

COMMUNAUTÉ
ÉCONOMIQUE EUROPÉENNE



EUROPÄISCHE
WIRTSCHAFTSGEMEINSCHAFT

COMUNITÀ
ECONOMICA EUROPEA



EUROPESE
ECONOMISCHE GEMEENSCHAP

BULLETIN

of the

EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY

BRUSSELS — SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1965

ISSUED MONTHLY

N° 9/10

EIGHTH YEAR

9/10-1965

BULLETIN

of the European Economic Community

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Contents

	Page
Introduction to Memorandum on social developments in the Community in 1964	5
I. Opinion on the preliminary economic budgets for 1966	11
II. Internal activities	
Internal market	15
Competition	16
Free movement of persons	19
Economic and Financial Affairs	21
Common Agricultural Policy	24
Common Transport Policy	32
Social Policy	33
III. External activities	
GATT	39
Bilateral relations	40
International organizations	41
The Community and the developing countries	42
IV. The Community and the associated States	
Association of Greece with the Community	44
Association of Turkey with the Community	44
Association of African States and Madagascar with the Community	44
European Development Fund	46
V. Institutions and organs	
The Council	52
The Court of Justice	52
The Monetary Committee	53
Administrative affairs	54
VI. European Investment Bank	55
Miscellaneous	55
ANNEX :	
Administrative directory of the Commission of the European Economic Community	59
List of publications	79

Introduction to Memorandum on social developments in the Community in 1964

1. In 1964 the social situation in the Community again benefited from the fact that the economic trend was on the whole favourable; money wages and actual wages continued to rise; the overall employment situation was satisfactory. This continuing growth in the Common Market helped to solve or mitigate certain social problems. At the same time, 1964 revealed even more clearly than other recent years the decisive importance of employment problems in their various social and economic aspects.

There were acute shortages of manpower, particularly skilled manpower, in all the Member States except Italy, where, however, the increase in unemployment coincided with a persistent demand for skilled manpower in certain industries and regions. The growing shortage led to the recruitment of more and more workers from non-member and associated countries.

At the same time it became clear that vocational training and upgrading were the most effective means of achieving a better employment balance. It should be stressed that what is being done in this connection is aimed at satisfying obvious economic needs, but at the same time, from a more specifically social angle, makes possible higher earnings and living standards for the working population, in addition to the general improvement in basic wages and professional upgrading, sometimes completed by real social betterment.

But two other aspects of employment — the regional and the sectoral — have also come to the fore, particularly owing to the pressure of certain immediate practical difficulties.

For this reason the national Governments and the Community institutions must work out an active employment policy going beyond a general framework — which, of course, has lost nothing of its importance — and emphasizing the fundamental adjustments that must be made in quality and structure.

2. The very low level of unemployment among wage-earners, which has fallen again since 1945 — except in Italy where it went up from 3.9 % to 4.2 % — bears witness to the acute strains that still prevail on the labour market in most regions of the Community, especially in Germany and the Netherlands.

The increase in unemployment in Italy in 1964, due to the unfavourable economic situation, has for the first time interrupted the process of reabsorption of the workers which had accompanied the rapid expansion of Italy's economy in recent years.

In its structural and regional character — it is concentrated particularly in the South and the islands — and in its extent, unemployment in Italy has for several years contrasted with the high level of employment in France and Belgium and the overemployment in the Netherlands and Germany. This situation only accentuates the contrast, since at the same time Italy's partners are obliged to employ migrant workers from abroad, who still provide the chief relief to the labour market.

Contrary to what might have been expected from the implementation of the new provisions on the free movement of workers, the priority for nationals of the Member States on the Community labour market has not ended the paradoxical situation in which the net supply of Italian manpower has become stable — at a low level — while immigration from non-member countries is increasing rapidly.

3. The scale of immigration of foreign workers into the other five Community countries, which has greatly increased by comparison with 1963, only confirms the general tendency of manpower to become more and more scarce already indicated by the decline in unemployment. In spite of the slight reservations that should be made for France in view of certain signs of an easing on the labour market, it must not be forgotten that employment rose appreciably in 1964, unemployment fell considerably, and immigration of foreign workers again increased.

In Benelux and especially in the Netherlands, the situation is becoming not unlike that in Germany, where manpower sources have dried up completely.

4. This labour market situation is reflected in the trend of money wages, which in general have risen appreciably. This was, however, offset to some extent in real terms by higher consumer prices — though the increase differed considerably from one country to another — and by a reduction in the number of hours worked in certain industries.

It can be said that throughout the Community a tendency towards harmonization has emerged, since the greatest increases have occurred in countries where money wages were lowest and the countries with the lowest family allowances have made adjustments benefiting large families.

5. But employment is the Community's real key problem. While the shortage of labour is undoubtedly acting as a brake on expansion, the shortage of skilled labour is felt even more keenly and creates a bottleneck which can be remedied only in very small part by the immigration of foreign workers.

This shows how urgent is the need for a coherent employment policy at Community level which would include measures for the free movement of workers and would, moreover, be one way of reducing a certain competition for foreign workers that has become apparent.

6. In this respect, the importance of vocational training is obvious. For several years the Commission's annual reports on the manpower situation,

when discussing short-term action, have stressed the advantage to be gained from accelerated training programmes. In this context, the Commission has submitted to the Council, as an experiment, a draft decision on a joint crash programme of vocational training to remedy the shortage of certain types of skilled manpower in the Community.

The Commission has also recently approved two action programmes, one for training in agriculture and the other in industry and services.

In addition, the Commission has put before the Council a plan to reform the Social Fund in order to adapt it to new tasks : provision of skilled manpower, greater activity in the regional policy field, construction of low-cost housing for resettled workers.

Finally, mention should be made of the Commission's proposals to the Council concerning Community grants to help train farmers and farm-workers wishing to change their occupation within agriculture and advisers specializing in agricultural problems.

The trend of the working population, the likelihood that more children will stay at school longer and the unstable nature of the supply of foreign manpower (mainly unskilled) and, above all, the growing need of modern industry for workers with increasingly high qualifications, are so many reasons why priority should be given to vocational training as the key to expansion.

7. A co-ordinated employment policy at Community level is also an important factor in any regional development policy. The Commission's first communication on regional policy in the EEC, recently submitted to the Council, proposes giving greater weight to the effects of European integration, facilitating the co-ordination of aid from the Community's financial institutions, and aligning Member States' regional policies.

The preamble to the Treaty clearly expresses this attitude; one paragraph states that the Member States are, "Anxious to strengthen the unity of their economies and to ensure their harmonious development by reducing the differences existing between the various regions and by mitigating the backwardness of the less favoured". And Article 2 of the Treaty states that "it shall be the aim of the Community... to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities...".

Emigration of manpower from the agricultural sector, which is the main problem of southern Italy and the Italian islands, was limited despite the Community regulations on the free movement of workers, and the reasons for this must be investigated. Improvements in the machinery for matching supply and demand on the labour market and greater efforts by the government departments, in Italy and the other countries, could certainly do more to facilitate the free movement of workers. The interests of the states with manpower shortages coincide too exactly with Italy's wish to reduce its unemployment rate for a solution not to be possible.

Nevertheless, it must not be overlooked that two major obstacles will certainly continue to limit the effectiveness of any steps taken.

The first is the lack of vocational training. The Social Fund has, of course, played a useful role here and the widening of its scope, which was mentioned earlier, would make considerable progress possible.

The second obstacle, of a psychological nature, is reluctance to emigrate on account of attachment to the home country, climate, family life, etc. This is shown by the number of workers who return home, thus greatly reducing the net volume of emigration. The cause is often that the workers find they cannot be joined by their families for lack of housing.

Moreover, it is in the interest of the Community's harmonious development that the exodus of manpower should not leave certain regions with an excessively high percentage of elderly people.

The imbalances which have already appeared here and there, and have led, not only to the desertion of whole villages, but to the economic decline of small areas and excessive industrial and urban concentration elsewhere, suffice to indicate the limits of emigration as the solution to structural unemployment.

This is why stress be placed on the co-ordination of aid from the Community's financial organs, advocated in the Commission's communication to the Council on regional policy in the EEC, for this alone will make it possible, by creating jobs on the spot, to reduce in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty "the differences existing between the various regions and the backwardness of the less favoured".

8. Not only the regions but also the sectors have their problems. Although progress towards a single market has sometimes harshly revealed certain structural deficiencies in the national economies, this probing role of the Common Market has been accepted as one of its inescapable, but in the long run healthy, consequences.

On the other hand, because of different competitive conditions, the opening of frontiers and imports from non-member countries have provoked certain defensive reactions in various industries, for example, textiles, motor-cars, shipyards, etc.

For this reason various authorities have already pointed out the importance not only of an overall approach to the economy, but also of not neglecting the immediate and concrete problems of the individual sector. Only thus can the impact on employment of present and potential competition be measured.

The Treaty, of course, provides safeguard measures "...where there are serious difficulties which are likely to persist in any sector of economic activity or difficulties which may seriously impair the economic situation in any region..." The Commission did not hesitate to propose a number of measures for shipbuilding and the Sicilian sulphur industry.

It must be admitted however that frequent recourse to safeguard machinery would endanger the internal cohesion and very existence of the Common Market.

A dispassionate examination, in close collaboration with both sides of industry, of the structural problems that arise in some sectors as the Common Market takes final shape and the common external tariff is lowered for certain sectors of the economy would doubtless permit the timely adoption of effective but socially acceptable economic measures.

9. It should be noted that the majority of points referred to here were given priority when the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee began its work.

As is common knowledge, the Commission must submit to the Council by the end of the year a programme for medium-term economic policy for 1966-70 to provide the general framework for the main economic measures and for the broad lines of a social policy at Community level.

The decision to draw up this programme — a decision which for the Community entails a new and important departure in methods of co-ordinating the economic policies of the Member States — may be considered as a major social step, for it means recognizing that economic and social matters are inseparable and must therefore be treated at the same level.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee attributes particular importance to certain matters which traditionally fall within the social sphere, such as employment from the quantitative angle (overall balance of supply and demand, school-leaving age, retirement age, female labour, working hours, and migration in and outside the Community) and from the angles of quality and structure (vocational guidance and training for young people, retraining of adult workers, movement from agriculture to other sectors, occupational upgrading and social betterment). General studies being undertaken to prepare this medium-term programme also deal with other problems with fundamental social implications: wages and non-wage incomes, balance between incomes, savings, investment and consumption, role of public finance in social investment, social security receipts and expenditure, housing, etc.

10. Besides producing the medium-term economic policy, which will provide the general framework for the broad lines of economic and social action at Community level, the Commission is daily striving to lay the foundations of a progressive social harmonization which, in its opinion as reflected in "Initiative 1964", is essential for the balanced development of the Common Market.

The Commission takes advantage of every possibility provided by whatever article of the Treaty to achieve the social objectives considered fundamental, since the Treaty as a whole, and not only Title III of the Third Part, must be regarded as providing the basis of social policy in the Community.

This means that in all Community action the Commission takes care that in the widest variety of fields — economic policy, monetary, regional, and fiscal policies, short-term economic policy, the common agricultural

and transport policies, and so on — the social aspects are examined thoroughly so that they may be dovetailed with all other relevant aspects when these policies are defined.

Furthermore, the Commission continues to promote, wherever possible, that close collaboration between the Member States in social matters required by Article 118 and even endeavours to accelerate the process, so that social harmonization may keep abreast of integration in the customs, economic, agricultural and other fields.

Lastly, within the limits of the powers conferred on it by the Treaty, and wherever this appears necessary and appropriate, the Commission will continue to propose measures in the social field based on various articles of the Treaty and in full conformity with Article 118, which opens with the words : “Without prejudice to the other provisions of this Treaty...”.

11. In this connection the Commission intends to continue its effective collaboration with the organizations representing the two sides of industry. The Commission has always considered that it has a duty to consult the representatives of the employers and workers on the main problems arising from the implementation of the Treaty, including the fundamental problems of labour and social security referred to in Article 118.

Besides the advisory committees which already exist on the free movement of workers, vocational training, and the social problems of farm-workers, various working parties have been set up to deal especially with the social problems listed in Article 118 of the Treaty.

Moreover the Commission endeavours by every available means to support the action of both sides of industry in spheres where they are free agents in order to arrive at positions or decisions at European level, as the Commission is convinced of the need to encourage both employers and workers to think and act more and more on a European scale and thus promote the democratic construction of the Europe of the Six.

It is clear, however, that this process cannot be promoted and encouraged by the Commission alone; governments, parliaments, employers' associations and unions, as well as the Community institutions — Council, European Parliament and Economic and Social Committee — also have a very important role to play here.

Such a movement of ideas — based on well-defined viewpoints — would do much to bring about social harmonization at Community level, that is, a constant improvement in the living and working conditions of the peoples of the Community — the essential aim of the Treaty of Rome.

I. Opinion on the preliminary economic budgets for 1966

1. At its meeting of 28-29 June 1965 the Short-term Economic Policy Committee examined the preliminary economic budgets for 1966 and the economic policy problems revealed by a study of tentative economic forecasts for 1966. The Committee finds that, according to the preliminary economic budgets, the outlook for economic growth, employment and the balance of payments is in general favourable. The prospects, on the other hand, for price stability and production costs, though improved, are still not as good as might be desired.

2. The budgets allow for a less dynamic expansion than in 1965 of the Community's exports to non-member countries: such information as is now available suggests that the expansion of demand, in both the industrial and developing countries, will continue to weaken. In particular, economic growth is likely to slow down in the United States. On account of its balance-of-payments difficulties, the United Kingdom will very probably be obliged to contain the growth of its domestic demand within very strict limits. Furthermore, world commodity prices are likely, for the most part, to be relatively weak and commodity exports may well lose momentum. This means that the countries exporting these products may well be forced to cut back their purchases from Community countries.

3. The forecasts in the budgets, on the other hand, suggest that internal demand in monetary terms for the Community as a whole will expand more than in 1965. In the Netherlands domestic demand will, in all likelihood, continue to forge ahead; in the B.L.E.U. the expansion of demand will remain fairly steady. In Italy and to some extent in France an acceleration is expected from the second half of 1965 onwards, due primarily to a faster increase in private consumers' expenditure. In Germany, although the industrial investment boom may show signs of weakening by 1966, it seems scarcely likely for the moment that private consumers' expenditure will be affected.

4. On the basis of these estimates, the real increase in the gross Community product from 1965 to 1966 should be about 4.5 %, comparing with 4 % from 1964 to 1965. At this stage, however, the acceleration implied by the above figures still appears uncertain; it presupposes, in particular, a faster expansion of domestic demand in Italy and, to a lesser degree, in France.

5. The foreseeable trend of domestic demand and the fact that purchases of raw materials have, in general, tended to contract of late, point to a speed-up in the growth of the Community's imports; the result would be a deterioration of its trade balance in 1966. It seems, however, that an improvement in the terms of trade will partly offset this trend.

6. If the general assumptions adopted for the preliminary economic budgets prove sound, the labour market is likely to remain rather strained in Germany and — though to a lesser extent — in the Netherlands; in the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union there should be little or no strain, in France the situation should continue to improve, and in Italy unemployment is expected to decline steadily. This means continuing

wage strains in Germany and, to a lesser degree, in the Netherlands, while in the other countries wage costs per unit of output may not yet be fully stabilized

7. The Committee notes, moreover, that the upward movement of prices will persist. Although it is slowing down in all the Community countries, it will nevertheless remain too fast in the Netherlands and Germany. Even in those countries where price increases engendered by the general economic trend are tending to become more moderate, certain independent or structural factors will continue to provoke increases, especially in agriculture and services.

8. The Committee concludes that in 1966 the authorities should concentrate on maintaining or strengthening those forces which make for a more balanced development of the Community's economy. On the one hand, steps must be taken to help revive activity in a way compatible with the re-establishment of internal stability in those member countries — Italy, France and, to a lesser degree, the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union — where the economic climate has for some time shown signs of deterioration. On the other hand, care should be taken to prevent an aggravation of strain in Germany and the Netherlands, where the expansion of supply is likely to lag behind that of overall demand. This policy would appear indispensable, not only in the interests of the two countries themselves, but also to prevent the persistence — once the other Community countries have reached appreciably higher levels of activity — of a strong German and Dutch demand for imports giving rise once more to inflationary developments throughout the Community.

9. The Committee believes that the objectives indicated above can best be pursued if the right "policy mix" is established: neither monetary policy, budgetary policy nor incomes policy would suffice by itself.

While it is true that monetary policy can contribute considerably to the re-establishment of internal equilibrium in countries where the expansion of overall demand is likely to be excessive, it must not be forgotten that a credit policy applied — for lack of action in other fields — too severely would have its drawbacks. Beyond certain limits a very restrictive monetary policy would be likely to encourage speculative imports of capital which would counteract measures to control domestic liquidity; dearer credit and financing difficulties could, moreover, assume such proportions that the growth of investment and, after a certain time, economic expansion itself would be seriously affected.

10. The Committee is consequently of the opinion that in the present circumstances full use should be made of budget policy to limit directly the expansion of overall demand. The Committee has the impression that, in view of the changes in the economic situation that have already taken place or are foreseen, uniform rules as set out in the Council's Recommendation of 14 April 1964 and adjusted or relaxed by the Council in its Recommendation of 8 April 1965 are no longer appropriate.

In one group of countries, Germany and the Netherlands, the economic outlook argues in favour of a certain realignment of budget policy, which at present seems in the main to give too much encouragement to the expansion of domestic demand. In Germany the reduction of direct taxes, with effect from 1 January 1965, has been a sharp spur to domestic demand and its effects will certainly still be felt in 1966.

Public expenditure, of both the local and Federal authorities, is also gaining ground; if this trend continues (it may even gather momentum) in 1966, it would hamper efforts to restore internal equilibrium. In the Netherlands the lowering of direct taxes, with effect from 1 July 1965, has had the same effects on domestic demand as in the Federal Republic of Germany; furthermore the increase in government expenditure planned for 1965 appears very appreciable. The Committee considers that in both countries budget policy for 1966 should, in line with the Council's recommendation of April 1964, aim at strictly limiting the growth of public expenditure and, in particular, expenditure influencing consumption directly or indirectly. In view, however, of the difficulties and inconvenience that would be caused by restricting for several successive years certain types of expenditure on social infrastructure, it may prove necessary to provide additional revenue for the Treasury if internal stability is to be achieved.

11. In the other Community countries, too, budget policy will have an important role to play, in the Committee's opinion, if the objectives set out in Section 8 of this opinion are to be attained. In Belgium, it would seem that, while the present economic outlook does not call for as strict a limitation of the growth of public spending as in Germany and the Netherlands, efforts to reorganize public finance should be pursued; this work, undertaken several years ago, is now jeopardized by the recent trend of Treasury operations. Therefore, while it is advisable to encourage a cautious re-expansion of public investment, after the restraints applied in 1964, the public authorities should endeavour in 1966, in order to prevent an increase in the Treasury deficit, to set the right pattern of public expenditure by reducing the proportion of spending devoted to consumption and income transfers.

