JULY 1966 NO. 94

european community

COMMON MARKET • COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY • EURATOM

July 1966 No. 94

# COUNCIL APPROVES COMMUNITY OFFERS FOR KENNEDY ROUND

## Decisions Taken on Grains, Aluminum, Pulp and Paper

THE EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS took some major decisions on the Community's Kennedy Round offers at its June 13-14 meeting in Brussels, thus enabling the GATT negotiations to make substantial progress toward "mutually satisfactory agreements."

Pierre Werner, Luxembourg Prime Minister and Council President, called the meeting "important and fruitful." The Council adopted negotiating directives for the Commission on aluminum and pulp and paper. At the same time, it approved a proposal for a world grains agreement to be negotiated in the framework of the Geneva trade talks.

The aluminum and pulp and paper offers represent virtually the last of the industrial offers that the Community is to make in the Kennedy Round. In its declaration at the end of the meeting, the Council stated, "The Council drew up these directives, which relate to very delicate sectors of the Community economy, in a spirit of cooperation and understanding for the wishes of non-member countries, several of which are European countries particularly interested in trade in these products." After the completion of technical studies, offers for the few remaining industrial products will be tabled.

### Grains Mandate Supplemented

The decision on the world grain agreement supplements the mandate given the Commission in April 1965 and endorses the principle of international market discipline then proposed by the Commission. The 1965 decision established the framework of the agreement; the June 14 action set the level for a proposed world reference price and for the improvement of the international market organization in grains.

The earlier mandate proposed that the developed countries "bind" (agree not to increase) their present level of support to farmers in whatever form it may exist. The negotiating partners would also agree to setting a world reference price for grain sales.

The new supplementary mandate provides that each major trading nation would fix a self-sufficiency rate for grains for a three-year period. In the case of the Community, the Six proposed a self-sufficiency rate which gives a margin for productivity growth above the present estimated rate of 86-87 per cent. Any production above a country's fixed self-sufficiency rate would be disposed of at the expense of the producing country.

Food aid for the low income countries is an implicit part of the proposed agreement, but the Kennedy Round does not provide an appropriate framework for the full development of a Community food aid policy, which will have to await later action.

### U.S. Chemical Proposal Unsatisfactory

The Council also reviewed the state of the chemical negotiations in the Kennedy Round. It said that the recent U.S. proposal for a solution to the problems resulting from the application of the American Selling Price system of customs evaluation "could not produce a satisfactory and balanced solution for all the participants, unless it were substantially improved." The ministers decided to accelerate the Council's own reexamination of the ASP problem.

The Council approved the Community's offers on tropical products in the Kennedy Round negotiations. These offers take into consideration the consultations with the associated African and Malagasy states in Tananarive on May 18. (See story, page 5).

The Council approved under Article 26 of the Rome Treaty what is in effect a 20 per cent reduction until June 30, 1967 in 500 positions of the common external tariff. The common external tariff for these and other products

*(continued on page 12)*

IN THIS ISSUE

# NINTH EEC ANNUAL REPORT REVIEWS SECOND STAGE

## Institutions Survive Crisis to Enter Final Stage

WALTER HALLSTEIN, EEC Commission President, praised the ability of the Community institutions to weather a seven-month political crisis and enter without delay into the final stage of the transition period.

President Hallstein presented the Ninth General Report of the EEC Commission to the European Parliament in Strasbourg on June 29.

"In spite of the crisis . . . political and institutional disagreements, we have entered the final stage of the transition period without delay," he said.

"In the second stage, the Community institutions and organs established by the Treaty . . . have shown themselves equal to the tasks laid upon them by the Treaty and . . . absolutely essential for the development and administration of the Community . . . Constitutional cooperation between the Community organs has stood the test."

### "Considerable Advance" Made

The Commission, in its introduction to the annual report, said that the Council decisions of May 10-11 represented "a considerable advance for the Community." The Council agreed on a definite date for the completion of the industrial customs union and a precise timetable for the simultaneous introduction of free trade in almost all farm products.

"All uncertainty has now been dispelled," the Commission said. "Community industrialists, businessmen and farmers can from now on make their production and marketing plans and fashion their sales organizations for a market of 180 million inhabitants."

A main feature of the May decisions was the accord on financing of the common agricultural policy up to the end of the transition period. The decision also fixed certain commercial, social and fiscal objectives to ensure the smooth progress of the Community. In particular, the Commission will submit before the end of 1966 a proposal for completely free movement of workers within the Community by July 1, 1968.

The Council is expected to fill out these decisions soon by fixing common price levels, agricultural market organizations and additional terms of reference for the Kennedy Round negotiations.

"The will exists on all sides to deal with these matters expeditiously," the Commission said. "They are, moreover, interrelated."

### Progress Seen in Other Fields

However, the Commission said that the decisions on agricultural financing and the completion of the customs union should not detract from the Community's other accomplishments during the year. Progress was evident in each sector of Community activity, especially progress toward economic union.

The draft of a first medium-term economic policy program for the period 1966-1970 was submitted to the Council. This program will be fully debated in the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee during the next few months, after which a decision will be made by the Council of Ministers.

In June 1965, the Council agreed on the principle of a common transport policy. A Commission proposal to widen the scope of the European Social Fund is being discussed, and specific Community action is planned to relocate and retrain miners in the Sicilian sulphur industry —directly affected by the establishment of the Common Market. All the basic instruments for harmonization of turnover tax systems are now ready for a rapid Council decision, and the Commission has presented its position on company mergers and the formation of "Community-law" companies.

The Commission also noted accompanying progress in the area of external relations. Negotiations with Nigeria and an initial phase of those with Austria have been concluded. The Council has decided to resume study of all the Commission's proposals on the common trade policy.

The Commission is now in a position to play an active part in the Kennedy Round negotiations, hampered for a while by the crisis. "The Commission is sure that the Kennedy Round can be brought to a successful conclusion," President Hallstein told the Parliament. "The outcome of these negotiations is of fundamental importance to the expansion and intensification of world trade, the strengthening of trade relations inside Europe and the improved competitiveness of Community firms."

### 1962 Action Program As Yardstick

Using the 1962 Action Program as a yardstick for progress during the second stage, the Commission, in its introduction to the report, said that sometimes the results were impressive, despite the two intervening crises.

The common agricultural system has been almost completed, and the principles of the common transportation policy have been decided, the Commission pointed out.

Reduction of customs duties on intra-Community trade has gone forward at the same accelerated pace as during the first stage. Most cases of discrimination by measures with effect equivalent to customs duties have been examined and many settled. Intra-Community trade has increased 300 per cent since 1958, the Commission reported.

EEC composition policy has been formulated and the machinery for implementing it set in motion, particularly concerning state aids and fiscal discrimination. Cartel and monopoly regulations entered into force at the beginning of the second stage, and the Commission decisions on representative cases have enabled to determine the main lines along which it will exercise the powers it has been given.

Improved coordination of member states' economic policies was evidenced by the drawing up of the first European development program and by the joint anti-inflationary actions taken in 1964.

Successes in the social field which the Commission mentioned included the adoption of the second regulation on the free movement of workers; agreement upon common principles for vocational training; improvement of the social security system for migrant workers; recommendations for harmonizing regulations on social benefits, and proposals to the Council on industrial health and safety.

## The Years Shortcomings Noted

The Commission also viewed what it called "the darker side of the picture" as follows:

- Progress with commercial policy is still disappointing, particularly in relation to the strict timetable laid down by the Treaty.
- Harmonization of customs legislation has not kept pace with the reduction of customs duties and, now that the final timetable has been fixed, the member governments will have to display the political will to reach a solution.
- Progress in abolishing other trade barriers due to differences in national regulations has been meager.
- Although the rate of advance toward achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services is now satisfactory, it has not been possible to keep to the timetable laid down in the 1961 General Program.
- A real Community capital market does not yet exist.
- Much patience and tenacity were needed for the Council and the Commission to overcome the fundamental differences which were preventing agreement on transport policies.
- In the social field the Commission would have liked to see a greater willingness on the part of all the member states to collaborate in promoting progress comparable to that made in other sectors.

Nevertheless, the Commission pointed out that "the Community, as it enters the third stage, is solidly anchored in the economic life of the six member countries. The interdependence of the various economic sectors seems also to offer a guarantee of progress in fields where it has so far been less marked."

## Political Differences Remain

The Commission said that wide divergences still exist between member states in political and institutional matters.

*"In the second stage the Community institutions . . . have shown themselves equal to the tasks laid upon them by the Treaty." Reading clockwise: the European Court of Justice, the Commission, the European Parliament, and the Council of Ministers.*

The report stated that the Commission would have liked the completion of the customs union in 1968 to be accompanied by the creation of direct Community revenue and by some institutional progress, even if only limited. This was one aspect of its proposals of March 31, 1965, in connection with which the Community crisis arose.

