

COMMUNAUTÉ
ÉCONOMIQUE EUROPÉENNE



COMUNITÀ
ECONOMICA EUROPEA



EUROPÄISCHE
WIRTSCHAFTSGEMEINSCHAFT

EUROPESE
ECONOMISCHE GEMEENSCHAP



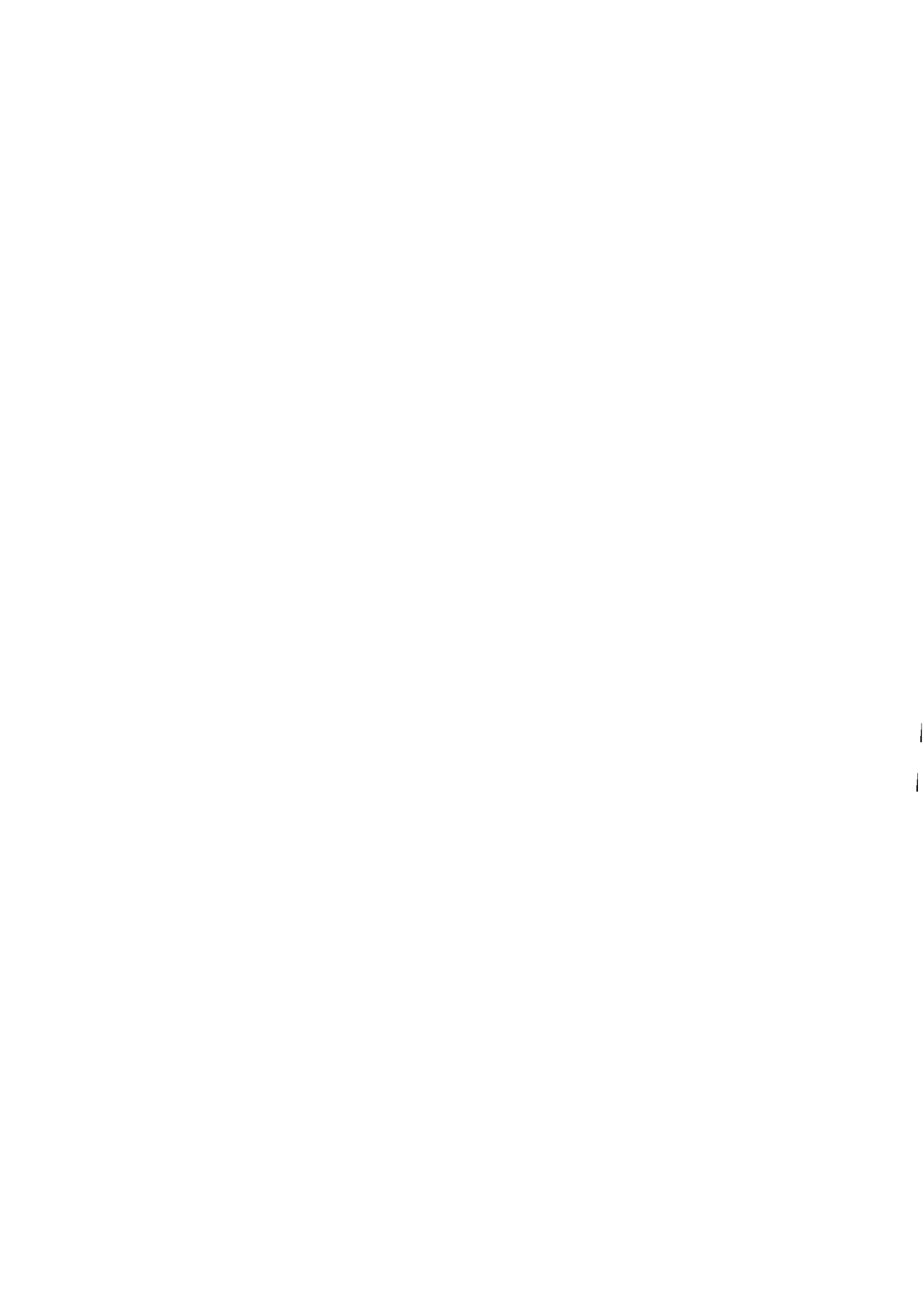
BULLETIN

of the

EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY

BULLETIN

of the European Economic Community



Contents

	Page
East-West trade relations	5
I. Internal activities	
Competition	10
Free movement of persons	14
Economic and financial policy	14
Common agricultural policy	15
Common transport policy	21
Social policy	22
II. External activities	
GATT negotiations	25
Bilateral relations	26
Relations with international organizations	27
Common commercial policy	28
III. The Community and the associated States	
European Development Fund	29
IV. Institutions and Organs	
The European Parliament	31
Economic and Social Committee	33
The Monetary Committee	35
Administrative affairs	35
V. European Investment Bank	37
Miscellaneous	37
Annex I: European Parliament — Resolution of the European Parliament on the present situation in the European Community	41
Annex II: Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe — Recommendation on the general policy of the Council of Europe	41
List of Publications	43

East-West trade relations

Extracts from the address by M. Guido Colonna di Paliano
Member of the Commission of the EEC
at the Joint Meeting of the European Parliament
and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe
(Strasbourg, 24 September 1965)

[...]

The problem of East-West trade relations has been engaging our attention for years because of the particular characteristics conferred on it by the state-trading system of the east European countries and because of the difficulties arising from the primacy given to non-economic over purely economic considerations by the authorities responsible for foreign trade in those countries. The matter, nevertheless, continues to be of current interest. Indeed it has progressively acquired more importance and urgency as relations as a whole between East and West have developed and as profound changes have taken place in the situations and attitudes of both sides.

[...]

It may be hoped, if no new factors intervene to upset the present tendencies, that the gradual movement of the Eastern bloc's economies towards greater diversification will necessarily continue and will increase the influence of purely economic considerations on the political orientations of the authorities. Countries that surpass a certain level of industrial economic development cannot escape, whatever may be their underlying ideology, the unchanging laws of economics. These countries can no longer afford wastage and imbalances, which at an earlier stage could be accepted as inevitable sacrifices to attain general objectives. This is true of the individual east European countries and of the COMECON member countries as a whole, where, too, serious problems are raised by any imbalances between one member country and another as their individual economies develop.

[...]

What has happened in Western Europe between 1950 and today on the economic and social planes is bound to have shaken the belief of the leaders of the Eastern bloc in the imminent and inevitable economic crisis that was supposed to have overturned the foundations of our Western civilization. We have proof of this, moreover, in the opinions based on thorough analyses which nowadays are expressed in the east European countries on the Community's integration process; opinions which — and this is inevitable — while reflecting the basic political attitudes of these countries, are striking because their tone and content are so different from those of only a few years ago. It is a fact that the economic basis

of the integration process as an instrument of rapid and steady economic expansion, its contribution to the social progress of the peoples participating in it, its favourable impact on the development of international trade in general, and the increased resources made available also for the developing countries, are all elements which seem to have been understood in the East and the lasting nature of which has been recognized. It is certain that in the Eastern bloc a current of political thought is developing in favour of trade relations with the West now taking account of our practical achievements. A community which has become the leading trading power in the world cannot be ignored by its immediate neighbours at a time when they are about to enter on the decisive stages in their economic development. And we have proof of this, too, in tendencies which are more favourable to the conclusion of long-term agreements and in attempts, of modest scope as yet, but nevertheless important, to arrive at a more active participation of the east European countries in the West's efforts to promote the development of world trade.

[...]

As for the Western countries, and in particular the European countries, there can be no doubt of their interest in expanding trade relations with the East; nor is there any doubt but that this interest is destined to increase concurrently with the industrial development of the countries of each group and with the requirements arising for them all from such development.

[...]

We can therefore observe a natural convergence of the interest of the two groups in the continuous growth of trade between them.

This convergence is, moreover, already reflected by the facts. The member countries of the OECD, excluding Yugoslavia, increased the volume of their trade with the east European countries by 87.7 % between 1958 and 1964. In this trend the Community countries lead the field with a trade growth rate of 95 % in terms of absolute value.

This advance is even faster than the very rapid rate of growth of Community trade with non-member countries as a whole. Nevertheless, Community trade with the east European countries continues to be of marginal importance by comparison with the whole of the six countries' trade with non-member countries, of which it still represents only 5 %.

[...]

Lastly, I come to what the Community's policy in this sector should be, and to the common approach that the responsible authorities on both sides should adopt if the natural convergence of interests is to come about with all its potential benefits.

There can be no doubt that the countries which have accepted the common objectives written into the Treaty of Rome must adopt a common approach. Even if the form taken by government intervention in the conduct of the economic affairs of the east European countries and in the orientation

of their commercial activities has been evolving in the direction I have just described, such state intervention is bound to remain a determining factor in the foreign trade of those countries, and this trade will long continue to be influenced by the various aspects of their general policy. This poses the problem of commercial co-operation between countries with a market economy and others that are at liberty, if they so wish, to ignore the rules of free competition.

The Community cannot but take this situation into account; all the more so because the imports of the east European countries tend to affect a growing number of economic sectors, and supply from these countries tends to create, again for a growing number of economic sectors, problems of competition.

It was because the Commission of the European Economic Community had realized these prospects that it formulated as early as February last year proposals to implement, ahead of the time-table set out by the Treaty, a common commercial policy vis-à-vis the state-trading countries.

These proposals were debated fully in the European Parliament when M. Löhr presented his report. They have now been set out in detail and with great clarity in M. Achenbach's report. I shall therefore be excused if I do not refer to the proposals item by item.

I shall limit myself to stating that a common commercial policy vis-à-vis the east European countries must take into account the following points :

1. Trade with these countries presents such an interest from the political and economic angles that measures must be taken to create conditions to favour its expansion;
2. Such trade, moreover, possesses special characteristics, by which it differs from all other trade flows, and this renders it absolutely necessary to make special administrative arrangements.

There remains an element of risk in trade relations with the East bloc countries since in those countries commerce continues to be the expression and instrument of their general policy; non-economic considerations may once again suddenly become the predominant influence and it is obviously necessary to be safeguarded against such a risk.

With these general aims in mind, the Commission has endeavoured in its proposals to make it easier for the majority of products from the east European countries to enter Community markets. For the remaining products the Commission suggested that certain controls be retained.

A cautious attitude is advisable in respect of the latter class of products; but if they were subjected to an identical control system in all the Community Member States this would have an encouraging effect on trade. Uniform arrangements would prevent the risk of deflection of trade within the Community market. The result would be the integral application by the Member States of the principle of free circulation of goods and this would allow the countries of the East to enjoy in practice the advantages of such a market.

[...]

It may be deduced from these considerations without risk of exaggeration that, at least as far as the Community is concerned, the desirable development of East-West trade is largely dependent on the degree of solidarity which the member countries succeed in achieving in all the sectors without exception to which the Treaty of Rome applies.

This development also depends upon the good will of our trading partners in the East. Consequently, the Commission has recommended the adoption of a more flexible import system than the present one, combined moreover with safeguard clauses on the basis of which trade would be carried on in accordance with the prices current on Western markets, with the possibility of temporarily or permanently ceasing imports should they cause disturbances. If such a policy is to be entirely satisfactory it would have to be approved by the Eastern countries concerned.