12. In Italy the expansion of the total expenditure of the central and local authorities will certainly be very considerable in 1966 as part of the policy of reviving public investment and investment by State-controlled companies. Steps should be taken to ensure that the impact of these measures does not come too late and is not concentrated into too short a period, in order to avoid strains arising at a moment when activity will have begun to expand at a distinctly faster rate. Again, as soon as this point is reached, and private incomes are therefore growing faster, it would be advisable to avoid further incentives to consumption, such as those provided by certain budget decisions of recent months. Finally, in order to avoid an undue expansion of available money and near-money such as might well encourage inflation, the authorities should, when the economic growth rate has increased, resort as little as possible to short-term lending for the financing of the Treasury deficit. The drive to encourage saving and channel a larger share of resources towards longer-term investment should therefore be continued.

13. As regards France, the Committee, while considering that the present line of budget policy tends to provide the bases for stable expansion, feels that measures adopted under this policy should seek to create conditions more favourable to the expansion of industrial investment. It would be advisable, firstly, to investigate whether tax reliefs designed to induce private enterprises to invest should not be increased and, secondly, to ensure in 1966 sufficient expansion of investment by public undertakings in view of longer-term requirements and of the fact that the capital goods industries are at present running below capacity. To prevent the re-emergence of a budget deficit prejudicial to stability, the effect of such a policy on public spending as a whole should be counter-balanced by a relatively less rapid expansion of expenditure

directly or indirectly influencing consumption, while a way should be found as soon as possible of reducing the growing deficit of the social security system.

14. Past experience seems to prove that the re-establishment on monetary stability by recourse to the instruments of credit and budget policy alone is bound, in the majority of cases, to affect the level of employment. None the less, the easing of the labour markets in certain Community countries has not so far proved sufficient to limit the advance of wages to the growth of general productivity. The authorities should now concentrate on the introduction of an effective incomes policy; this is the only alternative to the re-establishment of financial equilibrium by means of too sharp a cut in industrial investment or public expenditure.

II. Internal activities

INTERNAL MARKET

Customs matters

Tariff quotas

1. On 20 July 1965 the Commission, acting under Article 25(1 and 4) of the Treaty, proposed to the Council that the Netherlands tariff quota for 1965 for hydrogenated, polymerized and dimerized rosins (CCT heading ex 30.08 C) should be increased from 1 850 metric tons to 2 700 metric tons.
2. On 23 July 1965 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission, acting under Article 25(2 and 4) of the Treaty, extended until 31 July 1965 the tariff quota at 2 % granted to the Netherlands until 30 June, for 21.2 metric tons of tetraethylene-pentamine (CCT heading ex 29.22 B II).
3. On 26 July 1965 ⁽²⁾, the Commission increased from 25 metric tons to 60 metric tons the Luxembourg duty-free tariff quota for imports of ferro-manganese other than carburized (CCT heading 33.02 A II) from non-member countries in 1965.

Customs exemption for small consignments and goods carried by travellers

4. Since 1 July 1965, the Member States have been putting into effect the recommendation ⁽³⁾ concerning the duty-free importation, up to a certain value, of small consignments and goods carried in travellers' luggage.

Frontier charges other than customs duties, e.g. consumption taxes, countervailing duties, etc. are, however, still payable on importation.

The situation may be summed up as follows:

France: imports up to a value of FF 300 are free of duty, with the exception of cameras, radios, television sets, and clocks and watches.

Benelux: exemption for goods up to a value of Bfrs. 3 000/Fl. 225. No exemption for wines, sparkling wines, spirits, liqueurs, and other alcoholic beverages, manufactured tobacco, medicine, perfumery and toilet articles, cosmetics, carpets, binoculars, cameras and cine-cameras, and in the Netherlands also second-hand cars and motorcycles.

Germany: exemption for all goods up to a value of DM 240.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 140, 31 July 1965.

⁽²⁾ *Ibid.* No. 142, 4 August 1965.

⁽³⁾ *Ibid.* No. 7, 22 January 1965.

Italy: exemption for all goods up to a value of about Lit. 36 000, with the exception of goods for which there is a government monopoly (e.g. tobacco, cigarette papers, matches, lighters).

Article 226 — Italy

Safeguard measures for sulphur, carbon disulphide and sodium sulphide

5. On 7 April 1965, the Commission authorized Italy, in accordance with Article 226 of the Treaty, to take safeguard measures as regards the importation and sale of sulphur, carbon disulphide and sodium sulphide. These measures were to expire on 31 July 1965. By a further decision of 28 July 1965 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission extended them with adjustments until 31 December 1965.

The decision is as follows:

Italy has been authorized:

- a) To limit its imports of sulphur from other Member States to 45 000 tons;
- b) To sell to final consumers sulphur imported at Lit. 47.5 per kg. cif Genoa;
- c) To impose a countervailing duty of Lit. 16.52 per kg. on imports of carbon disulphide regardless of origin, except in cases where a similar duty is imposed on exportation by other Member States, viz:
 - i) FF 11.684 per 100 kg for imports from France;
 - ii) DM 9.465 per 100 kg for imports from Germany;
 - iii) Fl. 8.563 per 100 kg for imports from the Netherlands;
 - iv) Bfrs. 118.32 for imports from Belgium and Luxembourg.
- d) To impose a duty of 7.5 % on imports of sodium sulphide from other Member States;
- e) To maintain in force the duties imposed on carbon disulphide on 2 March 1960 vis-à-vis the Member States and non-member countries.

COMPETITION

Rules applicable to enterprises

Exclusive dealing agreements: first case of exemption from the Treaty ban on cartels

6. On 8 July 1965, the Commission of the European Economic Community for the first time took a decision declaring the Treaty ban on cartels (Article 85) inapplicable ⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 142, 4 August 1965.

⁽²⁾ *Ibid.* No. 131, 17 July 1965.

The decision concerns an agreement under which the firm of Diepenbroek and Reigers NV ("DRU") of Ulft, Netherlands, who make among other things enamelled household utensils, has granted Etablissements Blondel SA of Paris sole selling rights for these products in France. Neither Blondel nor other purchasers are forbidden to export DRU's products. Rival imports to France are neither excluded by the agreement with Blondel nor by agreements between the producer and dealers in other Member States.

The Commission did find that the agreement has the purpose of restraining competition within the meaning of Article 85(1). In addition, it holds that the agreement is also likely to affect trade between the Member States, since it lays down conditions governing imports of the products concerned into France from the Netherlands. Nevertheless the Commission is of the opinion that exclusive dealing improves the distribution of goods. It also considers that consumers have a fair share in the benefits resulting from such improvement, for French consumers can obtain the products manufactured in the Netherlands more quickly and easily through the firm that has sole selling rights, and the fact that it is still possible to obtain imports (i.e. rival imports) without going through the latter firms means that there cannot be any significant difference between the price of DRU goods in the Netherlands and in France.

As the agreement which gave rise to the Commission's decision was notified in time in accordance with the provisions of Regulation No. 17, exemption from the ban will be retrospective. Exemption was granted for an initial period of five years, as the Commission believes that the situation which determined its decision will not change within that time.

This decision follows a number of Commission decisions concerning exclusive dealing arrangements. These define the circumstances in which the provisions of Article 85 are applicable to such agreements. The best known in this connection is the Grundig-Consten case, in which the Commission issued a decision prohibiting the agreement in September 1964 (see official gazette of the European Communities, No. 161, 20 October 1964). A decisive factor in this case was that, in addition to sole selling rights, the firm of Consten was granted absolute territorial protection by means of export bans and other measures intended to create a monopoly in imports of Grundig products into France. In contrast to this, the agreement that is the object of the new decision contains no such absolute territorial protection. Purchasers in France thus remain free to obtain DRU products by other means than through the firm that has been granted sole selling rights in France.

The recent Council Regulation No. 19/65/CEE (official gazette of the European Communities, No. 36, 6 March 1965) empowered the Commission to grant block exemptions from the ban of Article 85 for exclusive dealing contracts of the type with which the new decision is concerned. According to this regulation, the Commission grants block exemptions only when it has acquired sufficient experience by means of decisions on individual cases and when it has determined what groups of agreements can be regarded as fulfilling the conditions of Article 85(3). The new decision is a further step towards such block exemption.

Approximation of legislation

Technical obstacles to trade — various products

7. On 26 July 1965, the Commission, acting under Article 100, submitted to the Council a draft directive to harmonize the Member States' regulations on direction indicators for motor vehicles.

This is the first of a set of directives on technical requirements which will affect the entire motor vehicle industry in the Member States.

The object is to standardize official specifications for the construction and assembly of motor vehicles and their parts. Manufacturers who comply with these specifications will have the assurance that their products can be freely sold and used throughout the Community.

Approval given in one Member State for any motor vehicles or parts produced in accordance with the conditions laid down in the directive will be recognized as valid in all the other Member States.

Taxation

Harmonization of excise duties

8. The working party on excise duties met in Brussels on 5 July 1965 to discuss the Commission's proposals regarding future harmonization in this field. A report on these discussions will shortly be submitted to the Standing Committee of heads of revenue departments.

The working party met again on 6 July to discuss the technical details of a Community charge on fats, concerning which the Commission has already submitted a proposal to the Council of Ministers. The majority of delegations present were in favour of the charge being collected at the manufacturing stage, where proper assessment and collection would be easier.

Harmonization of direct taxes

9. On 12 and 13 July 1965, the working party on the basis of assessment for direct taxes on enterprises discussed a Commission document containing a draft programme for the harmonization of direct taxes.

This programme makes provision for the alignment of amortization methods and for prior consultation on measures to encourage industrial investment.

The document also raises the question of taxes deducted at source and profits tax on joint stock companies.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Draft directive on banks and other financial institutions

10. On 30 July 1965, the Commission submitted to the Council a draft directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services as regards self-employed persons in banking and other financial activities (Major Group 620 of the ISIC). This new directive will aim at removing the restrictions still in existence in the Member States.

The directive covers all the activities of banks and other financial institutions, as well as those of intermediaries in share-dealings, exchange and bank brokers. However, in Germany, France and Italy it does not apply to brokers exercising any form of public authority.

It was envisaged in the General Programmes that the question might arise whether national regulations governing activities coming under Major Group 620 should be co-ordinated. The Commission felt unanimously that this could be done without difficulty once establishment and services had been liberalized.

Free movement of workers

Technical Committee

11. At its meeting of 30 June and 1 July in Rome, the Technical Committee on the free movement of workers discussed the balance of labour supply and demand. It compared the position within the Community during the first quarter of 1965 with Member States' estimates for the whole of 1965. This showed that during the first quarter of 1965 the total number of foreign workers actually entering the Member States exceeded preliminary estimates. For Italian workers the number of entries showed a distinct increase over the first quarter of 1964.

The Technical Committee decided to continue its review of manpower adjustment problems, particularly as regards married couples and women workers; it adopted a questionnaire to investigate the difficulties encountered in implementing Regulation No. 38/64 on the free movement of workers.

Finally, the Committee approved a programme of short conferences for civil servants attached to Ministries of Justice and of the Interior and concerned with immigration and emigration matters. These will take place towards the end of this year.

Advisory Committee

12. The Advisory Committee on the free movement of workers met in Brussels, on 8 July, under the chairmanship of M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for social matters.

After hearing a progress report by its chairman on those aspects of medium-term economic policy of interest to the Committee, it adopted a programme of work the coming months, which, in addition to the periodical discussion of measures taken to implement Regulation No. 38/64, includes:

- a) The discussion of problems connected with full employment and the co-ordination of the employment policies pursued by Member States, and discussion of various aspects of manpower mobility;
- b) The study of problems arising in the integration of foreign workers in enterprises and the reception of such workers in the host country.

The Committee also held an exchange of views on the following questions:

- a) The employment situation in the Community in 1965;
- b) A draft recommendation of the Commission to the Member States aimed at promoting vocational training;
- c) The extension of the geographical scope of collective agreements.

Regulation on certain frontier zones

13. It is stipulated in Article 3 of Council Regulation No. 38/64 on the free movement of workers in the Community that, in cases where frontier zones exist between two Member States at the time the regulation comes into force, these zones shall have a depth of at least 20 kilometres and that the Commission will draw up a list of communes included in such zones by agreement with the Member States concerned.

In accordance with these provisions, the Commission adopted on 16 July 1965 ⁽¹⁾ a regulation containing a list of communes included in zones on either side of the frontier between France and adjacent Member States. This regulation came into force on 30 July 1965.

Annual report on the clearing of vacancies and applications for employment

14. The European Co-ordinating Office has published a third report on the clearing of vacancies and applications for employment in the Community during the period 1 October 1963 - 30 September 1964.

The report draws attention to the large volume of labour movements during the period under review, which were accompanied by some reduction in the percentage of vacancies actually filled by Community workers; although relatively slight, this reduction does accentuate a trend which has become apparent over the past few years and is connected with the rise in the standard of living in all the EEC countries.

(1) Regulation No. 117/65, official gazette No. 139, 29 July 1965.

The report briefly outlines the movements of migrant workers in the EEC countries from 1958 to 1964.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Short-term economic policy

Quarterly Survey on the economic situation in the Community

15. The EEC Commission has published its Quarterly Survey (No. 2/1965) of the economic situation in the Community.

For the Community as a whole and for the various member countries the Survey describes the main features of the economic situation in the first quarter and in the spring of 1965, development prospects until the end of the year and the economic policy problems arising. It also gives tentative forecasts established by the Commission's staff for 1966.

The Council's recommendation of 8 April 1965 to the Member States on economic policy to the end of the year and an Opinion rendered in this connection on 25 March 1965 by the Short-term Economic Policy Committee are given in annexes.

In the Survey itself the Commission reports that economic expansion continued in the Community as a whole during the first quarter of 1965 and in the spring.

The adjusted trend of external demand was nearly as lively as in the last quarter of 1964. In the first quarter the year-to-year growth rate of the Community's goods exports to non-member countries was no less than 12 % in value (according to external trade statistics), although certain special factors, like the dock strikes in the United States and in Antwerp and expectation of a cut in the United Kingdom import surcharge at the end of April tended to slow activity down for a time.

The underlying trend of internal demand in monetary terms also remained decidedly expansive; the actual growth rate may have shrunk a little, however, largely owing to faltering investment in stocks.

Gross fixed asset formation probably continued to increase, in general, at much the same rate. This was the case for investment in plant and equipment, the adjusted growth rate of which remained relatively moderate: demand from private enterprises remained weak in Italy and in France and there were signs that expansion of spending under this heading was slowing down in Belgium and, to a lesser extent, in the Netherlands; this meant that the effects of the trend in the Federal Republic of Germany, where the upswing was, if anything, more pronounced, were offset in the Community taken as a whole.

Except in Italy, where the advance of housing construction was again slow, the underlying trend of investment expenditure on building again showed fairly brisk expansion. However, bad weather depressed the (unadjusted) figures for a time.

Mainly by reason of a substantial growth in mass incomes, consumption expenditure again expanded appreciably: the increase was relatively slow in France, more substantial

in Italy and considerable in the Netherlands, in Germany and in the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic union, where, however, the rate of growth may have declined slightly.

The underlying expansion of internal supply continued at a moderate rate until the spring of 1965. According to the index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations, industrial production grew between the fourth quarter of 1964 and the first quarter of 1965 by a bare 1 %. The fact that the unadjusted index showed a first-quarter year-to-year increase of only 3 % was mainly due to exceptional factors, such as differences in weather conditions and in the number of working days.

In France the slight decline in industrial production seems to have halted, and the recovery continued in Italy. In the Netherlands there was no change in the trend. The expansion of production (adjusted) lost a little momentum in Germany, owing to a decline elasticity of supply, but the slowdown was more marked in the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, where it was determined by the trend of demand.

Strains on the labour market again eased slightly in France, and signs of easier conditions were also observed in Belgium and, to a much lesser extent, in the Netherlands. Although the number of unemployed was again a little larger in Italy, there were other signs which pointed to stability on the Italian labour market, such as the fact that in several industries working hours lengthened again. Although there was a further slight improvement in the Netherlands, the shortage of labour remained severe, while the situation again deteriorated in Germany.

In contrast with exports the upward trend of imports (adjusted) again slowed down, mainly because of the greater reluctance of enterprises to acquire fresh stocks of imported raw materials and semi-finished products. However, if customs returns show a first-quarter year-to-year growth rate in Community imports of goods from non-member countries of only 1 % (value) this is chiefly due to exceptional factors, such as the dock strikes, which hampered imports more than exports.

The trade balance (based on customs returns) closed in the first quarter with a deficit of 336 million units of account ⁽¹⁾, i.e., only about a third of the deficit at the same period of the previous year. The overall balance of payments probably yielded a surplus, though a smaller one than that for the previous quarter; net imports of capital continued, but were probably less substantial than in the preceding quarter.

The adjusted trend of intra-Community trade continued upwards in the early months of 1965. According to customs returns (imports) the year-to-year growth in visible intra-Community trade was 10 % in value for the first quarter. Particularly noteworthy was a big jump in German imports; this country's year-to-year increase in visible imports from the other five was about 40 %.

Although intra-Community trade tended to iron out differences in pressure of demand, the cyclical upward tendency of prices continued at a slightly faster rate in Germany. In the Netherlands, cyclical strain put an end to the price stability that had reigned for some time. On the other hand, the weakening of underlying factors forcing prices up was again more pronounced in France, Italy and, to a lesser extent, Belgium. But the price trend was also affected by autonomous factors, such as the delayed revision of public service charges and decisions in the field of agricultural policy. In addition,

⁽¹⁾ 1 unit of account = 0.888671 gram of fine gold = \$1 US at the official exchange rate.

the exceptionally poor weather meant dearer vegetables, potatoes and fruit. The result, particularly in the Benelux countries, was a spurt in the upward movement of consumer prices in the second quarter of 1965.

The Commission believes that economic expansion will in all likelihood continue unabated in the Community until the end of the year.

It seems probable that exports to non-member countries will continue to grow vigorously, the more so since the prospects for the development of demand from industrial countries are quite favourable. Internal demand may also be expected to increase slightly faster, but investment in stocks may well remain weak for a time. Private consumers' expenditure, too, will certainly increase appreciably, above all in the Netherlands and Germany, where disposable incomes should increase sharply, and a notable increase is again to be expected in Italy and France.

The growth of internal supply should continue; agricultural output however is unlikely to increase as much as in 1964. The expansion of industrial production will probably continue at a modest, but perhaps slightly higher, rate. The recovery of industrial production should gather momentum in Italy, and in France also it may expand again in the second half of the year. In Germany, on the other hand, supply is losing elasticity and this seems to be depressing the growth rate a little.

In view of the foreseeable trends of internal supply and demand, there will probably be only a modest growth in imports from non-member countries. This means that the improvement in the Community's trade balance should continue.

Prices may well move up further, but at a slower rate in most member countries than at the same period of last year. In Germany, and particularly in the Netherlands, both demand and costs are likely to continue to force prices up to an appreciable extent, but elsewhere the outlook is that trends will be relatively more stable. However, autonomous or structural price increases are liable once again to exert upward pressure on consumer prices.

All in all, the economic trends recorded so far in 1965 and the current outlook until the end of the year confirm the quantitative forecasts for the full year given in the last Quarterly Survey. The growth of real gross Community product may be about 4 %.

According to initial forecasts for 1966, which are of course highly tentative, economic expansion in the Community as a whole may gather a little momentum. This would be mainly due to a stronger expansion of demand, with general economic growth more harmonious than in 1964 and 1965. The danger of imbalance in prices and costs cannot, however, be ruled out.

The Community believes that the outlook in this respect could be distinctly improved if short-term economic policy were fully brought into line with the EEC Council of Ministers' recommendation of 8 April 1965.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

16. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its seventh meeting on 23 July 1965 in Brussels, under the chairmanship of M. Langer. M. von der Groeben's speech on the Community's competition policy was followed by a preliminary exchange of views. The Committee also discussed the proposed content of the first medium-term economic programme.