The Community institutions continued to function throughout the duration of the crisis, the Commission pointed out. Not only did the European Parliament, the Common Market Commission, the Court of Justice and the Economic and Social Committee continue their regular work but the Council itself also met several times and made decisions on the most urgent matters.

The Commission again noted that, as it stated on March 9, 1966 before the European Parliament, it did not believe the Luxembourg agreement which ended the crisis in January had weakened the Treaty or the regulations enacted under the Treaty. The Commission indicated that the Council's seven points concerning its relations with the Commission would have to be discussed between the Council and the Commission to reach the common agreement provided for in the Treaty. The Commission will thus be able to set out its own ideas or desires on this relationship.

Concerning the text published after the Luxembourg agreement on majority decisions in the Council, the Commission said it could only approve the intention expressed by all Council members of endeavoring to attain unanimity when very important interests are at stake. While holding that the Treaty must be fully applied, the Commission said that it shared the Council of Ministers' view that disagreement on adoption of such decisions by majority vote should not hinder the pursuit of Community activity.

The Commission also described its own task as continuing "to seek full execution of the Treaty, to draw all conclusions inherent in it, to assume every responsibility the Treaty confers, and to see that the institutions function properly."

### Britain's Interest Endorsed

Britain's renewed support of the Community was also welcomed by the Commission. It said that "the Commission has noted the recent declaration of the British government, reiterating its interest in joining the Community and announcing its intention of holding unofficial talks with the Six governments on this matter."

The Commission pointed out that it has always favored the participation in the Community of the other democratic states of Wesern Europe, in particular Great Britain, and repeated its 1962 position on the terms upon which these states must join.

The Commission said it still held the view expressed in its introduction to the Fifth General Report published in June 1962: that except for adaptations necessitated by the adherence of new members, "Community regulations which are now tried and tested must not be called into question or the authority of the institutions impaired."

### Commission Confident for Community's Future

"In spite of the difficulties encountered in the course of the year, the Commission takes a confident view of the future of the Community. It cannot ignore the extent of disagreement between the member states on the institutional content of the Rome Treaty and on the Community's future prospects.

"However, too many factors militate in favor of the completion of the Community for any doubt to be possible. It is not in the interest of any European state to impair the strongest cohesive force in Western Europe. The maintenance of the Community is an advantage for the whole free world. More important still, the whole-hearted support which all sectors of society—trade unions, professional groupings, agricultural representatives and large parts of the general population—have given to the Community and its institutions constitute the most solid basis for further action on the European plane."

*EEC Commission President Walter Hallstein presents the Ninth Annual Report to the European Parliament in Strasbourg.*

## EIB's Loans Increase $44 Million In 1965

The European Investment Bank (EIB) approved loans totaling $150.8 million for development projects in Europe and Africa last year compared with $106.8 million in 1964.

According to the Bank's annual report, 22 of the 32 loans authorized last year were for infrastructure and industrial development within the Community. Seventeen of those loans were granted to Italy, which received $81 million of the almost $100 million earmarked for Community development.

Energy (including $15 million for improving power supplies), communications (including $24 million for the Val d'Aosta motorway) and agriculture (including $24 million for the Metaponta Plain irrigation plan) primarily benefited from the loans.

The EIB also decided to make seven special-operation loans totaling some $50 million to Turkey, under the EEC-Turkey association agreement. Another $3.4 million went to finance industrial projects in Africa, under a Yaoundé Convention provision extending the Bank's operations to that continent. The three African projects were banana-handling and export facilities in the Ivory Coast, a textile complex and aluminum rolling-mill in Cameroon.

To finance its 1965 operations, the EIB issued four bonds on international markets, increasing its consolidated debt from $153.7 million to $217.2 million. An additional bond issued in May 1966 in the United States brings the Bank's total indebtedness to $261.1 million.

# COMMUNITY AND 18 ASSOCIATES CONFIRM COOPERATION

## Association Council Fails To Decide Origin of Products Rules

THE EEC MEMBER STATES and the associated African and Malagasy countries cemented closer trade and aid ties on May 18 but failed to agree on two problems—the origin of products and German banana import policy.

The countries met in Tananarive, the capital of Madagascar, for the third Ministerial Council of Association. This is the first time the Council has met in an associated country since the Yaoundé Convention came into effect on June 1, 1964. Two previous meetings of the Council, the governing body of the association, were conducted in Brussels.

The following points were approved at the meeting:

- General lines of financial and technical cooperation.
- Aid systems for proposed Community policy on fats and oils.
- Trade arrangements for the association of the Community and Nigeria.
- Tropical products in the Kennedy Round.

### Africans Disagree on Aid Purposes

Discussion of financial and technical cooperation among representatives of the EEC Commission and of the 24 countries centered on the purposes for which the Community aid money would be spent in the associated African countries. The Yaoundé Convention provides for aid totalling $730 million to be distributed by the European Development Fund for financing projects in the associated African countries.

Some $270 million of this aid has already been allotted since July 1964, but the 18 African states disagreed on the exact purposes for which this money should now be employed. Under the first EDF (1958-62), financial aid was used mainly for infrastructure investments (roads, schools, hospitals, ports, water installations), while under the second Fund, created by the Yaoundé Convention, some of the more developed African states began submitting plans of a directly productive and industrial character.

This was in line with the general philosophy of the Yaoundé Convention that the economies of the associated states must be diversified as much as possible to make them less subject to market fluctuations for primary products and more independent of outside sources for industrial products.

Certain of the less-developed African states feared that, as a result of this policy, infrastructure aid would now be neglected by the EDF at their expense. After long discussion among the African states and a coordination session of the European and African representatives, a satisfactory charter for the pattern of future financial aid was agreed upon, based on the principle of "the harmonious and balanced development of the associated states."

### Fats and Oils To Be Subsidized

The Six who satisfy most of their needs in the fats and oils sector by purchases outside the Community, informed the 18 associates that they intended to give financial aid to Italian and French fats and oils producers who were unable to compete with low world prices. Aid was also promised to producers in the Africans countries.

The Community countries agreed to their African partners' request that the two systems be applied simultaneously so that African producers would not, even temporarily, be at a disadvantage compared with their Italian and French counterparts.

The Association Council also approved the application of a special tax on fats and oils consumed in the Community to supplement financial aid already accorded by the European Development Fund to African producers.

### Associates Approve Nigerian Link

The agreement between the Community and Nigeria reached in May of this year initially caused some anxiety among the Eighteen, since Nigeria exports products directly competitive with their own, including cocoa, palm oil, peanut oil and tropical woods.

But the terms of the agreement, which limits duty-free imports of these four products into the Community from Nigeria by fixed quotas, reassured the Eighteen, who gave their full approval to the forthcoming signature of the agreement in Lagos. Nigeria, Africa's most populous independent state, will therefore be the continent's first English-speaking country to be associated with the Community.

### Kennedy Round Discussed

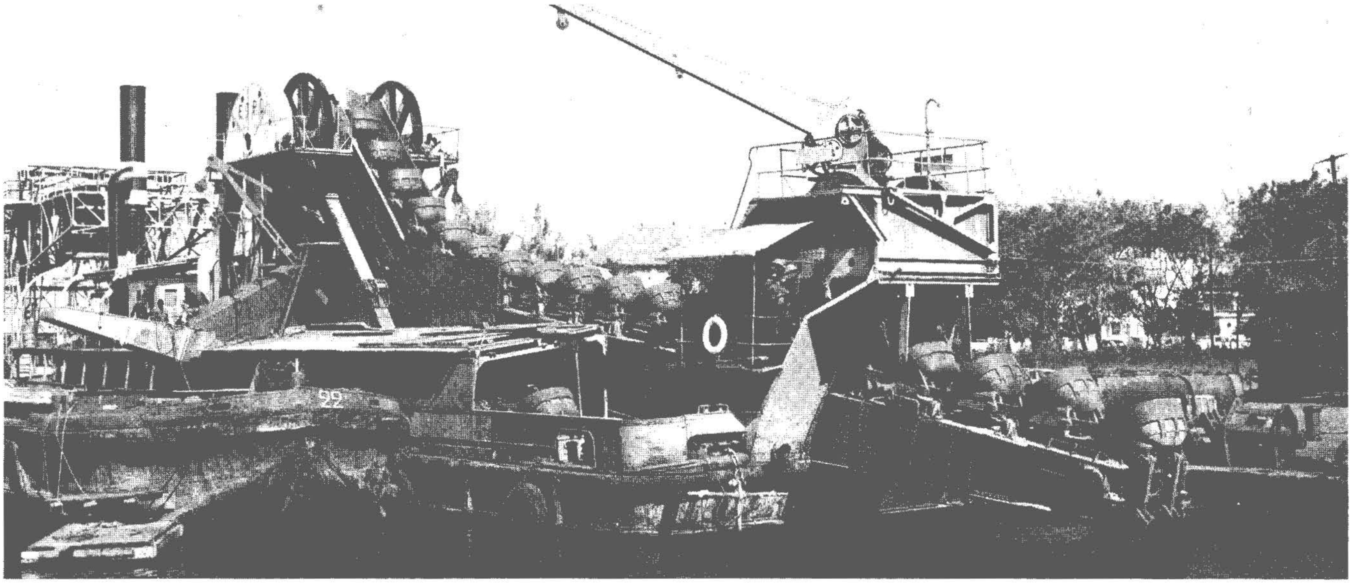
The Six informed the associated countries of their intentions concerning proposals on tropical products soon to be submitted to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The associated states in turn presented their position particularly toward those offers which involved their interests.

