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SUPPLEMENT.

Proposal for a Council directive requiring the Member States of the European Economic Community to keep minimum stock of crude oil and petroleum products [Art. 103 (2 and 4) EEC]

Initiative 1964 — Proposal for a Council decision on the abolition of intra-Community customs duties, the application of the common customs tariff, and the prohibition of quantitative restrictions between the Member States

and

Proposal for a Council resolution on accelerated implementation of the Treaty in respect of certain agricultural products

Proposal for a Council directive concerning indirect taxes on capital contributions

Proposal for Council provisions introducing a charge on oils and fats in pursuance of Article 201 of the Treaty

Proposal for a Council regulation concerning the system applicable to certain processed products originating from the Associated African States and from the Overseas Countries and Territories

Proposal for a Council regulation amending Article 11 (2) of Regulation No. 23

WINSTON CHURCHILL

In memoriam

With the death of Winston Churchill not only has Britain lost her greatest statesman of this century; not only is the whole world poorer for the loss of a man who was a witness to the story of our age, and especially its most awesome events, a man who left the mark of his towering personality on this span of world history; but also Europe has seen the departure of one of its eminent pioneers.

It is impressive to read again today what Winston Churchill said in his celebrated speech of September 1946 at the University of Zürich:

“We must build a kind of United States of Europe... There can be no revival of Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany, The structure of the United States of Europe, if well and trully built, will be such as to make the material strength of a single State less important... If at first all the States of Europe are not willing or able to join the Union, we must nevertheless proceed to assemble and combine those who will and those who can.”

And he continued: “In all this urgent work, France and Germany must take the lead together. Great the Britain, the British Commonwealth of Nations, mighty America, and I trust Soviet Russia... must be the friends and sponsors of the new Europe and must champion its right to live and shine”

Here, in a transcendent vision, Winston Churchill draws the outline of a politically united Europe and foreshadows its future and indeed its form. All Europeans who are labouring to create a united Europe will for ever keep one of its great originators in reverent and grateful memory.

Walter Hallstein

(speaking on German television)

**Telegrams sent by President Walter Hallstein to
Lady Churchill and Mr Harold Wilson**

Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, sent on 24 January, 1965, on behalf of the EEC Commission, the following telegram to Lady Churchill:

“It is with feelings of profound sadness that the Commission of the European Economic Community has learned of the death of your husband, Sir Winston Churchill.

Allow me to convey to you, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, our most sincere condolences.

We remember with emotion this eminent statesman who was — not only for his own country — a beacon shining in the darkest hours. His name will forever be linked with the unification of Europe. Europe will always hold him in reverent memory”.

President Hallstein also sent the following telegram to Prime Minister Harold Wilson:

“On behalf of the Commission of the European Economic Community I would ask you to convey to Her Majesty’s Government, the British Parliament and people our deep distress at the passing of Sir Winston Churchill. We share your sense of loss and wish to be associated in your tribute to a great statesman and great European”.

The three Communities were represented at the funeral on Saturday, 30 January 1965, by His Excellency M. van Kleffen, Head of the Delegation to the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community to the Government of the United Kingdom.

A decisive step

by Dr Sicco L. Mansholt,
Vice-President of the Commission

The decisions taken by the Council on 15 December 1964 are of outstanding importance. For agriculture itself they mean that the framework elaborated in recent years has now been given concrete content. Three important consequences of these decisions spring to mind.

1. From 1 July 1967 there will be one uniform grain price throughout the Community, and there will be no further need for the system of levies now applied in intra-Community trade.
2. Community farmers now know where they stand and can take the necessary steps to adapt themselves to the new situation.
3. The Community can now really get down to negotiations with non-member countries in the Kennedy round on the binding of the margin of support and also - as required under the Commission's terms of reference for the Kennedy round - on the level of world market prices.

It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the effects of the decisions will be felt on international markets as well as in the Community.

Nor is the significance of these decisions limited to agriculture. The most evident impact is on the institutional plane. The Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund will dispose of enormous sums, and how they are spent will be decided at Community level.

From 1967 onward, decisions concerning prices will always be taken at Community level, which means that one of the objectives laid down in the Rome Treaty - substitution of Community for national policy - will have been attained. Now that this decisive step has been taken in one sphere of economic life, we may expect similar measures to follow in other fields. It is hard to see how we can confine such moves to agriculture and continue to pursue exclusively national policy elsewhere. The need for Community commercial and transport policies seems now to be quite evident, and rapid progress must also be made in harmonizing the conditions of competition and of monetary and tax policy.

As more and more decisions at Community level are taken, it will become increasingly clear that the institutional structure of the Community has to be adapted. National parliaments play an important part in national policy-making, while the European Parliament has hardly any influence at all on Community decisions; the question of its powers will rapidly come to the fore.

The important decisions taken on 15 December mark the beginning of the common agricultural policy. Details for the implementation of these decisions must be worked out this year so that the common policy can be completed.

We have a busy year before us, but we look ahead with complete confidence because we know that the foundation has been laid and that there is no going back.

I. The decisions of 15 December 1964

Faster progress towards a common market for agriculture

On 15 December 1964 the Council of Ministers took the long-awaited decision on the harmonization of cereal prices in the European Economic Community. For this agreement to be reached by the Council great efforts and concessions were required of all the Member Governments; these were made for the sake of strengthening the Community. The decision has a political and economic significance extending far beyond the purely agricultural sphere, and its effects will have a favourable influence on the further development of the Community. It will also enable the Community to play an effective part in the Kennedy round negotiations on agricultural produce at Geneva.

As the Council's decision means in practical terms that the common market for important agricultural products will be established sooner than was originally planned, it will now be easier to reach the final common market stage more quickly; this is in line with what the Commission had always thought possible and had sought to achieve through various of its proposals. One important obstacle has been removed, and various objectives have therefore been brought nearer to fulfilment: complete elimination of intra-Community tariffs earlier than originally planned, harmonization of taxes on the transport of goods, further development of the Community's financial system, and a strengthening of the powers of the European Parliament in connection with budgetary control.

On the other hand it must be realized that the achievement of uniform cereal prices does not mean that the common agricultural policy has already been established or developed to the full.

Important decisions have still to be taken in the field of price policy (common prices for milk, beef and veal, sugar-beet and rice) and of market policy (establishment of further common organizations to cover the markets in oils and fats, tobacco, potatoes and sugar-beet, and extension or adjustment of the market organizations already in existence), and there is also the particularly important question of the final arrangements for financing the common agricultural policy. The Commission considers that the most important of these matters can be clarified and settled in the first half of 1965. A time-table for this work is already under discussion between the Community organs concerned.

I. The Commission's proposals for the establishment of a common price level for cereals

The Council regulations of 14 January 1962 established the first common organizations of agricultural markets; with the decisions of 15 December 1964 on the harmonization of cereal prices the common agricultural policy entered its second stage. Between these dates common machinery had been set up to regulate trade and guarantee markets, but it left unchanged the prices ruling in the various Member States and therefore the level of protection at their frontiers; the decisions reached on 15 December

went further and gave the common policy its economic content, and this development entails the transfer to the Community of the major part of the political and economic responsibility for agricultural policy. Exactly how did this come about, what is the substance of the decisions, and what consequence will they have ?

In November 1963, when the Community was still experiencing its first serious crisis, caused by the rupture of the negotiations for the accession of the United Kingdom, the Commission believed that the best way for it to stimulate the Community to further progress would be by submitting to the Council proposals that would be both politically important and objectively necessary. The common cereals price was a case in point. It had become apparent that national cereal prices could not be aligned progressively on a common price for the Community as the common organization of the market in cereals had laid down; moreover, in view of the tariff reductions proposed by the United States in the Kennedy Round negotiations in GATT, the Community also had to be able to negotiate on agricultural matters. This it could do only if common prices were in force (at least for the most important products) — for it had itself proposed that the overall margin of support should be negotiable.

Finally, it was found that owing to the connection between the price level and the level of protection at frontiers practically nothing had yet been done to eliminate the existing restrictions on trade in agricultural produce between Member States. In fact the level of protection was in some cases even higher than it had been the year before the Common Market was established, with the result that while in the industrial sector the tariff reductions had already been effected more rapidly than was required by the Treaty, considerably less progress had been made with regard to agricultural markets.

For these reasons the Commission submitted its proposal for the establishment at one stroke of a common price level for cereals. This proposal contained a number of points which went beyond the question of cereal prices and were intended to increase the Community's responsibility for agricultural policy. The proposals submitted by the Commission in November 1963 were as follows :

1. Common price level for cereals to take effect from the 1964/65 marketing year.

2. Common target prices for cereals :

Durum wheat	125.00 u.a. per metric ton (DM 500)
Wheat other than durum	106.25 u.a. per metric ton (DM 425)
Barley	92.50 u.a. per metric ton (DM 370)
Maize	93.75 u.a. per metric ton (DM 375)
Rye	93.75 u.a. per metric ton (DM 375)

3. Measures to compensate farmers in Germany, Italy and Luxembourg during the transitional period (until 1969) for loss of income resulting from the reduction of their cereal prices. Such compensation would amount to :

Germany (FR)	DM 560 million p.a.
Italy	DM 260 million p.a.
Luxembourg	DM 3.6 million p.a.

Compensation was to be financed by the Community. During the transitional period (1967/68 till 1969/70) both the proposed direct payments to farmers and the Com-

munity's contribution to the cost of compensatory measures were to be progressively reduced to 66 % of the original amounts.

4. Full financing, subject to the provisions of Regulation No. 25 (Financial Regulation), export refunds and measures of intervention for cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat to be borne entirely by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund in so far as they are eligible for Community financing under this regulation.

5. Amendment of Regulation No. 19 in order to adapt it to the situation resulting from the alignment of cereal prices (e.g. abolition of intra-Community levies and refunds, common rules governing intervention, common quality standards, etc.).

The Commission's proposals were supplemented by a memorandum on prices and price policy for agricultural products which dealt with the effects of harmonization of prices on the production of cereals; with foreign trade, the prices of other agricultural products, consumer prices and even more important, with farm incomes affected by price reductions.

In November/December 1963 the Council did not feel able to decide on the Commission's proposal but postponed its decision until April 1964, chiefly because it wanted first to complete the common organization of the markets for milk and milk products, rice, and beef and veal.

In the first discussions at the beginning of 1964 questions were put to the Commission, chiefly by the Germans but also by the Italians, concerning points of urgent importance to these countries. Although the Commission had in April 1964 given a written reply to the most important questions raised by the German member of the Council, it became evident that a prompt decision of the Council enabling the common cereals price to come into effect in 1964/65 could no longer be expected. In May 1964, therefore, the Commission sent the Council a communication combining in four proposals the politically important elements of the Commission's proposals of November 1963 and adding to them in certain respects :

1. The Commission now proposed that the common cereal prices should take effect from the 1966/67 marketing year, i.e. from 1 July 1966.

2. The Council should begin by taking formal action on only the politically important points. Decisions on the more technical questions should be taken between the act establishing the level of common cereal prices and their application.

3. As it was recognized that there would now be a fairly long period between the establishment of the common prices and their application, it was proposed, in accordance with a suggestion from the German member of the Council, that a revision clause should be included (relating to the adjustment of prices in the light of developments intervening during this period).

4. The Commission's proposals included another new element: a proposal on procedures for ironing out differences in income support measures for agriculture in the Member States.

5. As the common prices were not now to come into force until 1966/67 the Commission proposed — in accordance with Regulation No. 19 — that new upper and lower limits should be set for target prices for the 1964/65 marketing year.

These proposals were explicitly presented by the Commission as an indivisible whole. The Council discussed them and on 2 June 1964 decided as a start merely to fix the upper and lower limits of cereal prices for 1964/65 and to postpone its decision on the actual unification of cereal prices until 15 December 1964. This decision of the Council was unanimous, and against the advice of the Commission which at this

session refused, despite an appeal from the Council, to abandon the unity of its proposal — an event that had never before occurred in the history of the Community.

When in the autumn the Council returned to the question of cereal prices, it became increasingly clear that the request put forward by the Italians that Regulation No. 25 (Financial Regulation) should be revised with a view to establishing a better balance between Member States' rights and obligations would be one of the main points of discussion. On the German side the reservations that had already been expressed were maintained. On 1 October 1964 the Commission therefore sent the German Federal Government — at the same time informing the Council that it had done so — a document giving a comprehensive answer to all its questions; at that time these corresponded closely with the Federal Government's reservations on the harmonization of cereal prices.

In the end the problems discussed in the Council concerning the harmonization of cereal prices centred on the following points, which the Commission had summarized and explained in a further document to the Council on 14 October 1964 :

- 1) The date when the common prices should be applied;
- 2) The level of the common target price for wheat other than durum;
- 3) The level of the common target price for barley;
- 4) The level of the common target price for maize;
- 5) The inclusion of a revision clause;
- 6) The regionalization of cereal prices (differentiation of intervention prices within the Community);
- 7) Compensatory measures for loss of income resulting from Community plans;
- 8) Financing of export refunds and measures of intervention by the Fund.

The level of the price of durum wheat and the harmonization of income support measures were treated as special problems apart from the above.

In the course of further Council discussions, particularly on 30 November and 1 December, other problems were raised by certain delegations which sought to link them with their agreement to the common cereal prices.

After intensive negotiations in the Council it was clearly the wish of all the members of the Council to reach a political agreement before the end of 1964. The Commission therefore presented a compromise proposal at the session of 12-13 December, but this came to nothing because it failed to secure the approval of one delegation.

After the resumption of negotiations on 14 December the Commission's second attempt, with a proposal differing somewhat from the earlier compromise proposal, met with success. In the early hours of 15 December all the members of the Council gave their approval.

II. The agreement of 15 December

The contents of the Commission's compromise proposal, which was accepted by the Council primarily for political reasons and which is accompanied by a number of resolutions, are as follows :

- 1) The common price will come into effect from the 1967/68 marketing year, i.e. from 1 July 1967.
- 3) The common price will be fixed in units of accounts (u.a.).
- 3) The basic target prices will be :

Wheat other than durum	106.25
Barley	91.25
Maize	90.63
Rye	93.75
<i>Durum wheat</i> basic target price	125.00
<i>Durum wheat</i> guaranteed price to the producer at wholesale level	145.00

The equivalents of these prices in the national currencies of Member States are given below

	<i>(in national currency per ton)</i>				
	DM	FF	Bfrs/Lfrs	Fl.	Lit.
Wheat other than durum	425.00	524.60	5 312	384.60	66 406
Barley	365.00	450.50	4 562	330.30	57 031
Maize	362.50	447.40	4 531	328.10	56 644
Rye	375.00	462.80	4 687	339.40	58 594
Durum wheat basic target price } Durum wheat guaranteed price }	500.00	617.10	6 250	452.50	78 125
	580.00	715.80	7 250	524.90	90 625

4) Regional differentiation of cereal prices.