The Committee's working party on sectoral aspects of structural policy held a meeting on 22 July 1965 to discuss the information supplied by the Member States on this subject.

The working party on scientific and technical research policy held a meeting on 28 July 1965, when a broad exchange of views was held on the draft questionnaire on this matter in the Member States.

Medium-term economic prospects

17. The working party on the medium-term economic outlook held its seventh meeting on 14 and 15 July, under the chairmanship of M. Kervyn de Lettenhove.

Discussion centred on the detailed analysis of the amendments made to national economic projections. Assumptions regarding price movements (relative prices and general level) and the work of the sub-committee on income and savings were also discussed.

The new edition of the Commission's interim report on economic prospects in the EEC up to 1970 will be discussed at a later meeting scheduled for 6 and 7 September 1965.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Financing of the common agricultural policy

The Commission's memorandum and the Council meeting of 26-27 July 1965

18. A Memorandum containing the Commission's new proposals following the failure to reach agreement at the Council meeting of 30 June 1965, was submitted by the President of the Commission to the Council on 26 July 1965. In this Memorandum, which had been communicated to the Member States earlier, the Commission adopts a position on the proposals it had made in March on the basis of the conclusions reached at previous discussions. This Memorandum forms the starting-point for a resumption of negotiations, and a summary of its contents will be found below.

a) As agricultural markets will have to be regulated continuously, and as Europe is still likely to have agricultural surpluses for the time being, agricultural policy will require considerable financial disbursements. Under the common agricultural policy, this expenditure should be jointly financed. For this purpose an EEC agricultural fund was set up in 1962, which assumed responsibility for an increasing proportion of farm expenditure each year until 30 June 1965. The two principal matters now to be settled are the proportion of this expenditure that should be taken over by the Fund from 1 July 1965 and the scale according to which the expenditure should be covered by the Member States.

b) Half of the expenditure eligible according to the criteria and conditions decided upon for the transition period was taken over by the Fund during the period 1964-65. In the Commission's new proposal the answer to the question what share is to be

taken over by the Fund in future is dependent on when the common agricultural policy and agricultural market are fully operative.

If the necessary decisions are taken in good time and the proposed deadline in 1967 is met, the costs involved will be taken over completely by the Agricultural Fund from that year on. As the Fund was already meeting half the expenditure on farm policy during the period 1964/65, there remain three more stages before it takes over all expenditure in 1967. This means that one sixth more of the total costs must be taken over each year. If the common agricultural market does not come into effect in 1967, it must be assumed that it will not be operative until the end of the transition period in 1970. In this event the costs involved in the common agricultural policy cannot be borne completely by the Community until 1970, so that the Agricultural Fund would only have to take them over in five stages — i.e. by a tenth more each year. The pace of these financial arrangements thus depends on whether the Council can fulfil its proposed schedule, involving approval of three more market organizations and of Community prices for five key agricultural products.

As decisions on the financing of cereal products were already taken last year at the time of the Council's decision on common price levels, the Commission has suggested special provisions for these products. These provisions will ensure that the Council decisions of 15 December 1964 are implemented.

c) The burden falling upon the Agricultural Fund is to be apportioned among the Member States in accordance with a scale in which the Commission has taken account of suggestions made in the negotiations in the Council on 30 June 1965. Following the decision reached on 15 December 1964, the Commission's proposals make allowance for the fact that Italian farmers will derive little benefit from the Agricultural Fund and that it is therefore reasonable that the Italian contribution should not go beyond a certain limit. The Commission has also applied the principle established earlier that Member States importing substantial quantities of farm produce from outside the Community should bear a rather heavier burden than other Member States. Lastly, it has selected the factors by which payments will be calculated in such a way that Member States' contributions for 1965-70 can already be worked out exactly — leaving no room for uncertainty as to what must be paid in the future. Broadly, what is needed is a balanced distribution of charges among the Member States. The Commission suggests the following apportionment:

Member State	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	2nd half of 1969
Belgium	8.51	8.38	8.30	8.22	8.13
Germany	32.45	31.92	32.07	32.22	32.37
France	30.59	27.66	27.11	26.55	26
Italy	18	21.95	22.27	22.60	22.93
Luxembourg	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
Netherlands	10.24	9.88	10.04	10.20	10.36
	100	100	100	100	100

d) The Commission's proposal contains a detailed time-table for the work still to be done to complete the common agricultural policy. The necessary decisions should in general be taken before 1 November of this year — this is also important for the Kennedy round. The Commission assumes that the Council will have to start work on this time-table as soon as possible. The schedule proposed has already been discussed in the Council and was approved by the Ministers of Agriculture on 29 June.

e) At the same time as this schedule is finally established and financial arrangements are approved, the Council should also reach a decision on the complete abolition of the residual customs duties between Member States on 1 July 1967 and on the introduction of the common customs tariff vis-à-vis non-member countries by the same date.

f) A number of other problems were raised in the Council's discussions, including tax harmonization, the common commercial policy, social and regional policy. The Commission is not making its proposals on the financing of farm policy conditional upon solutions being found. However, it does recognize the significance of these matters and can only endorse the wish of the Council and the Member States to clear them up. Should no solutions be forthcoming, this would hamper the Community in reaching its final objective.

Apart from customs duties, trade among the Member States is also subject to other charges of a fiscal nature; the Council must approve the elimination of these "tax frontiers" too by 1972. The Commission's proposals for the harmonization of Member States' turnover tax systems should be approved by 1 January 1966 and those for other measures of harmonization by 1 July 1966.

The Council should also give priority to the realization of a common commercial policy, which is well behind schedule. The main outstanding point is the need for a Community attitude on credits for exports to East bloc countries and the Soviet zone of Germany. The international tariff negotiations under way in the Kennedy round should be examined thoroughly by the Council at the end of this year.

It is impossible to conceive of the Common Market without a common social policy. The Council should therefore reach a decision by the end of the year on the Commission's proposals for improving the European Social Fund set up under the EEC Treaty.

The creation of a single economic entity in Europe may widen the gaps between the stage of development of the various parts of the Community. Regional policy should therefore be a major concern of the EEC's institutions.

g) The deadline of 1967 set by the Commission in its earlier proposal for the creation of independent revenue for the Community did not meet with unanimous approval in the Council. Here the Commission is not proceeding from the revenue side of the question but from the expenditure side. It suggests that the Community's expenditure should normally be met from its own revenue from 1970 onwards. What this independent revenue should consist of need not be decided until later. Apart from the Community's existing income from agricultural imports, this mainly concerns revenue from the common customs tariff; but the possibility of imposing other Community charges should be explored.

Income from the common customs tariff should no longer be automatically assigned to the individual Member States; this the EEC Treaty has already established. Once the common tariff is introduced in 1967, then, there must at least be a reapportionment of customs revenue among the Member States. The Commission proposes that an

equalization fund be set up for the period from 1967 to 1970 — when the Community will begin to have independent revenue.

b) The Commission had proposed giving the European Parliament greater control over the budget — and this was also in line with a Council resolution of December 1963. Discussions in the Council were broken off before any conclusion was reached on this point and before the members of the Council had made known their final standpoints. The Commission does not believe that all possible means of achieving a compromise had been exhausted. It will therefore be unable to make a pronouncement on this matter until a later stage in the deliberations of the Council, and it reserves the right to do so.

Common agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

19. On 30 June 1965 and 1 July 1965, the Commission reached two decisions fixing cif prices for cereals, flour, groats and meal ⁽¹⁾.

The Commission also adopted on 8 July 1965 the following three regulations on the common rice market:

a) Regulation No. 112/65/CEE amending and extending Regulation No. 101/64/CEE on export refunds for rice and broken rice ⁽²⁾. This regulation cancels the limitation of the period of validity of Regulation No. 101/64/CEE and adds details as to the calculation of refunds;

b) Regulation No. 113/65/CEE on monthly increases in the guide and intervention prices for rice for the period 1965/66 ⁽²⁾. This regulation aims at keeping the maximum amounts of monthly increases in producer Member States at the level laid down in 1964/65, since the upper and lower limits of rice prices for the period 1965/66 have not been amended in the Member States concerned;

c) Regulation No. 114/65/CEE fixing standard amounts for husked rice and broken rice for the period 1965/66 ⁽²⁾. This regulation keeps the standard amounts for rice and broken rice at the same level for the period 1965/66 as for the previous marketing year having regard to the increase of intra-Community trade in rice and broken rice since 1 September 1964, when Regulation No. 16/64/CEE came into force.

Pigmeat

20. At its session on 28-30 June 1965, the Council amended the coefficient used in computing the levy on sows when fixing the new amount of levies on pigmeat products. The Commission therefore considered it necessary to adjust the coefficient used in calculating sluice-gate prices.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Decision No. 65/342/CEE, official gazette No. 125, 9 July 1965 and Commission Decision No. 65/343/CEE, *ibid.*

⁽²⁾ See official gazette No. 127, 13 July 1965.

After supplementing the system of pilot products and derived products laid down in Regulation No. 85/63/CEE by adding Regulation No. 75/65/CEE, it was necessary to supplement Regulation No. 96/63/CEE accordingly, which was done by Regulation No. 98/65/CEE ⁽¹⁾.

It was also necessary to take into account the fact that the coefficient used in calculating levies on sows had been amended in order to make free-at-frontier prices for slaughtered sows and prices for other slaughtered pigs comparable, since there are no sluice-gate prices for slaughtered sows. However, in order to determine whether offers are made at prices below sluice-gate prices and whether an additional amount should therefore be fixed, it should be borne in mind that sows are sold at prices below those for other kinds of pigs.

On 9 July 1965, the Commission adopted a regulation fixing supplementary amounts for imports of pigmeat and bacon from non-member countries ⁽²⁾. Thus, the system of pilot products and derived products, supplemented by Regulation No. 98/65 CEE, was put into effect for the first time.

As offers from non-member countries are made free-at-frontier below sluice-gate prices, it was necessary to increase, in the Member States, levies vis-à-vis non-member countries by an appropriate amount.

Milk and milk products

21. On 29 June 1965, the Council adopted a regulation amending Council Regulations Nos. 111/64/CEE and 114/64/CEE and forming a new group of products for butter and cream ⁽³⁾. Up to now, levies on cream and butter lard had been equal to levies on pilot products (condensed milk and butter). Experience has shown that these levies were inadequate for the products concerned, and the regulation adopted rectifies the position by making provision for derived levies on the pilot product in the new group No. 14 for cream with a high fat content and butter lard.

On 8 July 1965, the Commission adopted a regulation amending various Commission regulations for the calculation of levies and refunds for cream, butter and butter lard ⁽⁴⁾. In view of the fact that, in accordance with Regulation No. 108/65/CEE mentioned above, a new group of products has been formed for butter and cream, it was necessary to amend and adapt various Commission regulations.

On 15 July 1965, the Commission adopted a regulation on the period of validity of the refunds granted, in special cases, on exports of certain preserved milk products to non-member countries ⁽⁵⁾. This regulation makes it possible for the Member States to extend the validity of refunds on exports to non-member countries, in specific cases, such as exports under long-term agreements, concluded as a result of invitations for tenders the acceptance or rejection of which is decided by public bodies. Such contracts are mainly concluded for supplies of tinned milk.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 121, 5 July 1965.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation No. 111/65/CEE, official gazette No. 126, 12 July 1965.

⁽³⁾ Council Regulation No. 108/65/CEE, *ibid.* No. 125, 9 July 1965.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Regulation No. 110/65/CEE, *ibid.* No. 126, 12 July 1965.

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Regulation No. 116/65/CEE, official gazette No. 130, 16 July 1965.

On 8 July 1965, the Commission took a decision adapting to Regulation No. 108/65/CEE, which amends Regulations Nos. 111/64/CEE and 114/64/CEE, the Commission decision fixing maximum compensatory amounts for exports of milk products from the Netherlands and Luxembourg and the amount of subsidies on imports into the Netherlands and Luxembourg (1).

On 16 July 1965, the Commission also took two decisions fixing free-at-frontier prices in the milk and milk products sector:

- a) Decision 65/376/CEE, fixing free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade (2),
- b) Decision 65/377/CEE, fixing free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries (2).

On 30 July 1965, the Commission adopted a regulation extending the validity and amending the wording of Regulation No. 69/65/CEE on earlier sale of government butter surpluses (3). This regulation will enable the process of reorganizing the Community butter market to be continued. To this end, the authorization contained in Regulation No. 69/65/CEE to sell government butter surpluses resulting from support for the domestic best-butter market at prices lower than those provided for in the market intervention arrangements of the Community was extended in Germany until 31 October 1965. Provision was also made for increasing the quantities first stipulated.

On 30 July 1965, the Commission also adopted a regulation on the importation into Italy, free of levies, of certain quantities of butter and cheese stored in bonded warehouses in Italy (4). These provisions are intended to regularize the special position of goods exported from Member States before the common market for milk and milk products came into being, but which could not be imported into Italy before 1 November.

Eggs and poultry

22. On 12 July 1965, the Commission adopted a regulation abolishing supplementary amounts for poultry eggs in shell (5). In view of the fact that there were no representative offers of poultry eggs in shell from Bulgaria, Hungary or Rumania, the supplementary levies laid down for these countries were abolished.

Fruit and vegetables

23. On 7 July 1965, the Commission adopted a regulation for the implementation of Article 11(2) of Council Regulation No. 23 on the progressive establishment of a

(1) Commission Decision No. 65/363/CEE, official gazette No. 130, 16 July 1965.

(2) See official gazette No. 135, 24 July 1965.

(3) Commission Regulation No. 118/65/CEE, official gazette No. 140, 31 July 1965.

(4) Commission Regulation No. 119/65/CEE, *ibid.*

(5) Commission Regulation No. 115/65/CEE, *ibid.* No. 128, 13 July 1965.

common market for fruit and vegetables (1). This regulation fixes the reference price and entry price for fruit and vegetables.

On the same date, the Commission adopted several regulations fixing reference prices for the following products:

- a) plums (2),
- b) peaches (3),
- c) fresh tomatoes (4),
- d) cherries (5),
- e) fresh grapes (6),
- f) pears (7),
- g) apples (8),
- h) lemons (9).

Co-ordination of agricultural structure policies

24. On 29 July 1965, the Commission addressed a recommendation to the Belgian Government on the law of 8 April 1965 setting up an Agricultural Reorganization Fund (10).

The Commission approved the object of this law — to offer farmers and farmworkers financial incentives to leave the land.

However, in order to make this law more effective, the Commission recommended the adoption of measures aimed, first, at reducing more rapidly the number of farm and horticultural undertakings, and, secondly, at promoting the development of viable undertakings. These measures are the following:

- a) Raising the ceiling for earnings of farms eligible for the grants referred to above;
- b) Lowering the minimum age-limit laid down for farmers;
- c) Increasing the amount of the grant;
- d) Arrangements to allocate vacant land for other uses;

(1) Commission Regulation No. 99/65/CEE, official gazette No. 124, 8 July 1965.

(2) *Id.* No. 100/65/CEE, *ibid.*

(3) *Id.* No. 101/65/CEE, *ibid.*

(4) *Id.* No. 102/65/CEE, *ibid.*

(5) *Id.* No. 103/65/CEE, *ibid.* No. 124, 8 July 1965.

(6) *Id.* No. 104/65/CEE, *ibid.*

(7) *Id.* No. 105/65/CEE, *ibid.*

(8) *Id.* No. 106/65/CEE, *ibid.*

(9) *Id.* No. 107/65/CEE, *ibid.*

(10) See official gazette No. 144, 12 August 1965.

- e) Raising the minimum net earnings for farms taking over land which has become vacant;
- f) Official approval, from the standpoint of viability and competitiveness, of farms eligible to take over land;
- g) Right of pre-emption for bodies responsible for allocating land which has become vacant.

Competitive conditions in agriculture

25. In pursuance of Article 93(3) of the Treaty, the Commission approved the following proposed measures, with certain reservations:

- a) In Belgium, the creation of an Agricultural Reorganization Fund;
- b) In Italy, aid to silk cultivation under the "Green Plan" and the opening of an Agricultural Development Office in Sicily;
- c) New regulations for the Agricultural Reorganization and Development Fund in the Netherlands.

The Commission requested the German Government to withdraw its aid to exports of breeding stock to other Member States; the Commission will reach a decision later on similar aids for exports to non-member countries.

Finally, the Commission reached a decision, in pursuance of the Gentleman's Agreement of 22 September 1964 on consultation between Member States before granting subsidies for exports of potatoes to non-member countries, concerning German aids for exports of seed-potatoes to certain non-member countries.

Approximation of legislation

Draft directive on jams, marmalades, fruit jellies and chestnut cream

26. On 25 June 1965, the EEC Commission submitted to the Council a draft directive on jams, marmalades, fruit jellies and chestnut cream defining the products in question and laying down common rules governing their composition, manufacture, presentation and labelling ⁽¹⁾.

The directive is based on Article 43 of the Treaty and is prompted by the following considerations: the products in question are an important sector of the common market; the present differences in the relevant legislation of the Member States hamper the free movement of these products, may expose firms to competition on unequal terms, and cause unwarranted discrimination between Community consumers. These differences also impair the operation of the common market in fruit and vegetables.

(1) See official gazette No. 152, 11 September 1965.

The directive will not apply to products intended for export to non-member countries or to dietetic products.

It will be applicable two years at latest from the date of its notification.

Harmonization of veterinary legislation

27. The two Council directives of 26 June 1964 ⁽¹⁾, concerning health requirements for intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs and in fresh meat respectively, came into operation on 30 June 1965.

These directives form the first part of a complex of rules intended gradually to free the movement of these products from hindrances due to differences in the veterinary legislation of the countries concerned. In harmonizing such legislation the need must be borne in mind for Community rules to safeguard the life and health of human beings and animals. One of the major difficulties has been to reconcile these two objectives.

Harmonization in this field will ultimately lead to abolition of the present controls in importing countries.

These two directives are an essential complement to the regulations for these sectors that form part of the common agricultural policy.

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

Inter-executive working party on transport

28. The inter-executive working party on transport held a meeting on 19 July 1965 in Luxembourg. M. Rho, the EEC Director-General for transport and M. Debois, Director for transport at the High Authority of the ECSC, were present.

A broad exchange of views was held on certain questions of transport rates of interest to both Executives and calling for joint action, the procedure for which was decided.

The Commission's representative also gave details of the action to be taken following the agreement reached at the Council meeting of 22 June 1965 on the organization of the transport market.

Advisory Committee on Transport (Art. 83)

29. On 5 July 1965 under the chairmanship of its senior member, M. Vonk, the Advisory Committee on Transport held its inaugural meeting of the year 1965/66.

After M. Lambert Schaus, the member of the EEC Commission with special responsibility for transport matters, and the Director-General for transport had spoken on the scope of the agreement reached at the Council meeting and the measures to be

(1) See official gazette No. 121, 29 July 1964.

taken by the Commission for its implementation, the Committee discussed the list of questions which the Commission has referred to the Committee this year. The questions were the following:

- a) The role and sphere of activity of the Community body responsible for supervising the transport market;
- b) Gauging the freight tonnage of inland waterway vessels;
- c) The development and regulation of bus and coach stations;
- d) The removal of frontier controls between Member States;
- e) Standardization of transport conditions in inland waterway transport;
- f) Arrangements for publishing transport rates and conditions;
- g) Methods of balancing supply and demand in road haulage and inland waterway transport;
- h) Definition of "competition" in transport field;
- i) Definition of transport on own account.