(The discussion was considered by the EEC Council of Ministers when it approved on June 14 in Brussels the Community's offers on tropical products in the Kennedy Round. See story, page 1.)

### Rules of Origin Delayed

The Council delegates defined the rules of origin for an overwhelming majority of products, but complete agree-

*A meeting of the Yaoundé Association Council. The Association Council is composed of representatives of the EEC member states, the 18 African and Malagasy associates and the EEC Commission.*



*The Association Council discussed diversification of EDF projects. Shown here, a dredging machine used in deepening the port of Dakar, Senegal.*

ment was blocked by differences among the Community countries. The basic problem was to establish clear criteria for those products which originate in the 24 countries and therefore come under the free-trade provisions of the Yaoundé Convention and those which originate in non-member and non-associated countries and do not benefit from the trade preferences in the agreement.

The difference arose over cotton textiles imported from India and Pakistan which are processed and printed in the Netherlands. The Dutch representatives held that the cotton textiles should be considered as originating in the Community, and reserved their decision on products such as fish preserves, leather and hides until they had obtained satisfaction on this point.

The delegates decided to continue the debate at the October meeting of the Association Council in Brussels.

### German Banana Policy Criticized

The 24 countries were also unable to solve African objections to Germany's banana import policy. Germany imports most of its bananas from Latin American rather than from the 18 associates. Last year, Germany imported a total of 575,000 metric tons of bananas, of which only 6,000 metric tons came from the associated African states.

The 18 African states strongly criticized this practice which is condoned by a special protocol to the Rome Treaty. The protocol authorizes Germany to import duty-free a certain quota of bananas from countries not associated with or members of the Community.

The associates particularly objected to the operation of the consultation procedure in the Yaoundé Convention. The provision instructs Germany to consult with 18 associates so that they can supply any or all of its banana requirements in excess of the quota. The African representatives said that Germany had virtually ignored offers totalling 95,000 metric tons of bananas from Somalia, the Ivory Coast, the Congo (Kinshasa), Cameroon, Madagascar and the Congo (Brazzaville).

Rolf Lahr, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the protocol allowing Germany to open banana-import quotas from non-member countries was an integral part of the Rome Treaty. He pointed out that the German government had always examined with the greatest care and sympathy the results of the consultations with the African states before the quotas were authorized. The Federal Government wanted to facilitate the imports of bananas from the associated states, he said, but emphasized that he could not do much to change the habits of importers used to dealing with certain suppliers.

## Economic and Social Committee Appointed

The 101 members of the EEC-Euratom Economic and Social Committee have taken office for the period May 5, 1966 to May 4, 1970, following their appointment by the Council of Ministers on May 17 in Brussels.

The Committee's role is consultative; it gives opinions on a wide variety of social and economic matters according to rules in the Rome Treaty. The members, who represent various interests in the member countries, are nominated by the governments which must submit twice as many names as the number of representatives to which each country is entitled (24 each from France, Germany, and Italy, 12 each from Belgium and the Netherlands, and five from Luxembourg). The members are selected by unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers after the two Commissions give their opinion.

The new list, which includes many former members of the Committee, is composed of representatives of trade unions, farm organizations, industry and small business, the professions, some public utilities, and "the general interest."

The trade union representation, which makes up one-third of the total membership, is confined to democratic unions, mostly those affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions. The Communist-dominated unions in Italy and France, the CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro) and the CGT (Confédération Général du Travail) respectively, had sought representation on the Committee. This attitude marked a sharp change in tactics, since the Communists had previously opposed all association with Community institutions.

The French government declined to nominate any representatives of the CGT. The Italian government nominated two members of the CGIL, both of whom are members of the Italian Socialist Party which participates in the present Italian coalition government.

# ECSC TECHNICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH EXPANDS

## Proposals Urge Continuation of High Authority Programs

THE ECSC HIGH AUTHORITY has recently been spending more on research to better the position of the coal and steel industries and their workers.

The Community executive branch decided in May to help finance a four-year medical research program for the treatment and rehabilitation of victims of burns. A total of $1.5 million will be provided following approval by the ECSC Consultative Committee and the Council of Ministers.

The ECSC has provided $75 million for at least 75 major research projects and programs in the last 10 years. The Community finances 4 per cent of all steel research expenditures in the member countries and contributes 15 per cent for coal.

### Common Funds Facilitate Research

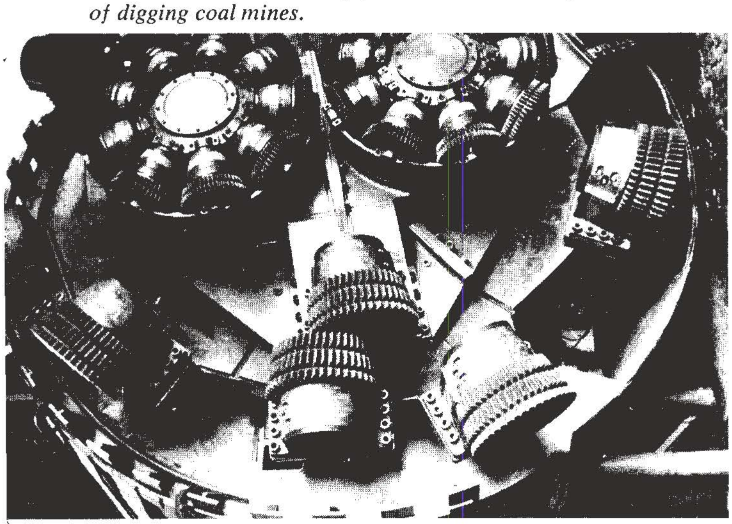
These common funds make it possible to coordinate research projects to avoid duplication of effort. They have also enabled research projects to be undertaken which were too large for one firm, or even a national institute, to conduct or finance alone. Moreover, distribution of work among the member countries and also rapid diffusion of the results has meant that research work was more quickly completed and its lessons more speedily applied.

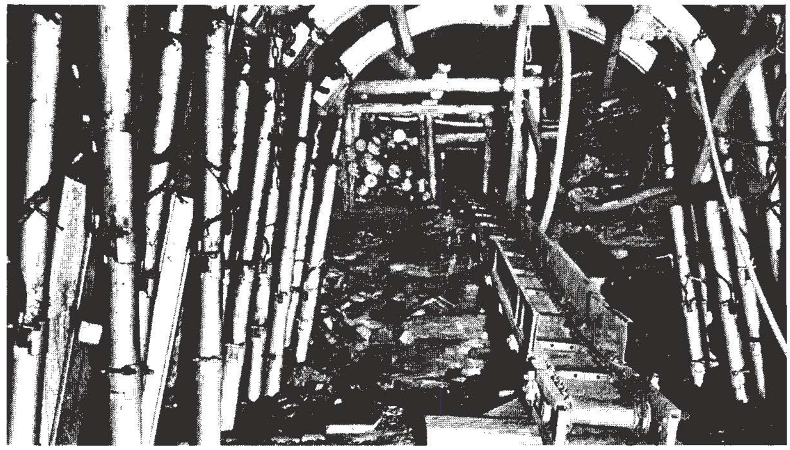
Cooperation on research work has not been confined to the Community. British representatives, from the National Coal Board and the British Iron and Steel Research Association respectively, have a permanent place on the two standing ECSC committees for research into coal and steel. In addition, information is exchanged regularly with U. S. research institutes.

Technical documents published in non-Community languages are translated with the help of the High Authority. The Community has also prospected for iron-ore reserves in West Africa to help diversify Community supplies.

In the early years of the Community when coal was scarce, research was designed chiefly to increase production. In 1959, the emphasis changed along with market conditions to rationalization and mechanization. In more recent years, a growing shortage of miners has required work on automation and labor-saving methods.