The basic target prices fixed for the various types of cereals are valid for Duisburg (the most important marketing centre in the area of greatest deficit in the North-West of the Community). From them are derived the threshold prices (which are the basis of calculation for the levies on imports of cereals from non-member countries) and the intervention prices within the Community. The Council's decision on regionalization, which is expressed in the form of a resolution, includes :

i) The following basic intervention prices valid for Duisburg for all types of cereals (except maize) :

Durum wheat	DM 470 per metric ton
Wheat other than durum	DM 395 per metric ton
Barley	DM 340 per metric ton
Rye	DM 350 per metric ton

ii) The derived intervention price of DM 308 per metric ton for maize, to be applied throughout the Community. The marketing centres for which this intervention price is valid have yet to be determined;

iii) The 38 main marketing centres in the Community, and the derived intervention prices valid in these at the beginning of the marketing year (see table 1);

iv) Reference to the criteria still to be decided for designating further marketing centres, and to the principles generally applicable for fixing derived intervention prices. The other marketing centres and the intervention prices valid in these will be determined by the Commission with the co-operation of the Management Committee for cereals.

The price system on which the common organization of the market for cereals has hitherto depended, will be retained when the common market for cereals comes into being. The only exceptions to this are for maize and durum. Whereas for durum (see above) a fundamentally different system was adopted, involving a price bracket, for maize a single intervention price was fixed for the whole Community. It was possible to do this because by far the greater part of the Community's maize comes from non-member countries, so that the price on the internal market is largely determined by the threshold price.

Derived intervention prices for wheat, rye and barley 1967/68

(in units of account and national currency per metric ton)

Marketing centre	Nat. curr.	Wheat other than durum		Durum wheat		Rye		Barley	
		u.a.	nat. curr.	u.a.	nat. curr.	u.a.	nat. curr.	u.a.	nat. curr.
Kiel	DM	97.06	388.22	—	—	85.81	343.22	84.54	338.17
Hamburg	DM	98.31	393.25	—	—	87.06	348.25	84.54	338.17
Bremen	DM	98.31	393.25	—	—	87.06	348.25	84.54	338.17
Hanover	DM	96.95	387.80	—	—	85.70	342.80	83.20	332.80
Kassel	DM	96.24	384.96	—	—	84.99	339.96	82.47	329.88
Aulendorf	DM	94.61	378.42	—	—	83.36	333.42	—	—
Bamberg	DM	98.11	392.43	—	—	86.86	347.43	84.36	337.43
Schwabach	DM	—	—	—	—	—	—	81.38	325.52
Regensburg	DM	95.27	381.08	—	—	84.02	336.08	82.43	329.73
Passau	DM	95.27	381.08	—	—	84.02	336.08	82.43	329.73
Stuttgart	DM	98.30	393.20	—	—	87.05	348.20	85.00	340.00
Mannheim	DM	98.75	395.00	—	—	87.50	350.00	85.00	340.00
Rotterdam	Fl	98.13	355.23	—	—	86.88	314.50	84.38	305.45
Antwerp	Bfrs	97.56	4 878	—	—	86.88	4 344	83.81	4 190
Liège	Bfrs	97.26	4 863	—	—	—	—	83.51	4 175
Mersch	Lfrs	93.71	4 686	—	—	82.46	4 123	84.65	4 233
Compiègne	FF	95.23	470.13	—	—	—	—	81.48	402.25
Chartres	FF	92.11	454.75	—	—	—	—	78.36	386.87
Rouen	FF	95.27	470.35	—	—	—	—	82.43	406.98
La Pallice	FF	95.27	470.35	—	—	—	—	82.43	406.98
Poitiers	FF	91.96	454.02	—	—	—	—	78.60	388.03
Tours	FF	91.86	453.49	—	—	—	—	78.28	386.49
Châteauroux	FF	92.11	434.75	—	—	—	—	76.85	379.39
Marseilles	FF	98.75	487.54	117.50	580.11	—	—	85.00	419.65
Toulouse	FF	94.82	468.13	114.76	566.57	—	—	79.25	391.28
Orleans	FF	—	—	—	—	79.61	393.04	—	—
Reggio Calabria	Lit	98.75	61 719	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palermo	Lit	98.75	61 719	110.24	68 898	—	—	—	—
Cagliari	Lit	98.75	61 719	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bologna	Lit	95.07	59 420	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ancona	Lit	96.37	60 233	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genoa	Lit	96.15	60 094	117.50	73 438	—	—	83.25	52 032
Rome	Lit	98.75	61 719	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grosseto	Lit	97.44	60 902	—	—	—	—	83.25	52 032
Florence	Lit	96.52	60 327	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naples	Lit	98.75	61 719	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foggia	Lit	98.75	61 719	—	—	—	—	83.25	52 032
Bari	Lit	98.75	61 719	—	—	—	—	—	—

5) The following special arrangements were made for various types of cereal :

Barley and maize

In order to mitigate the difficulties that would be experienced by Italy if its prices were increased to the common level (Italy's prices for barley and maize are at present the lowest in the Community), and also in order to take into account the special position of the Italian ports (where, owing to the long time that vessels are obliged to spend in port as a result of the inadequate unloading capacity, discharging costs are higher than in the other ports of the Community), the Italian Government is authorized :

- i) To decrease the levy by DM 30 per metric ton for barley and maize imported by sea. This arrangement holds good until the end of the 1971/72 marketing year and applies to cereals from the Community as well as from non-member countries.
- ii) To decrease the levies on imports of barley and maize by a further amount as follows :

DM 12.50 per metric ton in the 1967/68 marketing year

DM 10 per metric ton in the 1968/69 marketing year

DM 10 per metric ton in the 1969/70 marketing year

This decrease applies whether the goods are imported by sea or by land. When they are imported from Member States, a subsidy of an equal amount is to be paid.

On exports of barley and maize from Italy to the other Member States, the Italian authorities are to make a charge equal to the above amounts, in order to avoid diversion of traffic.

The Council invited the Commission to examine whether similar provisions ought to be introduced for processed products based on barley or maize, and for pigmeat, eggs and poultry.

When the derived intervention prices for barley in Italy are fixed, the effect of these provisions must be taken into account. As there is to be only one derived intervention price for maize throughout the Community, this consideration does not apply to maize.

Rye

For rye of a quality particularly fit for human consumption, an amount of DM 10 per metric ton may be paid in addition to the intervention price when such rye is purchased by intervention agencies. This system will probably be applied mainly in Germany and Luxembourg, where large quantities of rye — used only as feed-grain in the other Member States — are used to make bread; the intention is to ensure that producers of this rye will receive an extra DM 10 per ton.

This provision is to be re-examined by the Council each year in the light of a report by the Commission, and it can be amended where necessary on a proposal of the Commission, in particular when too much rye is being offered to the intervention agencies.

Brewer's barley

At the request of Germany, the intervention prices for barley can also be raised when it is of sufficiently high quality to be used in brewing. The effect is the same as with rye: growers can get a higher price for brewer's barley than for barley for use as fodder.

If this system results in large-scale intervention, the Commission — which is to be kept constantly informed by the Member States — is to inform the Council, which will then decide on the action to be taken.

The special arrangements for brewer's barley and for rye will therefore remain in force only so long as they do not lead to large-scale intervention.

Durum wheat

In view of the special conditions governing production of durum wheat in the Community — which is concentrated in Southern Italy and the Italian islands and cannot be replaced by other crops owing to the low yields obtained there — and of the social problem to which they give rise, the Council decided to adopt a special system for durum (which had already been treated as an exception in Regulation No. 19). This system consists in coupling a basic target price with a (higher) guaranteed minimum producer price for durum at the wholesale stage. The basic target price has been fixed at DM 500 per metric ton and the guaranteed minimum price at DM 580 per metric ton. The difference between the guaranteed minimum price and the intervention price that growers can get on the market will be made up by the Community by payments from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF). This is likely to cost about 40 million units of account per year.

6) Compensation

The Community's share of the payments made to farmers of the Member States where prices were previously higher, to compensate them for loss of income, is as follows:

in DM million

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	Total
to Germany (FR)	560	374	187	1 121
to Italy	260	176	88	524
to Luxembourg	5	3	2	10
Total	825	553	277	1 655

Compensatory payments are to be made by a special section of the EAGGF. They will be financed according to the scale for contributions laid down in Article 200 (1) of the Treaty of Rome (i.e. Germany, France and Italy will each pay 28 % of the total cost of DM 1 655 million, Belgium and the Netherlands will pay 7.9 % and Luxembourg 0.2 %).

The net financial result for individual Member States, given in DM million, is :

	Receives/pays		Balance
Germany (FR)	1 121	463.4	+ 657.6
France	—	463.4	— 463.4
Italy	524	463.4	+ 60.6
Netherlands	—	130.7	— 130.7
Belgium	—	130.7	— 130.7
Luxembourg	10	3.4	+ 6.6

7) Community financing.

An important item in the negotiations on Community financing was the disproportion between contributions paid to the Fund and aid received from it in the years 1962/63 and 1963/64. The main reason for this was that in those years Community financing was still incomplete and was limited to certain agricultural products only.

The Council agreed that from 1 July 1967 the expenditure of Member States eligible under Article 3 of Regulation No. 25 for financing by the Fund (refunds for exports to non-member countries and market intervention for cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultry) should, where this is provided for in the relevant market organizations, be borne completely by the Fund, that is, by the Community. The Council invited the Commission to submit proposals on the conditions for implementing Article 2 of Regulation No. 25 as soon as common prices come into effect for the various agricultural products.

The Council decided, in a spirit of solidarity among the Member States, to extend the financial responsibility of the Community to other products (fruit and vegetables, durum wheat and tobacco).

It was agreed that Italy's financial contribution to the Fund for 1965/66 should be limited to 18 %, and for 1966/67 to 22 %, and that Belgium should not be put at any disadvantage by the adoption of these new ceilings for Italy. Under the previous scale the ceiling for Italy was 28 %.

In addition the Council decided that Community aid for the improvement of this agricultural structure of Italy and Luxembourg should be increased.

8) Common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables.

In accordance with the wishes of the Italian delegation the Council passed a resolution, to the effect that, in order to ensure a balanced development in all sectors of agriculture throughout the Community, the arrangements made for the fruit and vegetables sector with respect to imports from non-member countries must be as effective as those provided within the framework of the other common organizations of agricultural markets. The intention here is to subject imports of fruit and vegetables from non-member countries to countervailing charges based on the reference prices which will be fixed for the various types of fruit and vegetables, whenever the Community reference price is undercut.

The Council therefore invited the Commission, in the light of experience gained, to submit proposals for adjusting the provisions along these lines; the changes concern in particular reference prices and the countervailing charges on imports from non-

member countries based on these prices. The Council will take its decision in this matter by 28 February 1965.

9) Revision clause.

The Council adopted the following text of a revision clause that would make it possible, on one occasion only, to alter the price that has now been fixed before it comes into effect :

"On the basis of a Commission report, which is also to deal with costs and prices, the Council shall before 1 July 1966 re-examine the basic target prices with a view to adjusting them where necessary, on a proposal by the Commission, to any intervening developments."

This wording ensures that the cereal price will not be treated as an index (i.e. that it will not be automatically adjusted to movements of prices and costs), but does allow it to be adjusted if the situation changes.

10) Common market for pigmeat, eggs and poultry.

The Council decided that at the moment when the common market for agriculture is established, i.e. from 1 July 1967, intra-Community trade in pigmeat, eggs and poultry should be freed from the protective measures provided in the common organizations of markets. So from 1 July 1967 factor b) (the fixed element) of the levy will be abolished (the variable element has been eliminated by the establishment of common cereal prices), together with the intra-Community sluice-gate price for pigmeat. In addition the Commission is to submit proposals to the Council on Community intervention measures for the pig market, and these will come into force by not later than 1 July 1967. At the same time the Council asked the Commission to express its opinion on the advisability of Community intervention measures for the market in eggs and poultry. The remaining elements c) and d) of the intra-Community levy for pigmeat, eggs and poultry, and the increased fixed element for intra-Community trade in processed products based on cereals (flour, rolled oats, pearl barley, etc.) will also be abolished from 1 July 1967 if the Commission's proposal is adopted (Initiative 1964). The Council will have to consider proposals together with those for processed products.

11) Transport rates for agricultural produce.

The Council adopted another resolution on transport costs for agricultural products, which are a particularly important factor of competition within the Community. In this resolution it invited the Commission to submit to it, before 1 July 1966, a report on transport rates for each agricultural product, the distribution among the various means of transport of the quantities transported, and the difference in transport costs for each category of these products. At the same time the Commission was instructed to submit to the Council, before 1 July 1966, proposals in this matter which would fit into the common transport policy.

This decision of the Council, taken at the request of Germany, must be considered together with regional differentiation of cereal prices: in the market for cereals within the Community transport costs are the most important factor contributing to differences in prices.

III. Significance and repercussions of these acts

The above details clearly show that the action taken by the Council on 15 December 1964 is not only of far-reaching political significance, but is also an example of co-operation springing from a spirit of solidarity which is much more than the mere surrender of apparently impregnable positions. There were no victors and no vanquished. The common denominator was found in the further progress of the Economic Community. It is obvious that a decision of such importance as that on the establishment of common cereal prices cannot fail to affect the Community as an economic and social unit and economic life within it.

This is especially true of future developments in the common agricultural policy, which must undoubtedly have been stimulated by the decision to bring the common market for cereals into being earlier than had originally been planned. Of course there are still important and economically significant problems to be decided — as, for example, the continuation of Community financing until common prices are in effect for all agricultural products, as mentioned above, and the extension of the common organization of markets to other sectors, e.g. sugar-beet, oils and fats, tobacco, potatoes, etc; it is, however, likely that these problems will now be taken up more energetically by the Community organs concerned, so that all sectors of agriculture shall develop harmoniously. The tariff negotiations in GATT, which of course include agricultural produce, should also benefit considerably. The approximation of veterinary, health and food legislation must now be speeded up in order to remove the barriers to trade that still exist in these fields of legislation (and which are often all too effective!).

The Council's decisions are also expected to have both direct and indirect effects on other sectors of the European Economic Community included in the EEC Treaty or connected with it, particularly the Community's commercial policy, the Member States' monetary policies, the common transport policy, and fiscal policy.