The Committee decided on its programme of work up to the end of December 1965, taking these subjects in the order of priority suggested by the Commission.

SOCIAL POLICY

EEC Commission recommendation on housing for migrant workers and their families

30. On 14 July 1965, the Commission addressed a recommendation to the six Member States on housing for workers and their families who move from one Community country to another ⁽¹⁾.

The draft of this recommendation had been referred to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. Both had expressed full approval, stressing at the same time that the problem must be considered in the wider context of housing policy in general and that it would be desirable for the Community institutions to participate directly in financing the building of dwellings for migrant workers.

The economic expansion that has taken place in Europe during the last few years has led to a considerable increase in the number of wage-earners working outside their own country. Whether they have virtually settled in the host country or are simply working there temporarily, their arrival poses special problems in most countries and aggravates housing difficulties that are already serious enough.

Although the Council regulation on the free movement of workers within the Community states that a worker who is a national of one Member State but regularly employed in another should enjoy the same rights and privileges in obtaining accom-

(1) See official gazette No. 137, 27 July 1965.

modation as workers who are nationals of that country, there are nevertheless numerous difficulties in giving effect to this principle because of the shortage of suitable accommodation.

The Commission therefore recommends the following steps that would considerably improve the situation and enable the good results already achieved by certain Member States to be extended:

- i) Migration of workers should be taken into account in assessing present and future housing needs and making financial provision for housing schemes;
- ii) Member States are requested to report all the measures they adopt to abolish direct or indirect discrimination in accordance with the principle of equality of access to accommodation laid down in Regulation No. 38, and to improve the housing conditions of migrant workers, with due regard to current national and international standards in this sphere;
- iii) Member States are urged to co-operate in promoting housing construction, particularly in areas where there is a housing shortage and immigration on a significant scale is expected.

The Commission recalls that assistance may be obtained from the European Investment Bank if the statutory conditions are fulfilled;

iv) Workers who have to move should be given accurate information as to the actual housing conditions they can expect in the host country, especially as regards the possibility of their being joined by their families;

v) Where accommodation is provided by the employer, the workers' contract should contain specific clauses on this subject, stating in particular on what terms he may give up the tenancy.

An improvement in the housing conditions of migrant workers, which is the main object of the recommendation, would contribute to social progress and promote stability of employment.

The Governments of the Member States are asked to keep the Commission informed of action taken on the various points of the recommendation.

Commission recommendation on compensation for persons suffering from occupational diseases

31. On 7 July 1965, the Commission drew up a recommendation to the Member States on compensation for persons suffering from occupational diseases and decided to submit the document to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinion.

Social security for migrant workers

Administrative Committee

32. At its 66th session held in Brussels on 29 and 30 June and 1 July 1965, the Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers continued its dis-

cussion of the draft revised version of Regulation No. 3 on social security for migrant workers. It gave special attention to the possibility of extending the scope of the regulation to self-employed persons, the co-ordination of complementary insurance schemes, and problems connected with death benefits and latent occupational diseases. The Administrative Committee also discussed the clauses of the regulation dealing with its own constitution, and various transitional and final provisions.

An exchange of views was also held on the position of migrant workers who are nationals of non-member countries.

At its 67th session held on 22 and 23 July 1965, the Administrative Committee continued its discussions on the draft revised version of the regulation, particularly the provisions on disability, old age and death benefits. The Committee endeavoured to find an arrangement whereby an additional sum could be paid in certain cases to workers entitled to benefits on the basis of social insurance legislation in the individual countries adopted independently without reference to Community regulations.

Audit Committee

33. At its 24th session on 12 and 13 July 1965, the Audit Committee attached to the Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers discussed the question of simplifying the forms to be filled in by persons applying for medical treatment under insurance schemes.

The delegations present were consulted on the advisability of making more extensive and more co-ordinated use of social insurance registration systems to enable long-term benefits to be paid more rapidly to migrant workers. Representatives of the Statistical Office took part in these discussions.

Article 118

34. The representatives of ministers of social affairs met on 16 July 1965, under the chairmanship of M. Neirinck, EEC Director-General for Social Affairs, to discuss the progress made in the field of social security and general labour problems falling within the scope of Article 118.

The working party representing both sides of industry met on 19 July to discuss various problems arising in the implementation of Article 118, including the harmonization of social statistics, and various draft recommendations on the protection of mothers and on the conditions governing the payment of family allowances.

Equal pay for men and women (Art. 119)

35. The EEC Commission has approved a report on progress made in the implementation of the equal pay principle up to 31 December 1964, which was the time-limit fixed for its full implementation.

This principle, established by Article 119 of the Treaty of Rome, was stated in more specific terms in the resolution adopted by the conference of the Member States on 30 December 1961, which provides for the full introduction of equal pay by 31 December 1964.

The principle of equal pay: In its report, the Commission reaffirms that the principle of equal pay set out in Article 119 is to be taken in the widest sense, i.e. that it includes the elimination of all measures involving implicit or explicit discrimination in the matter of remuneration for women. In particular, the Commission rejects the contention that the principle should apply only to technically identical duties, and recalls that according to the undertakings given by the Member States in the resolution of 30 December 1961, the following practices must be considered incompatible with the equal pay principle: systematic down-grading of women workers, adoption of different qualification rules as between men and women workers, use of job evaluation criteria not related to the real conditions in which the work is done.

Obligations incumbent on the Government and the responsibilities of workers' and employers' organizations: Under Article 119 and the resolution of 30 December 1961 the Member States were required to implement the equal pay principle directly in the public sector, and, more generally, to introduce appropriate legal safeguards for it. The workers' and employers' organizations whose freedom to fix conditions of work is acknowledged in practice in all the countries of the Community were charged with ensuring equal pay in collective agreements.

The situation in the individual Member States at 31 December 1964: In Belgium, despite the progress which workers' and employers' organizations have made — and which has in some cases been considerable — there is still no legal machinery providing a general right for equal pay for women that can be upheld in the courts. The fact that collective agreements are legally enforceable does not relieve the Belgian Government of its duty to establish legal rules for the implementation of the equal pay principle. Moreover, a number of collective agreements which maintain disparity of treatment between men and women workers and others which interpret Article 119 restrictively as applying only to identical duties carried out in the same enterprise have been made binding in a general sense.

The workers' and employers' organizations are agreed that the time-limit of 31 December 1964 has not been complied with in all sectors. These organizations were also required to do everything in their power to ensure observance of the time-limit. As for the system of standard classification, which has been written into many collective agreements, the Commission observes that although this system enables explicit measures of discrimination against female labour to be eliminated, it must not be used as a loophole whereby jobs normally done by women are classified lower — and paid less — than other jobs.

In Germany, the legal protection provided under Article 3 of the Constitution is a sufficient safeguard. Women workers who believe that their right to equal pay is not being respected can apply to the courts. As far as principles are concerned, the problem may therefore be considered as solved.

The trade union organizations agree that with the exception of a small number of cases now under negotiation, the principle is being properly applied in Germany.

Nevertheless, the time-limit of 31 December 1964 has not been universally respected. There are still some industries in which explicit wage discriminations persist and many industries in which the creation of categories of light work mainly carried out by women has meant a downgrading of women's jobs which has affected pay.

In France, the principle of equal pay is sanctioned both by constitutional rules and by ordinary legal requirements.

According to a joint declaration of the Government and of the workers' and employers' organizations, equal pay has been generally implemented for some time both in collective agreements and in practice.

The Commission notes, however, that the existence of categories of labour not covered by collective agreements or covered by collective agreements not recognized as being of general application means that women belonging to such categories do not have proper legal protection in this respect. The French authorities have however announced that a Bill will be tabled in the near future to fill this gap.

In Italy, Article 37 of the Constitution, unanimously interpreted by the courts as directly applicable, constitutes a sufficient guarantee and has formed the legal basis for the development of wage agreements in recent years. On this basis the combined efforts of the Government and of workers and employers have enabled considerable headway to be made: standardization of job classifications in industry and reduction of their number, and the conclusion of equal pay agreements in all the other sectors, have made possible not only a considerable increase in women's pay but also absolute equality of remuneration in most branches of industry.

Yet on 31 December 1964 there were still some sectors in Italy in which equal pay had not yet been achieved. These were mainly fringe activities not covered by collective agreements or ones for which old contracts were in force providing for what were sometimes wide disparities between women's pay and men's. There were also sectors — for which discussions on the renewal of collective agreements were under way — in which pay disparities survived.

In Luxembourg, the law on minimum wages, which does not apply to domestic work, agriculture, aviculture and horticulture, no longer provides for discrimination against women, and the collective agreements no longer provide for differentials between women's and men's pay. This means that with these exceptions, there is a secure legal guarantee for the application of the equal pay principle.

But outside this guarantee, in the sectors not covered by collective agreements and in the sectors in which the minimum wage legislation does not apply, the problem of legal safeguards for the principle remains open. It is therefore incumbent on the Government to take appropriate measures.

In the Netherlands, there has in general been considerable progress towards the elimination of disparities between women's and men's wages. Systems of classification and demarcation lines in the Netherlands are defined very clearly and are applied identically and objectively to women and men alike. But from the information supplied by 31 December 1964 it is clear that there are great difficulties in implementing the equal pay principle even in the final stage, and in some sectors there are still fairly wide disparities.

The Dutch Government, then, has yet to discharge its obligation to introduce the necessary legal instruments ensuring that the right to equal pay can be upheld in the courts. In addition, using the powers available to it, the Government should declare non-enforceable any clauses in collective agreements departing from the rules laid down in the resolution of 30 December 1961.

The Commission notes that the workers' and employers' organizations, now mainly responsible for fixing wages, have not made full use of the opportunities provided by the pay increases in recent years to step up women's wages more rapidly.

Conclusions: The Commission notes that considerable progress has been made in most of the Member States. The combined efforts of the Governments and of the workers' and employers' organizations have ensured that women's wages have risen faster than those of men in recent years.

Nevertheless, despite the progress made, the equal pay principle has not, in practice, been fully implemented in any of the member countries. The Governments and the workers' and employers' organizations still have a long way to go before the objective can be considered as fully achieved.

Harmonization of social conditions in road haulage

36. In order to prepare the ground for the social measures to be taken following the Council decision of 13 May 1965 on the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition in road haulage, consultations between government experts and representatives of both sides of the industry began in July 1965.

These consultations took place on the basis of a working document drawn up by Commission staff.

Social problems relating to paid agricultural workers

37. The Joint Consultative Committee on social problems relating to paid agricultural workers held its sixth meeting in Brussels on 29 and 30 July 1965.

The Committee rendered an opinion on the "wages" section of the Commission's Action Programme on social matters in agriculture and made arrangements for the annual survey of wages and working hours in agriculture.

Small working parties were set up to formulate opinions on the protection of young people and mothers and on housing for seasonal workers.

III. External activities

GATT

Trade negotiations

38. The GATT multilateral trade negotiations were actively continued during July in order to prepare the ground for the resumption of negotiations at all levels after the summer recess.

In the agricultural sector, the Cereals Group made a collective study, during the period 5 to 6 July, of the technical points put down at its previous meeting so as to enable negotiations on the General Agreement for cereals to be fruitfully resumed.

The first of these points: "the level of farm incomes and their composition", took up most of the Group's time during these two weeks, the delegations exchanging detailed information on their domestic price-support policies.

Discussion of these technical matters will be resumed on 20 September and is expected to last for some weeks.

In the industrial sector, lists of exceptions for products exported by developing countries were examined during the period 12 to 23 July. With these exploratory and informatory discussions, the developing countries can be said to have definitely entered into the negotiations. These countries were afforded an opportunity to uphold their interests, express their concern or disappointment, and suggest possible solutions to their problems, which were noted with interest and attention. In accordance with the procedure adopted for the industrialized countries, this first round of discussions will serve as a starting-point for a series of bilateral talks between developing countries and industrialized countries to see whether solutions satisfactory to both parties can be found.

The Trade Negotiations Committee held a short meeting on 13 July during which its chairman, Mr Wyndham White, gave a progress report on the various aspects of the negotiations, pointing out that both the agenda and time-table had been adhered to and that it was expected that negotiations would be actively resumed on all fronts in September, with all the interested countries participating. The Committee also noted that on matters of principle and procedure there was sufficient common ground to commence negotiations on tropical products. Definite offers will therefore be submitted on these products on the date fixed for offers on agricultural products.

The Committee on Trade and Development

39. The GATT Committee on Trade and Development held a short meeting on 8 and 9 July 1965, at which the Commission was represented.

The Committee took note of the statements received from certain contracting parties (including Germany) on their implementation of the new chapter of the General

Agreement (Part IV) concerning the developing countries⁽¹⁾. Several delegations expressed the hope that those contracting parties who had not sent in such statements would do so shortly.

The Committee also reviewed the activities of the working parties set up at its March session and took note of the list of products drawn up by the *ad hoc* Group for the examination of products of export interest to less developed countries. It was agreed that this list would afford guidance for the contracting parties in giving effect to Part IV of the General Agreement.

As suggested by the Group on Residual Restrictions, the Committee decided on procedure to be followed in regard to quantitative restrictions incompatible with the provisions of the General Agreement concerning products of interest to the developing countries. Such cases will if necessary be discussed in the Group with the countries concerned.

The Committee held a preliminary exchange of views on questions arising from the activities of other groups, such as the working group on preferences and the *ad hoc* group on the expansion of trade between less developed countries.

GATT consultations with Turkey

40. Following the discussion of the Association Agreement between Turkey and the EEC at the March session of GATT⁽²⁾, it had been decided that multilateral consultations should be held concerning the implementation by Turkey of Article XXIV of the General Agreement as regards the lowering of the Turkish customs tariff by stages vis-à-vis the EEC and the other contracting parties.

The working party set up to hold these consultations met in Geneva on 14 and 15 June and 16 July.

After a lengthy debate, the Turkish delegate, while maintaining that the raising of Turkish customs duties bound under GATT, which came under Article XXVIII of the General Agreement, had no connection with the Association Agreement, which fell within the scope of Article XXIV, offered to include a declaration on the subject in the agreements to be concluded after the renegotiations, under Article XXVIII in order to meet the concerns of certain non-member countries. According to this declaration, the Turkish Government, without prejudice to the rights conferred upon it by the General Agreement, will give due consideration to the equitable rights of contracting parties not signatories to the Ankara Agreement when applying the tariffs differentiated in favour of the EEC to products already bound under GATT.

The EEC delegate welcomed the solution offered by Turkey, which brought the working party's task to an end.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Morocco and Tunisia

41. Negotiations with Tunisia and Morocco opened in Brussels on 6 and 12 July 1965 respectively. The object was to conclude an agreement in pursuance of the Declara-

(1) See Bulletin 5-65, Ch. III, sec. 52.

(2) *Ibid.*, sec. 50.

tion of Intention annexed to the Treaty of Rome, which provides for negotiations with a view to associating the independent countries of the franc area with the Community.

It will be recalled that the Council authorized the EEC Commission at its meeting of 14-15 June 1965 to open these negotiations. The EEC delegation was led by M. Herbst, Director-General for External Relations, the Tunisian delegation by M. Slaheddine El Goulli, head of the Tunisian mission to the EEC, and the Moroccan delegation by M. Bensalem Guessous, head of the Moroccan mission to the EEC. Observers from the Member States were present at these negotiations. At these talks, which were continued on 7 and 8 July and 13 and 14 July, special attention was given to the possibility of establishing a preferential trading system for industrial products and certain agricultural products. Further negotiations may take place at the end of September and in October.

Nigeria

42. A fifth round of negotiations between the EEC and Nigeria took place from 29 June to 8 July 1965.

The EEC delegation was headed by M. van der Lee, Director, and the Nigerian delegation by H.E. Ambassador Okigbo, head of the Nigerian mission to the EEC.

Missions of non-member countries (July 1965)

43. The EEC gave its *agrément* to the appointment of H.E. Ambassador Emilio Calderon Puig as new head of the Mexican mission to the Community.

On 29 July, the President of the Commission, M. Hallstein, received Their Excellencies Ambassadors Hugo Boatti Ossorio, Carlos Paredes Luna and Emilio Calderon Puig, who presented their letters of credence as the new heads of the Argentinian, Guatemalan, and Mexican missions respectively.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

OECD

44. During July, OECD held a number of important meetings at which the EEC Commission was represented.

Economic policy

45. The OECD Economic Policy Committee, composed of senior officials from relevant government departments in the member countries, held a meeting at the beginning of July to discuss the economic and monetary situation in the OECD countries. Special attention was given to the stabilization policy pursued in France and the balance-of-payments situation in the United Kingdom.

The Committee was on the whole satisfied with the rate of economic growth in the OECD countries. According to its estimates, gross national product would increase by approximately 4.5 % in all OECD countries in 1965. The Committee also took note of a report entitled "Agriculture and economic growth"; which confirmed that agriculture was exerting less influence on the overall growth rate.

Trade policy

46. The OECD Trade Committee and its working parties continued their discussions in preparation for the meetings of the United Nations Trade and Development Board in August in Geneva. Two *ad hoc* working parties gave special attention to raw materials and semi-finished and finished products.

Import and export charges

47. The working party set up by the OECD Council to examine the influence of import and export charges in international trade, on which the EEC Commission is represented, discussed at a further meeting the recent changes made by the member countries in their import and export charges. Discussion centred, in particular, on the British system of export rebates and the changes which have taken place in this field in Italy. The American delegation played a prominent part in the debate and proposed that these duties should be either harmonized or abolished altogether. This will be discussed at forthcoming meetings. The proposed harmonization of turnover taxes in the Community is also a relevant factor.

Shipbuilding policy

48. The OECD working party set up to study competition in the world shipbuilding market held two sessions, each lasting a week, on the subject of harmonizing competition in shipbuilding. The Commission's proposal that the EEC should take action to remedy distortions of competition in the international shipbuilding market assumed great importance in this connection. An EEC delegation discussed the subject with the chairman of the working party, which submitted a preliminary report to the OECD Council at the end of July.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

49. The EEC Commission was represented at the fourth high-level meeting of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), held in Paris on 22 and 23 July 1965.

Almost all the larger countries were represented by their competent ministers. Representatives of the new members of the Development Assistance Committee, Austria and Sweden, attended for the first time.

The Committee had before it a report drawn up by its chairman, Mr Thorp, on development aid granted by the member countries in 1964, which reached a total of

\$8 700 million. In his report, Mr Thorp summed up the annual survey of development policy in all the member countries, including the Community's policy pursued through the European Development Fund. The Commission's representative said that EEC practice was to give subsidies or make loans on very favourable terms. The Committee once again drew attention to the target set by the World Trade Conference — that donor countries should give 1 % of their national income as development aid.

The Committee recommended that the member countries should grant aid on more flexible terms. The ministers expressed their concern at the mounting indebtedness of the developing countries. They also expressed the hope that these countries would make more effort to help themselves. The Development Assistance Committee will devote special attention to these problems during the coming months.

IV. The Community and the associated States

ASSOCIATION OF GREECE WITH THE COMMUNITY

50. The EEC-Greece Association Committee held its 23rd and 24th meeting on 18 June and 19 July 1965 respectively.

The Committee returned to the question of harmonizing the agricultural policies of the Six and Greece and discussed a number of tariff measures taken by the Greek Government in pursuance of Article 18 of the Athens Agreement.