*ECSC research grants help find new and more efficient methods of digging coal mines.*





*The High Authority research program finances safety studies of coal mines including measurement of earth pressures by devices such as this one in a Ruhr coal mine.*

This has led in particular to one vast research program on underground earth pressures involving all the Community mining research centers and several technical universities. Such fundamental research is not only essential for the application of the most modern equipment such as self-advancing roof supports but will also greatly increase mine safety.

For steel, early research projects were successful in reducing the ratio of scrap required in blast furnaces. Important work has been done on standardizing steel-product definitions, known as "Euronorms," to facilitate accurate comparisons in price and delivery terms.

Production techniques have also been studied, most recently continuous steel casting, and the number of projects to develop new steel uses are growing. Studies on controlling air pollution by using modern oxygen convertors have continued and have managed to pay for the operation of the installations through valorization of the escaping gases.

### Social Needs Studied

The fight against air pollution is only one of the large number, about one-third, of Community research projects devoted to social objectives. Other projects deal with industrial health and medicine, safe working conditions, dust control in the mines, and workers' housing.

ECSC research activities are increasing in scope: 1965 was a record year for research projects for which the High Authority authorized $11.5 million. The Consultative Committee has recommended that the ECSC's research system be preserved and extended after the merger of the three Communities. This suggestion by the Committee, representing the Community's coal and steel producers, consumers and trade unionists, corresponds to an earlier proposal by the High Authority in its 1965 policy report. Other proposals have also been made for a common research policy. In preparation for this program and the merger, an inter-executive working group on research has recently been created on the initiative of the High Authority.

# GAS DISCOVERIES POSE NEED FOR COMMON POLICY

## Cooperation Evolving in Building Community Pipelines

*by* **CASIMIR KATZ,** *international economics journalist*

COMMUNITY COUNTRIES ARE FACED WITH A MAJOR CHALLENGE due to recent natural gas discoveries. Increased energy demand in Europe will require member states to find common answers to the problems of supplying natural gas.

Natural gas is still only a minor source of power in the European Community compared with the Soviet Union and particularly the United States. In the United States, natural gas follows petroleum as a chief supplier of primary energy, accounting for about 25 per cent of all energy supplies. Coal is the third most important energy source.

Meanwhile, deliveries of 3,000 million cubic meters has been arranged with Belgium, which is expected to take some 7,000 million cubic meters by 1975. Germany will take 15-20,000 million cubic meters; agreement has been reached on the allocation of this quantity between Thyssen-Gas (in which NAM has a 50 per cent holding) and Rhurgas. Deliveries should subsequently be possible to Austria, Switzerland, and perhaps Italy, via the German distribution network. Annual deliveries to France of 5,000 million cubic meters of Dutch gas are also envisaged. Negotiations with France have been in progress since 1963.

### Meager Pipeline System

However, most of the necessary pipelines needed for a Community network still must be laid. The present long-distance network of 28,000 miles is insufficient, especially, when compared to the 880,000 miles of trunk gas pipeline system in the United States. Nor can the present coal-gas lines in the Community be used for transporting natural gas, for coal gas has only half the calorific value of natural gas.

Moreover, components in natural gas often determine its use (for instance, for combustion or as a chemical base). For this reason cracking and fractionating plants must be incorporated in any common network, and large storage installations built to ensure continuous supplies; or else parallel pipelines must be laid for each type of gas. Hitherto, the European gas industry has known neither a far-flung pipeline system, crossing frontiers, nor an overall organization comparable with that of the electricity industry. However, cooperation between gas companies is increasing.

### Pipeline Web in Italy and France

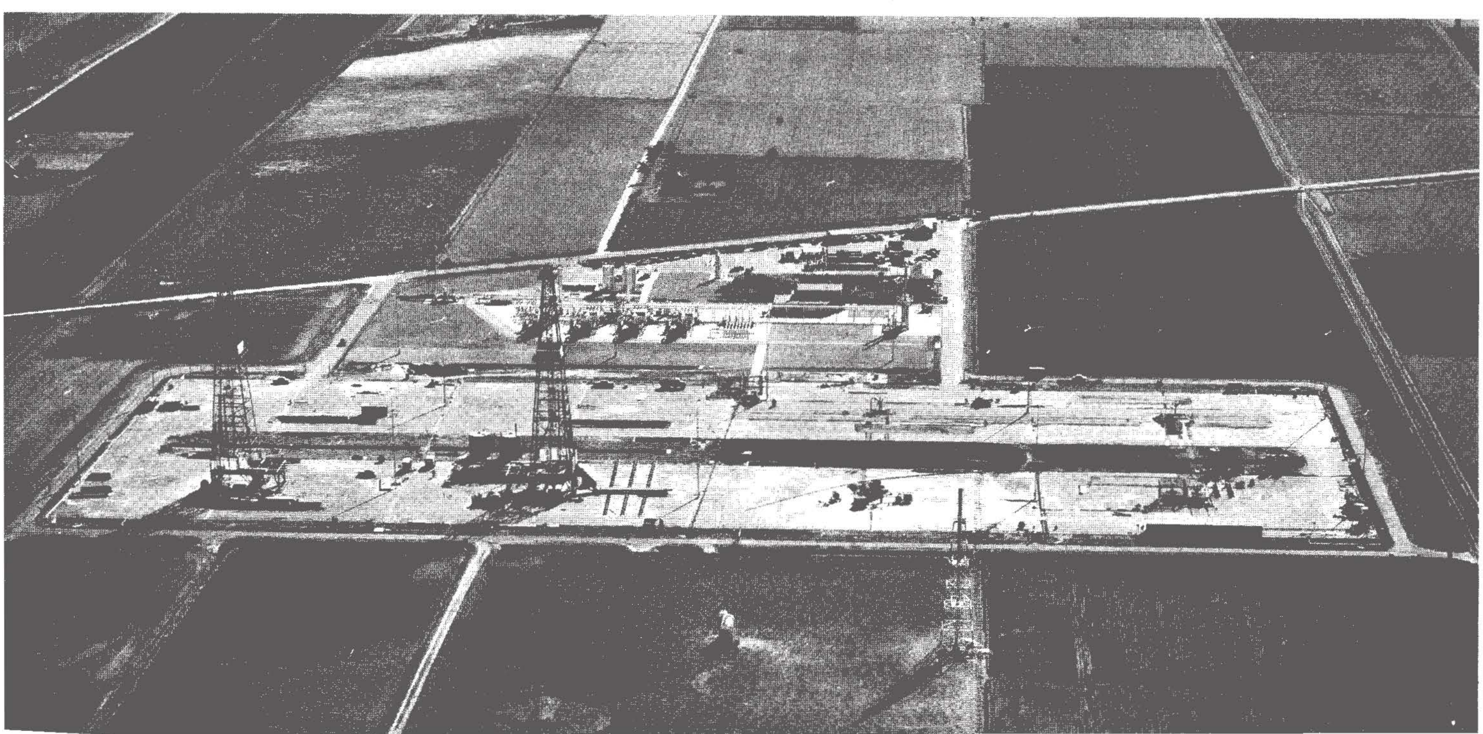
At present, the only trunk pipeline systems of any size exist in Italy and France.

Large deposits of natural gas in Europe were first discovered in Italy in 1926 near Caviaga, not far from Milan. The Italian national oil company ENI has constructed a long-distance network of 880 miles of major pipeline which supplies the large centers of industry—Genoa, Milan, Turin, Ferrara, Venice and Bologna. Gas is also piped to Rome from deposits in central Italy, and to Bari from southern Italian sources. Plans have been made to link the gasfields in northern, central and southern Italy by one large pipeline, through which gas from Africa could later be imported. The gas pipeline network in Sicily will also be extended.

In France, where natural gas was found near Toulouse in 1939, 500 miles of pipeline existed in 1949. Since then this system has been extended considerably and now supplies gas not only to Toulouse and Bordeaux but also to Nantes, Rennes, Brittany, Paris and the Clermont-Ferrand area, Lyon and Dijon. Also planned is a pipeline for gas from Lyon to Marseille, where it will be connected to the line which may bring natural gas from the Sahara.

In recent years, the greatest progress has been made in

*A drilling cluster in the Groningen gasfield, the Netherlands.* Photo courtesy of "The Oil and Gas Journal," Tulsa, Okla.



*Floating, semi-submersible drilling rigs are being used to tap offshore natural gas deposits.*

developing the Netherlands natural gas network, which supplies the whole country by six main lines. Junction lines are already being built to supply Belgium and Germany. The investment required for the Netherlands network alone is estimated at $200 million.

Development plans of the various gas companies must be coordinated as soon as possible to avoid unbalanced investment. Again, if a Community gas network is to be created it will also be necessary to reach early agreement on the strength of the gas to be supplied to consumers, and storage installations will have to be provided on a coordinated basis.