As for tariff matters, the idea is gaining ground in Eastern Europe that in order to obtain substantial concessions from the Western countries, the east European countries, within the framework of the Government's monopolistic control of foreign trade in those countries, should assume firm commitments in respect of an increase of their purchases from the West. This idea, of course, can by no means be considered as universally accepted. Some countries in the East maintain polemical and dogmatic positions which can be summed up as a claim that the countries in the East of Europe should benefit from all tariff concessions agreed upon among the Western countries without having to make any contribution themselves. An indication, however, of the progress towards a more reasonable attitude was shown when the experts from the East had to admit, during the work of the ad hoc Working Party set up by the UN Economic Commission for Europe, that customs duties play different roles in Western and in Eastern Europe : hence a certain movement in favour of seeking true reciprocity of advantages despite the inevitable disparity of concessions and commitments.

This leads me to touch very briefly on the present negotiations in Geneva, in the Kennedy round, with some Eastern countries and the question of the possibility that some of these countries may join GATT.

The Western countries' action must clearly aim at consolidating any natural convergence of the economic interests of the countries belonging to the two groups in order to develop their trade. Some of the Eastern countries wish not only to improve their trade relations with the Community and to obtain easier access to its markets, but also to place commercial relations with us on a more stable juridical basis. This, no doubt, is also our aim.

Since it would not be realistic in the present state of affairs to expect that these countries will be able to assume the obligations of the General Agreement, as these obligations were conceived for trade between market-economy countries, it seems that both sides should seek to formulate specific commitments : these commitments should take into account the particular characteristics of East-West trade, without of course being

incompatible with the traditional norms of world trade. It is a matter of finding ways of ensuring a balance of advantages, in relation to the application to such trade of the most-favoured-nation clause, of the principle of healthy and fair competition, and with the object of a progressive reciprocal opening of the markets. Clearly we must tread such ground with great wariness, leaning heavily on our experience, and, if necessary, amending formulas and methods as we go along.

The Commission— for its part, has always tried to show its interest and understanding in examining all the specific solutions suggested by one or other of the east European countries during the Kennedy negotiations and the technical conversations which took place there with some of those countries.

While the particular circumstances proper to one or other country probably cannot be ignored in defining specific rules, above all at the advanced stage of development of the Eastern economies, it would seem that it is on the whole in the framework of a policy of general application that these particular circumstances ought, where appropriate, to be taken into account. This seems a possible way of promoting most efficiently the natural and healthy development of East-West trade and of securing the beneficial effects of such development on relations as a whole between the two groups of countries.

[...]

I. Internal activities

COMPETITION

Speech by M. von der Groeben to the Economic and Social Committee

1. On 30 September 1965, M. von der Groeben, a member of the EEC Commission, addressed the Economic and Social Committee on the subject of company mergers and on the competitive position of publicly-owned enterprises.

M. von der Groeben said that the EEC Commission was considering steps to improve the competitive position of Common Market firms:

1. The removal of artificial obstacles to industrial combinations which were desirable in the general economic interest;
2. The elimination of artificial distortions which influenced competition to the disadvantage of small and medium-sized enterprises;
3. The maintenance of conditions which would give free play to competition, avoiding the creation of monopolies.

Industrial combination was desirable in so far as it was an economic and technical necessity, i.e. to the extent that it increased productivity. There were combines which were justified and others which were not. It was not a question of inducing industrial combination artificially but of removing the legal and artificial barriers which prevented the formation of combines which were desirable in the general economic interest. The most important things were to create a European type of joint stock company, to introduce a European patent, and to harmonize the main tax laws. The Commission was on the whole in favour of mergers. But there was a limit. Article 86 of the EEC Treaty prohibited combinations which created a monopoly.

Small and medium-sized enterprises were often handicapped by inadequate research and financing facilities. The added-value tax should therefore be adopted without delay, since it was neutral in its effects on competition; agreement should be reached on common research, specialization, and rationalization policies; a common purchasing system should be introduced; distortion of competition resulting from the policy pursued by the Member States should be eliminated, and there should be easier access to the capital market.

With regard to public undertakings, the question was whether they could be integrated into the undistorted system of competition laid down in the Rome Treaty. Governments must not allow their own undertakings to take measures that distorted competition and ran counter to the principles of equal opportunity, non-discrimination and fair dealing.

Rules for enterprises

Proceedings in respect of agreements: present situation

2. A table published in Section 3 of the June 1965 issue of the Bulletin shows the position on 31 March 1965 with regard to proceedings in respect of agreements.

On 31 August 1965, proceedings had been taken in eight new cases. The breakdown by branch of industry is as follows:

	Proceedings	Individual cases covered
Plastics and rubber	1	1 complaint
Precision instruments and optics	1	3 notifications
Domestic articles and appliances other than electrical (earlier known as "domestic appliances other than electrical")	1	1 notification
Metal products, tools and mechanical accessories (earlier known as "tools and mechanical accessories")	2	13 notifications 2 complaints
Building materials	1	3 notifications
Commerce	1	1 complaint
Paper, board, printing	1	2 notifications

Two of the cases referred to in the table published in the above-mentioned issue of the Bulletin have been decided and the other has been withdrawn. The Commission gave a ruling on 8 July 1965 ⁽¹⁾ in the D.R.U.-Blondel case concerning domestic articles and appliances other than electrical (1 notification) and in the Hummel-Isbecque case concerning motor vehicles (1 notification) on 17 September 1965 ⁽²⁾. In both cases the Commission ruled that under Article 85(3) of the Rome Treaty the provisions of Article 85(1) were inapplicable to the agreements concerned.

The proceedings initiated in one of the cases concerning chemical and pharmaceutical products were closed following termination of the agreement.

Exemption of an exclusive dealing agreement from the Rome Treaty ban on cartels

Application of Article 7 of Regulation No. 17

3. The Commission has given a ruling in another case that the Treaty ban on cartels (Article 85, 1) is inapplicable (Article 85, 3) ⁽³⁾.

The ruling concerns an agreement under which the German firm of Ludwig Hummel of Heitersheim (Baden) has granted the Belgian firm of Edmond Isbecque of Brussels sole selling rights for its tractors and other farm machinery. Hummel has undertaken

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 131, 17 August 1965 and Bulletin No. 9/10-1965, Ch. II, sec. 6.

⁽²⁾ *Ibid.* No. 156, 23 September 1965 and under sec. 3 of this Bulletin.

⁽³⁾ *Ibid.* No. 156, 23 September 1965.

not to sell to other persons or firms in Belgium, but has given no undertaking to prevent indirect deliveries (rival imports) into the area covered by the contract. Isbecque, on the other hand, is not restrained from re-exporting the goods to countries outside Belgium.

Isbecque, which buys and sells on its own account, fixes its own selling prices. Isbecque arranges to demonstrate and service the technically complex and relatively expensive products which it imports from Hummel and to keep a stock of sp. accessories manufactured by Hummel are not all suitable for the soil and working conditions in Belgique, Isbecque has suitable accessories made, in particular ploughs, cultivators and harrows.

In its decision, the Commission has again stated that in its opinion such exclusive dealing contracts, although falling within the scope of the ban on cartels, can nevertheless be approved. In contrast to the Grundig-Consten case ⁽¹⁾, the exclusive dealing agreement between Hummel and Isbecque contains no wide clauses to restrict competition and, in particular, no ban on exports to cut off the markets of Member States.

The decision, which is broadly similar to the decision of July 1965 concerning the agreement between the Dutch firm of Diepenbreck and Reigers and Blondel of Paris, represents a further step in preparation for block exemptions from the ban on exclusive dealing agreements ⁽²⁾.

Application of Article 15(6) of Regulation No. 17 : communication from the Commission to the firms concerned in a European agreement on quotas and prices for natural sand

4. The Commission has informed a number of German, Belgian and Dutch producers and dealers that, on a preliminary examination, it considers that a cartel notified by them concerning quotas and prices for the Netherlands market falls under the ban of Article 85(1) and does not qualify for exemption under Article 85(3).

The Commission's action is based on Article 15(6) of Council Regulation No. 17, and means that the Commission can now impose fines on the firms concerned if they wilfully or through negligence infringe the ban on restrictive agreements contained in the Treaty. Until receipt of the Commission's communication, the firms were immune from fines by virtue of having notified the Commission of their agreement.

The six producers concerned (four Belgian, one German and one Dutch) have notified the Commission of two agreements. The first fixes quotas for sales on the Netherlands' market of natural sand, which is used in ceramics and the manufacture of abrasives, soaps, paints and enamel.

Under the terms of the second agreement the four sales agents concerned can obtain natural sand only from producers who are parties to the first agreement, unless none of the producers have any of the material available. In addition, minimum selling prices are fixed by the group of sales agents. Fines can be imposed for breach of the agreement.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 11/1964, Ch. II, sec. 3.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin No. 4/1965, Ch. II, sec. 6.

After a preliminary examination, the Commission came to the conclusion that the agreement excluded competition between German and Belgian firms and the only Dutch manufacturer of the product in question, and that it was therefore incompatible with the Common Market and was prohibited.

In three similar cases, namely the building materials, sanitary equipment and cleaning materials branches, the enterprises concerned informed the Commission, after receipt of the communications provided for under Article 15(6) of Regulation No. 17, that they had terminated the agreements found to be objectionable or had modified them ⁽¹⁾.

State aids

Aids to particular branches

5. *Textiles*: On 20 September 1965, the Commission arranged a multilateral discussion on aids to textiles. The subject was the proposed scheme for aid to textile industries, more particularly cotton and wool, in the Länder of Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria. The scheme provided for interest subsidies in connection with rationalization projects.

The overall situation in the textile sector was also discussed, and it appeared that other Member States were also contemplating support for certain textile industries which were in difficulties. The Commission and the Member States will continue these discussions.

6. *Farming*: In addition to the criteria proposed to the Member States ⁽²⁾ on 16 June 1964 for the standardization of aid granted in the six EEC countries for goods produced by processing agricultural produce, the Commission also agreed in July 1965 on technical prerequisites for such standardization.

The Member States were invited to take the necessary steps to enable the proposals put forward on 16 June 1964 to be implemented under the required technical conditions ⁽³⁾. These measures were to be implemented simultaneously in all the Member States at a date to be announced in due course.

Taxation

International taxation matters

7. Working Party No. V (international taxation) held a meeting in Brussels on 7 and 8 September 1965:

A progress report has been drawn up and will be submitted to the Standing Committee of Heads of Revenue Departments. Appended to the report is a list of fundamental

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 12-64, Ch. III, sec. 7 and Bulletin 6-65, Ch. II, sec. 4.

⁽²⁾ See Eighth General Report, sec. 81.

⁽³⁾ Fixing of upper and lower limits for aid, period of reference, etc.

points on which the Working Party wishes to elicit opinions and directives with a view to drafting a multilateral convention to eliminate double taxation as regards direct taxes.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Self-employed activities in retail trade: reference to Economic and Social Committee

8. At its session of 29 and 30 September the Economic and Social Committee endorsed the proposed Council directives on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in retail trade (Group ex 612 ISIC) and on transitional measures affecting self-employment in this field ⁽¹⁾.

The Committee pointed out that complete freedom of movement cannot be achieved simply by abolishing discrimination against foreigners. Conflicting provisions governing admission to the profession in different countries may also hamper free movement in practice and thus lead to considerable distortions of competition. The Committee therefore welcomes the Commission's efforts to harmonize the provisions governing establishment in retail trade.

As it has proved difficult to differentiate between normal and itinerant trading, the Committee considers that freedom to engage in the latter should be introduced as soon as possible.