At the 24th meeting of the Committee, Greece submitted a list of liberalized products in accordance with Article 23(3) of the Agreement. Wines from the islands of Naoussa and Rhodes were also included in the list of fine Greek wines.

The EEC-Greece Association Council held its 14th meeting at ambassadorial level on 23 July 1965, when the EEC informed the Greek delegation that it had decided to comply with the request that a special tariff quota should be opened for 1965 imports into Germany of wines for processing. The quota was fixed at 30 000 hl.

The Council of Association also addressed a recommendation to Greece to restrict Greek exports of ash and waste of non-ferrous metals for 1965 to 600 tons.

Finally, the Council of Association decided to increase the membership of each of the delegations from the European Parliament and the Greek Parliament to the joint Parliamentary Association Committee from 14 to 15.

ASSOCIATION OF TURKEY WITH THE COMMUNITY

51. The EEC-Turkey Association Council held its second meeting at ministerial level on 27 July 1965.

The Council discussed the results achieved so far in implementing the Provisional Protocol and the present position with regard to the tariff quotas opened by the member countries in Turkey for 1964 and the year under review. It also discussed the progress made in implementing the Financial Protocol annexed to the Ankara Agreement.

The Council also authorized the Association Committee to examine labour problems in Turkey.

Finally, other questions, such as the possibility of opening a Community Information Centre in Turkey and of the Community participating in the Izmir Fair, also came up for discussion.

ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR WITH THE COMMUNITY

Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association

52. The Joint Committee held a meeting in Berlin from 5 to 8 July 1965, under the chairmanship of M. Thorn. The meeting was also attended by M. Del Bo, President

of the High Authority of the ECSC, M. Rochereau, the member of the EEC Commission with special responsibility for overseas development, and M. Margulies, a member of the Euratom Commission. M. Fanfani, President of the Council of Association, was present towards the end of the meeting.

The Joint Committee comprises 18 representatives of the European Parliament and one representative of each of the Parliaments of the Associated States.

The chairman of the Joint Committee announced the results of the representations he had made to the Council of Association on instructions given him by the Joint Committee at its Gysenyi meeting. Following these representations, the Council, represented by M. Triboulet, the French Minister for Co-operation, had declared itself in favour of both the Council and the Committee of Association being represented at meetings of the Parliamentary Association bodies.

The Committee then discussed at some length the possibility of the Council of Association being represented on the Joint Committee when its report came up for discussion.

The Committee decided to continue its efforts to ensure that the Executive of the Association was represented both on the Parliamentary Conference and on the Joint Committee.

M. Del Bo spoke of the action which the High Authority intended to take regarding Chapter VI of the resolution passed in Dakar by the Parliamentary Conference of the Association. He gave an account of the High Authority's activities in mining surveys in the AASM and in the training of technicians. M. Del Bo considered that industrialization in the Associated States was inevitable, but the High Authority did not encourage setting up steel industries in each country. Steel output must be adapted to the economic potentialities in each of the Associated States and meet the needs of a market. M. Del Bo spoke of "steel integration" in Africa.

M. Alioune Sissoko (Mali) and M. Ba Mamadou Samba Boly (Mauritania) asked for further information, particularly concerning the support which the High Authority would be prepared to give to mining surveys in these two countries.

M. Margulies spoke of the economic potentialities of applied nuclear science in the Associated States. He laid particular emphasis on the use of radio-isotopes, which enabled the latest techniques to be used rapidly and cheaply. He illustrated his remarks by examples of projects which might be undertaken in Africa.

M. Margulies' speech made an unmistakable impression on the parliamentarians from the Associated States.

MM. Alioune Sissoko, Ba Mamadou Samba Boly and Amadou Gaoh (Niger) wondered whether it would be possible to take advantage immediately of some of the developments mentioned by M. Margulies and expressed their satisfaction that, thanks to previous contacts between the Euratom and the EEC Commissions, there was a prospect of some of these schemes being financed by the European Development Fund, assuming that the AASM Governments showed an interest and made applications to the EEC.

The Joint Committee went on to discuss the first annual report of the Council of Association. After M. Rochereau had commented on the report, it discussed a working document presented by M. Pedini on the Association's activities at the end of the first year of the Convention.

The Joint Committee mainly discussed institutional matters, and several parliamentarians, including M. Adama Tamboux (Central African Republic), M. Carboni, and M. Diomi

(Congo-Leopoldville) stressed the need for the Community to be represented in the Associated States.

M. Rochereau said there would have to be limits to such representation for financial reasons.

M. Alioune Sissoko was doubtful whether representation was necessary, but the Committee as a whole agreed that the Community should do more to spread information in the Associated States, particularly on the activities of the European Development Fund.

It was agreed that M. Pedini should suggest in his report that the Commission should try to obtain the means for adequate representation of the Community in the Associated States.

The Joint Committee took note of statements made by a number of African parliamentarians, including M. Adrianatoro (Madagascar) and M. Goumane Roble (Somalia), on the trading system, but did not proceed to any formal discussion.

Nor was the question of technical and financial co-operation discussed at any length. M. Pedini and a number of parliamentarians from the Associated States acknowledged that the delay in making aid under the European Development Fund available, which they had complained about earlier, was now less marked, and the Second Fund had got under way very satisfactorily.

The Joint Committee then held an exchange of views on M. Carboni's proposal that studies should be made of common law in the African States and Madagascar and its relationship with statute law. While recognizing that this was an important matter, the Committee in general took the view that such studies were outside the competence — and beyond the financial means — of the parliamentary bodies of the Association.

The question was held over indefinitely, although M. Carboni said that he would submit a resolution on the subject to the Parliamentary Conference.

M. Fanfani, the President of the Council of Association, was present at the end of the meeting, following an official journey to Germany with the Italian President. When the parliamentarians expressed mild concern at the possible repercussions which disagreement among the Six might have on the Association, M. Fanfani assured them that the Community attached the greatest importance to the Association's success and hoped to overcome the present crisis rapidly.

The Joint Committee agreed to hold its next meeting in Luxembourg from 30 September to 2 October.

The next meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association was provisionally arranged to take place in Rome from 6 to 8 December 1965.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing decisions

First EDF

53. Five schemes were approved for financing through the first EDF by the Commission during July and August, the Fund's total commitment being 9 743 000 u.a.

They include two projects in the Netherlands Antilles (equipment of schools in Aruba: 432 000 u.a. and housing in Brievengat: 1 580 000 u.a.); one project in Congo-Leopoldville (national school of law and administration in Leopoldville: 2 680 000 u.a.); one project in Somalia (three school buildings: 1 657 000 u.a.), and one project in Surinam (utilities and services for a housing scheme in Paramaribo: 3 394 000 u.a.).

The Commission approved two other economic projects which will be submitted to the Council of Ministers in September.

Second EDF

54. Following the 9th and 10th meetings of the Fund Committee, the Commission decided to finance 24 new projects, the Fund's total commitment being 36 232 000 u.a. The projects are the following:

1. First annual instalment of aid to production in Mali: 294 million Mali Francs or some 1 195 000 u.a. At the same time the Commission, in accordance with Article 28 of Protocol No. 5 to the Yaoundé Convention, took formal note of the five-year programme of aid to production and diversification submitted by Mali.
2. Construction of the Lomé-Tsevie road in Togo: 250 million Frs. CFA (1 013 000 u.a.) The 36-kilometre stretch from Lomé to Tsevie, which is to be rebuilt as a permanent asphalted road, forms the first stretch of the main highway in Togo. The present density of traffic on this road is more than 200 vehicles daily.
3. Sinking of 275 wells in Dahomey: 517 million Frs. CFA or some 2 094 000 u.a. The purpose of the operation is to supply drinking water for a population of 110 000 in the central and northern areas of the country, which have a Sudan climate. The scheme forms part of a national programme (1965-1970) to sink 524 wells, the second part of which will be financed by the United Nations Special Fund.
4. Development of the Yatenga area in Upper Volta: 237 million Frs. CFA or some 960 000 u.a. The project consists of a large-scale operation to organize and promote the use of simple and tested agricultural techniques in an area with a population of 375 000 where an important soil conservation project, financed by the first EDF, was completed in February 1965. The EDF is now moving on to the stage of developing the improvements already achieved in order to safeguard the natural wealth represented by the soil.
5. Construction of a school for veterinary assistants and assistant breeders in Niamey, Niger: 185 million Frs. CFA or some 749 000 u.a. The school, which will take about 100 pupils, will train the technical personnel which Niger urgently needs. It is of interest to note that the courses for assistant breeders will also be open to nationals of the three other member States of the Council of the Entente: Upper Volta, Ivory Coast and Dahomey.
6. Improvement of the Farafangana-Vangaindrano road in Madagascar: 760 million Malagasy Francs or some 3 079 000 u.a. The scheme will benefit a productive and densely populated area (150 000 inhabitants). It forms part of the plan to rationalize transport facilities and consists of building a permanent road along the east coast to serve the main ports; these will be improved and enlarged, while many small second-class ports will fall successively into disuse.

7. Equipment and assistance of co-operatives in the Central African Republic: 294 million Frs. CFA or some 1 191 000 u.a. The scheme, which is of direct interest to 240 000 persons, aims at establishing or reorganizing, as the case may be, 14 agricultural co-operatives, which will endeavour to sell their members' products at remunerative prices. These will also be an education for the rural population, since they will learn not only co-operation but also the rudiments of economics and saving.

8. Improvement in Brazzaville, Congo: 410 million Frs. CFA or some 1 661 000 u.a. The improvements include the completion of main drains to carry away rainwater in order to prevent the yearly flooding of large inhabited areas and to reclaim land for the building of permanent dwellings. In addition ten bridges will be constructed. The scheme is of great importance from the public health angle, since it will diminish the risk of epidemics caused by flooding and unhygienic conditions.

9. Construction of a pharmaceutical supply depot at Fort-Lamy, Chad: 160 million Frs. CFA or some 648 000 u.a. The constant increase in imports and consumption of pharmaceutical products made it essential to set up a new pharmaceutical supply depot, containing storage and office space, etc. Enjoing a certain degree of monopoly, this centre will be able to bring down the selling price of pharmaceutical preparations and encourage their wider use among the population.

10. Water supply for Fort-Lamy, Chad: 55 540 000 Frs. CFA or some 225 000 u.a. Four test borings will be made in order to study the possibility of supplying Fort-Lamy with water from underground sources. These borings and a survey of the water supply and distribution system, also financed by the EDF, will enable the Chad Government to submit in due course an economically viable project for supplying the capital with water, since the existing installations will soon be totally inadequate.

11. Technical surveys of the port of Owendo in Gabon: 65 million Frs. CFA or some 263 000 u.a. This is a supplementary amount for surveys already approved by the EDF in January 1965 and costing 200 million Frs. CFA. A team of experts visited Owendo and established that it was necessary to make certain alterations in the original programme of surveys, the object of which is to solve the problems presented by the building of a deep-water harbour at Owendo and to draw up a project for carrying out the first instalment of the work.

12. First annual instalment of aid to production in Madagascar: 2 111 000 000 Malagasy francs, or some 8 552 000 u.a. When authorizing this instalment (which covers coffee, pepper, rice and cotton) the Commission took formal note, in accordance with Article 28 of Protocol No. 5 to the Yaoundé Convention, of the five-year programme of aid to production and diversification submitted by Madagascar.

13. First annual instalment of aid to production in Togo: 244 540 000 Frs. CFA, or some 991 000 u.a. When authorizing this instalment (which covers groundnuts, cotton, coffee and coconut palms) the Commission took formal note, in accordance with Article 28 of Protocol No. 5 to the Association Agreement, of the five-year programme of aid to production and diversification submitted by Togo.

14. Development of cotton growing in Eastern Senegal and Haute Casamance: 253 000 000 Frs. CFA, or some 1 025 000 u.a. This diversification project aims at providing an industrial crop other than groundnuts and at progressively meeting the needs of Senegalese textile industries for fibres. These industries are at present entirely dependent on foreign supplies for their raw materials.

15. Construction of a new wharf in the fishing port of Abidjan (Ivory Coast): 494 000 000 Frs. CFA, or some 2 001 000 u.a. The extension of the specialized sub-structure of the port has been necessitated by the spectacular boom in fishing in the Ivory Coast, where the catch — almost entirely locally consumed — reached 53 000 metric tons in 1964, and might well double within the next ten years.

16. Creation of two stock-raising farms in the Niari Valley, in Congo (Brazzaville): 345 187 000 Frs. CFA, or some 1 398 000 u.a. This too is a diversification project, based on the import of trypano-resistant cattle. Breeding of these cattle on two specialized ranches will gradually make it possible to cover the country's needs for fresh meat and to supply breeding cattle for the rural development programmes, combining crop improvement with stockraising.

17. Creation of a cattle ranch in the Central African Republic: 150 000 000 Frs. CFA, or some 608 000 u.a. The aim will be to improve both the quality and the quantity of fresh meat and also to assure a regular supply to the capital, Bangui, with a market at stable prices. The project should lead to an improvement in the country's balance of trade.

18. Construction of the Institute for Human Biology at Bamako, the capital of Mali: 189 000 000 Mali francs, or some 766 000 u.a. This will be a modern block of buildings to replace the existing laboratory, built in 1906, which, because of its out-of-date premises and its equipment, can no longer meet Mali's needs for biological research and vaccine production.

19. Completion of the fishing port at Port-Etienne, Mauritania: 280 000 000 Frs. CFA, or approximately 1 134 000 u.a. Extra sums are to be made available for a project already approved by the first EDF for the construction of a fishing wharf 265 metres long equipped with a tidal dock, cold store and the appropriate plant for handling fish and refrigeration, lighting and water supply.

20. Completion of the Andapa-east coast route and the breakwater at Morondava in Madagascar: 430 000 000 Malagasy francs, or some 1 742 000 u.a. In this case extra finance is provided for two projects aided by the first EDF, where construction costs have exceeded the funds which had been made available. In the case of the road, which crosses difficult mountainous terrain, the poor quality of the ground and the high rainfall have made an asphalt surface necessary.

21. Water supply for the Island of St. Maarten (Netherlands Antilles): 3 629 000 NA florins or approximately 1 925 000 u.a. This project, which is intended to provide a plant for the distillation of sea-water, will definitively solve the problem of fresh-water supplies, which, on an island undergoing intensive development as a tourist centre, is at present only dealt with in a makeshift way.

22. Allocation of a total sum of 3 810 000 u.a. for the financing of the programme of scholarships for the academic year 1965-66. This programme makes available 1 000 scholarships in the main fields of training defined as being of high priority for the associated countries: economic, agricultural and technical training, and studies connected with occupations for women. The programme financed by the ordinary budget of the Commission (over 400 scholarships in the year 1964-65) will be added to the programme financed by the EDF.

23. Allocation of a total sum of 54 000 u.a. for the financing of periods of in-service training in the various Commission departments. The financial commitment authorized

for the year 1965-66 will allow 20 government employees from the associated countries to spend an average of 5 months in Brussels.

24. Allocation of a total amount of 148 000 u.a. for the financing of a programme of seminars. This will provide, in 1965-66, for approximately 1 500 participants grouped in 30 separate seminars. The authorized financial commitment will also meet the publication costs of the "Courrier de l'Association", a liaison publication maintaining contact with former scholarship-holders, in-service trainees and those who have participated in seminars organized by the EEC.

Financing approved by the Commissions at 31 August 1965 (Second EDF)

Amount in u.a.

I. *Economic and social investment projects*

Netherlands Antilles	1 925 000
Burundi	160 000
Cameroon	9 095 000
Central African Republic	3 642 000
Congo (Brazzaville)	2 471 000
Congo (Leopoldville)	3 200 000
Dahomey	2 094 000
Upper Volta	960 000
Madagascar	5 793 000
Mali	4 055 000
Mauritania	10 942 000
Niger	2 991 000
Somalia	6 419 000
Chad	5 105 000
Togo	1 013 000
Comoro Islands	223 000
	Total 60 088 000

II. *Diversification projects*

Cameroon	749 000
Congo (Brazzaville)	4 420 000
Ivory Coast	34 814 000
Rwanda	1 888 000
Senegal	1 025 000
	Total 42 896 000

III. *Aid to production*

Cameroon	2 694 000
Central African Republic	2 560 000
Dahomey	1 027 000
Madagascar	8 552 000
Mali	1 195 000
Niger	939 000
Senegal	10 492 000
Chad	1 916 000
Togo	991 000

Total 30 366 000

IV. *Technical assistance linked with investments*

General allocation for studies	8 000 000
General allocation for direction and supervision of work	4 000 000
Burundi	1 198 000
Congo (Leopoldville)	250 000
Gabon	2 470 000
Madagascar	490 000
Rwanda	1 011 000
Chad	225 000

Total 17 544 000

V. *General technical co-operation*

Scholarships	6 727 000
In-service training	419 000
Information programme	225 000
Programme of general studies on industrialization	400 000
Congo (Leopoldville)	1 440 000
Madagascar	66 000
Somalia	1 064 000

Total 10 341 000

VI. *Emergency aid*

Somalia	250 000
---------	---------

Total 250 000

Grand total 161 485 000

V. Institutions and organs

THE COUNCIL

173rd session

At the 173rd session of the Council, held on 26 and 27 July 1965 under the chairmanship of M. Amintore Fanfani, the Italian Foreign Minister, the Commission gave an account of the GATT multilateral tariff negotiations, and of the Community's relations with Nigeria and with Morocco and Tunisia.

With regard to the financing of the common agricultural policy, the President of the Commission discussed and commented on the Memorandum communicated earlier to the governments of the Member States. A debate ensued ⁽¹⁾.

The Council also decided to widen the tariff quota granted to the Netherlands for 1965, for hydrogenated, polymerized and dimerized rosins ⁽²⁾.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

Case 44/65 ⁽³⁾: (Hessische-Knappschaft v. Singer et Fils and M. F.J. Stadelwieser). In its decision of 1 June 1965 the first civil division of the Colmar (France) Court of Appeal submitted to the Court of Justice a request for an interlocutory ruling on the interpretation of Articles 4, 52 and 53 of Regulation No. 3 of 23 September 1958 concerning the social security of migrant workers.

Case 48/65 ⁽⁴⁾: (Alfons Lütticke, GmbH. et al v. EEC Commission)

On 23 July 1965 an application was made to the Court of Justice regarding a letter from the EEC Commission, dated 14 May 1965 and described by the plaintiffs as a "decision", concerning the compensatory charge imposed by the Federal Republic of Germany on imports of milk powder etc. from 1 January 1965.

Case 52/65 ⁽⁴⁾: (Federal Republic of Germany v. EEC Commission)

On 23 August 1965 an application was made to the Court of Justice for annulment of the EEC Commission's directive dated 16 June 1965 fixing the rate at which the charge made by the Federal Republic of Germany on imports from other member countries of sheep for slaughter and mutton was to be scaled down and finally abolished.

⁽¹⁾ See Ch. II, sec. 18.

⁽²⁾ See Ch. II, sec. 1.

⁽³⁾ See official gazette No. 140, 31 July 1965.

⁽⁴⁾ *Ibid.*, No. 153, 16 September 1965.

Rulings

Case 77/63: (Commission official v. EEC Commission)

This case concerned the annulment of the integration procedure applied to the plaintiff. On 21 July 1965 the Court of Justice struck out the case following the plaintiff's withdrawal.