Member states must also decide whether to transport natural gas from the Sahara to Europe by ship or pipeline. Cooperation is essential to establish common safety regulations, and to harmonize the legal provisions on the transport of natural gas in the individual countries.

## Natural Gas Enters Market Late

In the Community, natural gas was seldom used until 1950, when 75 per cent of primary energy in the six member countries came from coal. By 1965, however, coal's contribution had fallen to 38 per cent. At that time, natural gas represented 3 per cent of needs, and its share is expected to rise to at least 11 per cent by 1980.

Until 20 years ago, gas was obtained almost exclusively by coal distillation. With the rise of electricity, the importance of gas as a secondary source of energy quickly declined and it was not expected to have a future in Europe. Nevertheless, gas consumption rose from 212,000 Tcal (1 teracalorie=1 billion kilocalories) in 1950 to 464,000 Tcal in 1964. Responsible for the increase were the discoveries of large quantities of natural gas in the Po River valley in Italy in 1946 and at Lacq at the foot of the French Pyrenees in 1951.

Natural gas contributed only 3 per cent of total gas supply in the Community in 1950, but by 1964 its share had risen to 32 per cent. The amount of the increase varied greatly from one country to another. In 1964, the share of natural gas in the total gas supply was 80 per cent in Italy, which has almost no hard coal production. It was 40 per cent in France and rose steeply to 33 per cent in the Netherlands, after the discovery of the vast gas deposits at Slochteren.

In the major coal-producing countries, on the other hand, natural-gas consumption is still well below the Community average. Nevertheless, it has risen from 4½ per cent to 11 per cent of total gas consumption in Germany in the past two years and in Belgium its percentage is not more than 3 per cent. Luxembourg uses no natural gas.

In contrast to natural gas production, Community output of coke-oven and blast-furnace gas has risen only slightly in the last few years.

## New Uses for Gas Found

From the outset of the European discoveries, efforts have been made to find new uses for natural gas. Coal gas has

*Installation of a pipeline in the Netherlands. Most of the necessary European pipeline network must still be installed.*

remained predominant in the iron and steel industry, and in certain other branches of industry, such as glass and pottery manufacture, as well as in the home. However, natural gas is particularly important today to the chemical, metalworking, cement, paper and fiber industries, and in distilleries and breweries. It is also becoming important for heating apartment buildings and for generating electricity.

Until recently, it was thought that Europe had no large deposits of natural gas. Drilling was taking place in the Po River valley, at the foot of Pyrenees, in the upper Rhine valley, in the foothills of the Alps, and between the rivers Weser and Ems, in Germany, as well as in the Netherlands.

The situation changed rapidly in 1956, when discoveries were made—at Europe's doorstep—in the Algerian Sahara at Hassi Er R'Mel. These deposits, together with later finds in Libya, were estimated at not less than 2,000,000 million cubic meters.

In 1960, European reserves were estimated at not over 500,000 million. At that time known reserves in the United

*The views expressed in this article are those of the writer and do not necessarily reflect the views of any Community institution or official.*

States were 7,800,000 million cubic meters, in the Middle East 5,100,000 million, and in Venezuela almost 100,000 million.

### Major Discovery at Slochteren

Discussions on using the Sahara gas had hardly begun when, at Slochteren in 1960, the second largest reservoir of natural gas in the world was discovered, estimated at 1,100,000 million cubic meters. Additional deposits are expected to be uncovered at the mouth of the Ems, on the island of Ameland, and in other parts of the Netherlands. It is believed that these Dutch reserves may even exceed 4,000,000 million cubic meters—half of the known United States' reserves.

At the moment no pronouncement can be made on the size of the natural gas deposits in the North Sea continental shelf. Nothing has been found in either the Dutch or German concession areas. However, the recent discoveries in the British North Sea zone and in Yorkshire are encouraging omens for the continent.

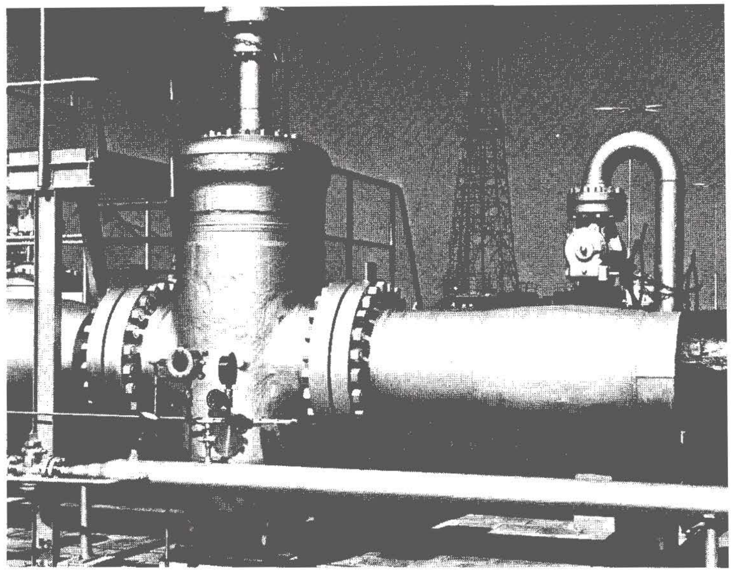
Without natural gas from the North Sea and North Africa the Community has proven reserves of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 million cubic meters, more than 18 million Tcal. Of these reserves, 250,000 million cubic meters are in France, 130,000 million in Italy, at least 200,000 to 600,000 in Germany, and 1,100,000 to 1,500,000 million in the Netherlands.

Gas in Europe and the Sahara is not mixed with petroleum and consequently can be produced directly. This presents great advantages compared with the natural gas found with petroleum in Venezuela and in the Middle East.

### Proximity to Markets

However, the greatest advantage of the gas discoveries in the Community is their location near the markets. Gas can be transported to the consumer at reasonable cost—a situation similar only to that in the United States.

More than 50 million people live within 200 miles of the Dutch gas fields. This radius also contains the greatest concentration of industry in the Community. Theoretically, the deposits in the Netherlands are so great that that country could convert to natural gas for its entire energy supplies but so far the Dutch authorities have adopted a markedly cautious policy.



*Gas flows from manifold through four parallel gas-treating units to main transmission line. The manifold depicted here is located in the Slochteren gasfields.* Photo courtesy of "The Oil and Gas Journal," Tulsa, Okla.

The Community will consume in 1975 an estimated 65-75,000 million cubic meters of natural gas, equivalent to about 85 million metric tons of coal, or some 10 per cent of total estimated energy requirements. Of this, 5,000 million cubic meters should come from France, 6,000 million from Italy, 7-10,000 million from Germany, and 25-30,000 million from the Netherlands, of which about half will be exported to other areas in the Community. Non-member countries—mainly in North Africa—should contribute another 20-25,000 million cubic meters.

NAM, the organization responsible for marketing Dutch natural gas, has been negotiating with the gas industries in neighboring European countries. Talks with Great Britain for deliveries of 4,000 million cubic meters a year have been delayed, however, since the British Gas Council concluded agreements for Algerian and Venezuelan liquefied gas and since the discoveries of gas in the British concessions in the North Sea.

## Migrant Workers Increase in 1965

The ranks of migrant workers in the Community countries swelled last year.

EEC Commission figures show that the total number rose from 478,000 in the first nine months of 1964 to 563,000 in the same period of 1965.

The increase resulted from greater internal Community migration. The 212,000 Community nationals working in other Community countries last year represented a 44 per cent rise over the 1964 figure. Nine out of 10 of these workers were Italians. Non-Community workers in the Six showed only about a 6 per cent rise in numbers to 351,000.

This year, the migrant labor needs of Community countries are expected to fall from 550,000 to 500,000. Some 200,000 Italians—80,000 of them unskilled—will seek work elsewhere in the Six.

Compared with a total active population in the Six of some 73 million, these figures show that only one Community worker in 140 seeks work outside his own country.

## Schaus Urges Transport Policy Accord

EEC Commissioner Lambert Schaus said on June 1 that agreement on a common transport policy for the Six is urgently needed.

Mr. Schaus, who is in charge of transport questions, pointed out in Hannover, Germany that the Commission had submitted to the Council of Ministers the basis of a first stage for a common transport policy. He said that the transport sector must not lag behind the completion of the customs union in industrial and agricultural products. If differing national views hampered agreement among the experts, he added, then it was the Council's task to make the necessary political decisions.

A week earlier the transport workers' committee, representing trade unions affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation at Utrecht called for an early decision on a common transport system. The committee emphasized the need for harmonized working and operating conditions and more competitive freight rates and fares.

# FRENCH FIRMS WIN HALF OF DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS



FRENCH FIRMS HAVE CAPTURED almost half of all contracts for development projects financed by the European Development Fund (EDF).