The Committee thinks it important that the proposed directive on transitional measures should enter into force on the same date as the other, since in numerous cases it would be virtually impossible to achieve freedom of establishment if that were not so.

In addition, it considers that the present conditions governing permission to set up in trade in the member countries should be harmonized as soon as possible.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Committee of experts on economic trends

9. The Committee of experts on economic trends held their quarterly meeting on 15 September 1965. They studied the economic situation in the Community and the prospects for development, as presented in the survey submitted by the Commission. The French experts were not present at the meeting. On the whole, the experts agreed with the analysis and forecasts given in the survey. With regard to the remaining months of 1965, the survey broadly confirms the forecasts for economic expansion in the Community which were published in the last Quarterly Survey. An appreciable level of economic growth can also be expected in 1966; although exports from the Community to non-member countries may increase somewhat less rapidly, internal demand should expand more vigorously than in 1965, a slight fall-off in the pace of

(1) See Bulletin 6-65, Ch. II, secs. 8 and 9.

growth in some countries of the Community being more than offset by more pronounced increases in others.

Budget Policy Committee

10. The alternate members of the Budget Policy Committee met on 8 and 9 September under the chairmanship of M. Milazzo. They discussed problems connected with the trend in public revenue and expenditure and in certain classes of expenditure, particularly investment by public authorities.

Comparative study of Member States' budgets

11. The Working Party for the comparative study of Member States' budgets met in Brussels on 16 September 1965 to study the question of financing operations undertaken by the public authorities. The Working Party based its work on tables and notes prepared by Commission staff.

It decided to submit a new version of these documents taking into account the views expressed during the meeting. In the coming months the Working Party will study Government financing operations in 1963 and 1964.

Group of experts on economic budgets

12. The Group of experts on economic budgets, which is preparing complete economic budgets for 1966, met in Brussels on 14 September to consider the probable development of the world business situation and of the Community's external trade.

The French experts were not present.

A preliminary exchange of views was held. The national experts will transmit the complete economic budgets for 1966 to the Commission's appropriate department in October. The Group agreed to meet again on 30 November 1965 to examine the budgets and the documents prepared by Commission staff, after which the budgets and a digest of them at Community level will be transmitted to the Short-term Economic Policy Committee.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals, including rice

13. On 23 September 1965 the Commission adopted a regulation fixing coefficients of equivalence between English barley offered on the world market and the quality

standard for which the threshold price is fixed ⁽¹⁾. It had become necessary to fix a coefficient of equivalence for English barleys because at the beginning of September 1965 barleys from America and elsewhere, which had previously been used in establishing cif prices, were no longer being offered.

14. On 21 September 1965 the Council adopted a regulation introducing a system of abatement of the levy on imports of husked rice from non-member countries ⁽²⁾. This applies to rice imported before 1 September 1966.

15. On 22 September 1965 the Council adopted a regulation amending and extending Council Regulation No. 142/64/CEE on refunds to starch producers ⁽³⁾. The refunds are extended for a further four months.

16. On the same date the Council adopted a regulation on refunds for producers of maize groats and meal used in brewing ⁽⁴⁾. This extends until March 1966 the provisions of Regulation No. 11/65/CEE on the same subject. In accordance with the rule that refunds for producers of maize groats and meal used for brewing must be progressively reduced, the refund that may be granted from 1 October 1965 to 31 March 1966 is equal to the amount applicable in the previous year less one seventh.

17. On 29 September 1965 the Commission adopted a regulation extending until 31 January 1966 Regulation No. 162/64/CEE on refunds for exports of certain processed cereal and rice products to Member States ⁽⁵⁾.

18. On 30 September 1965 the Commission fixed the abatement of the levy on imports of husked rice from non-member countries ⁽⁶⁾.

19. On 28 September 1965, the Commission established the average cif and free-at-frontier prices of cereals and broken rice for October 1965 ⁽⁷⁾.

P i g m e a t

20. Regulation No. 111/65/CEE fixing supplementary amounts for pigmeat and bacon imported from non-member countries has been amended by Regulation No. 120/65/CEE ⁽⁸⁾. The supplementary amounts have been reduced by about one sixth.

At the same time, live and slaughtered pigs from Austria were exempted from supplementary amounts, since the Austrian Government has given an undertaking to see that the sluice-gate prices for these products are respected ⁽⁹⁾.

As the Council did not meet in September, the proposal concerning the quarterly revision of the levies on imports from non-member countries was adopted by written

⁽¹⁾ Commission Regulation No. 125/65/CEE, official gazette No. 158, 24 September 1965.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation No. 127/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 159, 25 September 1965.

⁽³⁾ Council Regulation No. 129/65/CEE, *ibid.*

⁽⁴⁾ Council Regulation No. 130/65/CEE, *ibid.*

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Regulation No. 136/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 161, 30 September 1965.

⁽⁶⁾ Commission decision No. 65/440/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 165, 6 October 1965.

⁽⁷⁾ Commission decision No. 65/443/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 166, 8 October 1965.

⁽⁸⁾ See official gazette No. 155, 18 September 1965.

⁽⁹⁾ Commission Regulation No. 121/65/CEE, official gazette No. 155, 18 September 1965.

procedure ⁽¹⁾. World cereal prices had varied by less than 3 % since the levies for pigmeat were last decided, so that no new levies were fixed, but those previously in force were maintained for the fourth quarter of 1965. For the same reason, the sluice-gate prices for the third quarter of 1965 were also maintained for a further three months ⁽²⁾.

The Commission submitted to the Council a report describing the probable situation of the pigmeat market in the first half of 1966. This shows, in particular, that prices in the Community will be appreciably higher than during the early months of this year, because the seasonal fall in prices will be offset — and perhaps even more than offset — by the cyclical increase. As demand will probably increase again by 5-6 % and the number of slaughterings is declining, a shortage of pigmeat can be expected. But, in contrast to the winter of 1963/64, the deficit can be partly covered by imports from non-member countries.

Beef and veal

21. On 13 September 1965 the Commission fixed the maximum refund applicable to live cattle exported to non-member countries between 4 and 31 October 1965 ⁽³⁾.

22. On 22 September 1965 the Council adopted a decision on the supplementary tariff quota for frozen beef and veal referred to in Article 4 of Regulation No. 14/64/CEE ⁽⁴⁾. The quota is fixed at 33 000 metric tons, unboned weight, and is distributed among the Member States as follows:

Germany	6 400 metric tons	Netherlands	3 600 metric tons
France	2 000 metric tons	BLEU	4 000 metric tons
Italy	17 000 metric tons		

Eggs and poultry

23. On 7 September 1965 the Commission authorized Germany to reduce the levies on slaughtered geese ⁽⁵⁾. The reduction amounts to DM 0.397 when the poultry is sold plucked, bled and undrawn, with the head and feet, and to DM 0.383 when it is sold plucked and drawn, without the head and feet but with or without the heart and gizzard. When Germany reduces the levies in this way, the other Member States are authorized to add the amounts fixed above to the intra-Community levies on imports of these products from Germany. The decision is applicable until 31 December 1965.

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation No. 128/65/CEE, official gazette No. 159, 25 September 1965.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation No. 135/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 160, 29 September 1965.

⁽³⁾ Commission decision No. 65/436/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 162, 2 October 1965.

⁽⁴⁾ Council decision No. 65/446/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 167, 9 October 1965.

⁽⁵⁾ Commission decision No. 65/423/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 155, 18 September 1965.

24. Commission Regulation No. 123/65/CEE of 22 September 1965 modified the supplementary amount for whole liquid or frozen eggs, whole dried eggs, and liquid or frozen egg yolks ⁽¹⁾.

25. On the same date, the Commission adopted a regulation reducing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered chickens and hens and for halves and quarters of chickens and hens ⁽²⁾.

26. On 23 September 1965 the Commission authorized France to reduce the levy on egg imports until 30 October 1965 ⁽³⁾. This applies equally to imports from Member States and from non-member countries. This exception is justified in view of the higher egg prices on French markets in the last few weeks.

27. On 22 September 1965 the Council adopted a regulation amending Council Regulations Nos. 45, 46, 116 and 129/63/CEE and 59/64/CEE with regard to domestic poultry eggs for hatching and live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight ⁽⁴⁾. The common system for eggs for consumption and eggs for hatching is extended until 31 March 1966.

28. On 28 September 1965 the Commission fixed for the third quarter of 1965 the sluice-gate prices for poultry eggs and live and slaughtered poultry, and the levies on imports from non-member countries of poultry eggs in shell, live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight, and slaughtered poultry ⁽⁵⁾.

Milk and milk products

29. On 24 September 1965 the Commission adopted a regulation amending the period of validity of Article 2 of Regulation No. 156/64/CEE on the method of fixing the intra-Community free-at-frontier prices of milk and milk products ⁽⁶⁾. Article 2 of Regulation No. 156/64/CEE now remains in force indefinitely. It became possible to take this step after the present system had been in operation for several months. In fact, there is now no doubt that the system will function satisfactorily, because valuable experience has been gained and permanent co-operation has been established with the appropriate authorities in the Member States.

30. Commission Regulation No. 134/65/CEE of 28 September 1965 amended Regulation No. 97/65/CEE in respect of the criteria for modifying the levies applicable to butter made from fresh cream and to processed cheese, following the establishment by Council Regulation No. 108/65/CEE of a new levy system for butter ⁽⁷⁾. The new provisions make it possible to comply with those of Article 3(2) of Regulation No. 13/64/CEE when calculating the levies, while at the same time allowing for variations in the free-at-frontier prices for imports of butter made from fresh cream from non-member countries.

(1) See official gazette No. 157, 23 September 1965.

(2) Commission Regulation No. 124/65/CEE, official gazette No. 157, 23 September 1965.

(3) Commission decision No. 65/437/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 162, 2 October 1965.

(4) Council Regulation No. 126/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 159, 25 September 1965.

(5) Commission Regulation No. 133/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 160, 29 September 1965.

(6) Commission Regulation No. 131/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 159, 25 September 1965.

(7) See official gazette No. 160, 29 September 1965.

31. On 28 September 1965 the Commission adopted a decision establishing the average free-at-frontier prices of powdered milk for October 1965 (1).

Fruit and vegetables

32. On 22 September 1965 the Commission issued a regulation instituting a countervailing charge on imports of open-air dessert grapes from Bulgaria (2). The charge was 3.1 u.a. per 100 kg. It was discontinued on 24 September as the offer price was no longer below the reference price (3).

Oils and fats

33. On 23 September 1965 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive requiring Member States to prohibit the sale for use as food of olive oils obtained by esterization or synthesis as soon as the common market in oils and fats came into being (3). This will apply only in intra-Community trade and not to olive oil intended for export outside the Community. A similar ban already exists in Italy and France. The proposed directive will ensure uniform legislation on this matter in all the Member States and disturbances on the olive oil market will be avoided.

Competition

34. In September 1965 the Commission expressed its opinion, in pursuance of Article 93(3) of the Treaty, on aids notified by Member States:

Netherlands: aid to the fishing industry

The Commission made no comment on the introduction of measures to assist the herring-fishing industry, internal fisheries and the processing industry. It requested the Netherlands Government to specify the standards of quality and packaging to which products must conform in order to receive the "quality bonus". The Commission will give its views at a later date on the aids envisaged for marketing.

Italy (Sardinia): Regional aid to increase beef production

The Commission informed the Italian Government that it had no comment to make on the measure in question in its present form.

(1) Commission decision No. 65/447/CEE, official gazette No. 167, 9 October 1965.