With regard to the Community's commercial policy, it is directly apparent from the Council's decision (price level midway between the highest and the lowest) that the Community, as an important unit in world trade, is conscious of its duty to co-operate in facilitating trade; also it is now able to act much more effectively as a unit in the negotiations in Geneva.

The monetary policy of Member States is also affected by the Council's decision to fix cereal prices in units of account (which are at parity with the US dollar but not bound to it, being expressed in terms of gold); there can be no doubt that the recent agreement marks an important step forward which will bind the six economies still more closely together, since it is now more difficult (if not virtually impossible) for Member States to alter their exchange rates unilaterally. Member States' monetary policies must of necessity be more closely harmonized. Two consequences follow from this: firstly, pressure exerted in this way for harmonization of monetary policy leads to closer co-operation between the Member States at Community level with regard to short-term and general economic policy; secondly, if any country should nevertheless decide to alter its exchange rate unilaterally for reasons of overriding national interest, many sectors of the economy of that country (for example, agriculture) would either be the only ones affected by the results of the change (in the case of revaluation) or else would be excluded from them (in the case of devaluation). This would be bound to influence economic relations within the Community and with non-member countries, so that Community measures would have to be adopted immediately to restore the

threatened equilibrium. In any case, therefore, the Community must share the responsibility for economic and monetary policy.

The decision also provides a direct stimulus to achieve a common policy for transport, in which, of all the sectors affected by the Treaty of Rome, the least progress has so far been made.

The fiscal policy of Member States will have to reflect the requirements of the common market, the establishment of which raises the question of "tax frontiers", as these are an important obstacle to competition and to the free movement of goods. The Commission's proposals for the abolition of tax frontiers and the stimulus to harmonization of taxation given by the German Federal Government's "Plan for Europe" are therefore particularly important and urgent.

This list is by no means exhaustive; further positive results are to be expected, for example, in regional policy and medium-term economic policy, fields where there will now be a number of facts and figures on which to base longer-term decisions, with the result that it will be easier to work out a wide range of policy measures.

II. Proposals to the Council for a common organization of markets in oils and fats

On 2 December 1964 the Commission submitted two proposals to the Council concerning the introduction of a common policy for oils and fats of vegetable origin or derived from fish or marine mammals ⁽¹⁾. These texts are based on the agricultural Title of the EEC Treaty and on the Council resolution of 23 December 1963 ⁽²⁾ fixing the basic principles of the common policy in this sector.

The proposals include :

- a) A draft regulation establishing a common organization of markets in oils and fats;
- b) A draft regulation concerning the system applicable to oil-seed products imported into the Community from the Associated African States and Madagascar (AASM) and the overseas countries and territories (OCT).

A third proposal concerning the introduction of a charge on oils and fats in pursuance of Article 201 of the EEC Treaty was submitted to the Council on 10 December 1964 ⁽³⁾. The Commission will submit to the Council at a later date a proposal concerning the special system applicable to olive oil and olives from Greece.

These drafts must be referred to the European Parliament before adoption by the Council. The Commission has left open the date for entry into force of these regulations but suggests that this should correspond either to the opening of the marketing year for olive oil or to that of the marketing year for oil-seeds grown in the Community.

These proposals faithfully follow the principle enunciated in the Council Resolution 23 December 1963. Thus, for olive oil there will be a system of levies and for other fats the common customs tariff will be applied and intra-Community duties abolished. For the first time a direct Community aid to production is provided for in addition to a market intervention system. The expenditure resulting from the common agricultural policy in this sector will be financed on a Community basis and consequently Regulations 25/64 (financial regulation) and 17/64 (Agricultural Fund) will apply. A Management Committee for oils and fats will be set up.

The Treaty rules concerning state aids (Articles 92 and 94) also apply to oils and fats production and trade.

The market organization will cover all fats of vegetable or marine origin and particularly oil-seeds and fruit and the flours of the same (excluding mustard) fats and oils of fish and whales, vegetable oils, margarine, lard substitutes, oil-cake, olives and olive-cake.

⁽¹⁾ See Supplement to Bulletin No. 1-1965.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities No. 34, 27 February 1964.

⁽³⁾ See Supplement to this Bulletin.

It should be noted that the production of olive oil from olives grown in member countries covers 70/80 % of consumption. On the other hand oil-seed growing covers only 5/10 %.

Trading system

As soon as the regulation on oils and fats comes into force the common customs tariff will apply to oil-seeds and olives other than those intended for preserving, and customs duties between member countries will be abolished. As these duties, bound in GATT, will be nil for most oil-seeds and fruits and for oil-cake, alignment of the common customs tariff and intra-Community disarmament will concern processed products particularly, and will be carried out progressively at the pace laid down by the Treaty and the acceleration decisions. These duties, also bound in GATT, range from 3-8 % for vegetable oils for technical and industrial uses and from 9-15 % for those for use as food. The duty on margarine is 25 %.

The application of any quantitative restriction or measure with equivalent effect recourse to minimum price systems (Article 44 of the Treaty) and the imposition of duties other than those laid down in the new regulation will be forbidden.

The Council may waive the free entry rule should abnormal prices cause disturbances on the Community market.

Special system for olive oil

A single Community market for olive oil will be introduced without any transition period. For olives other than those intended for the preserving industry and for olive oils a system of levies will be introduced in conformity with the Council decision of December 1963. ⁽¹⁾

Price system: The draft provides for the annual fixing by the Council of four prices at the oil stage: "norm" price, target price, intervention price, and threshold price. The "norm" price, which has no place in the other market organizations, represents a fair return for producers; its purpose is to give them long-term assurances. The target price is intended to stabilize the wholesale market price during a marketing year in order to maintain the necessary volume of consumption taking into account the price of competing products. If the target price is below the "norm" price producers will receive aid equal in amount to the difference between the two prices (deficiency payment). The intervention price will be equal to 90 % of the target price valid during the first year of the levy system; holders of home-produced olive oil will be free to sell at this price to the government purchasing agencies of the producing States at any time during the marketing year. The threshold price is set at a level to avoid prejudice to the marketing of Community production at the target price. It is used to calculate the levy applicable to imports from non-member countries.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities No. 34, 27 February 1964.

Trading system with non-member countries

When olive oil is imported from non-member countries a levy will be applied representing the difference between the target price and the cif price. The cif price is determined by the Commission according to the best terms offered on the world market. When olive-oil cake is imported from non-member countries a levy calculated on that applicable to olive oil will be charged.

When olives are imported, in addition to the common customs tariff duty a levy calculated on the basis of the levy applicable to olive oil will be applied. This levy will be reduced by the amount of customs duty charged (so as to avoid double taxation) and increased by an amount equal to the aid granted to Community producers. (In fact this is an advance repayment of an amount to be received later by the producer.)

The levy applicable to imports is that which obtains on the day of import. It is possible to fix the levy in advance at the time of applying for permission to import, in which case a premium may be added to the levy.

All trade in olive oils and olives with non-member countries is subject to import or export licence. By a safeguard clause similar to those in other regulations it is possible to remedy unforeseen disturbances by suspending the issue of import licences.

To facilitate exports to non-member countries the difference between Community prices and world prices can be made good by a refund fixed by the Commission through a Management Committee. Furthermore, in order to maintain the traditional outlets for this product olive oil used in food preparations will be exempted from levy if it is imported or will attract a refund if it is of Community origin.

Other home-produced oil-seeds and oil-seed products

Since the import of other oil-seed products is subject only to customs duty, measures are planned which in no way limit free choice for purchasers of these highly interchangeable products but make it possible to maintain the necessary volume of production in the Community.

The products covered by these measures are colza, rape and sunflower. These provisions can be extended by the Council to other seeds and home-produced oils. Until 1 July 1968 the Member States may grant aids under certain conditions to the production of other oil-seeds or vegetable oils which have benefited by price support during the second-last marketing year before the introduction of the common agricultural policy.

A "norm" price and an intervention price will be fixed each year. Up to the 1968 marketing year the prices will be fixed by each Member State for each type of seed which can be grown in its territory. Common "norm" and target prices will be fixed from the 1968/69 marketing year onwards. Measures concerning "norm" prices are decided on by the Council, initially on the basis — among other factors — of the prices which certain Member States guaranteed to their producers for the marketing year preceding the implementation of the regulation. The intervention price will be equal to the target price reduced by an amount fixed by the Council. Provision is made for a monthly increase in prices.

In each Member State an intervention agency is required to buy at the intervention price any home-grown oil-seeds offered.

In each Member State the purchase on the market of home-grown seeds up to the 1968/69 marketing year, and seeds of Community origin thereafter, will entitle the buyer to a bonus. This will be equal to the difference between the "norm" price and the world market price. During the first three months of the marketing year the purchaser will also receive degressive compensation for stocking. The Commission decides what the world market price is.

Although the intervention price is the minimum selling price for producers, they may agree with buyers on a price between the intervention price and the "norm" price. This system ensures a certain preference to home-grown seed by allowing free play to the market.

Proposal for a regulation on products from the AASM and the OCT

These countries are obliged to offer their oil-seed products at world prices. The Member States apply intra-Community duties to imports of their products, thus ensuring a preference on Community markets. For oil-seeds, which are exempt from duty in trade with all countries, the Community will apply special measures to facilitate trade between the associated states and the Member States in the event of any grave disturbance of trade.

A special aid system is applied to groundnuts, copra, palm nuts and kernels, palm oil and oil extracted from the products mentioned originating in the AASM and the OCT and imported into the Community. With a view to allocating this aid, a reference price is fixed annually by the Council after consultation with the associated states concerned. This reference price takes account both of the world prices noted earlier and the outlook both for the world market and for the trend of production in these countries. For oils from seeds which themselves are traded on world markets the reference price is fixed on the basis of a conversion rate between each type and the oil produced therefrom. A world market price is also determined annually.

Should the world market price fall below the reference price, the Community will grant aid of an amount fixed annually by the Council on the basis of the quantities originating from each of the AASM and the OCT imported into the Community and of a degressive scale under which the Community bears the difference between the reference price and the world price, taking into account the average quantities imported during the last three years.

Member States may be granted advances on Community aids.

The regulation concerning oil-seed products imported into the Community from the associated overseas States and Madagascar will apply for the duration of the Association.

Introduction of a tax on oils and fats

On 10 December 1964 the Commission submitted a third proposal to the Council concerning the introduction of a tax on oils and fats in pursuance of Article 201 of the EEC Treaty.

The resolution of December 1963 (1) provided on the one hand for the financing by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) of the market interventions and aid envisaged, and on the other the imposition of a Community charge on vegetable and marine fats for use as foods. The proceeds of this accrued to the Community.

The tax on oil and fats is based on Article 201 of the Treaty and it will be the EEC's first direct source of revenue. The estimated net proceeds are not to exceed 87.5 million units of account. According to the Commission proposal this charge will be imposed on all oils and fats used for food purposes, and therefore without any discrimination as to the origin of the product or the form in which it is consumed.

The basis of assessment of the tax is the quantity of pure fats of vegetable or marine origin contained in the product. This quantity can be established as a standard amount.

The amount of tax per kg. of pure fats will be fixed each year by the Council. The estimated net proceeds must be sufficient to cover all expenditure and in particular :

- a) the system applicable to oil-seed products imported from the AASM and OCT into the Community;
- b) the common organizations of markets in oils and fats for which EAGGF bears financial liability.

The tax will be refunded if the products are used in industries other than those producing foodstuffs for human consumption and are exported.

The Federal Republic and the Netherlands are authorized to postpone the introduction of the tax for one year provided that they secure to the Community by any means receipts of an equivalent amount. This authorization may be renewed by the Council for a period of twelve months if economic difficulties justify such renewal.

The member countries will notify the completion of the procedures required under their national laws for the adoption of the arrangements in question. These will come into force on the first day of the month following the last notifications.

The Council must decide unanimously, on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament, on any modification of the provisions concerning the field of application, the basis of assessment, and the refund of the tax.

(1) See Bulletin 1-64, Ch. IV, sec. 1, and Seventh General Report, p. 181 and official gazette of the European Communities No. 34, 27 February 1964.

III. Internal activities

INTERNAL MARKET

Initiative 1964

1. In view of the decisions taken by the Council in December 1964, the Commission has decided to advance the dates contained in its proposal known as "Initiative 64" and will shortly lay before the Council a proposal to this effect ⁽¹⁾. The deadline for the completion of customs union in both the industrial and agricultural sectors will now be 1 July 1967.

This means that various measures will have to be speeded up, particularly those aimed at removing non-tariff barriers to trade and aligning taxation systems, so that frontier formalities in respect of goods can be abolished or else discharged elsewhere, either on despatch or at the destination.

Under the proposal the Member States will reduce, as from 1 January 1966, the duties on all products not listed in Annex II of the Rome Treaty to 20 % of the basic duty. The remaining duties will be abolished on 1 July 1967.

The duty on each of the products listed in Annex II will be reduced to 35 % of the basic duty on 1 January 1966 and to 20 % on 1 January 1967. The remaining duties will be abolished on 1 July 1967.

For a number of products subject to Community regulations, the abolition of customs duties and the "fixed component" in intra-Community trade and the application of the common customs tariff and standardization of the "fixed component" in trade with non-member countries will take place by 1 July 1967 at the latest. The Commission will submit the relevant proposals to the Council by 31 March 1965.

1 July 1967 will also be the date for entry into force of the common customs tariff for the whole range of industrial and agricultural products.

Lastly, all quantitative restrictions on imports of products not listed in Annex II from other Member States will be prohibited.

Economic and Social Committee

2. At its session on 8 and 9 December 1964 the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on "Initiative 64" which is summarized in Chapter VI — Institutions and organs.

Customs matters

Reduction of 10 % in internal duties on 1 January 1965

3. In accordance with the Treaty, customs duties in respect of intra-Community trade were cut by a further 10 % on 1 January 1965.

⁽¹⁾ See supplement to the present Bulletin.

Intra-Community duties on industrial goods were thus reduced to 30 % of the basic duty.

As regards the agricultural products listed in the annex to the Council decision of 15 May 1962 on a further acceleration in the implementation of the Treaty, the rate of reduction of duty was increased from 40 % to 50 % and from 45 % to 55 % as regards other agricultural products:

With respect to processing trade, the cut means that the compensatory levy rates will be raised accordingly — from 55 % to 60 % for industrial goods, from 60 % to 65 % for regulated agricultural products and also from 60 % to 65 % (in principle) for non-regulated agricultural products.

The countervailing duty applicable to certain industrial goods processed from agricultural products will also be revised in consequence.

It should be borne in mind that exports from associated countries enjoy the same customs advantages on entering the Community as are granted by the Member States to each other.