This conclusion was drawn from figures submitted by the EEC Commission in answer to a question by European Parliament member Gerolamo Moro (Italian Christian Democrat). Mr. Moro asked the Commission for the nationalities of those firms who bid for contracts and the distribution by nationality of contracts awarded under the first EDF for both supplies and public work and for technical assistance projects.

The EDF is providing some $730 million in loans and grants over five years (1964-1969) to the African and Malagasy associates of the European Community and to the still dependent territories of some member states. In practically every case, a grant is awarded or a loan made in a development project which involves either construction (a road, factory, or port) or the supply of equipment (road machinery and tractors) or both.

Once the project is prepared, and the grant made, the managers of the Fund call for contract bids. Normally, any firm established in the Community or in one of its associated states or dependent territories can bid.

## French Total Reaches $138 Million

Up to the end of December 1965, $284.6 million worth of public works contracts were awarded (see Table 1). Of this total, French firms won almost half, while firms from Luxembourg were awarded no contracts. Second to France came firms from the associated states. These local firms won contracts worth $80 million or 28 per cent of the total, compared with the French total of $138 million. Italy ranked third in importance with 15.5 per cent of the total. Netherlands firms received 4 per cent of the total contracts, German 2 per cent and Belgiam 1.6 per cent (Few EDF contracts have been awarded in Congo-Léopoldville).

In addition, the Commission furnished a detailed breakdown of the number of firms in each country tendering for contracts and those firms awarded contracts. These figures referred only to development projects in the franc zone. Although they included Mali and the French overseas dependencies, they did not, for example, take in Somalia or the Dutch West Indies or Congo-Léopoldville.

A total of 1,483 firms, or consortia of firms, bid for a total of 395 contracts valued at $258 million. French firms with local offices in the developing countries, the largest single group of firms tendering, won the most contracts. Of the total contracts awarded, 143 or 41.23 per cent went to 609 locally established French firms, 41.06 per cent of the firms bidding.

**TABLE 1 — DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS BY NATIONALITY OF FIRM**

| *December 31, 1965* | *Contracts awarded* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Value in $ million* | *% of total* |
| Belgium | 4.56 | 1.60 |
| Germany | 7.28 | 2.56 |
| France | 138.19 | 48.55 |
| Italy | 44.01 | 15.46 |
| Luxembourg | — | — |
| Netherlands | 10.23 | 3.59 |
| Associated states & territories | 80.37 | 28.24 |
| Total | 284.64 | 100 % |

French firms without local offices and those associated either with local firms or with firms from other Community states accounted for 24 per cent of all contracts.

Local firms emerged in the next important position: 451 submitted tenders and 160 were awarded contracts. But in terms of total value (as distinct from the number) of contracts, the consortia of firms came second to the French firms having tendered 149 bids and won 44 contracts, worth $55.8 million.

After France, firms from Italy both bid and won more contracts than firms in other Community member states: 52 tenders, 12 awards, for a total of $34.9 million. Dutch firms bid on seven projects and won none of their own and only one when acting in a consortium with a locally-established French firm. Belgian firms were in much the same position. They submitted 20 tenders but were awarded no contracts although they tendered 10 of the bids as partners of local or other firms.

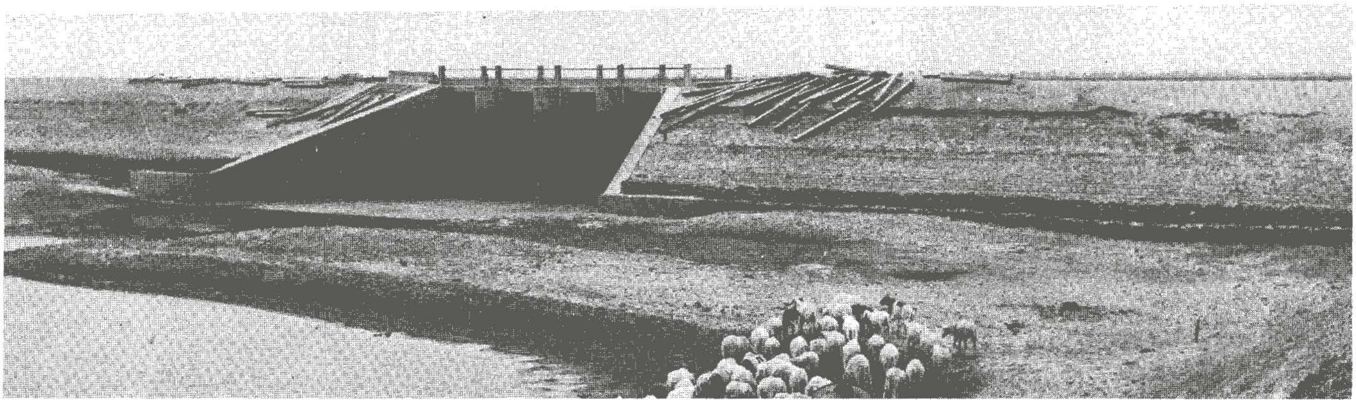
## No Contracts for Third Countries

German firms, on the other hand, submitted 29 tenders, winning two contracts worth some $2 million. German firms also fared better in partnership. They participated in 10 contracts worth $13 million. Although four tenders were submitted by partnerships which included a firm from a third country (for

**TABLE 2 — ORIGIN OF IMPORTS FOR EDF SUPPLIES CONTRACTS**

*December 31, 1965 Value in $ 1000*

| | | *Imports from* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Projects in* | | *Germany* | *Belgium* | *France* | *Italy* | *Luxembourg* | *Netherlands* | *Associated Countries* | *Third Countries* | *Total* |
| Franc zone | | 4,891 | 2.27 | 44.61 | 10.09 | 0.02 | 2.19 | 17.81 | 1.19 | 24,296 |
| Congo (Leopoldville), Burundi, Rwanda | | 408 | 455 | 11,547 | 2,248 | — | 340 | 4,509 | 270 | 710 |
| Somalia | | 477 | 117 | 70 | — | — | 7 | 75 | 33 | 1,000 |
| New Guinea (ex Dutch) Surinam, Dutch West Indies | | 17 | 31 | 18 | 375 | 6 | 3 | 89 | 1 | 547 |
| Total | Value | 5,793 | 1 | 210 | 20 | — | 232 | 55 | 12 | 26,553 |
| | Per cent | 21.82 | 604 | 11,845 | 2,679 | 6 | 582 | 4,728 | 316 | 100 |



*Local firms and firms in the EEC member states bid on projects of the European Development Fund such as the construction of this dike at Mopti, Niger.*

example, the United States), none was successful in winning a contract.

The tendency for French firms to predominate in the franc zone occurs since most of the countries in the zone were recently French colonies. The predominance of a former metropolitan power can also be seen in Somalia, where by the end of December 1965, two contracts worth $3.67 million were awarded to Italian firms, neither of which had local offices. Six bids were offered for the two contracts —one from a local firm, one from a locally-established Italian firm, and four from non-local Italian firms.

Of total contracts in the franc zone worth $24.3 million up to December 1965 (see table 2), $11.5 million worth of equipment and supplies, or just under half, came from France. In contrast, in total contracts worth $710,000 for Congo (Léopoldville), Burundi and Rwanda, just over half ($408,000) came from Germany, with little more than one-seventh from the former "mother country" Belgium. Germany also supplied most goods under contract to Somalia—$477,000 out of a total of $1 million.

## COUNCIL APPROVES

*(continued from page 1)*

was unilaterally reduced in effect by 20 per cent during the Dillon Round trade negotiations in GATT and the reduction was retained in anticipation of the Kennedy Round talks. The authority for this reduction expired on January 1, 1966. The Council's approval on June 14 applies mainly to those products for which the Community has accepted the hypothesis of a 50 per cent tariff reduction in the Kennedy Round.

Export credits given to state-trading countries and to Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany were discussed, and progress was made toward the adoption of a similar approach for all EEC member states. The discussion also covered practices of other member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The Council requested the Commission to submit a report on the exploratory talks which it held with a Spanish delegation in accordance with the mandate given to the Commission on June 2-3 1964.

Meeting on June 13 as representatives of the member governments, the foreign ministers discussed problems relating to the merger of the executives of the EEC, Euratom, and the European Coal and Steel Community. In particular, the composition of the future single Commission was examined. The ministers also authorized Mr. Werner to meet with Commission representatives to discuss a new procedure for accrediting heads of diplomatic missions to the Community. Talks between Mr. Werner and President Walter Hallstein and Jean Rey of the Commission have been opened.