(2) Commission Regulation No. 122/65/CEE, *Ibid.*, No. 157, 23 September 1965.

(3) Commission Regulation No. 132/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 159, 25 September 1965.

Belgium: Aid to fisheries in the form of a "fixed flat-rate subsidy per voyage"

The Commission had no comment to make on this measure, but recommended that the Belgian Government apply it only as long as the market displayed a lack of balance.

Financing the common agricultural policy

35. Although Community financing of the common agricultural policy has been in operation since 1 August 1962, no effective transfer of funds has yet taken place through the EAGGF. However, the necessary sums have for the first time been included in the Community budget for 1965, so that the first payments can be made in course of the year. For the Guidance Section of the EAGGF, credits amounting to 25 674 u.a. were included for the 1962/63 financial year. This is one third of the sum required for the Guarantee Section. Under the Guidance Section, the Community helps to finance projects designed to improve agricultural structure. For the first instalment of the Guidance Section of the Fund, the Member States had asked for financial help from the Community for 226 projects.

As funds were not available for all these projects, the Commission had to make a choice. Fifty-seven projects were approved, representing 9 056 922 u.a. These were distributed among the countries as follows: Italy - 27; France - 10; Germany - 9; Belgium - 7; Netherlands - 4. The sum of 4 146 602 u.a. (46 %) was allocated for the improvement of production structures, and 4 910 320 u.a. (54 %) for the improvement of marketing structures. The Commission attached particular importance to the latter kind of project (1).

The choice made by the Commission was discussed on 27, 28 and 29 September by the Fund Committee and by the Standing Committee on agricultural structure, which must be consulted on these matters. Both Committees were unanimous in their approval.

Approximation of legislation

Public health and plant health regulations: reference to Economic and Social Committee

36. At its meeting of 29-30 September 1965, the Economic and Social Committee rendered its opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on measures to prevent the introduction of plant pests (2) into the Member States, the opinion was adopted by 73 votes to 5.

The Committee stresses the need to speed up the Community's work on public health, plant health and veterinary legislation; it considers, moreover, that arrangements should be made for such legislation to be continually adapted to technical and scientific

(1) See official gazette No. 170, 16 October 1965.

(2) See Bulletin No. 6-65, sec. 25.

developments. A ban should be imposed on as few products as possible, and only where no form of technical control can afford sufficient guarantees.

Proposal for a Council directive concerning health requirements for imports of cattle, pigs and fresh meat from non-member countries, and draft Council decision instituting a veterinary committee

37. Council directives Nos. 64/432 and 64/433/CEE of 26 June 1964 concerning health requirements for intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs and for intra-Community trade in fresh meat, foreshadowed a Community system governing imports from non-member countries.

On 20 September 1965, the Commission accordingly submitted a proposal for an appropriate Council directive.

As suggested by the Committee of Permanent Representatives when discussing other directives, the Commission proposes that technical matters connected with the implementation of these directives should be dealt with by the appropriate Management Committees.

Institutional arrangements for the common agricultural policy

38. In order to ensure close co-operation between the Member States and the Commission, which is necessary if the Common Market organizations are to function satisfactorily, the basic regulations establishing the latter, together with the regulation on financing and the regulation establishing an EEC information service on farm accounts, set up committees which meet regularly under the chairmanship of a representative of the Commission and deal with matters falling within their terms of reference. These committees are particularly important because they express their opinion on drafts submitted by the Commission, voting according to the procedure laid down in Article 148 of the Treaty. (The basic regulations specify the cases in which such voting applies). These arrangements have worked very satisfactorily.

In order to ensure that these committees all function in the same way, the Commission has made a proposal for uniform rules of procedure. In July 1965, a joint meeting of the Management Committees for the market organizations approved the Commission's proposal.

At a meeting on 28 September 1965, the Fund Committee adopted the same rules of procedure. The Committee for the information service on farm accounts will draw up its rules of procedure at its inaugural meeting on 11 October 1965.

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

The Commission's opinion on a Luxembourg draft regulation on road haulage

39. In accordance with the Council's Decision of 21 March 1962 establishing a procedure for prior examination and consultation, the Luxembourg Government asked the Commission's opinion on a draft regulation on road haulage.

The draft contains various provisions which give effect to the ECSC High Authority's recommendation No. 1/161 on road transport and are likely to affect the common transport policy and the implementation of Regulation No. 11 abolishing discrimination in this sphere.

On 28 September 1965 the Commission approved the draft regulation subject to certain amendments.

Consultative Committee on Transport (Art. 83)

40. The Working Party instructed by the Consultative Committee on Transport to study the functions of a Community body to supervise the transport market ⁽¹⁾ met three times in September. It prepared a draft opinion which will be submitted to the Consultative Committee on Transport at its plenary session of 6 - 7 October 1965.

The rapporteurs instructed to study capacity control in transport by inland waterway met on 8 and 9 September 1965. They held a preliminary exchange of views and will meet again on 21 and 22 October to complete their draft opinion on this question.

Establishment of a Joint Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Road Transport

41. On 5 July 1965 the Commission decided to set up a Joint Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Road Transport composed of 24 members appointed by the Commission (12 from each side of the industry). The Commission will consult the Committee on any social problems that arise in road transport.

Harmonization of working conditions in road transport

42. On 5 - 6 July and 2 - 3 September, meetings were held in Brussels with government experts and with employers' and workers' representatives to study the implementation with regard to road transport of the provisions on working conditions contained in the Council Decision of 13 May 1965 on the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition in transport ⁽²⁾.

SOCIAL POLICY

European Social Fund

43. By agreement with the European Social Fund Committee, the EEC Commission approved the grant of approximately 900 000 u.a. from the European Social Fund to Germany and Italy towards expenditure arising from vocational retraining and re-settlement schemes.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 9/10-65, Ch. II, sec. 29.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 5-65, sec. 29.

The grants are:

For vocational retraining schemes: 212 827.09 u.a. to Germany (351 workers); and 411 479.64 u.a. to Italy (1 293 workers); for resettlement schemes: 257 121.71 u.a. to Germany (17 503 workers).

The total number of workers who have found new employment is 19 147.

Social security for migrant workers

44. At its 68th session held in Brussels from 22 to 24 September 1965, the Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers gave a second reading to the general provisions contained in the draft revised regulation on the social security of migrant workers, and to the special provisions on maternity benefits, pensions and unemployment. The Committee discussed a large number of amendments to the text submitted.

Grants for trainee exchanges between the social security institutions of the six countries

45. A meeting was called in Brussels on 14 September 1965 to organize a third Community scheme to enable trainees from social security institutions dealing with migrant workers to spend training periods in a Community country other than their own. The meeting was attended by officials in the EEC countries who, as in the two previous schemes, will be responsible for organizing these training periods in each country, together with experts in this field drawn from the various countries.

The proceedings opened with a report from the Commission's appropriate department on the results of the previous schemes, describing also the features of the new scheme (for the first time, special appropriations were to be made from the EEC budget), its purposes, timing and procedure.

Agreement was reached on the planning of this new scheme in its practical as well as technical aspects.

Italian sulphur mines : Reference of Commission proposals to the Economic and Social Committee

46. At its session of 29 - 30 September, the Economic and Social Committee approved the Commission's proposals to the Council for special measures in aid of redundant Italian sulphur-mine workers (¹).

The Economic and Social Committee takes into consideration developments in the sulphur industry both in Italy and throughout the world as described by the Liaison

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

and Action Committee for the sulphur industry in Italy in its report of 15 November 1963, together with recent developments on the world sulphur market.

The Committee declared itself in favour of the social measures proposed by the Commission to assist redundant mine-workers, particularly as regards their retraining and resettlement in other occupations, and recommended that Community aid should be linked with re-employment and economic development schemes in the region concerned.

The Committee stressed the importance of putting the scheme into effect as rapidly as possible, as well as the need for simultaneous technical and industrial re-organization in this sector.

II. External activities

GATT NEGOTIATIONS

Trade negotiations

47. After the summer recess, work was resumed in Geneva on 16 September with a meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee, convened by its chairman, Mr. Wyndham White. The object was twofold:

- i) First, to lay down a time-table and procedure for the continuation of negotiations on industrial products;
- ii) Secondly, to learn whether the participating countries intended to submit their agricultural offers that same day, as had been agreed.

As regards industrial products, the Committee decided that it would be advisable to continue bilateral discussions between "linear" countries so as to reach a more satisfactory solution for certain problems and certain products. On the other hand it considered that the time had come to move on to the stage of multilateral discussions between the main negotiating partners concerned in order to make progress in certain sectors. The Committee decided to convene the working parties dealing with these sectors no later than October.

The developing countries represented at the negotiations would now be able to play a more direct and active part. The linear countries would enter into bilateral discussions with them so as to gain a clearer understanding of their interests with regard to the exceptions lists.

As to the agricultural sector, the participating countries which had given an undertaking to submit their offers by 16 September almost all announced that they were prepared to do so; some countries which had encountered technical difficulties would do so shortly afterwards.

The EEC representative stated that the Community had been prevented by *force majeure* from fulfilling its obligations as regards the date for submitting its agricultural offers and expressed the hope that the delay would be as short as possible. He assured the Committee that the EEC delegation was prepared to take part in any work that might be undertaken so far as the other parties considered this useful and within the limits imposed by present circumstances.

As had been agreed at the last meeting at the end of July, the Cereals Group resumed its technical discussions on 20 September and continued its collective study of points which needed clarification so that the negotiations for a General Agreement on cereals could be carried further.

The Group intends to meet without intermission until it has dealt with all the subjects on its agenda. Discussions are therefore still in progress, each point studied closely with the aid of the copious documentation supplied by the participating countries.

Other GATT activities

48. The GATT Working Party charged to examine Australia's request for authorization to waive the most-favoured-nation clause in order to grant preferential treatment to the developing countries⁽¹⁾ met once again in Geneva during the second half of September. The meeting was attended by an EEC delegation composed of representatives of the Member States and of the Commission.

The Australian representative explained how the proposed preferences would operate, the grant of tariff quotas for imports and the regulations on origin which must be complied with in order to qualify for preference. The developing countries represented on the working party expressed their satisfaction with this measure, and requested Australia to examine the possibility of extending the scope of preferential treatment in various ways so as to attain a fairer distribution of the resulting trading profits.

As there were a larger number of questions to be settled than had been expected, the working party was unable to conclude its examination of this proposal at this session and decided to postpone further discussion until November.

The Community took part in the discussion on the Australian proposal. Its spokesman said that the choice of a method for the contracting parties to solve the problem was at least as delicate and difficult as the reply they were called upon to make.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Austria

49. A fourth round of negotiations between Austria and the EEC took place in Brussels from 28 September to 1 October 1965. The Austrian delegation was led by Dr. Eugen Buresch, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary and that of the Commission by Dr. Axel Herbst, Director-General for External Relations.

At the final meeting, the Austrian delegation was led by Dr. Fritz Bock, Federal Minister for Trade and Reconstruction.

On the first day, the Commission delegation emphasized the importance it attached to co-ordinating Austrian economic policy with that of the Community so far as was necessary to avoid distortion of competition and deflection of trade; it also outlined aims and methods in this connection. The Austrian delegation then put forward its ideas on the principles underlying this problem as, in the Austrian view, they should be expressed in the treaty establishing economic relations between Austria and the European Economic Community. The particular fields of economic policy in which these principles should be applied were not touched upon during this round of negotiations.