Recommendation to the Member States regarding customs duties on goods contained in travellers' luggage

4. On 21 December 1964, the Commission made a recommendation to the Member States for the elimination, from 1 January 1965 onwards, of intra-Community customs duties on small consignments of goods sent to individuals or carried in travellers' luggage ⁽¹⁾.

The flat-rate duty on these goods was originally 6 %. It was reduced to 5 % on 1 July 1962 and to 4 % a year later. The customs authorities in the Member States have intimated that they are in favour of the Commission's proposal for complete exemption, which if accepted will mean that from 1 January 1965 such goods will be admitted free instead of being liable to the duty of 3 % that was to have been charged from that date on.

For exemption, the goods must be intended exclusively for the personal or family use of the addressee, must not be despatched in commercial quantities nor be of a commercial nature, must not exceed in total value 60 units of account and must not be a regular consignment.

The Commission felt that the measure recommended would have a valuable moral effect by making individual citizens more aware of the existence of the Common Market.

Tariff quotas: Commission decisions

5. *Netherlands, cork*: On 10 December 1964 ⁽²⁾, the Commission, acting under Protocol No. VI annexed to the List G Agreement, increased from 6 to 12 tons the

(1) See official gazette No. 7, 22 February 1965.

(2) *ibid*, No. 213, 22 December 1964.

tariff quota granted to the Kingdom of the Netherlands for 1964 for natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips, including cubes or square slabs cut to size for corks or stoppers (CCT Heading 45.02).

6. *Germany (FR), wine*: On 9 December 1964 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission, acting under Article 25 (3 and 4) of the Treaty, increased from 100 000 to 130 000 hectolitres the German (FR) tariff quota for 1964 for certain qualities of wine for blending (Heading 22.05B).

7. *Netherlands, ferro-silicon*: On 14 December 1964 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission, acting under Protocol No. XI annexed to the List G Agreement, increased from 3 500 tons to 4 000 tons the Netherlands tariff quota for 1964 for ferro-silicon (Heading 73.02 C).

8. *Germany (FR), silk yarn*: On 14 December 1964 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission, acting under Protocol No. IX annexed to the list G Agreement, increased from 145 tons to 160 tons the German (FR) tariff quota for 1964 for yarn spun from silk waste (Heading 50.05).

9. *Germany (FR) wine*: On 16 December 1964, the Commission, acting under Article 25 (3) of the Treaty, declined to extend the German (FR) tariff quota for 1964 for certain qualities of distilling wines (Heading 22.05 B).

10. *Germany (FR), ferro-manganese*: On 15 December 1964 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission, acting under Protocol XI annexed to the List G Agreement, increased from 38 000 tons to 43 000 tons the German (FR) tariff quota for 1964 for ferro-silico-manganese (Heading 73.02 D).

11. On 22 December 1964 ⁽²⁾, the Commission, acting under Article 25(2) and certain protocols annexed to the List G Agreement, granted or authorized for 1965 the following tariff quotas for imports from non-member countries :

Country	Tariff heading	Product	Quantity (in m.t.)	Rate of duty
Netherlands	ex 29.16 VII a	Deoxycholic acid	10	1.6 %
Italy	ex 73.02 E I	Ferro chromium	4 500	Free
Germany (FR)	ex 76.01 A	Unwrought, unalloyed aluminium	80 000	5 %
Netherlands	76.01 A	Unwrought aluminium	10 000	5 %
B.L.E.U.	76.01 A	Unwrought aluminium	26 000	5 %
Germany (FR)	77.01 A	Unwrought magnesium	36 200	Free
Netherlands	77.01 A	Unwrought magnesium	160	Free
B.L.E.U.	77.01 A	Unwrought magnesium	450	Free

12. On 22 December 1964 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted the following tariff quotas for imports from non-member countries :

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 213, 22 December 1964.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 17, 4 February 1965.

Country	Tariff heading	Product	Quantity	Rate of duty	Period
Italy	ex 03.01 B I b	Tunny, fresh, chilled or frozen for canning	36 000 t.	Free	1. 1. - 31.12.65
	03.02 A I b	Cod, including stockfish and klippfish	34 000 t.	Free	1. 1. - 31.12.65
Germany (FR)	08.12 C	Prunes	5 700 t.	7.7 %	1. 1. - 31.12.65
	ex 22.05 B	Red wines of certain qualities for blending	110 000 hl	5.81 UC 6.11 UC 6.56 UC	1. 1. - 30.11.65
	45.01	Natural cork, unworked, crushed granulated or ground; waste cork	55 000 t.	0.5 %	1. 1. - 31.12.65
Netherlands	45.01	Natural cork, unworked, crushed granulated or ground; waste cork	20 000 t.	0.5 %	1. 1. - 31.12.65
B.L.E.U.	45.01	Natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground; waste cork	1 200 t.	0.5 %	1. 1. - 31.12.65

Tariff quotas: proposals submitted by the Commission to the Council

13. On 28 December 1964, the Commission, acting under Article 28 of the Treaty, proposed that the following tariff quotas be granted for 1965:

Tariff heading	Product	Duty (in %)	Quantity (in m.t.)
38.07 A	Turpentine	3	4 811
38.08 A	Résin (including the darker varieties known as "brais résineux")	3.5	13 925
ex 02.01 A II	Chilled beef and veal	12	22 000

The Commission proposed that from the tariff quota, at a duty of 6 %, of 20 000 head of certain cows and heifers of mountain breeds (ex Heading 01.02 A II), 10 000 head be provisionally distributed during the first six months of 1965: Germany (FR), 8 000 head, France 1 000 head, Italy 1 000 head.

Minor amendments to the CCT and temporary suspension of duties during 1965

14. On 4 December 1964, the Commission submitted two proposals to the Council. The first ⁽¹⁾ concerned certain minor amendments of an economic and technical nature to four CCT headings and a few improvements in wording. The second ⁽²⁾,

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 214, 24 December 1964.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 220, 31 December 1964.

based on Article 28 of the Treaty, dealt with the temporary suspension of duties on certain products. Government experts took part in discussions on these matters and agreed unanimously to the changes proposed.

Countervailing duties imposed under Article 235

15. On 21 December 1964, the Commission took nine decisions amending those of 6, 10 and 30 November 1964, authorizing countervailing duties on certain products imported into the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy ⁽¹⁾.

These nine decisions alter the amount of the countervailing duties, taking into account the 10 % cut in customs duties which took effect on 1 January 1965 and the impact of lower world prices for sugar on sugar products.

The following imports are involved:

Germany (FR):

Bread and similar products from the Netherlands;

Biscuits and waffles from B.L.E.U. and the Netherlands;

Soft caramels, hard caramels, sugared almonds and fondant paste from all Member States;

Dextrins manufactured from potato starch from France and the Netherlands;

France:

Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa or alcohol from the other Member States;

Chocolate, confectionery and preparations containing cocoa or chocolate but not alcohol from B.L.E.U., Germany (FR) and the Netherlands;

Dextrins and prepared glazings from B.L.E.U., Italy and the Netherlands;

Glucose (dextrose) from B.L.E.U., Germany (FR) and the Netherlands;

Italy:

Dextrins manufactured from potato starch from France, Germany and the Netherlands.

Countervailing duties imposed under Article 46

16. On 3 December 1964, the Commission authorized the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing duty under Article 46 of the Treaty ⁽²⁾ on imports of tulips and daffodils from the Netherlands. The Federal Republic requested authorization for this duty because export restrictions introduced in Holland have resulted in discrimination against producers in Germany, where 80 % of the flowers in question are grown from Dutch bulbs.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 7, 22 January 1965; No. 8, 23 January 1965; No. 9, 25 January 1965.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 213, 22 December 1964.

COMPETITION

Rules for enterprises

Appeal against the Commission's decision in the Grundig-Consten case

17. In a decision of 23 September 1964 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission declared that an exclusive dealing agreement involving absolute protection of a specified area, reinforced by the use of a special trade mark, fell under the ban of Article 85 (1) and did not qualify for exemption under Article 85 (3) ⁽²⁾.

Relying on the second paragraph of Article 173, the parties to the agreement, the Grundig Sales Company ⁽³⁾ and the Consten Company of Paris ⁽⁴⁾, have appealed to the Court of Justice of the European Communities in Luxembourg to set aside the Commission's decision.

State aids

General aid system

18. With the help of the Member States' experts, the Commission has examined in detail the aid measures adopted by the Federal German Government to remedy the effects of losses due to the division of Germany. The following are the aids concerned :

- a) Aids to expellees, refugees and war victims or victims of dismantlement;
- b) Aids justified by the special position of Berlin;
- c) Aids for the areas bordering the Soviet occupied zone;
- d) Aids to facilitate the integration of the Saar into the economy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

On 11 December 1964, the Commission ruled that all these measures fulfil, in principle, the conditions governing exceptions laid down in Article 92 (2 b or c), with the reservation that certain schemes should be reconsidered from time to time.

Aids to certain sectors of the economy

19. *Fuel and power*: Pursuant to Article 93 (3), the Federal Government has notified the Commission of an aid programme and of the relevant directives of the Federal Government and of the Land North Rhine-Westphalia for the building or extension

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 161, 20 October 1964.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin No. 11-64, Ch. II, sec. 3.

⁽³⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 3, 14 January 1965.

⁽⁴⁾ *ibid.*, No. 2, 12 January 1965.

of coal-fired district heating centres. On 16 December 1964 the Commission decided to raise no objection to this scheme.

Approximation of legislation

20. Under the chairmanship of Dr A. Bülow, State Secretary in the Ministry of Justice of the Federal Republic of Germany, government experts and representatives of the Commission department responsible for approximation of legislation have come to the end of a four-year task — the drafting of a convention the purpose of which will be, in pursuance of the fourth sub-paragraph of Article 220, to simplify the formalities governing the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of court judgments.

This convention applies to all property disputes in civil and commercial law. There are, however, certain exceptions, notably in cases of disputes relating to civil status and legal capacity, marital situations, gifts, wills and inheritances, and social security. Nor does the convention cover bankruptcy or similar procedures, for which a special convention is being drafted.

The new convention will determine, *inter alia*, the international powers of tribunals according to the principle that any person domiciled in a contracting state must be sued in the courts of that State, whatever his nationality. Corporations are placed on the same footing as individuals. Exceptions to this rule are given in a list of optional and exclusive powers and provisions governing pendency and agreements electing to refer disputes to a given court. A simplified and more rapid procedure will facilitate the enforcement of foreign judgments and authenticated acts.

By its scope, the convention will supersede existing conventions between the contracting states on enforcement and will fill the gaps due to the absence of bilateral conventions. The draft and the detailed report prepared by M. P. Jenard, Director in the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will be submitted without delay to the Governments of the six contracting states. The signing of the convention by the representatives of the contracting states meeting in the Council of Ministers of the EEC is expected to take place some time in 1965.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

Free movement of workers

21. The Advisory Committee for the free movement of workers, set up by virtue of Regulation No. 15, held its second meeting on 8 December 1964.

The Committee examined the annual report on vacancy clearance activities and made several suggestions as to how certain aspects of the labour market situation might be given greater prominence.

The Committee also had before it a draft opinion on the foundations of a free movement policy, drawn up by an *ad hoc* working party. The Committee did not take a final decision, but instructed the working party, in the light of the views expressed, to embody in the draft the various amendments proposed.

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Draft directive concerning public works contracts

22. At its session on 8 and 9 December 1964 the Economic and Social Committee approved the broad lines of the Commission's proposal concerning the participation of firms in the execution of building work for Governments, their local or regional authorities and other public corporations (1). The Committee approved in particular the gradual abolition of laws, regulations and administrative practices which preclude the participation of contractors in the execution of government work in other Member States and agreed in principle to the safeguard clause contained in Article 5 (quota system). The Committee requested however that this system be simplified and made less restrictive, and called for the completion of the list of public corporations by the end of the transition period.

The Committee considered as justified the extension of the directive to national railway boards but suggested that their contracts should remain unaffected by any decision to suspend the award of public works contracts in general to contractors in other Member States.

The Committee regretted that the quota system was so complex and, in order to ease the burden of administrative costs, suggested leaving out, for practical reasons, contracts worth less than 100 000 units of account, which attracted little foreign competition.

The Committee preferred to have the contractors concerned apply directly to the Advisory Committee for public works, on which there should be seats for representatives of the business world.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Short-term economic policy

23. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee met on 15 and 16 December 1964 under the chairmanship of M. Pérouse.

After comparing Member States' budgets for 1965 and reviewing the short-term economic situation in the Community, the Committee adopted an opinion on the 1965 economic budgets.

Medium-term economic policy

24. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its first meeting on 11 December 1964, when M. Wolfram Langer, Secretary of State at the Federal German Ministry of Economic Affairs and M. Pierre Massé, and Professor Brouwers, Secretary general to the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands, were elected chairman and vice-chairmen.

(1) See supplement to Bulletin 5-64.

The necessary arrangements were made for the Committee to begin work and the question of drawing up a Community medium-term programme was given initial consideration. The Committee decided to hold its next meeting on 29 January 1965.

It will be recalled that the Committee's function is to help co-ordinate the general economic policies of Member States.

To this end, it is required to prepare the preliminary draft of a medium-term economic programme setting out the main lines of the policies which the Member States and the Commission propose to follow during the period considered and suggesting measures of co-ordination.

The medium-term programme will cover a period of about five years, possibly in the first place 1966-70.

The programme will be elaborated in the light of studies in which a panel of experts under M. Kervyn de Lettenhove, appointed by the Commission to survey the medium-term economic outlook, is at present engaged.

The draft programme drawn up by the Commission on the basis of the Committee's studies will be submitted to the Council. It will then be referred to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

In addition to drafting this programme, the Committee will keep under survey the medium-term economic policies of the Member States, examining their compatibility with the programme adopted. It will review economic development and may, at the request of the Council or Commission or on its own initiative, formulate opinions with a view to guiding the competent institutions of the Community and of the Member States in applying the economic policy envisaged.

Financial and monetary policy

Capital markets: harmonization of indirect taxes

25. On 16 December 1964, the Commission put before the Council a draft directive for the harmonization of indirect taxes on capital contributions ⁽¹⁾.

Although these charges — the most important of which are capital duty and stamp duty on securities — are not at a high rate, the legislation governing them within the Member States gives rise to discrimination and double taxation, which hamper the functioning of capital markets and their integration.

There are two ways of removing from Member States' legislation those elements of taxation that obstruct the free movement of capital and consequently the attainment of a common market with characteristics similar to those of a national market: the taxes can be completely abolished, or they can be brought into line. As matters stand at the moment, it would hardly be possible — mainly for budget reasons — simply to abolish the taxes. The Commission has therefore come out in favour of an intermediate solution.