### Agriculture Ministers Meet June 28-July 1

The EEC agriculture ministers met from June 28 to July 1 to discuss market organizations for fruits and vegetables, sugar, and fats and oils and common prices for several farm products. The ministers examined in detail the technical problems which must be settled before decisions are made on these market organizations and on the common price levels for these commodities and for rice, beef and veal, and dairy products.

The major problems concerning the market organization for fats and oils have been settled. For sugar the choice has not yet been made between complete freedom of production with a low support price and limited production at a higher support price. In the dairy sector, the ministers decided to set the common milk price as the factory price rather than as the farm price, the former including the costs of transportation from farm to factory.

The Council also adopted the text of the association agreement to be signed with Nigeria on July 16 at Lagos, and authorized the European Investment Bank to make a second aid installment of up to $75 million more easily available to Greece.

### "Package Deal" on Agriculture Possible

The next Council meeting is scheduled for July 13-14 and may extend into the following week. The Commission will prepare for this meeting a document covering all remaining problems, which could lead to a "package deal" on the outstanding aspects of the common agricultural policy.

The foreign ministers would then be able to put the finishing touches on farm policy decisions at a Council meeting slated for July 22-23. They will also discuss at that time the completion of the Community's agricultural offers in the Kennedy Round and the question of credits for state-trading countries. On July 23, the ministers will meet in the conference of member states to continue talks on merging the executives of the three communities.

## CORRECTION

The following statement was accidentally omitted from the article "Community Agreement Brings New Hope for Kennedy Round" on pages 8-10 of *European Community,* No. 93, June, 1966:

"The views expressed in this article are those of the writer and do not necessarily reflect the views of any Community institution or official."

# COMMUNITY LABOR MARKET TO REMAIN TIGHT IN 1966

## EEC Workers' Share in Total Job Placement Increases

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S 1966 JOB OPENINGS will again exceed the number of available unemployed workers.

The Commission's Technical Committee on the Free Movement of Labor also stated in a May 1966 report that for the first time the share of EEC workers in new placements in the Community increased last year as compared to placements of workers from non-member countries. The Committee termed this reversal of a trend begun in 1961 as the most outstanding feature of the 1965 labor market.

It attributed this development partially to administrative and regulatory measures the Council adopted in June of last year to require priority employment of EEC workers and partially to the high rate of unemployment in Italy during the year. Improved coordination among the member states in placing the Community's unemployed is expected to continue the new tendency during 1966.

To achieve better distribution of the Community's productive resources, especially its labor component, the Committee recommended specific measures to expedite the matching of job openings with qualified Community job seekers.

### EEC Workers' Share of Placements Rose

On the basis of data for the first three quarters of 1965, the Committee reported that the generally tight labor market had eased somewhat, although shortages persisted in some countries and in some professions. Only in the Federal Republic of Germany did unfilled offers rise, by 7 per cent, to a monthly average of 670,000.

Placements for the Community as a whole averaged 562,816 during the first nine months of 1965, as compared with 477,850 in 1964. The Committee expected monthly placements to average between 710,000 and 750,000 by year end.

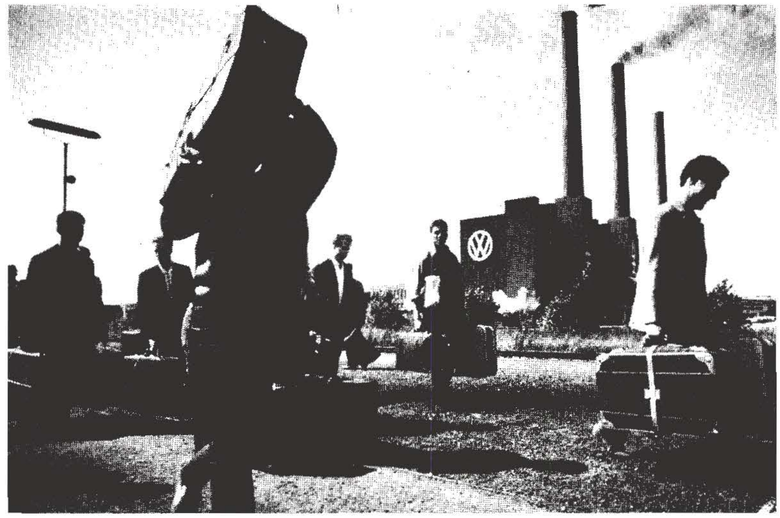
In 1965, member states' share of placements rose from 30.9 per cent to 37.8 per cent of the nine-months average. Non-EEC placements dropped from 69 per cent of the 1964 total to 62 per cent. Of the 349,835 non-EEC workers the Community absorbed, 33.7 per cent were seasonal laborers, a one per cent increase over the 1964 proportion. Italy, as the principal labor surplus area in the Community, increased its share of Community placements by 50 per cent, as against the other member states' two per cent gain.

### Reserves to Shrink in 1966

Although Italy's share of placements rose sharply during the first nine months of 1965, the Committee pointed out that in 1966 Italian manpower reserves would remain at 200,000. This net monthly average allows the surplus to fall by 50,000 in early spring, when labor data will first reflect economic recovery. Skilled labor, including construction and metalworkers, will constitute 27.15 per cent of the total; semi-skilled and unskilled manpower will comprise 32.8 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively.

All other member states will continue to be shortage areas during 1966.

The Committee interpreted the signing of new bilateral labor agreements as an indication that the member states



*Italian Volkswagen workers returning to their country. Commission report urges member states to fill more vacant jobs with migrant workers from the Community.*

not only anticipated no significant improvement in EEC manpower availability, but also foresaw dwindling world reserves.

### Employment of More EEC Residents

The Committee called upon member states to try to fill a greater proportion of their 1966 requirements with Italian surplus manpower before employing non-EEC workers.

The Committee emphasized the importance of improving labor mobility by:

- Compiling and updating regularly breakdowns of national requirements and resources, including more precise information on specific job openings and each available worker's experience, age, and other relevant data.
- Expediting consultations between member states' employment offices to enable compliance with the agreed time limits during which only Community workers may compete for available jobs.
- Establishing more regional branches of national employment offices, empowered to place applicants in jobs registered.
- Training available manpower to fill specific openings, immediately by improving accelerated vocational training and language programs and, in the long-term, by offering more courses.

# EEC Beer Drinkers May Get Bonus

Beer traded among Community countries will become cheaper if the other five member states take up the German government's offer to reduce the excise tax on imported beer to the same level as that on home-brewed beer.

The EEC Commission has determined that such discrimination infringes the Rome Treaty and has requested all member governments to levy the same excise tax on all Community beer. The German government said it would comply if its partners follow suit.

## Euratom Purchases Uranium from USAEC

The Euratom Supply Agency signed a contract on June 15 with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC) for the purchase of 290 kilograms of enriched uranium fuel.

The fuel, which will be used in the 54 MWE boiling water power reactor at Dodewaard, the Netherlands, was bought under the U.S.-Euratom Cooperation Agreement and is valued at $2.3 million. A second contract was signed between the Supply Agency and the constructors of the reactor, a Dutch firm GKN, to cover the transfer of the rights to use and consume the uranium.

Along with all other nuclear materials supplied or produced in the Community, the fuel supplied under this contract is subject to the Euratom security control system which assures use of the materials for peaceful purposes as prescribed in the U.S.-Euratom Cooperation Agreement.

## Finance Ministers Discuss World Liquidity

The finance ministers of the Six decided in Rome that the problem of increasing international monetary reserves is not a subject for current negotiation.

Italian Finance Minister Emilio Colombo, chairman of the meeting of ministers on June 21, said afterwards that "the problem is not yet relevant . . . it might be a problem in the future, but it is not so yet." The Six unanimously agreed that the United States' and Britain's balance-of-payments deficits must be eliminated before the international monetary system can be reformed.

## Compromise Reprieves Eldo Program

The European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) controversy abated during June when a compromise emerged to lighten Britain's financial contribution to the European space program.

According to the proposal, subject to confirmation at a meeting of the seven partners on July 7-8, *Europa I* would continue as planned, but Britain would contribute 27 per cent of cost instead of 39 per cent.

The Federal Republic of Germany's share would rise from 22 to 27 per cent. France's contribution would rise by one per cent to 25 per cent. Italy would bear 12 per cent of the cost instead of 10 per cent, and the Benelux countries' share would increase by 4 per cent to 9 per cent.

## High Authority Approves Loans

The High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community has agreed to provide $30 million of loans to help create over 4,000 new jobs for coal and steel workers in regions affected by the decline in coal and iron-ore mining.

The loans will be the largest ever made at one time by the High Authority for industrial redevelopment. They were requested by the Dutch, French, German, and Italian governments and are scheduled for approval by the ECSC Council of Ministers on July 12.