The Commission delegation expressed a preliminary opinion on the Austrian ideas and raised a number of questions. It will put forward its views in more detail at the next round of negotiations in November.

(1) See Bulletin 8-65, Ch. III, sec. 60.

Missions of non-member countries to the Community (August, Sept. 1965)

50. The Community gave its *agrément* to the appointment of His Excellency Ambassador Henrik Sv. Björnsson, His Excellency Ambassador Karl Herbert Schober and His Excellency Ambassador Alberto Ullastres Calvo as new heads of the Icelandic, Austrian and Spanish missions respectively.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

51. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held the second part of its 17th ordinary session from 27 September to 1 October 1965 in Strasbourg, with M. Pflimlin (France — Christian Democrat) in the presidential chair.

The main subject of discussion was the present situation in the European Communities and its possible repercussions on relations between EEC and EFTA. Reports were presented by Mr. Edelman (United Kingdom — Labour) on the general policy of the Council of Europe and by M. de Préaumont (France, European Democratic Union) on European economic relations.

Most of the speakers expressed concern at the possible effects of the present situation in the European Communities on Europe's progress towards unification. The hope was expressed on all sides that these difficulties would be rapidly overcome and, as M. Serres (Germany — Christian Democrat) put it, "the common achievement preserved for future years".

Special attention having been drawn to the question of the powers of the EEC Commission, a large number of speakers expressed the view that the Community's problems should in no circumstances be solved by curtailing those powers in any way. The French members of the group in the Assembly known as the European Democratic Union stressed that the Governments must honour their commitments and that "proper value" must be set on the functions of the Commission.

As regards relations between the EEC and EFTA, numerous speakers, after deploring the stagnation of trade between the two groups, emphasized the need to heal the economic rift in Europe.

With regard to East-West trade, a large number of speakers shared the hope expressed by Mr. Edelman that present developments in the USSR and its satellites would make it possible to expand East-West trade and that West European countries and the United States would co-ordinate their policy in this sphere. The European Democratic Union suggested that contacts, similar to those already established with certain parliamentarians in the United States, should be established within the Assembly of the Council of Europe. On the other hand, M. Patijn (Netherlands — Socialist) considered that no formal discussions could possibly take place with countries which did not have free elections.

At the close of this debate on the general policy of the Council of Europe and on European economic relations, the Assembly unanimously adopted the recommendation and resolution appended to this issue of the Bulletin.

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

Protection against dumping or the payment of bounties or subsidies: reference to the Economic and Social Committee

52. At its session on 29 and 30 September 1965, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on protection against dumping or the payment of bounties or subsidies by countries not members of the EEC submitted to the Council by the Commission in May 1965 ⁽¹⁾.

It will be recalled that the Commission had proposed common anti-dumping regulations to be applied in all the Member States providing the essential legal basis for the protection of the Community against dumping or the payment of bounties or subsidies.

The Economic and Social Committee approved the broad lines of the proposed regulation, and expressed the hope that it would be rapidly adopted and would be followed by other regulations governing commercial policy. It likewise stressed the need for commercial policy to go hand in hand with the formation of a customs union.

The Committee suggested that when the facts of a particular case were examined the parties directly concerned should be heard. It also considered that where the information gathered during the anti-dumping proceedings showed that protective measures might be necessary, it should be obligatory for prior notice to be given in the official gazette of the European Communities.

The anti-dumping or countervailing duties referred to in Article 18 of the proposal might be made retrospective to the date of the Commission's first announcement in the official gazette that anti-dumping proceedings had been initiated; these duties would not be payable if importers could furnish proof that the imports concerned were made under contracts concluded in the usual way before the date of the announcement.

(1) See Bulletin 7-65, Ch. III, secs. 43 and 45.

III. The Community and the associated States

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

53. On 10 September 1965, the Council, acting on a proposal of the Commission, approved the financing from the first European Development Fund of the following two projects:

a) Netherlands Antilles:

Construction of Aruba air terminal (6 050 000 NA Fl., or approximately 3 209 000 u.a.). The air terminal is needed to cater for the touristic and industrial development of the island of Aruba. It is complementary to the airport improvement already effected in part with aid from the Netherlands.

b) Congo (Leopoldville):

Repairing of country roads in the banana-growing region of Mayombe (102 million Congolese francs or some 680 000 u.a.). 739 km of existing roads and tracks will be repaired and improved, 89 km of new roads will be laid, and 23 bridges built or rebuilt. The rebuilding of the network is essential to the success of a scheme to increase banana production also financed by the EEC and involving 3 000 ha of new plantations.

Technical aid in Congo (Leopoldville)

54. As part of a technical assistance project to be financed by the European Development Fund, a group of experts has arrived in Leopoldville to strengthen the staff of the Ministry of Planning. The experts will stay in the Congolese capital for two years and will shortly be joined by two other teams which will work at the Ministry of Public Works and at OTRACO (Congolese Transport Ministry). The 26 technical experts making up the three teams will assist the Congolese staff in the economic, technical and financial planning of development projects approved during the first mission sent out by the Community in 1963.

The original feature of the project is that well-balanced teams directed by a mission leader will be placed at the disposal of the Congolese Government and will receive their instructions from the head of the department or service to which they are attached. The term of their contracts will be long enough to enable each expert to study closely the problems with which he has to deal and solve them in a way that is feasible under local conditions.

It will be recalled that the EDF project forms part of a large-scale economic and financial recovery to which the Commission has contributed by various investments. Other organizations granting bilateral or multilateral aid have been asked to participate.

The EDF Committee

55. On 29 September, the European Development Fund Committee held its eleventh meeting, at which it considered twelve new projects and applications for advances totalling approximately 12 million u.a.

IV. Institutions and organs

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament met in plenary session on 24 September 1965, under the presidency of M. Battaglia, Vice-President.

It elected its President, as M. Jean Duvieusart had not stood for re-election to the Belgian Parliament and had therefore tendered his resignation as President of the European Parliament.

M. Victor Leemans (Belgian, Christian Democrat) was elected for the remainder of M. Duvieusart's term of office, i.e. until March 1966. There were 58 votes for and 39 blank or spoiled papers (Socialist Group). M. Leemans expressed his thanks to the Parliament and paid tribute to the services of M. Duvieusart.

M. Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, M. Carrelli, Vice-President of the Euratom Commission, and M. Dino Del Bo, President of the High Authority of the ECSC, congratulated M. Leemans on behalf of the three Executives.

After referring to the European crisis of 30 June, M. Hallstein spoke of the success of the EEC since its foundation. "The whole world has followed this development with respect and admiration. It is probably not an exaggeration to say that this is the greatest success which has fallen to the free world since the end of the last war. This success is based on the fact that the Treaty of Rome — a practical manifestation and application of the law of nations — does two things. It establishes a fair balance of interests, under which [...] each gets his due, and it creates an organizational system which, it is true, since we are a Community of States, leaves full powers of decision in the hands of the Governments of the Member States, but on the other hand embodies the Community interests in an independent institution of this Community and gives this institution its proper share in forming the collective will in Community affairs".

The President informed the Parliament that M. Fohrmann, Vice-President of the Parliament, had been appointed a member of the High Authority of the ECSC in succession to the late M. Paul Finet. The Parliament unanimously elected M. Wohlfahrt (Luxembourg, Socialist) Vice-President in place of M. Fohrmann.

The Assembly adopted without debate a resolution of its Political Committee on the present situation in the Community⁽¹⁾.

Twelfth joint meeting of the European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe

The European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held their twelfth joint meeting on 24 and 25 September 1965, with M. Leemans,

⁽¹⁾ See annex to this Bulletin.

President of the European Parliament and M. Pflimlin, President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, successively in the chair.

The theme of the meeting was trade between western and eastern European countries. Several speakers also dealt with the present situation in the Community.

I. East-West trade

The debate, which was opened by a report from M. Achenbach (Germany, Liberal) and during which M. Colonna di Paliano, a member of the Commission, made an important speech ⁽¹⁾, revealed a large measure of agreement both in the views expressed by the members of both Assemblies and in the solutions advocated by the various speakers.

The only important political issue as regards East-West trade was the vital need for peace: while trade was no longer, or ought not to be, an instrument of power, it might nevertheless help to establish a lasting peace between the two parts of Europe. However, attention was drawn to the fact that the problem of East-West trade had a political background and that trade policy could not be considered in isolation since it formed a vital part of general policy: it was pointed out that lasting peace with the East bloc countries depended on freedom and security. An Austrian delegate remarked that while the East bloc countries were anxious to expand their trade with the West, they were not afraid of political dangers. Several speakers, most of them British, stressed that an increase in East-West trade might lead to greater economic freedom for the East bloc countries, as had already happened in the case of Rumania, and thus lead to greater political freedom.

Various speakers also pointed out there were still serious obstacles to the growth of East-West trade and the transition to multilateralism, such as non-convertibility of currency, dumping practices, and the general differences existing between the respective economic systems.

Finally, speakers from both Houses were unanimous in thinking that the absence of agreement between the western countries raised difficult problems, particularly as regards credit policy. Some speakers expressed the view that the Berne Union Convention should be revised.

The joint meeting expressed its regret that the Council of Ministers had still not acted on the Commission's proposals that a common policy should be followed for trade with state-trading countries.

Winding up the debate M. Pflimlin recapitulated the following points:

The latest development in the East bloc countries and the desire of some of them to regain a certain measure of independence, at least in the economic field, and the fact that the USSR itself had been obliged by its dispute with China to review its policy, opened up new possibilities for East-West trade, unknown in the time of the cold war. It was important that the western countries should take advantage of this development, both on account of the economic benefits they might derive and also because an expansion of East-West trade might help to relax international tension.

(1) See Editorial.

The problem of trade with these countries was essentially political. In countries where foreign trade was a government monopoly, trade would always be governed by political considerations. For the western countries increased trade with the Eastern bloc also represented a political choice in the long run, a wager on the permanence of peaceful coexistence.

In any event, it was essential that Western Europe should pursue a concerted policy vis-à-vis the Eastern bloc countries. It was essential to prepare, along the lines laid down in the Rome Treaty, a common commercial policy for the Community, since its scope would be seriously restricted if it did not include trade with the East. As far as other western European countries were concerned, it was of the highest importance that they should reach agreement with the Six on certain common aims and rules, as otherwise trade with the East bloc countries would give rise to chaotic competition which might seriously damage western solidarity. In order to take the best advantage of the latest trends in the Communist world, in the interests of peace, it was more than ever necessary, on the contrary, that the West should have a common conception and a common will.

II. The present situation in the Community

It emerged from discussion of this problem that, as was stressed by M. Hallstein in a short speech, the future of the Community was a matter of concern to countries outside the EEC.

Mr. Duncan Sandys (United Kingdom, Conservative) said that more and more people in the United Kingdom were coming round to the view that it was necessary to do more than simply reduce customs duties, and he added that, if the question of Great Britain's re-applying for membership of the Community arose, she would definitely wish to join the type of Community defined in the Rome Treaty.

Referring to the "present difficulties in the EEC", M. Struye, Chairman of the Political Committee of the Consultative Assembly said he did not consider they constituted a real crisis. He suggested that less recourse might be had to decisions by the qualified majority.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 48th plenary session on 29 and 30 September 1965 in Brussels, under the chairmanship of M. Giustiniani.

The Committee adopted formal opinions on the following subjects:

1. "Proposal for a Council regulation on protection against dumping or the payment of bounties or subsidies by countries not members of the European Economic Community" (see Ch. II, sec. 52).