⁽¹⁾ See supplement to the present Bulletin.

The Commission's draft proposes the abolition of stamp duty on securities, irrespective of whether the securities represent companies' own capital or loan capital, and whatever the origin of the securities. National and foreign securities will thus no longer be subject to this duty at any time.

As regards capital duty, on the other hand, the Commission intends to bring all the relevant factors into line — operations which attract tax, bases of assessment, rates and exemptions. It is suggested that the normal rate of duty be fixed at 1 %.

Another result of harmonization is that a company's own capital will be subject to capital duty once only, and solely in the State in which the company has its central management.

Lastly, to avoid any further calling into question the harmonization of capital duty or the abolition of stamp duty on securities, the draft directive proposes that the issue of capital or loan capital, where negotiable securities are issued for loans, be subject to no tax other than capital duty. There will be some exceptions to this, however: Member States will still be able to impose charges on the conveyance of real property in their territory to a company.

Group of experts on money markets

26. The second meeting of the group was held in Brussels on 10 and 11 December 1964. The experts discussed the problems raised by the uneven growth of the various forms of savings, the methods firms use to obtain funds and how financing systems work in the Member States (with emphasis on the role of the Government and its intermediaries). The discussions were based on comparative statistics prepared by the Commission.

The factors making for structural changes in capital movements were singled out for special consideration, with an eye to fuller integration of money markets.

Comparative study of Member States' budgets

27. The Working Party for the comparative study of Member States' budgets, meeting in Brussels on 14 and 15 December 1964, approved a draft report, prepared by the Commission's staff, describing major budget developments during the period 1962-65.

The Working Party continued its inquiry into methods of budgetary accounting in government departments on the basis of tables supplied by the delegations. The discussion will be resumed at the next meeting.

Oil products

Compulsory stocks of oil products: proposal for a directive

28. A proposal for a Council directive on compulsory stocks of oil products to be held by the Member States ⁽¹⁾ was adopted by the Commission and laid before the Council on 5 November 1964.

(1) See supplement to the present Bulletin

Under the proposal, Member States will be required to keep on their territory permanent stocks of oil products corresponding to at least 65 days of average internal consumption in the preceding year; up to 15 % of the compulsory stocks may be derived from oil extracted in the country concerned.

The proposal, stipulates that the Member States must make quarterly statistical returns of available stocks to the Commission. Each year, the Commission will submit to the Council a report on the implementation of the directive and, after consulting the Member States, will formulate suggestions on measures to be taken should difficulties arise over the EEC's petroleum supplies.

Reports on the oil industry

29. For the third year in succession, the EEC Commission has published two reports drawn up by a panel of experts and endorsed by the senior national officials responsible for the oil and natural gas sectors.

The first deals with imports of oil into the Community from non-member countries, particularly those of the Eastern bloc ⁽¹⁾.

In 1963, the EEC countries imported 165 million metric tons of crude oil and 26 million metric tons of refined products. These figures represent increases of 18 and 20 % respectively over those for 1962.

The Middle East remains the EEC's chief supplier of crude oil, with 104 million metric tons in 1963, but its share in total supplies shows a relative decline. However, imports from Africa, including Algeria, are increasing both absolutely and relatively, and in 1963 rose to 22 % of total supplies. The same trend is expected in 1964.

The Eastern bloc's share in total supplies continued stationary at around 6.9 %, with 12.6 million metric tons. The breakdown by importing countries is as follows: Italy, 7 million metric tons; Federal German Republic, 3.6 million metric tons; France, 1.6 million metric tons; Belgium, 0.47 million metric tons.

The second report ⁽²⁾ deals with investments in the oil industry in the EEC and gives a general picture of results in 1963 as regards prospecting, production, refineries and pipelines. Some forecasts are given of investments up to 1968.

In spite of a slight decrease in the annual footage drilled, some interesting strikes were made. Prospecting is being concentrated in areas which seem promising, mainly the continental shelf of the North Sea, and Germany and the Netherlands.

Owing to the severe winter, the demand for oil products in 1963 grew even more quickly than refining capacity, which nevertheless rose from 165 million metric tons in 1962 to 195 million metric tons. Over the period 1963 to 1968, on the basis of known projects, refining capacity is expected to grow by 11 % per year, rising to 328 million metric tons. This figure, however, presupposes that economic development will continue at a rapid pace.

⁽¹⁾ "Imports of crude oil and oil products into the Community from non-member countries in 1962-63 and forecasts for 1964".

⁽²⁾ "Programme of investments in the Community oil industry".

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (1)

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals

30. Apart from the decisions of the Council dealt with in Chapter I, the Commission adopted on 21 December 1964 a regulation extending the validity of Regulation No. 170/64/CEE on import and export licences and the advance fixing of levies and refunds on certain classes of compound animal feed. The latter regulation, which was to expire on 31 December 1964, has been renewed for three months from 1 January to 31 March 1965, and the validity of import and export licence has been limited to the same date (2).

The Council extended the system instituted by Regulation No. 156 with respect to flour and starch of manioc and other roots and tubers originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar (3).

Beef and veal

31. On 14 December 1964, the Commission adopted a decision fixing the maximum amount of refund for exports of live cattle and calves to non-member countries for the period 4 January to 31 January 1965 (4).

Acting by the procedure provided for in Article 103 of the Treaty, the Council extended until 14 February 1965 its Decision of 21 October 1964 authorizing Italy to suspend duties on imports from non-member countries of live animals of the bovine species (domestic species: other) not exceeding 340 kilogrammes in weight, ex Heading 01.02 A II (5). The object of this decision is to encourage Italy to import certain classes of young cattle, in order to improve the stock.

Pigmeat

32. On 30 November 1964, the Council adopted a regulation fixing the levies on imports of pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products from non-member countries between 1 January and 31 March 1965 (6). As feed-grain prices on the world market have risen since the previous quarter, the levies on imports of pigmeat from non-member countries have been increased.

(1) See Chap. I for the Council's Decisions of 15 December 1964 on the common level of cereal prices, and Chap. II for the Commission's proposals on oils and fats.

(2) Commission Regulation No. 194/64/CEE, official gazette of the European Communities, No. 215, 27 December 1964.

(3) Council Regulation No. 189/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 214, 24 December 1964.

(4) Commission Decision No. 64/722/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 213, 22 December 1964.

(5) Council Decision No. 64/730/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 214, 24 December 1964.

(6) Council Regulation No. 187/64/CEE, official gazette of the European Communities, No. 204, 10 December 1964.

By Regulation No. 191/64/CEE, the Commission fixed the internal and external sluice-gate prices for pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products imported between 1 January and 31 March 1965 ⁽¹⁾. The sluice-gate prices for imports from non-member countries were left unchanged, but the intra-Community sluice-gate prices were revised.

These two regulations constitute the usual quarterly revision.

The Commission's staff drew the attention of pig farmers in the EEC to the fact that prices for young pigs had fallen appreciably in the last three months and that raising had declined sharply.

These two trends are part of the "pig cycle", but having regard to the future prospects of the market now would be the time to mate more sows and raise more young pigs. Good prices for young pigs are to be expected in the spring, and higher prices for pork from the summer of 1965. This recommendation arises from the latest pig censuses taken in the different countries, as a result of which several countries have already urged farmers to increase production.

Milk and milk products

33. *Cheddar cheese*: The Council authorized the Netherlands to increase the threshold price of Cheddar cheese by Fl. 0.3101 per kilogramme ⁽²⁾. As the Netherlands has discontinued aid to Cheddar cheese production, in accordance with Article 19 of Regulation No. 13/64/CEE, this loss to producers has been compensated by an equivalent increase in the threshold price.

34. *Milk*: The Commission adopted a decision fixing the average free-at-frontier price for milk powder for December 1964 ⁽³⁾ and another decision adjusting this average. ⁽⁴⁾

35. By Regulation No. 195/64/CEE, the Commission amended Regulation No. 156/64/CEE as regards the fixing of intra-Community free-at-frontier price for milk and milk products ⁽⁵⁾.

36. *Butter*: On 28 December 1964, Commission Regulation No. 192/64/CEE on intervention on the butter market came into force ⁽⁶⁾. This regulation deals with conditions governing market intervention, the choice of intervention centres, the obligations of beneficiaries and those of the intervention agency. The system instituted by this regulation will be applied to stocks of butter accumulated after 1 April 1965.

37. According to Commission Regulation No. 165/64/CEE one element used in calculating the maximum amount of refund on exports of certain milk products to non-member countries will be an amount representing transport costs from the fob stage to the non-member country in question. The period during which this amount will apply has been extended until 31 March 1965 ⁽⁷⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Regulation No. 191/64/CEE, official gazette, No. 215, 27 December 1964.

⁽²⁾ Council Decision 64/684/CEE, official gazette of the European Communities, No. 204, 10 December 1964.

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision 64/686/CEE, *ibid.*

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Decision 64/687/CEE, *ibid.*

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Regulation No. 195/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 215, 27 December 1964.

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Regulation No. 192/64/CEE, *ibid.*

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Regulation No. 196/64/CEE, *ibid.*

As Italy had altered the rate of its general import duty and its equalization tax, it was necessary to amend Regulation No. 158/64/CEE as regards the calculation on a flat-rate basis of internal charges on imports of certain milk products into Italy. The new coefficients for Italy have been fixed by Commission Regulation No. 197/64/CEE ⁽¹⁾. The Commission altered the adjustments and corrections to be made in fixing the free-at-frontier prices for milk and milk products ⁽²⁾.

Eggs and poultry

38. On 14 December 1964, the Council adopted a regulation fixing the quantity of feed-grain required to produce 1 kilogramme of farmyard poultry eggs for hatching at 3.22 kilogramme for the period from 1 July 1964 to 31 March 1965, and at 3.13 kilogrammes for the period from 1 April 1965 to 30 June 1965. These feed conversion rates are the same as those previously applicable. In addition, Regulations Nos. 45, 46 and 116 concerning the system applicable to eggs for consumption have been extended until 30 June 1965 ⁽³⁾.

39. The Commission also adopted a regulation on sluice-gate prices for poultry eggs and live and slaughtered poultry, levies on imports from non-member countries of poultry eggs in shell, live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight per head and slaughtered poultry, and intra-Community levies on poultry eggs for hatching ⁽⁴⁾. Under this regulation the sluice-gate prices and levies previously applicable to imports from non-member countries have been extended for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1965, and the intra-Community levies have been adjusted. This is the normal quarterly revision of sluice-gate prices and levies.

Fruit and vegetables

40. In December the proposal for a Council regulation laying down supplementary provisions for the organization of the market in fruit and vegetables was examined by the European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture and by the Economic and Social Committee.

The Special Committee for Agriculture's Working Party on Fruit and Vegetables discussed the draft Council regulation concerning the application of quality standards to fruit and vegetables marketed in the producing Member State.

Wine

41. The Council Decision of 4 April 1963 fixing wine import quotas for Germany (FR), France and Italy provides that decisions to increase the quotas shall be taken annually. They were first increased in July 1963.

(1) Commission Regulation No. 197/64/CEE, official gazette of the European Communities, No. 215, 27 December 1964.

(2) Commission Regulation No. 198/64/CEE, *ibid.*

(3) Council Regulation No. 190/64/CEE, *ibid.*

(4) Commission Regulation No. 193/64/CEE, *ibid.*

The Council Decision of 30 November 1964 fixes the quotas for 1964 higher than those for 1963 ⁽¹⁾. Thus, as from 1 January 1964, the German wine quotas were increased to 480 000 hectolitres of base wines for making sparkling wines and 950 000 hectolitres of table wines. The French and Italian quotas were increased to 330 000 hectolitres for quality wines produced in specified areas.

42. At its session of 8 and 9 December 1964, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation concerning quality wines produced in specified areas. The Committee proposed certain amendments to the Commission's text.

Co-ordination of national forestry policies

43. At its session of 8-9 December 1964, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the Commission's communication to the Council concerning the co-ordination of national forestry policies ⁽²⁾. The Committee broadly approved the Commission's proposals but recommended that the Commission study closely the reasons why forests are not sufficiently remunerative, and suggested various steps that could be taken, such as the introduction of advisory services and a campaign against diseases and parasites, the formation of forestry co-operatives, and technical assistance to small holders of woodland.

The Committee stressed the importance of an alignment of taxation: the taxation system should not jeopardize the national forest resources, nor should inappropriate systems of inheritance. The Committee thought that there should be a general balance between crops, forestry and stock-raising at the regional level, and that it was essential to work out a common structure policy before there could be a forestry policy for the Community.

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

The Council

44. On 10 December 1964, the Council further examined three of the Commission's proposals in the field of common transport policy, which had been first discussed on 20 October 1964 ⁽³⁾.

a) Proposal for a Council regulation introducing a Community quota and adjusting bilateral quotas for road haulage between Member States.

The Council agreed in principle to most of the provisions proposed by the Commission except for certain technical and legal points requiring further study.

The Committee of Permanent Representatives was instructed to prepare and present at the next Council session a new text amended on the lines suggested.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 64/683/CEE, official gazette of the European Communities, No. 204, 10 December 1964.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 6-64, Chap. II, sec. 55.

⁽³⁾ See Bulletin 12-64, Chap. III, sec. 40.

b) Proposal for a Council decision to harmonize certain provisions affecting competition in road, rail and inland waterway transport.

As regards the harmonization of fiscal and social provisions and as regards certain forms of government intervention, the Council agreed in principle to a number of points, but left open the question of when the relevant measures were to be introduced.

The Committee of Permanent Representatives was instructed to prepare a draft for the next Council meeting.

The Council took the view that further work in this field should not prevent the Commission from proceeding with the drafting of proposals for the implementation of harmonization arrangements.

c) Proposal for a Council regulation establishing a rate-bracket system for transport by road, rail and inland waterway.

After reviewing the problems involved, the Council requested the Commission to reconsider them in the light of the discussions.

45. With regard to the proposal for a directive on permitted weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles operating between Member States and on additional technical requirements applicable to such vehicles, the Commission, in accordance with the Council's instructions of 20 October 1964 ⁽¹⁾, presented a list of roads in the Member States that can carry vehicles with an axle load of 13 tons, account being taken of traffic density. Without prejudice to future deliberations on the question of axle load the Council noted from the list that there is as yet no continuous international road network capable of carrying vehicles with an axle load of 13 tons.

Lastly, the Commission drew the attention of the Council to certain road traffic problems, which were briefly discussed.

The Economic and Social Committee

46. At its session of 8-9 December 1964, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on the abolition of double taxation on motor vehicles engaged in international traffic ⁽²⁾.