The money will help to finance the construction of new factories as well as the expansion of existing factories. The loans, which are granted for 10 to 13 years, will cover up to 30 per cent of the total cost of redevelopment projects. The interest will be 4.5 per cent for the first five years and 6.5 per cent thereafter, with repayment deferred until the third year.

Regions to which the loans will apply are the Limburg coal field in the Netherlands, the iron-ore mining regions of Lorraine and the Nord/Pas de Calais coal field in France, the Helmstedt lignite mining area of Lower Saxony in Germany, and the iron and steel industries of Genoa and Brescia in Italy.

## Coal Production Down Seven Per Cent

Community coal production for the first three months of 1966 was 4 million metric tons (7 per cent) lower than in the first quarter of 1965.

The drop in output was more rapid than forecast and could lead to a reduction of up to 12 million metric tons in total output (about 212 million metric tons) this year. Milder weather may be one important cause of this cutback. In addition, faster substitution of other forms of energy and lower requirements by the steel industry are partly responsible.

Productivity is expected to increase by 7 per cent in Community mines in the third quarter of 1966, compared with 3.7 per cent in the first quarter. At the same time, the number of workers will decrease by an average rate of 10 per cent in the third quarter as compared with 7.5 per cent in the first quarter. These two developments will result from faster modernization of mines.

## Saar-Lorraine Coal Diversification Planned

Neighboring German and French coal industries of the Saar and Lorraine will join in diversifying their activities in oil-refining and chemicals.

The creation of four subsidiary companies was recently approved by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community. The new venture will be controlled jointly by the German Saarbergwerke company and the French Lorraine division of the nationalized Charbonnage de France. They will develop an oil refinery, a pipeline network linking Alsace and the Saar, ammonia, and synthetic gas and fertilizer production.

## LEON DAUM

Léon Daum, former ECSC High Authority member, died June 1, 1966 at the age of 79.

Mr. Daum was a graduate of the French *Ecole Polytechnique* and an engineer of *Corps des Mines*. He was superintendent of mines in Morocco and the Saar before becoming director general in 1947 of the *Compagnie des Forges et Aciéries de la Marine et de Homécourt* and then president of the *Société Lorraine de Laminage Continu*. From 1950 to 1952, Mr. Daum served as chairman of the steel committee of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. He was named a member of the ECSC High Authority at the time of its formation in 1952, a position which he occupied until 1959.

# SELECTED PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

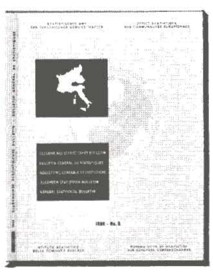
*Following are some European Community publications dealing primarily with economic and commercial matters. All of these publications are in English with the exception of* Foreign Trade *which appears in French and German. The first three publications are issued by the Statistical Office of the European Communities and the latter three by the Commission of the European Economic Community, Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs. All are available either individually or by subscription on a calendar-year basis from the European Community Information Service, Washington. Free sample copies will be sent on request.*

## BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY

An annual publication with statistical tables covering population, labor force, national product, agriculture, energy, industry, transport, external trade, social security, wages, and standard of living. Comparable figures of some other European countries, Canada, the United States, and Russia are also given. A short section of graphs and charts showing major economic indicators for Community countries is included. This publication is a quick, general reference source for Community data.

1965 edition, 204 pages ........................ $1.00

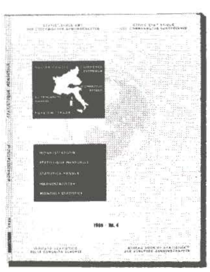
## GENERAL STATISTICAL BULLETIN



A detailed monthly periodical with graphs and tables covering industrial production, construction, agriculture, transport, retail trade, foreign trade, employment, wages, consumer and wholesale prices, public finance, money, and credit. Some data are presented in indices showing year-to-year and month-to-month trends. Each issue includes a feature article on such topics as balance of payments, national accounts, population, and input-output tables.

About 110 pages ...... $1.00 each ...... $10.00 a year

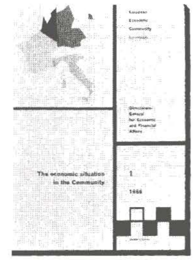
## FOREIGN TRADE: MONTHLY STATISTICS



A monthly publication designed to show the short-term development of the EEC's trade by product, both intra- and extra-Community. It also includes comparisons for successive years of statistics by country of origin and country of destination, zone, and categories of products. (More detailed information by product and country is published in *Foreign Trade: Analytical Tables,* issued yearly.)

About 100 pages ...... $1.00 each ...... $10.00 a year

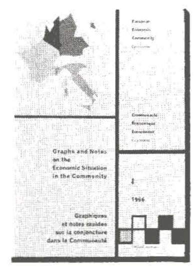
## THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY



A quarterly publication on the recent economic development and the outlook in the Community as a whole and in each member state individually. It gives a detailed analysis of the current economic situation including information on demand, production, and the balance of the markets. Graphs and tables showing major economic indicators are also included.

About 120 pages ...... $2.00 each ...... $7.00 a year

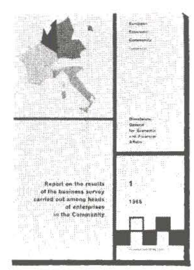
## GRAPHS AND NOTES ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION



A monthly publication intended as a supplement to *The Economic Situation in the Community.* Graphs and notes review monthly industrial production, employment, consumer prices, and balance of trade. Quarterly information appears on exports, imports, bank rates, short-term lending, gold and foreign exchange, wholesale prices, retail sales, wages, tax revenue, share prices, dwellings authorized, and long-term interest rates.

12 pages .......... $0.50 each .......... $5.00 a year

## REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE BUSINESS SURVEY CARRIED OUT AMONG HEADS OF ENTERPRISES IN THE COMMUNITY



This publication, which appears three times a year, is divided into four chapters—industry as a whole, consumer goods, capital goods, and intermediate goods. Information for the Community and each country is included with graphs and tables on total orders, export orders, stocks of finished products, production and selling prices. Data relating to specific industries are given in table form. The business surveys are conducted monthly.

About 40 pages ...... $0.70 each ...... $2.00 a year

# PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

THIRTEENTH GENERAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITY, High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, Luxembourg, March 1965, 425 pages. . . . . . . . . . $3.00

Report for period from February 1, 1964 through January 31, 1965. This document has just been published in English.

INDICATIONS SUR LA CONJONCTURE ENERGETIQUE DE LA COMMUNAUTE, SITUATION FIN 1965—PERSPECTIVES 1966, *Bulletin de la Communauté Européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier,* No. 59, High Authority, Luxembourg, 1966, 42 pages . . . . . . . . . . $.60

A summary of the annual report on the energy situation in the Community.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1965, High Authority, European Coal and Steel Community, Luxembourg, 1966, 21 pages . . . . . . . . . . free

SUMMARY OF THE NINTH GENERAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, EEC Commission, Brussels, June 1966, 22 pages, (mimeographed) . . . . . . . . . . free

OPINIONS IN TRANSPORT TARIFF POLICY, *Transport Series,* No. 1, EEC Commission, Brussels, 1965, 189 pages . . . . . . . . . . $4.00

This report discusses possible criteria for fixing transport rates and the way in which costs should be calculated and apportioned.

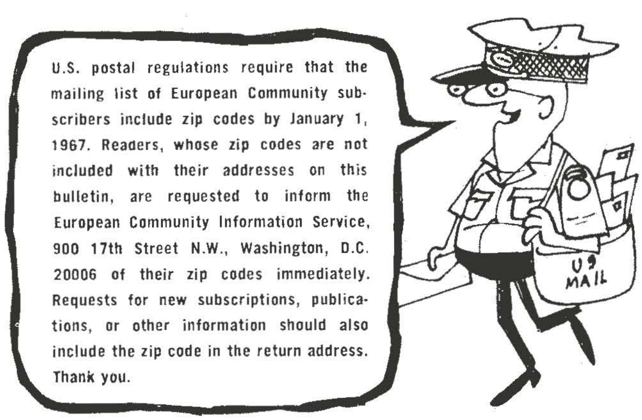
FOREIGN TRADE: ANALYTICAL TABLES, January-December 1964, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Brussels, 1966

Import Volume, 384 pages . . . . . . . . . . $3.00
Export Volume, 719 pages . . . . . . . . . . $5.00

Contains:

- Summary of EEC imports and exports by area and 4-digit commodity groups.
- Imports and exports by commodity (5-digit groups), broken down by country of origin and destination.
- Imports and exports by country of origin and destination, broken down by commodity (3-digit groups).

*Published in a single French-German edition.*




# EUROPEAN COMMUNITY BULLETIN

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY bulletin is published monthly in English, French, Italian, German, and Dutch by the offices of the European Community Information Service. Subscriptions can be obtained from the European Community Information Service,

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