The opinion was adopted unanimously.

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

2. "Proposal for a Council directive concerning measures to prevent the importation of plant pests into the Member States" (see Ch. I, sec. 36).

The opinion was adopted by 73 votes to 5.

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

3. "Proposal by the Commission to the Council for measures to assist redundant Italian sulphur-mine workers" (see Ch. I, sec. 46).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

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

4. "Proposal for a Council directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in retail trade (Group ex 612 ISIC)" (see Ch. I, sec. 8).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

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

5. "Proposal for a Council directive on transitional measures affecting self-employment in retail trade (Group ex 612 ISIC)" (see Ch. I, sec. 8).

This proposal was adopted unanimously.

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

During this session M. Hallstein, President of the Commission, delivered an address on the general situation in the Community.

M. Hallstein spoke at some length on the present situation in the Community and on the background to the "crisis". He remarked that he was reluctant to use the word "crisis", since it had worn thin owing to its frequent use in earlier situations, which, although delicate, could not be described as "crises". But the use of the term was fully justified in this case. A feature of the crisis was that it could not be pinned down to anything special in the Treaty; it was fundamental. However, just as the Community was evolving, so also was the crisis. It was constantly changing and one could never say whether the situation was the same as the day before.

It was understandable in these circumstances that the Commission was proceeding with the utmost caution.

Disagreement over the financing of the common agricultural policy was neither the subject nor the cause of the crisis. But the parties must begin again where they had left off, that is, with the question of finance.

All the Community institutions had to make an effort to resolve the crisis. Business circles too, which were represented by the Economic and Social Committee, were entitled to insist that the Treaty should be observed, since a vast amount of money had been invested on the assumption that the commitments contained in the Treaty would be met.

M. Hallstein went on to explain what the Commission had done to deal with the situation, giving a summary of the Memorandum it had put forward in July.

M. Giustiniani, who was in the chair, thanked M. Hallstein warmly. MM. Giunti, Major and Meyvaert, in their capacity as spokesmen of the three groups composing the Committee, added their thanks and assured the Commission that it could count on the firm support of their Groups.

Speaking on behalf of the Employers' Group, M. Giunti said he sincerely hoped that no effort would be spared to overcome the crisis rapidly. He recommended that the necessary contacts should be made in order to establish a definite Community programme which would permit the continued application of the Rome Treaty in the form in which it had been ratified by the Parliaments. He went on to assure the Commission that all the members of the Employers' Group would do their utmost to support this policy, both at Community level and in their own countries.

For the Workers' Group, M. Major said that the workers supported the European cause and that his Group was grateful to the Commission for all it had done at this time of crisis.

The workers in the six countries felt they should be ardent supporters of the European cause and would not agree that anybody, however highly placed and whatever his country, should hold up the unification of Europe or frustrate the efforts already made. He urged that a solution should be found which was in keeping with both the letter and the spirit of the Rome Treaty, and went on to assure the Commission that the workers would continue their endeavours, both at the national and international level, to make a real contribution to resolving the crisis.

Speaking on behalf of the General Group, M. Meyvaert paid tribute to the Commission, the driving force of the Community, saying that this driving force was being applied excellently and his Group had no desire to change it. He reaffirmed that his Group adhered staunchly to the spirit of the Rome Treaty, because it was not just another Treaty but the regulator of an irreversible movement.

The Committee also heard a speech from M. von der Groeben on policy regarding competition (a summary will be found in Ch. I, sec. 1).

THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 75th session on 14 September 1965, under the chairmanship of M. van Lennep. It held an exchange of views on international monetary problems, with a view to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund. A working party of the Monetary Committee met on 15 September 1965.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Budget matters

On 15 July 1965 the Commission submitted to the Council a preliminary draft of the supplementary budget for 1965, amounting to 3 126 100 u.a. The supplementary estimates are as follows:

(a) 3 003 100 u.a. for a Community campaign against swine fever in Spain and Portugal, which is a serious threat to the Community and particularly to France; aid to Turkey through the FAO to combat a new type of foot-and-mouth disease; grant to the International Control Centre at Petegem/Oudenaarde (Belgium) to extend the experimental plot for the cultivation of specimens of potato seedlings from the Community countries.

(b) 123 000 u.a. representing the EEC's share of the additional expenditure incurred by the Secretariat of the Councils for new premises.

On 30 September 1965, the Commission transmitted to the Council, in accordance with Article 203 (2) of the Treaty, the preliminary draft budget of the Community for 1966, totalling 315 640 577 u.a. This includes 234 244 100 u.a. for financing the common agricultural policy in 1964/65, 24 562 400 u.a. for aid from the European Development Fund, and 56 834 077 u.a. for administrative expenditure.

Staff movements

M. Heinz Henze, head of division in the Directorate-General for Social Affairs, has been appointed Director of the Labour Conditions Division in the same Directorate-General.

V. European Investment Bank

On 16 September 1965 the European Investment Bank signed a contract in New York concerning the issue of bonds of a total value of 20 million dollars.

The bonds have been underwritten and are offered to the public by an international syndicate of underwriters consisting of 66 banks, 48 of which European, and managed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Incorporated, The First Boston Corporation, Lazard Frères & Co. and a group of European banks consisting of the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique S.A., Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Deutsche Bank AG, and the Caisse d'Épargne de l'État, Luxembourg.

The 20-year bonds bear interest at 6 % per annum. They are offered to the public as from 16 September at a rate of 99 1/2 %. Due to the Interest Equalization Tax, the price for United States persons amounts to 108.33 %.

The bonds will be redeemed at par in 15 substantially equal annuities, as from 15 September 1971.

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

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

The European Investment Bank's outstanding bonds, including this issue, total approximately 183.2 million units of account.

* * *

MISCELLANEOUS

Ratification of the Treaty on the merger of the Executives

The Luxembourg Council of State passed a Bill ratifying the Treaty on the merger of the three Executives. Approval was given "in a European spirit, welcoming even the slightest progress towards European unity, but without great enthusiasm". The Council of State drew attention to a number of problems which were "already on the horizon and would have to be solved", for example, the budgetary system, use by the Community of the proceeds of the common external tariff, the role of the Commission, etc.

Visits to the Commission

Visit of the President of the Republic of Mauritania

On 16 September 1965, His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Republic of Mauritania, was received by M. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, and

by M. Rochereau, member of the Commission with special responsibility for overseas development.

An agreement was signed for the completion of a fishing port at Port Etienne to be financed by the European Development Fund.

Visit of the President of the African Development Bank

On 9 and 10 September 1965, M. Mamoun Beheiry, President of the African Development Bank, was received by M. Rochereau, member of the Commission.

Visit by a delegation of Irish parliamentarians

A delegation of Irish parliamentarians accompanied by members of the Irish Council of the European Movement, visited the headquarters of the European Economic Community on 29 September 1965. M. Guido Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission, offered a luncheon in honour of the Irish visitors.

M. Colonna said that this was the first visit to Commission headquarters by a delegation from the Irish Parliament. The Commission was happy to receive the party because this would facilitate contacts and exchanges of views. Speaking on behalf of the Irish delegation, Mr. T.F. O'Higgins thanked the Commission for its warm welcome, saying that Ireland recognized the important role the European institutions played in the creation of a United Europe.

Visit by M. Lambert Schaus, member of the Commission, to Copenhagen

M. Lambert Schaus, member of the Commission, visited Copenhagen from 7 to 11 September 1965 to represent the Commission at the IXth World Congress of the International Federation of Forwarding Agents' Associations. M. Lambert Schaus addressed the Congress on the subject "European economic integration problems — common commercial policy — common transport policy". He also gave an interview at which high-ranking officials and representatives of Danish business circles asked questions on the progress of the common transport policy.

M. Lambert Schaus was received by the Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, in the absence of M. Hækkerup, the Danish Foreign Minister, and later by M. Jens Otto Krag, the Danish Prime Minister.

Extraordinary Congress of the European Movement

The European Movement held an extraordinary congress at Cannes from 1 to 3 October 1965 on the subjects "How to strengthen the European Economic Community" and "How to keep open the possibility of a wider Europe".

The delegates unanimously agreed that the present Common Market crisis was extremely serious, and there was a very large measure of agreement on where the responsibility for it lay, what was at stake, and the means of resolving the deadlock.

Three resolutions were adopted. The first was concerned with strengthening the Community; it affirmed that there could be no salvation for Europe unless the Rome and Paris Treaties were observed; the governments should reach rapid agreement on the financial regulation and on the Community's independent revenue on the basis of the Memorandum submitted by the Commission in July; Council meetings should be continued even if one member were absent, and when the members of the single Executive were appointed they must be "of indisputable independence", as laid down in the Treaty.

The second resolution appealed to the governments to reach agreement among themselves on the admission of democratic countries which were ready and willing to accept the obligations of the Treaty.

The third resolution urged the militant members of the European Movement to arouse public opinion in support of the Community institutions.

Several former members of the European Executives attended and spoke, among them M. Etienne Hirsch, past President of the Euratom Commission, M. René Mayer, past President of the High Authority of the ECSC, and MM. Lemaigen and Petrilli, former members of the EEC Commission. A large number of members of the European Parliament and other political personalities were also present.

Declaration by the UNICE (Union of Industries of the European Community)

At the close of its meeting on 7 October in Paris, the Council of Presidents of the Union of Industries of the European Community issued a press release on the present Common Market crisis, confirming UNICE's warm support for the continuation of European integration on the basis of the Rome Treaty and expressing the fear that any halting of the Common Market's development would seriously jeopardize the economic expansion and social progress so far achieved. The uncertainty at present surrounding the future of European integration might call in question the structural changes by which industry was to adjust itself to meet keener international competition. For this reason the stages already planned must be adhered to, so that firms could follow a definite programme. Economic union must go hand in hand with customs union and UNICE urged that a special effort should be made as regards common commercial, agricultural, transport and energy policies and the co-ordination of short-term economic and monetary policies.

Meeting of the Christian-Democrat parties in Brussels

The chairmen and secretaries-general of the Christian-Democrat parties in the EEC countries held a conference on 10 and 11 October 1965 in Brussels. Summing up the discussions, M. Mariano Rumor, President of the Union, said that the European

Christian-Democrat parties would reiterate and renew their commitment to bring the work of European economic and political integration to a successful conclusion. Referring to the present difficulties, he stressed that the Treaties were sacrosanct and that the Union was determined to seek an agreement between the six countries on the means of revitalizing the European idea and the concept of supranationality. A working party was set up to follow the development of the crisis and give effect to the decisions of the Conference.

ANNEX I

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Resolution of the European Parliament on the present situation in the European Community

"The European Parliament,

"Guardian of the Treaties of Paris and Rome and spokesman of the peoples from whom it derives its authority,

"1. Stresses that no member country has the right to evade its commitments under these Treaties;

"2. Reminds the six member countries of the Communities that the Treaties must

be complied with in full and implemented within the prescribed time-limits, notably in respect of the constitution, the powers and the obligations of each Community institution;

"3. Appeals to the national Parliaments to prevail upon their Governments to pursue this policy;

"4. Endorses the action of the EEC Commission".

ANNEX II

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Recommendation on the general policy of the Council of Europe

The Assembly,

A.