Consolidated cases 106/63 and 107/63 (1): (Alfred C. Töpfer KG, Hamburg and Getreide-Imports GmbH v. EEC Commission)

The object of these consolidated cases was to obtain annulment of the EEC Commission's decision of 3 October 1963 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to retain safeguard measures for imports of maize, millet and sorghum. On 1 July 1965 the Court quashed the decision, recognizing that it was of direct and individual concern to the plaintiff. The Court considered that the situation created by the grant of import licences for maize did not justify the safeguard measures that had been taken.

Consolidated cases 18/64 and 19/64 (2): EEC Commission officials v. EEC Commission)

The object of these applications was to obtain annulment of internal competitive examination No. 165/A (reserve). On 14 July 1965 the Court of Justice gave the following ruling:

1. Application 18/64 is admissible.
2. Internal competitive examination No. 165/A and the appointments made thereafter by the Commission are annulled.
3. No ruling on application 19/64 is necessary.

Case 46/64 (2): (EEC Commission official v. EEC Commission)

This case concerns the annulment of the Commission's implicit decision to reject an application by the plaintiff to be placed in Grade A/3. On 14 July 1965 the Court of Justice ruled that the application could not be entertained.

Case 10/65 (2): Waldemar Deutschmann, Essen v. the Federal Republic of Germany)
This request for an interlocutory ruling concerned the interpretation of Article 95, first paragraph, of the Treaty with regard to the German law concerning the imposition of import charges by the foreign trade department in the Federal German Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry. On 8 July the Court of Justice ruled that: "A charge made for the issue of a compulsory import licence does not fall within the scope of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty".

THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The 73rd session of the Monetary Committee was held on 13 July 1965 with M. van Lennep in the chair. The Committee discussed international monetary problems; the discussion was continued at the following meeting of the Committee on 27 July 1965.

A working party of the Committee met on 26 July and on 3-4 August 1965 to deal with the same subject.

(1) See official gazette, No. 153, 16 September 1965.

(2) *Ibid.*, No. 155, 18 September 1965.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Appointment of new Director-General of Administration

On 28 July 1965, the EEC Commission appointed M. Jozef Van Gronsveld, formerly Director in the Budget and Finance Directorate, Director-General of Administration, in which post he succeeds M. B.M. Smulders with effect from 1 August 1965.

M. Van Gronsveld graduated in commerce, finance and applied economics at Louvain University. In 1939 he entered the Ministry of Finance in Brussels. From 1950 to 1954, he was chief executive assistant, first to the Minister of Reconstruction and subsequently to the Minister of Public Works. In 1954 he returned to the Ministry of Finance, where in his last post he was in charge of budget administration.

In January 1958, M. Van Gronsveld entered the service of the EEC Commission as head of the Budget and Finance Directorate.

Staff movements

M. Lamberto Lambert, executive assistant to M. Levi Sandri, has been appointed Counsellor *hors classe* in the Directorate-General of Social Affairs with effect from 14 July 1965.

M. Adolfo Comba, head of division, has been transferred from the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs to the Directorate-General for External Relations (Directorate for Western Europe, membership and association) (European Countries Division, Northern and Central Europe).

M. Antonio Ciancio, principal administrative officer in the Directorate-General for Competition has been appointed head of the Translation, Reproduction and Distribution of Documents Division in the Directorate-General of Administration.

M. Edoardo Volpi, assistant to the Director-General of Administration has been appointed head of the Budget Division in the Budget and Finance Directorate of the Directorate-General of Administration.

M. Adrien Ries, deputy executive assistant to M. Schaus, has been appointed head of the Division for competition in agriculture in the Directorate for Agricultural Economics and Legislation in the Directorate-General of Agriculture.

M. John Peters, official in grade A/5, has been appointed temporary deputy-Executive Assistant to M. Schaus.

M. Riccardo Luzzato, principal advisor on industrial and commercial problems in the Directorate-General of the Internal Market, whose resignation has been accepted by the Commission, vacated this post on 20 May 1965.

M. Paolo Bocci, head of the Division for technical examination and supervision of agricultural guidance projects in the Directorate-General of Agriculture, whose resignation has been accepted by the Commission, vacated this post on 1 August 1965.

Appointment in the Community Information Office in Rome

M. Guido Fucili, of the Information Office of the European Communities in Rome, has been appointed head of that Office with effect from 1 August 1965.

VI. European Investment Bank

The European Investment Bank has concluded a loan agreement with the "Autostrada del Brennero" Authority for the construction of a highway between Bolzano and the Brenner Pass.

The contract was signed in Brussels on 15 July 1965, by M. Donato Turrini, President of the "Autostrada del Brennero" Authority, and by M. Paride Formentini, President of the European Investment Bank.

The loan will be utilized for the construction of the northern section of the Brenner Highway and cover a distance of 84.7 km.

The Brenner Highway will have a total length of 311.1 km and provide a direct link between the Brenner Pass and the Italian-Austrian frontier and the "Autostrada del Sole" (Milan - Rome - Salerno). At Verona it will cross the west-east motorway Trieste - Venice - Turin. Its execution will greatly improve north-south communications and thereby tie the Common Market closer together.

The total cost of construction of the northern section has been estimated at 89.6 million units of account to which the Bank will contribute a loan of 24 million, repayable in 20 years and bearing an interest rate of 6.25 % per annum. The loan is guaranteed by the Italian State.

This operation constitutes the third intervention of the Bank in northern Italy in the field of transport.

* * *

MISCELLANEOUS

Visits to the Commission

Visit by the President of the Ivory Coast Republic

The President of the Commission received on 7 July M. Félix Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast Republic. M. Henri Rochereau, member of the Commission, was also present.

Visit by the Vice-President of the Schleswig-Holstein Council of Ministers

Dr. Hartwig Schlegelberger, Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Schleswig-Holstein Council of Ministers, paid a visit to the Commission on 2 July. He was received by M. Hallstein, the President of the Commission, M. Marjolin, Vice-President, and M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission, for talks on economic policy. He was particularly interested in the Commission's views on regional policy and spoke of Schleswig-Holstein's special position in the Common Market.

The Minister was accompanied by Dr. Klaus von der Groeben, State Secretary in the Schleswig-Holstein Ministry of the Interior.

Visit by the President of the Union of European Community Industries

M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, received on 16 July a delegation from the Union of European Community Industries (UECI) headed by its President, M. H.J. de Koster and composed of leaders of the central industrial federations in each of the Member States. The representatives of industry expressed concern at recent developments in the Community and stressed the need to press forward the work of European economic integration on the basis of the Rome Treaty.

Visit by leaders of the International Young Christian Workers

M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, received on 1 July the leaders of the International Young Christian Workers in the Member States, who handed over a copy of a "European young workers' code" drawn up following a broad survey of the living standards of young workers in Europe and adopted by over 25 000 young workers at a meeting in Strasbourg. M. Levi Sandri assured them that the Commission would take the recommendations formulated at the Strasbourg meeting into consideration when pursuing its policy concerning young workers in the Community.

Visit to the President of the Councils

M. Amintore Fanfani, the President of the Councils of the European Communities, received on 28 July M. L. Buitter, Secretary-General of the European Trade Union Secretariat.

M. Buitter stressed the concern felt in free trade union circles at the situation which had developed in the Community and drew attention to the urgent appeal addressed to the members of the Council by the organizations he represented to call a meeting within the framework of the Community institutions in order to decide how the Community's objectives were to be achieved. M. Fanfani thanked M. Buitter for taking this step and expressed the hope that the Community would always be able to count on the support of the European trade union movement.

Statement by the European Movement

The Executive Bureau of the European Movement, meeting in Brussels on 20 July to discuss the crisis which had arisen in the Common Market, published a statement which, while proclaiming the Movement's belief in the Community and its underlying principles, urged the Council to continue, without laying down any preliminary conditions, its discussions on the Commission's proposals so that agreement could be reached on the financing of the common agricultural policy; expressed its confidence that the Commission would take the necessary measures; appealed to the governments to allow the Common Market to enter its third stage, as planned, on 1 January 1966, and

addressed an appeal to public opinion in the Member States, to the Parliaments and to representatives of economic and social circles.

European prizes

The jury of the Emile Bernheim European prizes, under the chairmanship of M. Rey, member of the Commission, awarded its prize of Bfrs. 25 000 for 1965 to M. Alex Jacquemin, author of the memorandum "The economic strength of enterprises; a new concept for the EEC".

An international jury, under the chairmanship of Professor Brugmans, Rector of the College of Europe, distributed prizes to 200 winning candidates of both sexes at the "European Schools Day". Candidates were asked to write an essay on the subject "Is Europe purely a geographical expression?"

European baccalauréat

At the 1965 session of the European *baccalauréat* examinations diplomats were awarded to 87 pupils of the European schools in Brussels, Luxembourg and Varese, under the supervision of an international panel presided over by Professor Bayen, Rector of Strasbourg University and composed of representatives of universities in the six EEC countries.

Since 1958, when the first session was held in Luxembourg, the number of holders of the European *baccalauréat* has reached 262. This diploma is an entrance qualification for universities in the six EEC countries, Austria and, subject to certain conditions, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Holders will also be able to study at certain universities in the United States.

Colloquium and exhibition organized by the Union of Artisans of the EEC in Thessalonika

A European colloquium on the subject "Crafts in modern economic life" was held in Thessalonika (Greece) from 30 May to 6 June, together with a joint crafts exhibition organized by the six EEC countries and Greece. This event was arranged by the Union of Artisans of the European Economic Community, in co-operation with the Greek craft organizations and the International Fair of Thessalonika, and was presided over by M. Joseph Wild, President of the Union of Artisans of the EEC and M. Guido Colonna di Paliano, member of the EEC Commission.

Proceedings were opened by King Constantine, and M. J. Glavanis, Minister of Trade, M. J. Zighdis, Minister of Industry, and M. Z. Papalazarou, Minister for Northern Greece, spoke on behalf of the Greek Government. An important speech was made by M. Guido Colonna di Paliano on behalf of the Commission; he was accompanied by M. Braun, Director of the Joint Information Service. The Secretariat of the Councils was represented by M. de Schacht, Director of External Relations.

Special aid to Somalia

At the request of the Somali Government, the Commission decided to grant Somalia emergency aid amounting to 250 000 u.a. through the European Development Fund.

In 1964, drought caused near-famine conditions in five of the eight provinces, affecting nearly one third of the population.

A consignment of medicines, antibiotics and vitamins was flown to Somalia early in April. A second consignment worth 117 000 units of account and comprising a considerable quantity of foodstuffs (104 400 cases), baby-food (18 240 cases), solutions for intravenous perfusion (35 020 half-litre bottles), drip apparatus (8 028 complete sets), vitamins and various medicines arrived in Mogadishu at the end of July on board SS. Indiana.

Opening days in Mali and Dahomey

On 26 July a new slaughterhouse, the building of which was financed by the European Development Fund, was opened in Bamako, the capital of the Mali Republic. This slaughterhouse is one of the most up to date in Africa and can handle 100 000 head of cattle annually. The ceremony was presided over by M. Modibo Keita, President of the Mali Republic, and M. Hendus, Director-General for Overseas Development, was also present.

On 1 August, the harbour of Cotonu was opened in Dahomey. The works were financed jointly by the French Aid and Co-operation Fund and the European Development Fund, the former being responsible for infrastructure and the latter for all other installations. The opening ceremony was attended by the President of the Dahomey Republic, M. Sourou Migan, the President of the Council, M. Justin Ahomadegbe Tometin and the four Presidents of the Ivory Coast Republic, the Niger Republic, the Upper Volta Republic, and the Togo Republic.

ANNEX

Administrative directory of the Commission of the European Economic Community

The Commission

23-27, avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels 4

Tel. 35 00 40

President	Walter HALLSTEIN
Chief Executive Assistant	Karl-Heinz NARJES
Executive Assistant	Jürgen KALKBRENNER
Executive Assistant	Klaus MEYER
Special Adviser to the President	Pierre BOURGUIGNON
Vice-President	Sicco MANSHOLT
Chief Executive Assistant	Alfred MOZER
Executive Assistant	Sjouke JONKER
Vice-President	Robert MARJOLIN
Chief Executive Assistant	Jean FLORY
Counsellor	Michel HEDREUL
Vice-President	Lionello LEVI SANDRI
Chief Executive Assistant	...
Executive Assistant	Mario MARI
Member	Jean REY
Chief Executive Assistant	Pierre LUCION
Executive Assistant	Alex HOVEN
Member	Hans von der GROEBEN
Chief Executive Assistant	Ernst ALBRECHT
Executive Assistant	Manfred CASPARI
Member	Lambert SCHAUS
Chief Executive Assistant	Lucien KRAUS
Executive Assistant	...
Member	Henri ROCHEREAU
Chief Executive Assistant	Jean CHAPPERON
Executive Assistant	Henri VARENNE
Member	Guido COLONNA di PALIANO
Chief Executive Assistant	Rinieri PAULUCCI di CALBOLI
Executive Assistant	Stefano PONZANO

Secretariat of the Commission

23-27, avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels 4

Executive Secretary

Deputy Executive Secretary

Tel. 35 00 40

Emile NOËL

Helmut SIGRIST

Administrative unit	Head
---------------------	------

1. Registrar's Office	Frans DE KOSTER
-----------------------	-----------------

2. Internal Relations	Jacobus STEMPELS
-----------------------	------------------

3. Liaison with the other Institutions of the European Communities and with the European Assemblies	Henri ETIENNE
---	---------------

4. General Report and other Periodical Reports	Tullio DONDÉ
--	--------------

Directorate-General I

External Relations

23-27, avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels 4

Tel. 35 00 40

Director-General
Assistant

Axel HERBST
Götz SCHOFFER

Administrative unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

*GENERAL AFFAIRS, MULTILATERAL
COMMERCIAL POLICY*

* Theodorus HIJZEN

1. General Affairs, Protocol

Gerhard BERGHOLD

2. Relations with Customs and Trade Organizations, USA

Pierre SCHLÖSSER

3. Relations with International Organizations

Franco GIANFRANCHI

DIRECTORATE B

*WESTERN EUROPE - MEMBERSHIP
AND ASSOCIATION*

Robert TOULEMON

1. Relations with Council of Europe, WEU, OECD, EFTA,
UK, Denmark, Ireland

Francesco FRESI

2. European countries (Northern and Central Europe)

Adolfo COMBA

3. European countries (Southern Europe) **

Rodolphe ROUSSEL

* *Also Special Representative of the Commission for trade negotiations in GATT.*

** *Association with non-European Mediterranean countries comes within the terms of reference of this Division.*

DIRECTORATE C

COMMERCIAL POLICY TOWARDS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| | Mattia di MARTINO |
| 1. Principles of Commercial Policy towards developing countries, Asia | Robert BOSMANS |
| 2. Africa, Middle East, Latin America | Philipp MASSERER |
| 3. Commercial Policy in the Primary Products Sector | Hugo de GROOD |

DIRECTORATE D

GENERAL COMMERCIAL POLICY

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| | Wolfgang ERNST |
| 1. Principles, Unification of policy (Art. 110 et seq.), Instruments of policy | Joseph SCHNEIDER |
| 2. Agricultural Problems, Canada, Australia, New Zealand | Friedrich KLEIN |
| 3. Industrial Problems (development of trade, safeguard clauses), Japan, Hong Kong | Marc COLOMB de DAUNANT |
| 4. European countries (Eastern Europe) | Aurelio CINGOLANI |

E. DIRECTOR FOR SPECIAL TASKS AND NEGOTIATIONS

Adolphe DE BAERDEMAEKER

Liaison Office at GATT (Geneva)

Pierre NICOLAS

Liaison Office at OECD (Paris).

Helmuth CAMMANN

Directorate-General II
80, rue d'Arlon, Brussels 4

Economic and Financial Affairs
Tel. 13 67 51

Director-General
Assistant
Secretary of the Monetary Committee

Franco BOBBA
Umberto STEFANI
Roland de KERGORLAY

Administrative unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

NATIONAL ECONOMIES AND ECONOMIC TRENDS

	Horst STEFFE
1. Economic Trends	Paul van den BEMPT
2. France	Hildegard AHRENS
3. Germany	Gerrit van DUIJN
4. Italy	Lothar FLOSS
5. Benelux	Francesco PORRE
6. Methods of Analysis and Business Surveys	Hugues LARGETEAU

DIRECTORATE B

MONETARY MATTERS

	Tom de VRIES
1. Current Monetary Matters	Frédéric BOYER de la GIRODAY
2. Capital Movements	...
3. Co-ordination of Monetary and Financial Policies	...

DIRECTORATE C

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

	...
1. Economic Structure	...
2. Regional Development	...
3. Commercial Policy	...
4. Energy	Georges BRONDEL

DIRECTORATE D

STUDIES

Claudio SEGRÈ

Directorate-General III**Internal Market**

80, rue d'Arlon, Brussels 4

Tel. 13 67 51

Director-General

Alain PRATE

Assistant

Michel HIRIGOYEN COURCY

Administrative unit

Head

*DIRECTORATE A**MOVEMENT OF GOODS*

1. Quantitative Restrictions (except State monopolies)

Guido MILANO

Michel MACRON

2. Quantitative Restrictions State monopolies

Karl SCHILLING

3. Abolition of Customs Duties

Andries ADRIAANSE

*DIRECTORATE B**CUSTOMS*

1. Common Customs Tariff

Alexis DUBOIS

Emilio CAFIERO

2. Tariff Economy Problems

Wolfgang SCHOLZ

3. Customs Legislation

Roger TOUZELET

4. Customs Value and Special Studies

Klaus PINGEL

*DIRECTORATE C**RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT AND SERVICES*

Herbert BRUNS

1. Industry, Crafts, Commerce, Agriculture
and Transport

Ulrich BRUNS-WÜSTEFELD

2. Companies, Public Contacts, Cinema
and Tourism

Gennaro PANDOLFELLI

3. The Professions, Insurance
and Banking

Jean-Pierre CLEÉNEWERCK de CRAEYENCOURT

*DIRECTORATE D**INDUSTRY, CRAFTS AND COMMERCE*

Fernand BRAUN

Secretariat for Studies by Sector

...

1. Industry

Carlo FACINI

2. Small Business and Crafts

Anton SMULDERS

3. Commerce and Distribution

Etienne GAUTIER

Directorate-General IV**Competition**

12, avenue de Broqueville, Brussels 15

Tel. 71 00 90

Director-General

Pieter VERLOREN van THEMAAT

Assistant

* Charles VAN AKEN

Counsellor

Ivo SCHWARTZ

Administrative unit

Head

*DIRECTORATE A**AGREEMENTS, MONOPOLIES, DUMPING,
PRIVATE DISCRIMINATION*

** Hermann SCHUMACHER

*** René JAUME

1. General Matters

Willy SCHLIEDER

2. Economic Matters

...

3. Supervision

Jacques VANDAMME

4. Individual Cases I : Chemical Products and Dumping

Roland MUSSARD

5. Individual Cases II : Metals, Metal Products and Electrical
Engineering

Helmut SCHEUFELE

6. Individual Cases III : Textiles, Building Materials and Food

Renato ALBINI

7. Individual Cases IV : Services, Commerce and Other

Gerrit LINSSEN

Secretariat of the Advisory Committee on Agreements and
Dominant Positions

...