While approving the proposed regulation as a whole, the Committee suggested a few amendments, drawing attention to its previous proposal, subsequently approved by the European Parliament, to :

a) Align by 1 January 1966 at the latest the bases of assessment of motor vehicle taxes and fuel tax rates;

b) Harmonize tax rates on motor vehicles by 1 January 1967 at the latest.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 12-64, Chap. III, sec. 40.

⁽²⁾ See supplement to Bulletin 5-64.

Advisory Committee on Transport (Art. 83)

47. On 9 December 1964, the Advisory Committee on Transport rendered an opinion on some of the problems involved in introducing the rate-bracket system (transport agents and intermediaries, hiring of vehicles).

Inland-waterway frontier crossings

48. The Committee for the simplification of frontier crossing by inland waterway, set up by the Commission, held its fourth meeting in Brussels on 11 December 1964.

The Committee noted that preparations for night customs-clearance at the Dutch-German frontier were well advanced and that a start was to be made at the frontier-crossing point at Lobith in January 1965. The Committee also welcomed the fact that frontier crossing by inland waterway between France and Belgium and Belgium and the Netherlands had been considerably simplified both technically and administratively.

Traffic forecasts

49. On 10 December 1964, the Commission decided to have recourse to two consultant firms to make traffic forecasts for the route Liège-Luxembourg-Strasbourg and surrounding areas. The work will be started early in 1965 and should be completed by October 1966. As this is a complex undertaking with manifold implications, and as it is to be partly financed by the Member States, the Commission has arranged to keep a close watch on progress, assisted by the Working Party on traffic forecasts composed of officials from national public works departments.

SOCIAL POLICY

European Social Fund

Grants from the Fund

50. On the advice of the Social Fund Committee, the Commission has approved grants from the Social Fund for vocational retraining and resettlement in Germany (FR), France and Italy.

The grants are as follows:

a) For retraining:

DM 900 210.74 (225 052 u.a.) to Germany (FR);

Lit. 337 115 335 (539 385 u.a.) to Italy;

b) For resettlement:

FF 1 558 609.56 (315 696 u.a.) to France;

Lit. 39 967 772 (63 948 u.a.) to Italy.

Social Fund Committee

51. At its fourth annual meeting on 1 December 1964, the European Social Fund Committee completed the drafting of its formal opinion on the proposals which the Commission intends to submit to the Council of Ministers for increasing the effectiveness of European Social Fund operations and enabling the Fund to serve more appropriately the Community's social aims.

One of the most important proposals discussed was that the Fund should be used to assist certain categories of wage earners, enabling them, with a view to stability of employment, to acquire skills in demand on the labour market; this will apply to unskilled workers, those who need retraining by reason of advances in production techniques, and those who, on moving to another Member State, are obliged to undergo further training.

Several proposals for a more direct procedure to draw on the Fund in order to promote regional development also deserve mention. One such proposal provides for immediate intervention in the form of advances from the Fund to Member States, in particular to public corporations; these advances would be made only for vocational retraining aimed at resettling redundant labour in a developing area or for rapid training courses for migrant workers.

Another proposal calls for grants from the Fund if, at the instigation of the public authorities, new industries are established to counteract the economic and social consequences of existing firms closing down. Lastly, there is a proposal to use the Fund for financing the construction, extension and equipment of training centres in regions where facilities are inadequate.

The Social Fund Committee also rendered an opinion on eight requests for grants from the Fund for retraining and resettlement in Federal Germany, France and Italy.

Vocational training

52. At its third session held on 10 December 1964, the Advisory Committee on vocational training concluded its discussion of a proposal for financial aid by the Community, in pursuance of Article 41 of the Treaty, where farmers wish to convert to different forms of agricultural undertaking. While approving the proposal, the Committee said that similar arrangements should be made for hired agricultural workers.

After initial consideration, the draft action programme under the common vocational training policy was referred to a Working Party on a "General Action Programme".

Social security for migrant workers

The Administrative Committee

53. At its 59th session held on 23 and 24 November 1964, the Administrative Committee on social security for migrant workers held an initial discussion on the report by the preparatory Working Party of independent experts on the revision of Council Regulations 3 and 4 concerning social security for migrant workers.

The Administrative Committee considered the general problems involved in :

- a) Extending the scope of the regulations to self-employed persons and supplementary insurance schemes;
- b) Determining the legislation applicable and the rules governing the carry-over of qualifying periods in order to maintain or acquire eligibility for benefit.

The Committee also discussed the problems of benefits in respect of sickness, maternity, disablement and old age.

At its 60th session held on 21 and 22 December 1964, the Administrative Committee gave further consideration to the report by the Working Party of independent experts, with special reference to industrial injury, unemployment insurance, family allowances and the simplification of administrative and financial procedures. The Committee also held a preliminary discussion on cumulative benefits.

The Audit Committee

54. At its 21st session on 3 and 4 December the Audit Committee attached to the Administrative Committee on social security for migrant workers concluded its study of the rules governing entitlement to and payment of old-age pensions where the beneficiary's working life has been spent in several Member States.

The Committee's chief concern was to ensure equal treatment of migrant and national workers and of the various categories of migrant workers amongst themselves. Account was taken of the legal and technical consequences of the ruling of the Court of Justice in case No. 100/63. The report on the problems examined will be transmitted to a specialized working party due to meet on 4, 5 and 6 January 1965 to discuss the general revision of the regulations on social security for migrant workers.

The Audit Committee also considered whether there were any particular problems in medical treatment for holiday-makers and endeavoured to determine how much workers and their families spent on medical care during holidays in another Member State.

Social security

Meeting with representatives of both sides of industry

55. A meeting attended by representatives of workers' and employers' organizations was held in Brussels on 21 December 1964 to survey all the action taken in pursuance of Article 118 of the Treaty in respect of social security.

The meeting expressed its views on :

- a) The conditions governing benefits in the event of occupational disease;
- b) The definition of disablement;
- c) The rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

On this last point, the delegates stressed the need for a close study of the problem, which was by no means confined to industrial injury but was aggravated by the increase in motor accidents and the higher number of children handicapped from birth. It was urged that the proposed studies bring out the true measure of government activity in this field.

Meeting of directors of social security departments

56. The directors of social security departments in the six Member States held their annual meeting in Brussels on 8 December 1964.

The purpose of this meeting, which was held in accordance with the programme for the harmonization of social security schemes was to see what progress the Commission had made and to afford an opportunity for discussion at the highest level on developments in the six countries; each of the directors presented a review of the financial situation and the short-and long-term prospects of social security in his own country.

Housing

57. A group of government experts met on 11 December 1964 to discuss housing policy in the six member countries in 1964.

Representatives from the ministries concerned outlined the trends which had emerged in the course of the year; in their opinion housing construction had progressed satisfactorily having regard to the general economic situation.

Paid agricultural workers

58. At its fourth meeting on 7 and 8 December 1964 the joint Consultative Committee on social problems relating to workers employed in agriculture rendered an opinion on working hours in agriculture and began the drafting of another concerning farm wages.

The Committee then turned to the following high priority questions: improved stability of employment, particularly for seasonal agricultural workers in areas which have serious difficulties in this matter; social security for agricultural workers.

IV. External activities

GATT NEGOTIATIONS

Trade Negotiations Committee

59. On 3 December 1964 the countries taking part in the trade negotiations with a view to a linear reduction of industrial tariffs initiated the procedure of justifying their exceptions lists on the grounds of "overriding national interest". Guide-lines for future work were established and decisions were taken on the statistical and other data to be submitted by the participating countries in order to justify their exceptions.

60. The Sub-Committee on the Participation of the Less-Developed Countries met on 16 December 1964 to work out the rules and procedures for the participation of such countries. There was not sufficient measure of agreement for the Sub-Committee to be able to reach conclusions at this stage. An interval for reflection was considered necessary.

Other GATT activities

Examination of British measures

61. In December 1964 the measures taken by the United Kingdom on 27 October 1964 to remedy its balance-of-payments position were closely studied at GATT. On 16 and 17 January 1965 the GATT Council adopted the conclusions of the working party concerned.

While recognizing that the United Kingdom was experiencing serious balance-of-payments difficulties the Contracting Parties pointed out that the surcharges, in so far as they increased the incidence of customs charges in excess of maximum rates bound under GATT, were inconsistent with the obligations assumed by the United Kingdom under the provisions of the General Agreement. Consequently it would be legally open to any Contracting Party to invoke the provisions of Article XXIII on the protection of benefits accruing from the General Agreement. This Article sets out the procedure to be followed, which includes possible compensatory measures. It was agreed that in the case in point there was no need to hold once again the consultations provided for in the first part of Article XXIII.

The representative of the Commission, acting as spokesman of the Community, urged, after pointing out that the British surcharges were incompatible with the General Agreement, that the measures should be of short duration, especially as they did not seem to be particularly appropriate for resolving the present difficulties of the British economy. He also expressed sympathy with the developing countries' desire to see the rapid removal of surcharges on products of particular interest to them. The Community's spokesman also stressed the need to exempt from the surcharges any goods imported under contracts concluded before 27 October.

Further examination by GATT of the British measures has been arranged for 17 February.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Relations with Switzerland

62. Discussions were held in Brussels on 11 December 1964 between representatives of the Commission and of the Swiss Government on the difficulties placed in the way of Swiss exports of processed cheese to the Community by the common organization of the milk and milk-products market.

Relations with Algeria

63. The last round of exploratory talks between the delegations of the Commission and the Algerian Government took place on 17 and 18 December 1964.

The two delegations re-examined the conditions on the basis of which an economic agreement between the Community and Algeria could be worked out. The review ranged over the possible arrangements for trade, economic development and technical co-operation, and the employment of Algerian workers in the Community.

The conversations were fruitful enough for the results to be referred to the competent authorities of the Community and to the Algerian Government with a view to the opening of negotiations proper.

Relations with Spain

64. Exploratory talks between the Community and Spain, which had been authorized by the Council at its 134th session of 1-3 June 1964, opened on 9 December 1964 with a meeting between delegations from the Commission and the Spanish Government.

The Spanish delegation presented a broad survey of Spain's economic situation from the viewpoint of relations with the Six. The two delegations agreed to examine the points that had been raised at further meetings, the first being arranged for late January 1965.

Missions of non-member countries to the Community (December 1964)

65. The European Economic Community gave its *agrément* to the appointment of His Excellency Mr Ralph Lindsay-Harry CBE and His Excellency M. José Nunez Iglesias as the new heads, respectively, of the Australian and Spanish missions to the EEC.

On 11 December 1964 M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, received His Excellency M. Vicente I. Singian and His Excellency M. Albano Nogueira, who presented their letters of credence as heads, respectively, of the Philippine and Portuguese missions to the EEC.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Council of Ministers

66. On 2 and 3 December the OECD Council of Ministers met in Paris, the Commission being represented by M. Rey, the member of the Commission responsible for external relations.

The Council discussed two points :

- i) The economic situation of the member countries, in particular the United Kingdom, and the probable effects of the measures taken by that country;
- ii) The relations between the member countries and the developing countries in the light of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

On the first point, the Ministers agreed that the OECD should follow closely developments in the United Kingdom.

Regarding the second point, the Ministers agreed to pursue their joint study of all the problems raised during the United Nations Conference and to co-ordinate the efforts of the member countries to find constructive solutions.

Lastly the Council examined the situations in Turkey and Greece and the aid given to those countries by the Consortia set up under OECD.

Consortium for Turkey

67. The Consortium met on 17 and 18 December. Turkey's development programme for 1965 was examined and an initial discussion was held on the contributions to be made by the members of the Consortium in aid of this programme.

Development assistance

68. In December 1964 the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) held a number of meetings at which it studied the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on the problems of aid linked with trade. It also held a meeting to study the better co-ordination or financial and technical assistance supplied by member countries to developing countries.

Western European Union (WEU)

69. The WEU Assembly held the second part of its 10th session in Paris from 1 to 4 December 1964, with M. Carlo Schmid, Vice-President of the Bundestag, as President.

The previous day had seen the celebration of the Union's tenth anniversary at which M. Carlo Schmid, M. Couve de Murville, and the former presidents of the Assembly had spoken. The speeches on this occasion and the discussions at the ordinary session dwelt on WEU's dual role in the defence of Europe and in political and economic co-operation between the Six and the United Kingdom.

The Assembly debates dealt mainly with the problems of European political union, WEU's place in economic relations between Great Britain and the EEC, and the position regarding European security.

It adopted a recommendation proposing a summit conference of the six Common Market countries and Great Britain to discuss European political union. The resolution was adopted by 49 votes to two with seven abstentions.

V. The Community and the associated States

ASSOCIATION WITH GREECE

70. The EEC-Greece Association Committee held its 18th meeting on 11 December 1964 under the chairmanship of M. Leiser (Germany F.R.). The Community delegation requested further information and details from the Greek delegation on the Greek counter-proposals on harmonizing the agricultural policies of the EEC and Greece. The Committee then examined the points raised and decided to go into them more deeply at its next session with a view to consulting the Association Council. It also dealt with various points concerning the movement of goods between the EEC and Greece.

The Committee arranged to meet again on 25 January 1965.

ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association

71. The Parliamentary Conference of the Association, comprising 54 members from the European Parliament and three representatives from the Parliaments of each of the 18 Associated States, held its first meeting in Dakar from 8 to 11 December 1964.

The meeting was attended by M. Cabou, President of the Association Council, M. Lahr, President of the EEC Council of Ministers, and M. Rochereau, the member of the EEC Commission responsible for overseas development.

After adopting provisional rules of procedure, the Conference elected its officers. M. Lamine Gueye, President of the Senegal National Assembly, was elected President. The Vice-Presidents are : M. Jean Duvieusart (President of the European Parliament), M. Haidara Mahamane Alassane (Mali), M. Hans Füller (Vice-President of the European Parliament), M. Marcel Marigoh Mboua (Cameroon), M. Roger Carcassonne (France, Socialist), M. Ratsima (Madagascar), M. Edoardo Battaglia (Italy, Liberal).

At the opening session, after the speeches of welcome, the Conference heard an address by M. Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal. He stressed the importance of the partnership between Africa and Europe and between the developed and developing countries in general, a partnership which has taken on a new aspect since the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

M. Senghor then pointed out that despite the growth of production in the developing countries, above all in Senegal, the annual per capita income had remained the same; this was due partly to the growth of population but also in part to discrepancies between European prices and those of commodities from the developing countries. Such discrepancies must therefore be removed if inequality between countries — the real problem of the modern world — was to be eliminated.

M. Senghor recalled that the six Member States and the 18 Associated States had sought rational solutions to the problem, for example in certain proposals put forward at the

U.N. Conference. It was now for the Parliamentary Conference of the Association to take the matter further by tackling problems related to the organization of the common agricultural policy and to financial and technical co-operation.

