 (EEC Commission v. the Italian Republic)]	No. 25,	8.2.66
Arrêt de la Cour (Première Chambre) dans l'affaire 55-64 (M. Jean Lens contre Cour de justice des Communautés européennes) [Judgment of the Court (First Section) in case 55-64 (M. Jean Lens v. Court of Justice of the European Communities)]	No. 25,	8.2.66
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 16-65 (demande de décision préjudicielle par la "Hessischer Finanzgericht" de Kassel dans le procès pendant devant lui : entreprise C. Schwarze contre "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel") [Judgment of the Court in case 16-65 (request for preliminary ruling submitted by the Hessischer Finanzgericht, Kassel, <i>in re</i> G. Schwarze v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel)]	No. 25,	8.2.66
Arrêt de la Cour (Première Chambre) dans l'affaire 20-65 (Umberto Collotti contre Cour de justice des Communautés européennes) [Judgment of the Court (First Section) in case 20-65 (Umberto Collotti v. Court of Justice of the European Communities)]	No. 25,	8.2.66
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 33-65 (demande de décision préjudicielle par le "Landessozialgericht" de Berlin dans le procès pendant devant lui: "Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte" contre M. Adrianus Dekker) [Judgment of the Court in case 33-65 (request for preliminary ruling submitted by the Landessozialgericht, Berlin, <i>in re</i> Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte v. M. Adrianus Dekker)]	No. 25,	8.2.66

## Communications

Demande de décision préjudicielle du "Finanzgericht" du Land de Sarre, présentée par ordonnance du 28 octobre 1965 dans l'affaire Firma Alfons Lütticke GmbH contre "Hauptzollamt" de Sarrelouis (affaire 57/65) [Request for preliminary ruling submitted, by order of 28 October 1965, by the Saar Finanzgericht *in re* Firma Alfons Lütticke GmbH v. Hauptzollamt of Saarlouis (case 57/65)]

No. 7, 14.1.66

Demande de décision préjudicielle contenue dans la décision du 10 décembre 1965 du "Scheidsgerecht van het Beambtenfonds voor het Mijnbedrijf" à Heerlen (Pays-Bas) dans l'affaire Madame, veuve C. Vaasen-Göbbels contre "Bestuur van het Beambtenfonds voor het Mijnbedrijf" (Affaire 61/65) [Request for preliminary ruling contained in the decision of 10 December 1965 of the Scheidsgerecht van het Beambtenfonds voor het Mijnbedrijf, Heerlen, Netherlands, *in re* Mme C. Vaasen-Göbbels v. Bestuur van het Beambtenfonds voor het Mijnbedrijf (case 61/65)]

No. 17, 27.1.66

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

Supplement No. 2 of 19 January 1966

Supplement No. 3 of 26 January 1966

Supplement No. 4 of 2 February 1966

Supplement No. 5 of 9 February 1966

Supplement No. 6 of 16 February 1966

## C. Recent publications of the European Economic Community (1)

### Non-periodical publications

8161

Corps diplomatique accrédité auprès de la Communauté économique européenne (Diplomatic missions accredited to the European Economic Community)  
1966. 96 pp. (f). 10s.9d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75

STUDIES — Agricultural Series

8139

N° 19 — Les organismes groupant les producteurs pour la vente de fruits et légumes frais dans les Etats membres de la CEE (aspects juridiques, importance, rôle économique) [Growers' associations for the sale of fresh fruit and vegetables in EEC Member States (legal aspects, importance, economic role)]  
1966. 128 pp. (f, d, i, n). 7s.6d.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

STUDIES — Social Policy Series

8151 \*

N° 11 — Etude comparative des normes législatives régissant la protection des jeunes travailleurs dans les pays membres de la CEE (Comparative survey of statutory rules governing the protection of young workers in EEC member countries)  
1966. 113 pp. (f, d, i, n). 14s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

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

8172 \*

N° 12 — Les salaires dans les branches d'industrie — Construction métallique — Imprimerie — Confection (Wages in industry; Steel erection, printing, ready-made clothing)  
1966. 80 pp. (f, d, i, n). 9s.0d.; \$1.20; Bfrs. 60

8175

N° 13 — La protection de la maternité dans les six pays de la CEE (Maternal welfare in the EEC countries)  
1966. 48 pp. (f, d, i, n). 7s.6d.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

8166

Commission Recommendation of 7 July 1965 to the Member States concerning the housing of workers and their families moving within the Community (Extract from the official gazette of the European Communities, 27 July 1965)  
1966. 20 pp. (f, d, i, n, e). Free

8145

Taxes in the European Economic Community. A comprehensive inventory of taxes levied by central government and the local authorities (Länder, departments, regions, provinces, communes) with tables showing revenues for the years 1961 and 1962. (1965 Edition)  
1966. 204 pp. + 4 tables (f, d, i, n, e: *in preparation*). 12s.6d.; \$1.70; Bfrs. 85

#### Periodical publications

4002

Graphs and notes on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly. No. 1/66. Three bilingual editions: e/f, d/n, f/i.  
Price per issue: 11s.0d.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25. Annual subscription: £1.16s.0d.; \$5.00; Bfrs. 250

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

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix. (EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices.) Twice monthly. Nos. 1 and 2/1966 (f/d/i/n). Limited distribution.

8152

Fonds Européen de Développement — Premier FED — Situation bimestrielle des projets en exécution — Date de mise à jour 31-12-1965. (f). (European Development Fund. First EDF — Projects in progress: bimonthly situation up to 31 December 1965). Limited distribution.

8160

Fonds Européen de Développement — Situation des projets du Deuxième FED en exécution — Date de mise à jour 31-12-1965. (f). (European Development Fund. Second EDF — Projects in progress; bimonthly situation up to 31 December 1965). Irregular. 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. 2, February 1966

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 79, February 1966

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 2, February 1966

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 2, February 1966

London: European Community No. 2, February 1966

Washington: European Community No. 89, February 1966

*Other publications:* Comunidad europea: No. 2, February 1966



## Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin — No. 2-1966

Commerce extérieur: Statistique mensuelle — No 2-1966 (Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics — No. 2-1966)

Commerce extérieur: Tableaux analytiques — Importations et Exportations 1964 (Foreign Trade: Import-Export 1964)

Associés d'outre-mer: Statistique du commerce extérieur — No 3-1966 (Overseas Associated Areas: Foreign Trade Statistics — No. 3-1966)

Statistiques industrielles — No 1-1966 (Industrial Statistics — No. 1-1966)

Statistiques sociales — No 6-1965 — Salaires CEE (Social Statistics — No. 6-1965 — Wages in the EEC)

Statistiques sociales — Série spéciale — Belgique et Pays-Bas (Social Statistics — Special Series — Belgium and the Netherlands)

Sidérurgie — No 1-1966 (Iron and Steel — No. 1-1966)

Statistiques de l'énergie — No 1-1966 (Energy-Statistics No. 1-1966)