1. *Noting* with concern that the differences between the members of EEC over the financing of the common agricultural policy have brought much of the work of the Community to a standstill;

2. *Considering* that this situation, if it were to continue, would be disadvantageous not only for the Six but also the Seven and all countries and organizations endeavouring to achieve the unity of Europe;

3. *Convinced* that the interest of all member States requires that this latest crisis should be surmounted quickly;

4. *Expresses* its confidence that all the parties concerned will together find a solution to the present difficulties so that the economic progress of EEC can continue in such a way that the integrity of the Community principles and working methods are not impaired;

5. *Expresses* the hope that the Council of Ministers of EEC will lose no time in

seeking, in a spirit of loyal European co-operation, the basis of an agreement enabling EEC to resume and to develop its normal activities in accordance with the Treaty of Rome;

6. *Welcoming* the initiatives taken at the meeting of the EFTA Ministerial Council in Vienna in May 1965;

7. *Noting* that proposals are to be made at the forthcoming Ministerial meeting of the Council of EFTA in October 1965;

8. *Recommends* Governments of member States of the Council of Europe which belong to EEC and EFTA respectively to do all in their power to promote co-operation between the two bodies and to prevent divergences of policy between them;

9. *And further recommends* Governments of member States to extend and encourage co-operation in joint industrial and technological projects, of which Anglo-French co-operation in the aircraft industry is an example, either on a bilateral or, preferably, on a multilateral basis.

B.

10. *Welcoming* the decision of the Committee of Ministers to ask the Secretary General to prepare a programme of work for the Council of Europe as a whole;

11. *Considers* that the implementation of such a programme of work in the many fields in which the Council of Europe is competent will assist the process of European unification by laying a solid foundation from which the work of all European organisations can benefit.

C.

12. *Believing* that contacts between western and eastern European countries should increase;

13. *Recommends* all member Governments to exchange information and, if possible, concert their efforts and initiatives, establish new contacts and increase existing ones in

the interest of a wider Europe providing a guarantee of a lasting settlement of the latent problems of the continent of Europe and of world peace;

14. *Underlines* the important and original part which the Council of Europe can be called upon to play in materializing the new tendencies now appearing in isolation in Europe;

15. *Expresses* the hope that the programme of work may furnish appropriate opportunities for certain areas of technical co-operation with other European States;

16. *Recommends* the Committee of Ministers to invest the Council of Europe, apart from its traditional activities, with the task of studying possibilities of co-operation on an all-European basis, independently of differences in social, economic and political systems.

Resolution on European economic relations

The Assembly,

1. *Reaffirming* its attachment to the harmonious development of intra-European economic relations;

2. *Anxious* about anything which could slow down progress towards achieving European unity;

3. *Fully aware* of the risks that the crisis which took place in the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community on 30 June last carries :

a) for relations between the six member countries themselves;

b) for the evolution of EFTA and the relations of the latter with EEC;

c) for the future of the multilateral trade negotiations at Geneva (the Kennedy round);

d) for a satisfactory settlement of international monetary problems;

4. *Takes note* once again of the importance of the contribution made by EEC and EFTA in the above matters;

5. *Expresses* the desire that the internal difficulties at present being experienced in EEC be rapidly overcome;

6. *Is of opinion* that the intergovernmental work programme of the Council of Europe should be so composed as to sustain the movement towards European Unity and to take account of the views expressed in this resolution.

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 17 September and 14 October 1965

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

N° 31 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Manipulations de prélèvements et des restitutions C.E.E. à l'importation de blé et de maïs (No. 31 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Manipulation of EEC levies and import refunds on wheat and maize)	No. 158	24.9.65
N° 34 de M. Hahn à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Proposition d'un nouveau règlement sur les conditions de concurrence entre la fécule de pommes de terre et l'amidon de maïs (No. 34 by M. Hahn to the EEC Commission : Proposal for a new regulation on conditions of competition between potato starch and maize starch)	No. 169	14.10.65
N° 37 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Limitation de la capacité des minoteries (No. 37 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Limitation of the capacity of flour-mills)	No. 169	14.10.65
N° 38 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Le F.E.O.G.A. et le financement de la politique agricole commune (No. 38 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : The EAGGF and the financing of the common agricultural policy)	No. 169	14.10.65

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement n° 120/65/CEE de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1965, modifiant le règlement n° 111/65/CEE fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les viandes de l'espèce porcine domestique et le lard en provenance des pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 120/65/CEE of 16 September 1965 amending Commission Regulation No. 111/65/CEE fixing the supplementary amounts for pigmeat and bacon from non-member countries)	No. 155	18. 9.65
Règlement n° 121/65/CEE de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1965, exonérant les porcs importés d'Autriche de la perception de montants supplémentaires (Commission Regulation No. 121/65/CEE of 16 September 1965 exempting imports of pigs from Austria from payment of supplementary amounts)	No. 155	18. 9.65
Règlement n° 122/65/CEE de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1965, instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation de raisins de table de plein air en provenance de Bulgarie (Commission Regulation No. 122/65/CEE of 22 September 1965 fixing a countervailing duty on outdoor table grapes from Bulgaria)	No. 157	23. 9.65

- Règlement n° 123/65/CEE de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1965, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour les œufs entiers liquides ou congelés, les œufs entiers séchés et les jaunes d'œufs liquides ou congelés (Commission Regulation No. 123/65/CEE of 22 September 1965 amending the supplementary amount for liquid or frozen whole eggs, dried whole eggs and liquid or frozen egg yolks) No. 157 23. 9.65
- Règlement n° 124/65/CEE de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1965, diminuant les montants supplémentaires pour les poulets et poules abattus et pour les moitiés ou quarts de poulets et poules (Commission Regulation No. 124/65/CEE of 22 September 1965 reducing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered chickens and hens and for halves or quarters of chickens and hens) No. 157 23. 9.65
- Règlement n° 125/65/CEE de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1965, fixant des coefficients d'équivalence entre l'orge anglaise offerte sur le marché mondial et le standard de qualité pour lequel est fixé le prix de seuil (Commission Regulation No. 125/65/CEE of 23 September 1965 fixing coefficients of equivalence between British barley offered on the world market and the standard of quality in respect of which the threshold price is fixed) No. 158 24. 9.65
- Règlement n° 126/65/CEE du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1965, modifiant les règlements n°s 45, 46, 116, 129/63/CEE et 59/64/CEE du Conseil en ce qui concerne les œufs à couver de volailles de basse-cour et les volailles vivantes d'un poids n'excédant pas 185 grammes (Council Regulation No. 126/65/CEE of 22 September 1965 amending Council Regulations Nos. 45, 46, 116, 129/63/CEE and 59/64/CEE relating to farmyard poultry eggs for hatching and live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight) No. 159 25. 9.65
- Règlement n° 127/65/CEE du Conseil, du 21 septembre 1965, instituant un système d'abattement sur le prélèvement applicable aux importations de riz décortiqué en provenance des pays tiers (Council Regulation No. 127/65/CEE of 21 September 1965 reducing the levy on imports of husked rice from non-member countries) No. 159 25. 9.65
- Règlement n° 128/65/CEE du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1965, portant fixation du montant des prélèvements envers les pays tiers pour le porc, la viande de porc et les produits à base de viande de porc, pour les importations effectuées durant le quatrième trimestre 1965 (Council Regulation No. 128/65/CEE of 22 September 1965 fixing the amount of levies on imports of pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products from non-member countries during the fourth quarter of 1965) No. 159 25. 9.65
- Règlement n° 129/65/CEE du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1965, portant prorogation et adaptation du règlement n° 142/64/CEE du Conseil relatif à la restitution à la production pour les amidons et la féculé (Council Regulation No. 129/65/CEE of 22 September 1965 extending and adapting Council Regulation No. 142/64/CEE on refunds to producers of cereal starch and potato starch) No. 159 25. 9.65
- Règlement n° 130/65/CEE du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1965, relatif à l'octroi d'une restitution à la production, pour les gruaux et semoules de maïs utilisés par l'industrie de la brasserie (Council Regulation No. 130/65/CEE of 22 September 1965 on the granting of refunds to producers in respect of maize groats and meal used for brewing) No. 159 25. 9.65
- Règlement n° 131/65/CEE de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1965, modifiant la durée de validité de l'article 2 du règlement n° 156/64/CEE réglementant la fixation des prix franco frontière dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers dans les échanges intracommunautaires (Commission Regulation No. 131/65/CEE of 24 September 1965 amending the period of validity of Article 2 of Regulation No. 156/64/CEE fixing free-at-frontier prices in the dairy produce sector in intra-Community trade) No. 159 25. 9.65

Règlement n° 132/65/CEE de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1965, portant abrogation du règlement n° 122/65/CEE instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation de raisins de table de plein air en provenance de Bulgarie (Commission Regulation No. 132/65/CEE of 24 September 1965 extending Regulation No. 122/65/CEE fixing a countervailing duty on imports of outdoor table grapes from Bulgaria)	No. 159	25. 9.65
Règlement n° 133/65/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1965, portant pour le quatrième trimestre 1965, adaptation et fixation des prix d'écluse pour les œufs de volailles, les volailles vivantes et abattues, et fixation des prélèvements envers les pays tiers pour les œufs de volailles en coquille, les volailles vivantes d'un poids n'excédant pas 185 grammes et les volailles abattues (Commission Regulation No. 133/65/CEE of 28 September 1965 adjusting and fixing for the fourth quarter of 1965 sluice-gate prices for poultry eggs and live and slaughtered poultry, and fixing levies vis-à-vis non-member countries for poultry eggs in shell, live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight and slaughtered poultry)	No. 160	29. 9.65
Règlement n° 134/65/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1965, modifiant le règlement n° 97/65/CEE en ce qui concerne les critères de modification des prélèvements applicables au beurre fabriqué à partir de crème douce et au fromage fondu (Commission Regulation No. 134/65/CEE of 28 September 1965 amending Regulation No. 97/65/CEE relating to the criteria to be applied for the amendment of levies on butter made from sweet cream and on processed cheese)	No. 160	29. 9.65
Règlement n° 135/65/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1965, adaptant et fixant les prix d'écluse pour les porcs, la viande de porc et les produits à base de viande de porc pour les importations effectuées durant le quatrième trimestre 1965 (Commission Regulation No. 135/65/CEE of 28 September 1965 adjusting and fixing the sluice-gate prices for imports of pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products, during the fourth quarter of 1965)	No. 160	29. 9.65
Règlement n° 136/65/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1965, prorogeant le règlement n° 162/64/CEE relatif à la restitution applicable à certaines exportations vers les Etats membres des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation No. 136/65/CEE of 29 September 1965 extending Regulation No. 162/64/CEE on refunds for certain exports to Member States of processed products based on cereals and rice)	No. 161	30. 9.65
Règlement n° 137/65/CEE de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1965, relatif à la suppression des montants supplémentaires pour les épaules, les poitrines et le lard de porcs en provenance des pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 137/65/CEE of 5 October 1965 on the abolition of supplementary amounts for pork shoulders and breasts and bacon from non-member countries)	No. 165	6.10.65
Règlement n° 138/65/CEE de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1965, instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation de raisins de table de plein air en provenance de Bulgarie, Roumanie et Yougoslavie (Commission Regulation No. 138/65/CEE of 5 October 1965 fixing a countervailing duty on imports of outdoor table grapes from Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia)	No. 165	6.10.65
Règlement n° 139/65/CEE de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1965, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour les œufs entiers liquides ou congelés et pour les jaunes d'œufs liquides ou congelés (Commission Regulation No. 139/65/CEE of 11 October 1965 amending the supplementary amount for liquid or frozen whole eggs and liquid or frozen egg yolks)	No. 168	12.10.65