The debate opened with addresses by the President of the Association Council, the President of the EEC Council and M. Rochereau of the EEC Commission.

M. Cabou, Senegalese Minister for Trade, Industry and Crafts, spoke in his capacity as President of the Association Council. After outlining the events leading up to the Convention and explaining its underlying principles, he described in detail the activities of the Association's institutions up to the present.

M. Lahr, President of the EEC Council, stressed the political and economic significance of the Convention as an example of co-operation between industrialized countries and developing countries. M. Lahr also referred to the open nature of the Association and the role it could play in strengthening the bonds between the Associated States themselves.

M. Rochereau spoke of the standpoints the EEC Commission would adopt in fulfilling its responsibilities towards the Association. Extracts from this important contribution will be found in the annex.

Numerous speakers took part in the debate, which was held in an atmosphere of great cordiality and mutual understanding. All the speakers, European and African, stressed the importance they attached to the Association, expressing their satisfaction at the entry into force of the Yaoundé Convention and the hopes they placed in the development of relations between Europe and Africa through the institutions and machinery set up by the Convention.

While certain speakers, mainly from the African countries, laid stress on problems of particular importance to their countries, such as development of trade, intensification of aid to production and industrialization, and support for sagging commodity prices, there was no repetition of the political reservations and criticisms which had been expressed at previous meetings of parliamentarians. In this propitious political climate a resolution was drawn up without delay and adopted unanimously. (1)

The resolution expressed the Conference's satisfaction that all the appropriate bodies had been set up and recommended in particular that the necessary contacts should soon be made between the representatives of the interests of all professional categories in the EEC and the Associated States; it urged that the EEC Commission should be permanently represented in the Associated States through information bureaux.

With regard to economic and social progress, the resolution called for productive investment and utilities and services to permit economic diversification and render production competitive. It advocated planning throughout the whole area of the Associated States. With regard to trade, the resolution stressed the importance of the Associated States' economic independence for which a prime necessity was satisfactory trade balances. The Conference considered that the EEC, being the biggest importer of tropical products, could obtain a large part of its requirements from the Associated States.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities No. 218, 30 December 1964.

As to financial and technical co-operation, the resolution urged the strengthening of the means at the EEC's disposal, looked to the European Investment Bank for an effective contribution, and called for improvements to the system of granting scholarships.

It was recommended that the play of supply and demand should cease to be the sole arbiter for products which tended to fluctuate greatly in price and called for a common effort on the part of the Associated States to organize their trade. Lastly, it was recalled that association with the EEC was open to other African States.

It was agreed that the Parliamentary Conference would hold its next meeting in Europe, probably in September 1965. The session would be preceded by three meetings of the Joint Committee, one in Africa in March and two in Europe in June and September.

The Conference had set up the Joint Committee provided for in Article 50 paragraph 4 of the Association Convention and in accordance with Article 20 of its rules of procedure. The Committee is composed of a representative from each of the 18 Associated States and 18 European members designated by the European Parliament. M. Thorn (Luxembourg, Liberal) was elected chairman.

Implementation of the Association Convention

Aids to production and diversification

72. Preparation by the Commission of the programme of aid to production in Togo has reached the final stage and was the subject of a meeting with a delegation of experts from that country. The programme of aid to production is also being prepared.

As regards the programme of aid to production in Niger the Commission has fixed the first annual tranche at a total of 231 875 000 Frs. CFA or some 939 000 u.a.

The financing convention relating to the first annual tranche of the programme of aid to production in the Central African Republic has reached the final stage.

Agricultural products similar to and competitive with European products

73. On 2 December 1964 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal concerning special provisions applicable to oil-seeds originating from the Associated States and the Overseas Countries and Territories and imported into the Community. (1)

In the meantime, the Council has adopted a Commission proposal to extend for three months the transitional measures applicable to manioc flour and starch, pending its decision on a proposal for a permanent system, which has been referred to the European Parliament.

Visits to the Commission

74. A delegation from the Congo (Leopoldville) led by M. Litho, who is responsible for planning, came to Brussels to submit to the European Development Fund a number

(1) The press release on the Commission's proposal concerning a common organization of the oils and fats market are reproduced in Chapter II.

of new projects, mostly in the agricultural sector, and to examine certain problems arising from schemes in progress or under examination.

A delegation from the Central African Republic led by M. Payao, Minister for Development, and M. Dabo-Befio, Director of Development, came to Brussels to discuss with representatives of the European Development Fund projects for the Central African Republic.

Missions of associated States to the Community (December 1964)

75. The European Economic Community took note of the appointment of His Excellency M. Nicolas Mondjo as representative of the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville).

ASSOCIATION OF THE OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

76. On 29 December 1964 the Commission submitted to the Council a draft decision defining the concept of "products originating" in the Associated Overseas Countries and Territories.

The draft embodies all the rules contained in the proposal concerning the Associated African States and Madagascar adopted by the Commission and submitted to the Association Council.

The Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories with the EEC, however, introduces a new aspect not to be found in the Yaoundé Convention. The eighteen AASM do not grant each other preferences under the Convention, while the Overseas Countries and Territories extend to one another reciprocal preferences set out in Title I of the Council Decision of 25 February 1964, which laid down the details of the Association of these Countries and Territories with the EEC. For this purpose Article 1 of the draft has been recast.

The above products, as defined in the proposed decision, benefit on entry into an importing Member State, Associated Country or Territory from the provisions of Title I, on the presentation of a movement of goods certificate (Model A.B.1) issued by the customs authorities in the exporting Member State, Associated Country or Territory.

The Countries and Territories concerned by the proposed decision are Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, the Comoro Islands, French Somaliland, New Caledonia and dependencies, Wallis and Futuna Islands, French Polynesia, the Southern and Antarctic Territories, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Exchange of information

77. A meeting between the European Development Fund and the French Aid and Co-operation Fund was held in Paris on 17 and 18 December; those present included

M. Ferrandi, Director of the European Development Fund and M. Roques, Director for Economic and Financial Affairs at the Ministry of Co-operation. Aid to various associated countries was discussed.

Financing decisions approved as at 31 December 1964
(Second Fund)

Amount in u.s.

<i>I. Aid to production</i>	
Cameroon	2 694 000
Chad	1 916 000
Central African Republic	1 750 000
Niger	939 000
	<hr/>
Total	7 299 000
 <i>II. Technical assistance (TA)</i>	
General allocation for surveys	3 000 000
TA Congo (Leopoldville)	1 440 000
	<hr/>
Total	4 440 000
 <i>III. General technical co-operation</i>	
Scholarships	2 917 000
In-service training	217 000
Information programme	225 000
	<hr/>
Total	3 359 000
 <i>IV. Investment projects</i>	
Rwanda	1 800 000
Burundi	160 000
Cameroon	6 158 000
Chad	810 000
	<hr/>
Total	8 928 000
	<hr/>
Grand total	24 026 000

VI. Institutions and organs

THE COUNCIL

154th session

The 154th session of the Council, which dealt with agriculture, was held on 7 and 8 December 1964 with M. Hüttebräuker, State Secretary at the Federal German Ministry of Agriculture, in the chair. M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, attended the meetings.

The Council examined measures to establish a common level of cereal prices. Most of the outstanding points were discussed: date for applying the common prices and their levels, review clause, freight rates for agricultural products, zoning of cereal prices, compensation.

Agreement in principle was reached on a draft Council resolution concerning the zoning of prices.

155th session

The 155th session of the Council was held on 10 December 1964 with M. Seehofer, Federal German Minister of Transport, in the chair. M. Schaus, member of the Commission, was present at the session, which dealt with transport and in particular with:

- a) A proposed regulation on the establishment of a Community quota and on the adjustment of bilateral quotas for haulage within the Community;
- b) A proposed Council decision on the harmonization of certain legal provisions affecting competition in rail, road and inland waterway transport;
- c) A proposed Council regulation on a rate-bracket system to be applied to goods transport by rail, road and inland waterway;
- d) A proposed Council directive on the permitted weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles and on certain additional technical requirements applicable to such vehicles.

Details of the Council's deliberations are to be found in Chapter III sections 44 and 45.

- e) Road safety.

The Council heard a statement by the Commission on road safety matters, which it discussed briefly.

156th session

The 156th session of the Council was held from 12 to 15 December 1964 with M. Schmücker, Federal German Minister for Economic Affairs, in the chair.

Agreement was reached on measures to establish a common level of cereal prices (see Chapter I of this Bulletin).

Certain components of the levies on some processed livestock products were abolished. A resolution was adopted on the organization of the fruit and vegetable market.

The Council took note of a statement by the Benelux delegations on compound feeding-stuffs. It also took note of a number of statements, by various members of the Council, having no reference to the adoption of the above measures.

The Council issued a regulation extending the system set up under Council Regulation No. 166 regarding manioc flour and starch originating from the AASM.

It adopted a decision extending that of 21 October 1964 authorizing Italy to suspend the duties on live cattle and calves imported from the non-member countries. The details are given in Chapter IV "Common Agricultural Policy".

THE PARLIAMENT

European Parliament : The Council took note of the European Parliament's resolutions adopted at its session of 22-23 November 1964.

Budgetary matters : The EEC budget for 1965 was finally adopted.

Tariff matters : The Council took a decision suspending the CCT duties on various products.

Social matters : The Council elected to consult the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed regulation supplementing Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 (Social security for migrant workers — auxiliary employees of the Communities).

Relations with Nigeria : The Council discussed the continuance of negotiations with Nigeria and agreed that, if difficulties prevented an agreement in the very near future, it would hold an extraordinary session in the second half of January.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

Cases 56/64 and 58/64 :

(Consten S.a.r.l. v EEC Commission and Grundig G.m.b.H. v EEC Commission)

On 8⁽¹⁾ and 11⁽²⁾ December 1964 respectively, the French company Consten and the German company Grundig filed suits seeking annulment of the decision taken by the EEC Commission on 23 September 1964⁽³⁾ prohibiting an exclusive dealing agreement involving absolute protection of a specified area between the two companies in question.

The Commission had decided that in its present form the contract fell under the ban on agreements contained in Article 85(1) and did not qualify for exemption under

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 2, 12 January 1965.

(2) Ibid., No. 3, 14 January 1965.

(3) See Bulletin No. 11-64, Chap. II, sec. 3.

Article 85(3); in addition, the Commission had prohibited Grundig and Consten from obstructing rival imports into France.

Rulings

Case 24/64: (Dingemans v Sociale Verzekeringsbank) ⁽¹⁾

Interlocutory ruling on certain points in Council Regulation No. 3 concerning the social security of migrant workers (official gazette of 16 December 1958). The request for a ruling was submitted to the Court of Justice in accordance with Article 177 of the EEC Treaty by the Centrale Raad van Beroep, the Netherlands Court of Last Instance in social insurance matters, for the purpose of determining whether these provisions apply to Netherlands legislation on invalidity insurance.

In its ruling given on 2 December 1964, the Court pointed out that Regulation No. 3 applied to the Netherlands law on invalidity insurance since the law provided for benefits computed by reference to "periods completed".

In the grounds given, the Court confirmed its ruling No. 100/63 (Van der Veen v Sociale Verzekeringsbank), in which it stated that Article 28 of Regulation No. 3 was applicable only when it was necessary to have recourse to the legislation of various states in cases of acquisition, maintenance or recovery of entitlement to benefit.

Joint cases 109/63 and 13/64: (Commission officials v Commission)

On 16 December 1964 the Court of Justice rejected suits 109/63 and 13/64 as inadmissible or unfounded.

The first suit sought to obtain annulment of the implicit decision rejecting the suit filed by a Commission official contesting a refusal to establish him in Grade A/5 and the second the annulment of a decision terminating his position as deputy head of division.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 42nd session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 8 and 9 December 1964 with M. Giustiniani in the chair.

During the session the Committee rendered the following five opinions:

1. Opinion on "Initiative 1964" (Communication from the Commission to the Council and to the Governments of the Member States ⁽²⁾).

The opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Committee shared the view of the Commission that it was undesirable at present to lay down too many prior conditions for a solution to the various difficulties. It hoped however that measures to establish customs union on the one hand and the implementation of a balanced economic and social policy on the other would go hand in hand.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 219, 30 December 1964.

⁽²⁾ Ibid., No. 14, 20 January 1965.

For these reasons the Committee requested the Commission :

- a) To step up its efforts to implement the proposals already submitted in the various spheres of Community policy and above all in agriculture;
- b) To draft as soon as possible proposals concerning the sectors of Community policy not yet covered.

The Committee considered that a customs union would not be viable in the long run if shortcomings of Community policy were to jeopardize living standards, full employment, a balanced regional policy, regular economic growth and a fair distribution of the benefits of expansion.

The Committee stressed that the integration process, the objective of which continued to be political integration, called for a progressive adjustment of the Community's institutions to the new situation. Once again it confirmed its support for the relevant measures outlined in the Treaty and pointed out the great importance of the effective participation of the peoples concerned in the democratic building-up of the Community.

"Initiative 1964" had been referred to the Committee on 30 October 1964.

2. Opinion on the proposal for a first directive concerning the participation of firms in the execution of building work for governments, their local or regional authorities and other public corporations (see Chapter III section 22).

This opinion was adopted by 69 votes with 12 abstentions.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 3 June 1964.

3. Opinion on a proposed Council regulation concerning quality wines produced in specific areas (see Chapter III section 42).

This opinion was adopted by 63 votes with three abstentions.

The Commission had referred the proposal to the Committee on 16 July 1964.

4. Opinion on the communication by the Commission to the Council concerning the co-ordination of national forestry policies (see Chapter III section 43).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Commission has referred the communication to the Committee on 16 July 1964.

5. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on the abolition of double taxation of motor vehicles used in international transport (see Chapter III, section 46).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 18 May 1964.

MONETARY COMMITTEE

The 66th and 67th meetings of the Monetary Committee were held on 1 and 10-11 December 1964, with M. van Lennep in the chair.

At the 66th meeting the chairman informed the members of the departure of M. Masera, alternate, and M. Burgard, deputy secretary of the Committee, who was taking up other

duties. He welcomed the new members M. Ossola, head of the department for the study of international economic affairs at the Bank of Italy, M. Fronzini, delegate of the Bank of Italy for Benelux, who succeeded M. Masera, and M. de Vries, Director in the Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

The Committee examined in detail the fixing of prices under the common agricultural policy. It also discussed the international monetary situation.