* *Also Executive Secretary of the permanent working party on documentation and technical assistance.*** *First Director.**** *Second Director.*

DIRECTORATE B

APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION

	Jean DIEU
1. General Matters	Pierre PUJADE
2. Commercial Law, Company Law and Procedural Law	Winfried HAUSCHILD
3. Economic Legislation, Regulations under Public Law as they affect Competition	Charles CAMPET
4. Approximation of Legislation as a means of reducing Technical Obstacles to Trade; Criminal Law in the Economic Field	Nicolaas BEL

DIRECTORATE C

FISCAL MATTERS

	Pietro NASINI
1. General Matters	Arno SCHULZE-BRACHMANN
2. Indirect Taxes	Johannes JANSEN
3. Direct Taxes	Gérard HUTCHINGS
4. Elimination of Tax Discrimination	Roger VANDAMME

DIRECTORATE D

STATE AIDS AND DISCRIMINATIONS BY STATES

	Armand SACLÉ
1. General Matters	Fernand VAN PRAET
2. General Systems of Aid	Carlo GIOVANELLI
3. Individual Cases I	Kurt FRIEDRICH
4. Individual Cases II	Günther ETZENBACH

Directorate-General V

Social Affairs

5, rue de L'oxum, Brussels 1

Tel. 11 72 25

Director-General

José D. NEIRINCK

Assistant

Alphonse DUQUESNE

Counsellor (*hors classe*)

Lamberto, LAMBERT

Administrative unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

LABOUR CONDITIONS

Wilhelm DOERR

1. Labour Problems

Leo CRIJNS

2. Industrial Health and Safety

Renzo LOMAZZI

DIRÉCTORATE B

MANPOWER

Heinz HENZE

1. Employment

Fernand BESSE

2. Free Movement of Workers

...

DIRECTORATE C

SOCIAL FUND AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING Jacobus van DIERENDONCK

1. Social Fund

Ugo MUNZI

2. Vocational Training

Edgar WINKLER

DIRECTORATE D

SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES Jacques-Jean RIBAS

1. Social Security

Jean HASSE

2. Social Services

Carlo RAMACCIOTTI

Secretariat of the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers

...

Directorate-General VI**Agriculture**

12, avenue de Broqueville, Brussels 15

Tel. 71 00 90

Director-General

Louis Georges RABOT

Deputy Director-General

Berend HERINGA

Assistant

Helmut von VERSCHUER

Administrative unit

Head

*DIRECTORATE A**GENERAL AFFAIRS*

Martin MEYER-BURCKHARDT

1. Commercial Policy in relation to Agriculture

Horst MARMULLA

2. European Matters

Johannes WESTHOFF

3. Matters not confined to Europe

Pierre MALVE

4. Intergovernmental Organizations for Agriculture

Gian Valerio dal PERO BERTINI

5. Relations with Non-governmental Organizations

Georges RENCKI

*DIRECTORATE B**ORGANIZATIONS OF MARKETS IN CROP PRODUCTS*

Antonio USAI

1. Cereals and Derived Products

Raymond LEONDURAND

2. Sugar

Dieter GRUPE

3. Oil-seeds and Oleaginous Fruit, Fats and Textile Plants

Giampiero SCHIRATTI

4. Matters relating to the various Products

Maurice BARTHELEMY

*DIRECTORATE C**ORGANIZATIONS OF MARKETS IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS*

Guy AMIET

1. Cattle and Meat

...

2. Milk Products

Siegfried KORTH

3. Poultry Products

...

DIRECTORATE D

ORGANIZATION OF MARKETS IN SPECIALIZED CROPS, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

	Adolfo PIZZUTI
1. Fruit and Vegetables and Processed Products	Cornelis DRIESPRONG
2. Wine, Spirits and Derived Products	Pierre BERTIN
3. Fish Products	Raimond SIMONNET
4. Forests and Forestry Products	Xavier LE CHATELIER

DIRECTORATE E

STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURE

	Roger GROOTEN
1. Co-ordination of National Structure Policies, Community Agricultural Guidance Programmes	Theodor DAMS
2. Technical Examination and Supervision of Agriculture Guidance Projects	...
3. Improvement of Social Conditions in Agriculture	Raymond CRAPS
4. Structural Analyses	Adolph HERZOG

DIRECTORATE F

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND LEGISLATION

	Hans-Broder KROHN
1. Balance-sheets, Studies and Information	François STROOBANTS
2. Reports and Accounting Information Network	Claude BAILLET
3. Harmonization of Legislation, Regulations and Administrative Rules	Heinrich STEIGER
4. European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)	Hendrik ZIJLMANS
5. Conditions of Competition in Agriculture	Adrien RIES

Directorate-General VII

Transport

13, avenue de Cortenberg, Brussels 4

Tel. 35 00 40

Director-General

Paolo RHO

Assistant

Jacques DOUSSET

Administrative unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

ORGANIZATION OF THE TRANSPORT MARKET

Günter KRAUSS

1. Access to the Market

Francesco VENTRELLA

2. Alignment of Basic Conditions

Heinrich SCHULZE

3. Sea and Air Transport

Jacques d'ELBREIL

DIRECTORATE B

TRANSPORT RATES AND CONDITIONS

Andreas REINARZ

1. General Tariff Policy

Herbert GOSSE

2. Special Provisions of the Treaty

Joseph LEMMENS

DIRECTORATE C

CO-ORDINATION OF INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC

STUDIES

Julien NOËL-MAYER

1. Co-ordination of Investment

Mario DE AGAZIO

2. Economic Studies

Enrico VITTORELLI

3. Transport Costs

Robert GOERGEN

Directorate-General VIII

56, rue de Marais, Brussels 1

Director-General

Assistant

Overseas Development

Tel. 18 81 00

Heinrich HENDUS

Dieter FRISCH

Administrative unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

GENERAL AFFAIRS

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| | Jacob Jan van der LEE |
| 1. Policy Matters, Legal Questions and Right of Establishment | Gisbert POENSGEN |
| 2. Scholarship Programmes | Eduard de la PARRA |
| 3. In-service Training, Seminars, International Organizations | Otto Isao SOLF |

DIRECTORATE B

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Jean DURIEUX |
| 1. Development Policy | ... |
| 2. Development Studies | Maurice SCHAEFFER |

DIRECTORATE C

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| | Jacques FERRANDI |
| 1. Programmes | Erich WIRSING |
| 2. Technical Operations and Supervision | Gaetano SORGE |
| 3. Financial Operations | Paul RIPOCHE |

DIRECTORATE D

TRADE

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Giovanni UGO |
| 1. Trade Liberalization | Pierre-Emile FAY |
| 2. Trade Expansion | Francesco de BENEDECTIS |

Directorate-General IX**Administration**

13, avenue de Cortenberg, Brussels 4

Tel. 35 00 40

Director-General

Jozef VAN GRONSVELD

Assistant

...

Administrative unit

Head

*DIRECTORATE A**PERSONNEL*

1. Statute and Questions of Principles

Bernhard von GOELER

2. Recruiting

Hans HITZLBERGER

3. Personnel Administration

Enrico ANGELINI

4. Salaries and Duty Travels

René MORIZON

5. Organization

Heinrich BLENKERS

6. Privileges, Pensions and Community Income Tax

Walter ZEILMAKER

Philip WHITECHURCH

*DIRECTORATE B**BUDGET AND FINANCE*

1. Budget

Edoardo VOLPI

2. Auditing

...

3. Finance

Jean-Robert SCHWENCK

*DIRECTORATE C**DOMESTIC AFFAIRS*

1. Works and Supplies

Daniel STRASSER

2. Library, Documentation

Jean MAUDET

3. Distribution, Archives, Mail, House Services

Karl KUJATH

4. Translation, Reproduction, Publication

Paul BUCHET

5. Interpreters, Conference Service

Antonio CIANCIO

6. Finance

Renée VAN HOOFF

...

Official Spokesman's Group

23-27, avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels 4
Official Spokesman

Tel. 35 00 40
Beniamino OLIVI

"INFORMATION FOR COMMUNITY COUNTRIES" SECTION

Head

Paul COLLOWALD

...

Clara MEYERS

André PATRIS

...

Jean-Joseph SCHWED

Gianfranco SPERANZA

"INFORMATION FOR NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES" SECTION

Head

Dietrich BEHM

Richard MAYNE

Gordon WEIL

**JOINT SERVICES OF THE EXECUTIVES
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

**Joint Information Service of the
European Communities**

244, rue de la Loi, Brussels 4 ●
18, rue Aldringer, Luxembourg □

Tel. 35 00 40
Tel. Luxembourg (066. 292 41

Director
Adviser on relations with ECSC
Assistant

● Jacques-René RABIER
□ René RENCKENS
Mario MELANI

Administrative unit

Head

General Affairs
Trade-union Information
Agricultural Information
Overseas Information
University Information
Fairs and Exhibitions
Publications
Radio, Television and Cinema

● Ulrich KREBS
□ ● Joseph MOONS
...
● Pierre CROS
● Jean MOREAU
□ André LAMY
□ Derek PRAG
● Rudolf DUMONT du VOITEL

Offices in capital cities

Head

UNITED KINGDOM
23, Chesham Street
London S.W. 1

BELgravia 4904

...

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Farragut Building 808
900-17th Street
Washington 6, DC

296-5131

Leonard B. TENNYSON

Commerce Building 2207
155 East 44th Street
New York, N.Y. 10.017

MU 2-0458
AREA CODE 212

Marcel MART

FRANCE

61, rue des Belles-Feuilles
Paris 16^e

KLEber 53-26

François FONTAINE

GERMANY (FR)

Zitelmannstrasse 11
Bonn

26 041/42/43

ITALY

Via Poli, 29
Rome

670 696

681 348

688 182

Guido FUCILI

NETHERLANDS

Alexander Gogelweg 22
The Hague

33 41 23

Rudolf SIMONS-COHEN

SWITZERLAND

Rue de Lausanne, 72
Geneva

31 87 30

Norbert KOHLHASE

URUGUAY

Montevideo

Legal Service of the European Executives

51-53, rue Belliard, Brussels 4

Tel. 13 40 90

Directors-General

Michel GAUDET

with special responsibility for EEC matters

Robert KRAWIELICKI

with special responsibility for ECSC matters

Théodor VOGELAAR

with special responsibility for EAEC matters

Peter GILSDORF

Assistant to the Directors-General

with special responsibility for EEC and EAEC matters

Legal Advisers (EEC)

Friedrich-Wilhelm
ALBRECHT

Gerhard BEBR

Paul LELEUX

Alberto SCIOLLA-LAGRANGE

Georges LE TALLEC

Marc SOHIER

Leendert van der BURG

Cesare MAESTRIPIERI

Hubert EHRING

Jochen THIESING

Robert FISCHER

Louis de la FONTAINE

Giancarlo OLMI

Statistical Office of the European Communities

188 A, avenue de Tervueren, Brussels 15 ●

Tel. 71 00 90

Hotel Star, Luxembourg □

Tel. Lux. (066) 408 41

51-53, rue Belliard, Brussels 4 Δ

Tel. 13 40 90

Director-General

□ ● Rolf WAGENFÜHR

Assistant

□ ● Helmut SCHUMACHER

Administrative unit

Head

DIRECTORATE A

GENERAL

1. Methods
2. National Accounting
3. Banks and Financial Accounts
4. Internal Trade
5. Non-Member Countries, Publications

- Raymond DUMAS
- Guy BERTAUD
- Jean PETRE
- Piero ERBA
- Emmy KLEINE
- Rolf SANNWALD

DIRECTORATE B

ENERGY, OVERSEAS ASSOCIATES, DATA PROCESSING

Adviser

1. Energy Balance-sheets
2. Nuclear Energy
3. Overseas Associates

- Vittorio PARETTI
- ...
- ...
- Δ Jean DARRAGON
- Jean REYNIER

DIRECTORATE C

EXTERNAL TRADE, TRANSPORT

1. External Trade
2. Transport

- Camille LEGRAND
- Marcel MESNAGE
- □ Helmut REUM

DIRECTORATE D

INDUSTRIES AND CRAFTS

- Fritz GROTIUS
- 1. Methods, Structural Statistics and General Analyses ● Gaston DUON
- 2. Basic Industries (except Iron and Steel Industry, Iron Mining) and Metal Processing ● Victor SCHETGEN
- 3. Iron and Steel Industry, Iron Mining Jacques CHARRAYRE

DIRECTORATE E

SOCIAL

- Pierre GAVANIER
- 1. Wages Silvio RONCHETTI
- 2. Social Security, Standard of Living, Employment Wilhelmus van der WEERDEN

SECTOR F

AGRICULTURE

- 1. Livestock Products, Prices and Agricultural Accounts ● Stephanus LOUWES
- 2. Crop Products, Balance-sheets and Agricultural Structure ● Günther THIEDE

The English version of this directory is an unofficial translation ; the titles given are issued for information only, and are liable to amendment.

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 16 July and 16 September 1965.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

N° 14 de M. Nederhorst à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Matériel électrotechnique (No. 14 by M. Nederhorst to the EEC Commission : Electronic equipment)	No. 135	24.7.65
N° 15 de M. Nederhorst à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Société commerciale de type européen (No. 15 by M. Nederhorst to the EEC Commission : A European-type company)	No. 135	24.7.65
N° 24 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Relations commerciales avec la Yougoslavie (No. 24 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission : Trade relations with Yugoslavia)	No. 135	24.7.65
N° 33 de M. Bergmann à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Coopération plus étroite des Etats membres en cas de catastrophes dans les entreprises et spécialement dans les mines (No. 33 by M. Bergmann to the EEC Commission : Closer collaboration between Member States in the case of mining and other disasters)	No. 140	31.7.65
Réponse complémentaire de la Commission de la C.E.E. à la question écrite n° 58 (1964-1965) de M. Vredeling. Objet : Aides accordées par la France à l'aviculture bretonne [Supplementary reply from the EEC Commission to written question No. 58 (1964-1965) by M. Vredeling : French aids to Breton poultry-breeders]	No. 145	13.8.65
N° 23 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Formulation utilisée à l'article premier, dernier alinéa du règlement n° 65/65/CEE du Conseil du 13 mai 1965 (No. 23 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Wording of Article 1, first paragraph, of Council Regulation No. 65/65/CEE of 13 May 1965)	No. 145	13.8.65
N° 25 de M. Kriedemann à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Financement de l'organisation du marché des huiles et graisses végétales (No. 25 by M. Kriedemann to the EEC Commission : Financing the organization of the vegetable oils and fats market)	No. 145	13.8.65
N° 26 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Marché italien du soufre (No. 26 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Italian sulphur market)	No. 145	13.8.65
N° 27 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Publication de la décision du Conseil de la C.E.E. du 15 décembre 1964 (politique agricole commune) au journal officiel des Communautés européennes [No. 27 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Publication of the EEC Council decision of 15 December 1964 (common agricultural policy) in the official gazette of the European Communities]	No. 145	13.8.65

N° 28 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Taxe de caractère fiscal envisagée par le gouvernement français sur certains produits agricoles en France (No. 28 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Revenue charge on certain farm products in France contemplated by French Government) No. 145 13.8.65

N° 32 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Manipulations des prélèvements et des restitutions C.E.E. par des exportateurs néerlandais de fromages (No. 32 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Manipulation of EEC levies and refunds by Dutch cheese exporters) No. 145 13.8.65

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement n° 116/65/CEE de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1965, concernant la durée de validité du montant de la restitution applicable, dans des cas particuliers, à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers conservés vers les pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 116/65/CEE of 15 July 1965 concerning the period of validity of the refund applicable in particular cases to exports of certain preserved milk products to non-member countries) No. 130 16.7.65

Règlement n° 117/65/CEE de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1965, fixant, en application de l'article 3 du règlement n° 38/64/CEE du Conseil relatif à la libre circulation des travailleurs à l'intérieur de la Communauté, la liste des communes des zones frontalières, établies de part et d'autre de la frontière commune à certains Etats membres (Commission Regulation No. 117/65/CEE of 16 July 1965 establishing, in pursuance of Article 3 of Regulation No. 38/64/CEE on the free movement of workers in the Community, the list of communes in the frontier zones on either side of the frontier common to certain Member States) No. 139 29.7.65

Règlement n° 118/65/CEE de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1965, prorogeant la validité et modifiant le texte du règlement n° 69/65/CEE concernant la vente accélérée de stocks publics excédentaires de beurre (Commission Regulation No. 118/65/CEE of 30 July 1965 extending for a further period Regulation No. 69/65/CEE concerning more rapid disposal of government-held butter surpluses and amending the text thereof) No. 140 31.7.65

Règlement n° 119/65/CEE de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1965, relatif à l'importation en Italie, en exemption de prélèvements, de certaines quantités de beurre et de fromage se trouvant en entrepôts douaniers italiens (Commission Regulation No. 119/65/CEE of 30 July 1965 concerning levy-free imports into Italy of certain quantities of butter and cheese held in bond by the Italian customs) No. 140 31.7.65

THE COUNCIL

Information

Remplacement d'un membre du Comité économique et social (Replacement of a member of the Economic and Social Committee) No. 131 17.7.65

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet des propositions de la Commission relatives au financement de la politique agricole commune (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of the Commission's proposals regarding the financing of the common agricultural policy)	No. 134	23.7.65
Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'un projet de directive du Conseil concernant les impôts indirects frappant les rassemblements de capitaux (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of a proposed Council directive concerning indirect taxes on the raising of capital)	No. 134	23.7.65
Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet de deux propositions de règlements du Conseil visant à accroître l'efficacité des interventions du Fonds social européen (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of two proposed Council regulations designed to increase the effectiveness of the European Social Fund's operations)	No. 134	23.7.65
Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet de la proposition de directive du Conseil visant l'application de la législation des Etats membres, en matière de baux ruraux, aux agriculteurs ressortissant des autres Etats membres (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of the proposed Council directive concerning application by the Member States of their legislation on agricultural leases to farmers who are nationals of other Member States)	No. 146	23.8.65
Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet de la proposition de directive du Conseil visant la liberté pour les agriculteurs ressortissant d'un Etat membre, établis dans un autre Etat membre, de muter d'une exploitation à une autre (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of the proposed Council directive concerning freedom for farmers who are nationals of a Member State and established in another Member State to transfer from one farm to another)	No. 146	23.8.65

THE COMMISSION

La situation économique de la Communauté (The economic situation in the Community)	No. 136	26.7.65
--	---------	---------

Directives and decisions

Décision de la Commission, du 23 juin 1965, portant octroi au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg, d'un contingent tarifaire pour les harengs frais, réfrigérés ou congelés destinés à la transformation (Commission decision of 23 June 1965 granting Belgium and Luxembourg a tariff quota for fresh, chilled or frozen herrings for canning)	No. 130	16.7.65
Décision de la Commission, du 25 juin 1965, relative aux recours du royaume de Belgique, du grand-duché de Luxembourg et du royaume des Pays-Bas à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire certains produits originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 25 June 1965 concerning the invocation by Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty, to exclude from Community treatment certain products originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)	No. 130	16.7.65