Règlement n° 140/65/CEE de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1965, diminuant les montants supplémentaires pour les poulets et poules abattus et pour les moitiés ou quarts de poulets et poules (Commission Regulation No. 140/65/CEE of 11 October 1965 reducing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered chickens and hens and halves or quarters of chickens and hens)

No. 168 12.10.65

Règlement n° 141/65/CEE de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1965, relatif à la fixation des prix franco-frontière en ce qui concerne les importations de lait et de produits laitiers en provenance des pays tiers et modifiant les règlements nos 156/64/CEE, 41/65/CEE et 42/65/CEE (Commission Regulation No. 141/65/CEE of 12 October 1965 fixing free-at-frontier prices for imports of milk and milk products from non-member countries and amending Regulations Nos. 156/64/CEE, 41/65/CEE and 42/65/CEE)

No. 169 14.10.65

THE COUNCIL

Information

Décision du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1965, relative au contingent tarifaire supplémentaire de viande bovine congelée visé à l'article 4 du règlement n° 14/64/CEE (Council Decision of 22 September 1965 relating to the supplementary tariff quota for frozen beef referred to in Article 4 of Regulation No. 14/64/CEE)

No. 167 9.10.65

THE COMMISSION

Directives and decisions

Décision de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1965, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à diminuer les prélèvements pour les oies abattues (Commission Decision of 7 September 1965 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to reduce levies on slaughtered geese)

No. 155 18. 9.65

Décision de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1965, relative à la fixation des moyennes arithmétiques des prélèvements agricoles envers les pays tiers servant de base pour le calcul du prélèvement compensateur institué en vertu de l'article 10 du traité (Commission Decision of 17 September 1965 fixing arithmetical averages for agricultural levies vis-à-vis non-member countries to be used as a basis for calculating the compensatory levy introduced under Article 10 of the Treaty)

No. 160 29. 9.65

Décision de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1965, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution valable pour les exportations de bovins vivants vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 13 September 1965 fixing the maximum amount of refund on exports of live cattle to non-member countries)

No. 162 2.10.65

Décision de la Commission du 23 septembre 1965, autorisant la République française à diminuer les prélèvements pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Decision of 23 September 1965 authorizing France to reduce levies on eggs in shell)

No. 162 2.10.65

Décision de la Commission du 30 septembre 1965 fixant l'abattement sur le prélèvement applicable aux importations de riz décortiqué en provenance des pays tiers (Commission Decision of 30 September 1965 fixing the reduction of the levy on imports of husked rice from non-member countries)

No. 165 6.10.65

Décision de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1965, portant détermination de la moyenne des prix CAF et des prix franco frontière des céréales et des brisures de riz pour le mois d'octobre 1965 (Commission Decision of 28 September 1965 fixing average cif prices and free-at-frontier prices for cereals and broken rice for October 1965)

No. 166 8.10.65

Décision de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1965, portant détermination de la moyenne des prix franco frontière du lait en poudre pour le mois d'octobre 1965 (Commission Decision of 28 September 1965 fixing average free-at-frontier prices for powdered milk for October 1965)

No. 167 9.10.65

Recommendations and opinions

Recommandation de la Commission, du 20 septembre 1965, aux Etats membres, relative à la communication préalable à la Commission, à l'état de projets, de certaines dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives (Commission recommendation of 20 September 1965 to the Member States concerning prior communication to the Commission, in draft form, of certain laws, regulations and administrative instructions)

No. 160 29. 9.65

Avis de la Commission du 28 septembre 1965 adressé au gouvernement du grand-duché de Luxembourg au sujet du projet de règlement grand-ducal concernant les transports rémunérés de marchandises par route (Commission opinion of 28 September 1965 addressed to the Luxembourg Government concerning its draft regulation on road haulage)

No. 165 6.10.65

Delegations and missions to the Community

Représentation des Etats d'outre-mer associés (République togolaise) [Delegations of associated overseas states (Togo Republic)]

No. 164 5.10.65

European Development Fund

Résultats d'appels d'offres (n^{os} 240, 354, 379, 386, 404) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 240, 354, 379, 386, and 404)

No. 160 29. 9.65

Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 444 lancé par la République togolaise (Call for tender No. 444 issued by the Togo Republic)

No. 161 30. 9.65

Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 445 lancé par le territoire des Comores (Call for tender No. 445 issued by the Comoro Islands)

No. 161 30. 9.65

Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n^o 430 (Amendment to call for tender No. 430)

No. 164 5.10.65

Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 446 lancé par la république de Côte-d'Ivoire (Call for tender No. 446 issued by the Ivory Coast Republic)

No. 165 6.10.65

Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 447 lancé par la République du Niger (Call for tender No. 447 issued by the Niger Republic)

No. 166 8.10.65

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 448 de la république islamique de Mauritanie : appel à la concurrence relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour les travaux d'amélioration de l'axe routier Nouakchott-Rosso (Preliminary call for tender No. 448 issued by the Republic of Mauritania : selection of firms to tender for Nouakchott-Rosso road works)

No. 166 8.10.65

Suspension temporaire de l'appel d'offres n° 445 (Temporary suspension of call for tender No. 445)

No. 168 12.10.65

Cartels and monopolies

Décision de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1965, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité (IV/A-02702 Hummel-Isbecque) [Commission Decision of 17 September 1965 concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the Treaty (IV/A-02702 Hummel-Isbecque)]

No. 156 23. 9.65

General

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives aux taxes d'affranchissement pour les lettres du premier échelon de poids et les cartes postales (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 28 juin 1965) [Proposal for a Council directive on the alignment of postage rates for letters up to 20 grammes and postcards (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 28 June 1965)]

No. 154 17. 9.65

Proposition d'une décision du Conseil concernant la mise en œuvre d'un programme commun de formation professionnelle accélérée pour parer à certaines pénuries de main-d'œuvre qualifiée dans la Communauté (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 30 juin 1965) [Proposal for a Council decision on the implementation of a joint rapid vocational training programme to remedy shortages of skilled labour in the Community (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 30 June 1965)]

No. 154 17. 9.65

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives aux dispositifs indicateurs de direction des véhicules à moteur (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 26 juillet 1965) [Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of legislation in the Member States on direction indicators for motor vehicles (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 26 July 1965)]

No. 156 23. 9.65

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil visant les restrictions à la liberté d'établissement et à la libre prestation des services en matière d'activités non salariées des banques et autres établissements financiers (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 30 juillet 1965) [Proposal for a Council directive on restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in a self-employed capacity in banks and other financial institutions (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 30 July 1965)]

No. 156 23. 9.65

COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Judgments

- Arrêt de la Cour (Deuxième Chambre) dans les affaires jointes 18 et 19-64 (Alvino Filippo et autres et Benoît Jacqueline et autres contre Commission de la C.E.E.) [Judgment of the Court (second section) in consolidated cases 18 and 19/64 (Alvino Filippo and others and Benoît Jacqueline and others *v.* the EEC Commission)] No. 155 18. 9.65
- Arrêt de la Cour (Deuxième Chambre) dans l'affaire 46-64 (M. Götz Schoffer contre Commission de la C.E.E.) [Judgment of the Court (second section) in case 46/64 (M. Götz Schoffer *v.* EEC Commission)] No. 155 18. 9.65
- Arrêt de la Cour (Deuxième Chambre) dans les affaires jointes 50, 51, 53, 54 et 57-64 (MM. Ralph Loebisch, Tommaso Valerio, Guillaume Battin, Wouter van Royen, Heinz Noack contre Conseils de la C.E.E., de la C.E.E.A. et de la C.E.C.A.) [Judgment of the Court (second section) in consolidated cases 50, 51, 53, 54 and 57/64 (M. Ralph Loebisch, M. Tommaso Valerio, M. Guillaume Battin, M. Wouter van Royen, M. Heinz Noack *v.* the EEC, ECSC and Euratom Councils)] No. 155 18. 9.65
- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 10-65 (demande de décision préjudicielle portant sur l'interprétation de l'article 95 du traité C.E.E. adressée à la Cour par le Tribunal administratif de Francfort-sur-le-Main dans l'affaire Entreprise Waldemar Deutschmann, à Essen, Ruhr, contre république fédérale d'Allemagne) [Judgment of the Court in case 10/65 (request for an interlocutory ruling on the interpretation of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty submitted to the Court by the administrative court of Frankfurt-on-Main *in re* Messrs. Waldemar Deutschmann of Essen, Ruhr, *v.* the German Government)] No. 155 18. 9.65

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

Supplement No. 36 of 22 September 1965

Supplement No. 37 of 29 September 1965

Supplement No. 38 of 6 October 1965

Supplement No. 39 of 13 October 1965

Supplement No. 40 of 20 October 1965

C. Recent publications of the European Community (1)

Non periodical publications

8165

Intervention et modération des pouvoirs publics dans le domaine des transports (Exposé fait par Lambert Schaus, membre de la Commission de la C.E.E. à l'institut des sciences des transports de l'université de Cologne, le 26 mars 1965) (Intervention and self-restraint by the public authorities in the field of transport. Talk given by M. Schaus at the Transport Institute of Cologne University, 26 March 1965)

1965. 18 pp. (f,d,i,n). Free

STUDIES — Agricultural Series

8147

N° 20 — L'organisation du marché du lait de consommation dans les Etats membres de la Communauté économique européenne (The organization of the fresh milk market in EEC countries)

1965. 50 pp. (f,d,i,n). 9s0d.; \$1.20; Bfrs 60

Periodical publications

4002

Notes and graphs on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly. No. 9/65. Three bilingual editions: e/f, d/n, f/i. Price per issue: 11s.0d.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25. Annual subscription: £1.16.0; \$5.00; Bfrs. 250.

2001*

The Economic Situation in the Community

Quarterly. No. 3/65

(f,d,i,n,e). Price per issue: 15s.0d.; \$2.00. Annual subscription: £2.10.0; \$7.00

...

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

...

C.E.E. Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix. Bimensuel. (EEC Information. Agricultural Markets. Prices. Bi-monthly)

Nos. 14 and 15/1965. (f/d/i/n). Limited distribution

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions. Bibliothèque de la Commission de la C.E.E. (List of recent additions. Library of the Commission of the E.E.C.). Monthly. No. 9/1965. Limited distribution.

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

D. Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities

Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft, No. 10, October 1965

Paris : Communauté européenne, No. 10, October 1965

Rome : Comunità Europea, No. 10, October 1965

London : European Community, No. 10, October 1965

Washington : European Community, No. 85, September 1965

Comunidad europea : No. 4/5, October/November 1965

Statistical Office of the European Communities

Other publications

General Statistical Bulletin — Nos. 9 and 10/1965

Statistical Information Nos. 2 and 3/1965

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle — n^{os} 9 et 10/1965 (Foreign Trade : Monthly Statistics)

Associés d'outre-mer : Statistique du commerce extérieur du n^o 29 au n^o 44/1965 (Overseas Associated Areas — Foreign Trade Statistics)

Statistiques industrielles — n^o 3/1965 (Industrial Statistics)

Statistiques sociales — n^o 4 et n^o 5/1965 (Social Statistics)

Sidérurgie — n^o 4/1965 (Iron and Steel)

Sidérurgie — Annuaire 1964 (Iron and Steel — Yearbook 1964)

Statistique de l'énergie — n^o 5/1965 (Energy Statistics)