Décision de la Commission, du 29 juin 1965, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission decision of 29 June 1965 granting the Federal Republic of Germany aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes)	No. 130	16.7.65
Décision de la Commission, du 29 juin 1965, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République française pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission decision of 29 June 1965 granting France aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes)	No. 130	16.7.65
Décision de la Commission, du 29 juin 1965, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission decision of 29 June 1965 granting the Netherlands aid from the European Social Fund for workers' retraining schemes)	No. 130	16.7.65
Décision de la Commission, du 29 juin 1965, portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation (Commission decision of 29 June 1965 granting the Netherlands aid from the European Social Fund for resettlement schemes)	No. 130	16.7.65
Décision de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1965, relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif paritaire pour les problèmes sociaux dans les transports par route (Commission decision of 5 July 1965 setting up a Joint Advisory Committee on social matters in road transport)	No. 130	16.7.65
Décision de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1965, adaptant au règlement n° 108/65/CEE modifiant les règlements n° 111/64/CEE et n° 114/64/CEE les décisions de la Commission portant fixation du maximum des montants compensatoires à l'exportation des produits laitiers en provenance des Pays-Bas et du Luxembourg et du montant des subventions à l'importation aux Pays-Bas et au Luxembourg (Commission decision of 8 July 1965 adapting to Regulation No. 108/65/CEE, which amends Regulations Nos. 111/64/CEE and 114/64/CEE, the Commission decisions fixing the maximum compensatory amount for exports of milk products from the Netherlands and Luxembourg and the amount of subsidies for imports into the Netherlands and Luxembourg)	No. 130	16.7.65
Décision de la Commission, du 28 juin 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 28 June 1965 fixing the arithmetic averages of levies on imports of agricultural products from non-member countries serving as a basis for calculating the compensatory levy instituted under Article 10 of the Treaty)	No. 132	20.7.65
Décision de la Commission, du 29 juin 1965, relative à l'autorisation d'une réduction tarifaire de 15 %, applicable aux transports d'artichauts en provenance de la Bretagne, effectués par chemin de fer ou par route sur une distance d'au moins 650 km (Commission decision of 29 June 1965 authorizing a 15 % reduction in freight rates for artichokes from Brittany carried by rail or by road over a minimum distance of 650 km)	No. 132	20.7.65
Décision de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1965, portant modification de sa décision du 29 juillet 1964 relative à la création d'un comité consultatif pour les problèmes de la politique de structure agricole (Commission decision of 8 July 1965 amending its decision of 29 July 1964 setting up an Advisory Committee on agricultural structure policy)	No. 132	20.7.65

<p>Décision de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1965 autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à différer le relèvement des droits de leur tarif douanier vers ceux du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne les tabacs fabriqués des sous-positions tarifaires 24.02 A, B, C et D (Commission decision of 6 July 1965 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to postpone raising their customs duties to those of the CCT in respect of manufactured tobacco (sub-headings 24.02 A, B, C and D)</p>	<p>No. 133 22.7.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1965, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission decision of 16 July 1965 fixing free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in milk and milk products.</p>	<p>No. 135 24.7.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1965, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission decision of 16 July 1965 fixing free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in milk and milk products)</p>	<p>No. 135 24.7.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 19 juillet 1965, portant prorogation de la validité de sa décision adoptée en date du 5 mars 1962 à la suite du recours de la République italienne à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité (Commission decision of 19 July 1965 extending for a further period the validity of its decision adopted on 5 March 1962 following the invocation by Italy of article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty)</p>	<p>No. 139 29.7.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1965, portant prorogation de la durée de validité du contingent tarifaire octroyé au royaume des Pays-Bas pour le tétraéthylène-pantamine (Commission decision of 23 July 1965 extending for a further period the validity of the tariff quota granted to the Netherlands for tetraethylenepentamine)</p>	<p>No. 140 31.7.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1965, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire au bénéfice du grand-duché de Luxembourg pour le ferromanganèse, autre que carburé (Commission decision of 26 July 1965 increasing the tariff quota granted to Luxembourg for ferro-manganese, other than high-carbon)</p>	<p>No. 142 4.8.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1965, autorisant la République italienne à adopter des mesures de sauvegarde pour le soufre (Commission decision of 28 July 1965 authorizing Italy to adopt safeguard measures for sulphur)</p>	<p>No. 142 4.8.65</p>
<p>Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1965, autorisant la République italienne à adopter des mesures de sauvegarde pour le sulfure de carbone et pour le sulfure de sodium (Commission decision of 28 July 1965 authorizing Italy to adopt safeguard measures for carbon disulphide and sodium sulphide)</p>	<p>No. 142 4.8.65</p>
<p>Directive de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1965, portant fixation du rythme de suppression de l'imposition appliquée par la République fédérale d'Allemagne à l'importation de tous les produits agricoles et alimentaires soumis à licences d'importation, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission directive of 28 July 1965 fixing the time-table for removing the charge applied by the Federal Republic of Germany to imports from other member countries of all farm and food products subject to import licence)</p>	<p>No. 143 7.8.65</p>
<p>Directive de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1965, portant fixation du rythme de suppression de l'imposition appliquée par la République italienne à l'occasion de la délivrance de licences d'importation pour certains produits en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission directive of 28 July 1965 fixing the time-table for removing the charge applied by Italy on the issue of import licences for certain products from other Member States)</p>	<p>No. 143 7.8.65</p>

Décision de la Commission, du 10 août 1965, relative au recours de la république fédérale d'Allemagne à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire les machines à coudre à usage domestique de la position 84.41 ex A du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la république populaire de Chine, et mises en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 10 August 1965 concerning the invocation by the Federal Republic of Germany of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment domestic sewing machines, under heading 84.41 ex A of the CCT, originating in the People's Republic of China and in free circulation in the other Member States)

No. 147 25.8.65

Recommendations and opinions

Recommandation de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1965, aux Etats membres concernant le logement des travailleurs et de leur famille qui se déplacent à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Commission recommendation of 7 July 1965 to the Member States concerning housing for migrant workers and their families in the Community)

No. 137 27.7.65

Avis de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1965, adressé à la république fédérale d'Allemagne au sujet du projet de loi modifiant la loi sur les transports de personnes (Personenbeförderungsgesetz) du 21 mars 1961 (Commission opinion of 20 July 1965 addressed to the Federal Republic of Germany on the proposed law modifying the law of 21 March 1961 on passenger transport (Personenbeförderungsgesetz))

No. 139 29.7.65

Recommandation de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1965, adressée au royaume de Belgique, au sujet de la loi du 8 avril 1965 créant un Fonds d'assainissement de l'agriculture (Commission recommendation of 29 July 1965 to Belgium on the law of 8 April 1965 setting up an Agricultural Reorganization Fund)

No. 144 12.8.65

European Development Fund

Approbation de projets et programmes financés par le Fonds européen de développement (Approval of schemes and programmes for financing by the European Development Fund)

No. 130 16.7.65

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 429 lancé par la République malgache (Call for tender No. 429 issued by Madagascar)

No. 131 17.7.65

Modificatif à l'avis d'adjudication n° 416 (Amendment to call for tender No. 416)

No. 131 17.7.65

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 430 lancé par le territoire des Comores (Call for tender No. 430 issued by the Comoro Islands)

No. 140 31.7.65

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 431 lancé par la République du Niger (Call for tender No. 431 issued by Niger)

No. 140 31.7.65

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 432 lancé par le royaume du Burundi (Call for tender No. 432 issued by Burundi)

No. 140 31.7.65

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 433 lancé par la République centrafricaine (Call for tender No. 433 issued by the Central African Republic)

No. 140 31.7.65

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 434 lancé par la République centrafricaine (Call for tender No. 434 issued by the Central African Republic)

No. 140 31.7.65

Approbation de projets et programmes financés par le Fonds européen de développement (Approval of schemes and programmes financed by the European Development Fund)	No. 140	31.7.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 435 lancé par la république du Mali (Call for tender No. 435 issued by Mali)	No. 142	8.8.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 436 lancé par la république du Sénégal (Call for tender No. 436 issued by Senegal)	No. 142	8.8.65
Consultation publique n° 437 de la république du Tchad pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE (Call for supply tender No. 437 issued by Chad for a programme financed in part by the EEC)	No. 143	7.8.65
Résultats d'appels d'offres (nos 395 et 417) [Results of calls for tender (Nos. 395 and 417)]	No. 145	13.8.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 438 lancé par la République malgache (Call for tender No. 438 issued by Madagascar)	No. 146	23.8.65
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 433 (Amendment to call for tender No. 433)	No. 146	23.8.65
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 434 (Amendment to call for tender No. 434)	No. 146	23.8.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 439 lancé par la République centrafricaine (Call for tender No. 439 issued by the Central African Republic)	No. 148	26.8.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 440 lancé par la République malgache (Call for tender No. 440 issued by Madagascar.)	No. 148	26.8.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 441 lancé par la République centrafricaine (Call for tender No. 441 issued by the Central African Republic.)	No. 150	3.9.65
Consultation publique n° 442 de la République centrafricaine pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE (Call for supply tender No. 442 issued by the Central African Republic for a programme financed in part by the EEC)	No. 150	3.9.65
Consultation publique n° 443 de la République centrafricaine pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE (Call for supply tender No. 443 issued by the Central African Republic for a programme financed in part by the EEC)	No. 150	3.9.65

Cartels and monopolies

Décision de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1965, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité (IV/A-03036 DRU — Blondel) — [Commission decision of 8 July 1965 concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the Treaty (IV/A-03036 DRU — Blondel)]	No. 131	17.7.65
--	---------	---------

General

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet du "Projet de recommandation de la Commission aux Etats membres concernant le logement des travailleurs qui se déplacent à l'intérieur de la Communauté" (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of the proposed Commission recommendation to the Member States concerning housing for migrant workers and their families in the Community)	No. 137	27.7.65
--	---------	---------

Avis de concours n° CEE/486/A (un administrateur) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/486/A (administrative officer)]	No. 141	3.8.65
Avis de concours n° CEE/587/A (un administrateur principal) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/587/A (principal administrative officer)]	No. 141	3.8.65
Avis de concours n° CEE/589/A (un administrateur) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/589/A (Administrative officer)]	No. 141	3.8.65
Avis de concours n° CEE/617/B (un assistant) (Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/617/B (assistant))	No. 141	3.8.65
Avis de concours n° CEE/618/A (un administrateur) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/618/A (administrative officer)]	No. 141	3.8.65
Avis de concours n° CEE/636/A (un administrateur) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/636/A (administrative officer)]	No. 147	25.8.65
Proposition d'une directive du Conseil relative aux confitures, marmelades, gelées de fruits à la crème de marrons (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 25 juin 1965 [Proposed Council directive concerning jams, marmalades, fruit jellies and chestnut cream (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 25 June 1965)])	No. 152	11.9.65
Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant la suppression des restrictions à la liberté d'établissement et de prestation des services dans le domaine des marchés publics de travaux (classe 40-CITI) (présentée par la Commission au Conseil le 28 juin 1965) [Proposed Council directive on the abolition of restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of public works contracts (Group 40-ISIC) (Submitted by the Commission to the Council on 28 June 1965)]	No. 152	11.9.65

THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 32-64 (gouvernement de la République italienne contre Commission de la CEE) [Judgment of the Court in case 32-64 (Italian Government <i>v.</i> EEC Commission)]	No. 140	31.7.65
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 43-64 (Richard Müller contre le Conseil de la CEE, le Conseil de la CEEA et le Conseil spécial des ministres de la CECA) [Judgment of the Court in case 43-64 (Richard Müller <i>v.</i> EEC Council, EAEC Council and ECSC Special Council of Ministers)]	No. 140	31.7.65
Arrêt de la Cour (Deuxième Chambre) dans les affaires jointes 48-64 et 1-65 (Claude Brus contre Commission de la CEE) [Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) in consolidated cases 48-64 and 1-65 (Claude Brus <i>v.</i> EEC Commission)]	No. 140	31.7.65
Arrêt de la Cour dans les affaires jointes 106 et 107-63 (Société en commandite Alfred Töpfer et Getreide-Import-GmbH contre Commission de la CEE) [Judgment of the Court in consolidated cases 106 and 107-63 (Alfred Töpfer K.G. and Getreide-Import GmbH <i>v.</i> EEC Commission)]	No. 153	16.9.65

Rulings

Ordonnance de la Cour dans l'affaire S.A. 1-65 (Autorisation accordée à l'Assurance centrale du crédit, S.A., du saisir-arrêter entre les mains de la Commission CEE) [Ruling of the Court in case SA 1-65 (Attachment order to the EEC Commission for the Assurance Centrale du Crédit SA)]	No. 153	16.9.65
Ordonnance de la Cour dans l'affaire S.A. 2-65 (autorisation accordée à MM. Edgard et Raoul Weckbecker de saisir-arrêter entre les mains du Parlement européen) [Ruling of the Court in case SA 2-65 (Attachment order to the European Parliament for M. Edgard Weckbecker and M. Raoul Weckbecker)]	No. 153	16.9.65
Ordonnance de la Cour dans l'affaire S.A. 3-65 (autorisation accordée à la dame Renée, Elise, Yvonne Kuhling de saisir-arrêter entre les mains de la Commission de la CEE) [Ruling of the Court in case SA 3-65 (Attachment order to the EEC Commission for dame Renée, Elise, Yvonne Kuhling)]	No. 153	16.9.65

Decisions

Décision portant modification des instructions du greffier (Decision amending instructions to the Clerk)	No. 141	3.8.65
--	---------	--------

Communications

Demande de décision préjudicielle contenue dans une décision de la Cour d'appel de Colmar rendue le 1 ^{er} juin 1965 dans l'affaire Hessische-Knappschaft contre la Maison Singer et Fils et M. Félix Stadelwieser (Affaire 44-65) [Request for an interlocutory ruling in a decision of the Colmar Court of Appeal given on 1 June 1965 <i>in re</i> Hessische-Knappschaft <i>v.</i> Singer et Fils and M. Félix Stadelwieser (case 44-65)]	No. 140	31.7.65
Recours introduit le 29 juin 1965 par Madame Graziella Lehrmann contre le Parlement européen (Affaire 45-65) [Suit by Mme Graziella Lehrmann <i>v.</i> the European Parliament, filed on 29 June 1965 (case 45/65)]	No. 140	31.7.65
Recours introduit le 8 juillet 1965 par Mademoiselle Edith Kalkuhl contre le Parlement européen (Affaire 47-65) [Suit by Mlle Edith Kalkuhl <i>v.</i> the European Parliament, filed on 8 July 1965 (case 47-65)]	No. 153	16.9.65
Recours introduit le 12 juillet 1965 par la société Alfons Lütticke GmbH et autres contre la Commission de la CEE (Affaire 48-65) [Suit by Alfons Lütticke GmbH <i>et al v.</i> the EEC Commission, filed on 12 July 1965 (case 48-65)]	No. 153	16.9.65
Recours introduit le 23 août 1965 par la république fédérale d'Allemagne contre la Commission de la CEE (Affaire 52-65) [Suit by the Federal Republic of Germany <i>v.</i> the EEC Commission, filed on 23 August 1965 (case 52-65)]	No. 153	16.9.65

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Information

Modifications intervenues dans la composition des organes du Comité économique et social (sections spécialisées) [Appointment of members of the specialized sections of the Economic and Social Committee]	No. 150	3.9.65
--	---------	--------

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. 27 of 21 July 1965
Supplement No. 28 of 28 July 1965
Supplement No. 29 of 4 August 1965
Supplement No. 30 of 11 August 1965
Supplement No. 31 of 18 August 1965
Supplement No. 32 of 25 August 1965
Supplement No. 33 of 1 September 1965
Supplement No. 34 of 8 September 1965
Supplement No. 35 of 15 September 1965

C. Recent publications of the European Community (1)

Non periodical publications

1022*

Eighth General Report on the activities of the Community (1 April 1964 — 31 March 1965) 1965. (f,d,i,n;e : *in preparation*) £0.10.9; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75,—

8161

Annuaire de la Commission de la Communauté économique européenne (Directory of the EEC Commission)

1965. 36 p. (f,d,i,n) 3s.9d.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25

8154*

Rapports de groupes d'experts sur la politique régionale dans la Communauté économique européenne

(Reports of Working Parties on Regional Policy in the European Economic Community) 1965. 404 p. + 1 map (f,d,i,n) 17s.6d.; \$2.40; Bfrs. 120

8141

Les problèmes de main-d'œuvre dans la Communauté en 1965

(Manpower problems in the Community in 1965)

1965. 140 p. (f,d,i,n) 8s.6d.; \$1.20; Bfrs. 60,—

8150

La convention de Yaoundé. L'association des pays et territoires d'outre-mer à la Communauté économique européenne. Textes annexes. (The Yaoundé Convention. The Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories with the European Economic Community. Annexed texts)

1965. 90 p. (f,d,i,n) Free

8158

Competition policy as part of economic policy in the Common Market (Address by M. von der Groeben, Member of the Commission of the European Economic Community, President of the Competition Group, to the European Parliament, Strasbourg, 16 June 1965)

1965. 21 p. (f,d,i,n,e). Free

(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.

8104

EUROTERM Dictionary — Phraseological concordances

Loose-leaf publication, 8 1/4 × 11 1/2 (oblong format) supplied in clip binders (f,d,i,n, partly "e"). 1st instalment: 26.6.1963, 2nd instalment: 3.1.1964, 3rd instalment: 4.12.1964

Subscription price: the dictionary as it now stands + additional instalments, up to a total of 10.000 pages (including those replaced) + binders: £35.14s.0d.; \$100.00; Bfrs. 5,000

STUDIES — Agricultural Series

8138

N° 18: Economie de la production, transformation et consommation du blé dur dans la C.E.E. (The economics of the production, processing and consumption of durum wheat in the EEC) 1965. 236 p. (f,d,i,n) 14s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

STUDIES — Social Policy Series

8135*

N° 9 — Le chômage et la main-d'œuvre sous-employée — Mise en œuvre d'une méthode de recherche — Belgique (Unemployment and underemployment — Application of a research method — Belgium)

1965. 177 p. (f,d,i,n) 17s.0d.; \$2.40; Bfrs. 120

8149*

STUDIES — Overseas Development Series

N° 3 — Les critères d'appréciation des projets soumis au Fonds européen de développement (Criteria for examining projects submitted to the European Development Fund)

1965. 56 p. (f,d,i,n) 7s.6d.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

Periodical Publications

4002

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly. No. 8/1965. Three bilingual editions: e/f, d/n, f/i. Price per issue: 3s.6d.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25. Annual subscription: £1.16s.0d.; \$5; Bfrs. 250

...

C.E.E. Informations. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux.

(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Trade) Bi-monthly.

No. 2, July, No. 1, August and No. 1, September 1965.

(f/d/i/n) Limited distribution

...

C.E.E. Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix.

(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices) Bi-monthly.

Nos. 11, 12 and 13/1965 (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 EEC Commission) Monthly.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8/1965. Limited distribution

D. Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities

Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft, No. 9, September 1965

The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap, No. 74, September 1965

Paris : Communauté européenne, No. 9, September 1965

Rome : Comunità Europea, No. 8/9, August/September 1965

London : European Community, No. 8/9, August/September 1965

Washington : European Community, No. 83, July 1965; No. 84, August 1965

Other publications :

Comunidad europea, No. 2, July/August 1965

No. 3, September 1965

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin, No. 7/8-1965

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle, n° 7/8-1965 (Foreign Trade : Monthly Statistics)

Statistique agricole, n°s 4, 5 et 6/1965 (Agricultural Statistics)

Statistical Information, n° 1/1965

Statistique de l'Energie, n° 4/1965 (Energy Statistics)

Associés d'outre-mer : Statistique du commerce extérieur, n° 10-28/1965 (Overseas Associated Areas : Foreign Trade Statistics)