At the 67th meeting, the Committee examined the monetary and financial situation in the Federal Republic of Germany and adopted a report to the Council and Commission. It also rendered an opinion to the Council on the details for fixing prices under the common agricultural policy.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Staff movements

M. Guido Milano has been appointed Director for the Movement of Goods (Directorate-General for the Internal Market).

M. Théodor Dams has been appointed head of the Division for the Co-ordination of National Structure Policies, Community Agricultural Guidance Programmes in the Directorate for Agricultural Structure (Directorate-General for Agriculture).

M. Dieter Grupe has been appointed head of the Sugar Division in the Directorate for the Organization of the Markets in Crop Products (Directorate-General for Agriculture).

M. Bruno Minoletti, Director-General for Transport, whose resignation had been accepted, left the service of the Commission on 1 February 1965.

M. Goffredo Raponi, head of the Division for Translation, Reproduction and Distribution of Documents in the Directorate of Domestic Affairs (Directorate-General for Administration), whose resignation had been accepted, left the service of the Commission on 1 February 1965.

M. Jean Paelinck, head of the Regional Development Division in the Directorate for Economic Structure and Development (Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs), whose resignation had been accepted, left the service of the Commission on 1 January 1965.

VII. European Investment Bank

Loans granted

On 8 December 1964, M. Ferit Melen, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Turkey, and M. Paride Formentini, President of the European Investment Bank, in the presence of M. Muammer Erten, Minister of Industry, signed a General Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the European Investment Bank concerning loans to be granted for investments of normal profitability (industrial projects) which will be carried out in Turkey.

The Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and Turkey, which entered into force on 1 December 1964, provides for a financial aid of 175 million units of account to be granted to Turkey within a period of 5 years by the Member States of the Community through the Bank. The Bank will operate within the framework of its "Special Section" and in accordance with mandate given to it by the Member States on 5 November 1963.

This aid, designed to contribute to a faster development of the Turkish economy and to encourage the attainment of the objectives of the Association Agreement, consists in the financing of investments of indirect or delayed profitability (infrastructure, power, irrigation, etc.) as well as of projects of normal profitability. Loans relating to projects of indirect profitability may be granted directly to the borrowing agency, without being subject to any special procedure. Loans relating to projects of normal profitability are subject to the General Agreement mentioned above, which provides for the following procedure :

These loans are granted by the Bank to the Turkish State at a favourable rate of interest and long duration. The Turkish State will relend these amounts, subject to the agreement of the Bank, to the ultimate borrower through specialized institutions, on the basis of conditions normally applied in Turkey. By this procedure the conditions of loans applied to ultimate borrowers may be adapted to the economic characteristics of the projects involved, while at the same time more favourable conditions may be granted to the Turkish State, so as to reduce the impact of the loans on the balance of payments.

It is on the basis of this General Agreement that the first industrial projects are now being examined.

The European Investment Bank has concluded a loan agreement with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno for the financing of a steel project at Naples-Bagnoli.

The contract was signed in Rome on 31 December 1964 by the President of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, M. Gabriele Pescatore, and by the President of the European Investment Bank, M. Paride Formentini.

The contract concerning the guarantee of the Italian State was subsequently signed by the President of the Committee of Ministers for the Mezzogiorno, M. Giulio Pastore.

The project is in accordance with the development objectives of the relevant institutions of the Community and concerns the modernization and the extension of the capacity of the ITALSIDER S.p.A. steel-works at Naples-Bagnoli. The steel-works employ at present 5 400 people. The completion of the project will enable the replacement of the old Thomas & Martin installations, the output of which could reach 900 000 tons annually, by modern L.D. installations which can produce oxygen-processed steel to an amount of 2 million tons per year. The High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community has also granted a loan for this project.

Fixed investments amount to 168.6 million units of account, toward which the Bank contributes 24 million units of account by a 16-year loan.

The interest rate of the loan granted to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno is 6 1/4 per cent per annum. The Cassa per il Mezzogiorno will relend the Lire-counterpart of the Bank's loan to ITALSIDER.

Bonds issue

On 16 December 1964, the European Investment Bank has signed a contract in New York concerning the issue of bonds of a total value of \$25 million.

The bonds have been underwritten and are offered to the public by an international group of underwriters consisting of 67 banks, 50 of which European and managed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Incorporated, The First Boston Corporation and Lazard Frères & Co.

The 20-year bonds bear interest at 5 1/2 per annum. They are offered to the public as from 15 December at a rate of 99 1/2 %. Due to the Interest Equalization Tax, the effective price for United States persons amounts to 108.33 %.

The bonds will be redeemed at par in 15 substantially equal annuities, as from 15 December 1970.

The listing of the bonds in the New York Stock Exchange has been applied for.

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

The European Investment Bank's outstanding bonds, including this issue, total approximately 153.7 million units of account.

Miscellaneous

Telegram from President Walter Hallstein on the resignation of M. Segni.

The President of the Commission of the European Economic Community sent the following telegram to M. Antonio Segni on the occasion of his resignation from the office of President of the Italian Republic :

"The Commission of the European Economic Community has learned of Your Excellency's resignation as President of the Italian Republic and wishes to express its profound admiration for the Christian spirit and sense of political responsibility with which you have discharged your high office at a difficult period in the history of the Italian people.

Please accept from my colleagues and myself our sincerest thanks for your vital contribution to the building up of our European Community and to the co-operation of the peoples in the cause of peace and freedom in the world.

We fervently hope that your health will be rapidly restored, so that Italy and Europe may again enjoy the benefit of your great ability and experience".

Telegram from President Walter Hallstein to the new President of the Italian Republic

Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, sent the following telegram to His Excellency Giuseppe Saragat on the occasion of his election as President of the Italian Republic :

"The EEC Commission learns with great satisfaction of Your Excellency's election to the office of President of the Italian Republic.

On behalf of my colleagues and myself, Sir, I beg you to accept our warmest congratulations and most sincere wishes for the success of the important mission to which you have been called.

On this occasion we wish to express our steadfast solidarity with the Italian people and our conviction that under your inspired leadership Italy will enjoy constant progress within our European Community, whose development is becoming increasingly dynamic".

New Year reception of the EEC Member States' Permanent Representatives

At this traditional New Year reception, President Walter Hallstein and President Pierre Chatenet stressed the need to merge the three Executives into a single European Commission without delay.

The President of the EEC Commission hoped that the year 1965 would be one of great Community achievements and continued: "I am thinking in the first place of the merger of the Institutions of the three Communities. This is not only a rationalization operation, but the first step in the reorganization of all economic and social policy to form a Community which in turn will be the first homogeneous embodiment of the political union of its Member States. The Council of Ministers of the six States should therefore now make their decision rapidly on the basis of a reasonable compromise between the Community interests thus affected and those of the member countries concerned".

In his address M. Pierre Chatenet, President of the Euratom Commission, also emphasized how indispensable was the unity of the European Community. The first decisive stage should be the establishment of a single Commission. He added that the present uncertainty was prejudicial to the efficient functioning of the existing institutions.

Broadcast by Professor Walter Hallstein

On 5 January 1965 President Hallstein broadcast over Radio Frankfurt a New Year talk in which he summed up the general situation of the European Economic Community as the year opened.

President Hallstein expressed satisfaction at what had been achieved and then outlined the main features of the Community's activity during the past year, with particular reference to the following points :

- a) Decision on the common cereals price, which could now be considered as "the corner-stone of the whole edifice";
- b) Medium- and short-term economic policy : "we are at present successfully passing the early stages of a common approach";
- c) Monetary policy, to which the Commission had always given very special attention.

President Hallstein then illustrated his statements by a few eloquent figures :

"Trade between the member countries has increased by 166 % i.e. it has reached 266 % of what it was in the reference year 1958. Imports from outside the Community have gone up 66 %, exports 51 %, the gross Community product 38 % (as against 29 % in the United States and 23 % in Great Britain) and industrial production by 52 %".

M. Hallstein emphasized that these were figures which commanded respect and which other economics could not match.

Coming to the problem of political union M. Hallstein said : "The chances for a political union of Europe in the defence and foreign policy fields will be all the greater the more successful is the economic union of the Six".

Lecture by M. Lambert Schaus, member of the Commission, on European transport policy

On 16 November 1964 M. Lambert Schaus gave a talk on "European transport policy" at the invitation of the International Congress at Berne on European transport policy and social policy.

Extracts from this talk are given on page 69.

M. Rey's visit to Iran

At the invitation of the Iranian Government, M. Jean Rey, the member of the Commission responsible for external relations, paid a visit to Teheran from 4-7 December.

M. Rey was received in audience by His Majesty the Shah and had talks with the Iranian Prime Minister, M. Hassan Ali Mansour. He also had talks with the Iranian Ministers concerned with economic relations between the EEC and Iran. M. Rey took advantage of his visit to discuss the state of economic relations between the EEC and Iran with the diplomatic representatives of the Member States in Teheran.

Statement to the press concerning the seat of the Institutions by M. P. Werner, the Luxembourg Prime Minister

On 1 December, 1964, M. Pierre Werner, the Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, made a statement to the press concerning the European Parliament's vote on the seat of the Institutions. He said that one thing was clear from the Parliament's attitude in this matter: it accepted the situation as it had been established since 1958. At that time, he added, the position reflected the "two-headed" nature of the Community. He recalled the plan that he had put to his colleagues in July, which would provide administrative and political compensation for Luxembourg and enable the merger to be effected under satisfactory conditions.

Study requested by the EEC Commission on workers' profit-sharing schemes

As part of its social studies the EEC Commission has requested the ICFTU and IFCTU to make a survey of workers' profit-sharing schemes in the EEC countries.

International Study and Documentation Centre on the European Communities

The fourth course on the law and economics of the European Communities opened on 14 December 1964 at the International Study and Documentation Centre on the European Communities in Milan, presided over by M. Giuseppe Pella.

M. Riccardo Monaco, judge at the Court of Justice of the European Communities, inaugurated the meeting.

The International Study and Documentation Centre on the European Communities was set up in Milan on 12 April 1960 and is concerned with promoting individual and collective research into economic, social and legal problems relating to the European Communities and the study of the economic, social and legal relationships between the Communities and non-member States.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION

Extracts from an address given in Dakar by M. Rochereau,
Member of the Commission

[...]

I must now explain the standpoints which the Commission proposes to adopt in discharging its responsibilities vis-à-vis the Community and at the same time in the interest of the Associated African States and Madagascar.

[...]

I will say first that the Association is a dynamic and forward-looking undertaking.

This means that there is no question of freezing existing economic situations and relations; but, on the contrary, we must promote their evolution in the direction of greater economic independence for the Associates and at the same time their increased participation in international trade.

From the angle of the Community's interests, this means the hope that its Associates will play a greater role in its own development, commensurate with the progress they achieve, which will make them more powerful partners and friends whose advice is increasingly heeded.

Our whole Convention is based on this mutual interest and definitely turns its back on the old concept of the "colonial pact", which reduced economically backward countries to the role of suppliers of raw materials and buyers of finished products from the industrialized countries.

[...]

In this way, what was no more than a hope expressed at the World Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva is already embodied in our Association, that is to say that rights and obligations as between industrialized countries and developing countries need not be strictly reciprocal but on the contrary must give a relative advantage to the less developed.

It is however, clear that the protective clauses I have just referred to would not

suffice in themselves to set on foot or advance the process of industrialization.

In addition, studies, capital and cadres are necessary and also appropriate public services and utilities.

Our Convention makes a dynamic contribution to fulfilling these needs.

[...]

Our Association is the only organization in the world which is empowered not only to respond to almost all the essential requirements of development but also to use the whole gamut of financial procedures, ranging from outright grants, bank loans on normal or easy terms and simple cash advances, to long-term loans at low interest.

The Commission is well aware that the funds which it administers still fall short of requirements.

However, they represent 40 % more than those of the first Association — that is to say nearly 200 000 million francs CFA, as against 145 000 million.

And, above all, it must not be forgotten that this Community effort is additional to the considerable efforts made by each of the six Member States under bilateral agreements with the Associated African States and Madagascar.

[...]

For its part the Commission is convinced that the effectiveness of development aid mainly depends on that of the administrative and technical staff available in the countries applying it.

Every competent man in the service of his country multiplies several times the value of the credits which the country receives. Or again, as the wise Chinese saying has it, "Give a man a fish, and he

will be able to eat today. Teach him to fish and he will be able to eat for the rest of his life”.

As far back as 1960, the Commission introduced a modest programme of scholarships for nationals of the Associated African States and Madagascar.

Today, more than 1200 young people of both sexes are benefiting from this programme financed both from the Community's own budget and by the European Development Fund.

Provided that it is not overburdened by the administrative work involved, the Commission hopes to expand and improve these activities.

On this point the Commission's thinking, which largely reflects the training policies of the Associated States themselves, is as follows :

- a) Training should be adapted to the priority development requirements established by the Associated States. Students obtaining scholarships should consequently take up the subjects of study and commit themselves to the branches of service implied by these priorities and justified by this aid;
- b) Training on the spot in the Associated African States and Madagascar should be allotted a growing share in the scholarships in step with advances made in African education and vocational training at local and inter-regional level;
- c) Women's training is deserving of more aid.

True, the Community's co-operation in the field of training is only a modest addition to the considerable efforts of several Member States. Moreover, bilateral and Community activities in this field are already being co-ordinated. The Commission wants to see this co-ordination continued and perfected with a concern only for maximum efficiency, so as to fulfil, by agreement with the Associated States, a common task in which our respective cultures will be enriched by confrontation and mutual exchanges.

My second main point is that the Association is founded on a fair division of mutual

rights and obligations. It is to the advantage of the Community as well as to that of the Associated States.

I have said that these obligations are not equal in the mathematical sense, but they entail for each side a total effort and a will to succeed commensurate with their respective capabilities.

[...]

My third point is that the Association serves co-operation among the developing countries, and in particular solidarity among African States.

African unity and the solidarity of the developing countries are chiefly a matter for those countries themselves.

It is of course necessary that the industrial countries understand these natural aspirations and at the least put no obstacle in their way.

In this Association, the Community has no doubts that it has taken up a favourable attitude towards these aspirations.

The Convention, as you know, leaves the Associated States free to set up customs unions or free-trade areas among themselves or with other countries, these being basic requirements for any real integration of economies and, over and above that, any organized political rapprochement.

Under the Convention, the Associated States are entirely free to shape their foreign relations as they wish. They are completely independent in determining their commercial policy, and each of them follows its own interests and its own political line.

The only precaution that has of course been taken by the partners in the Association is joint consultation for two purposes : to see that the technical and commercial machinery of the Convention is not thrown out of gear by other measures that are incompatible with the Convention and to ensure that the opinions of all sides are aired and, if possible, co-ordinated when the major economic problems exercising international organizations are being dealt with.

[...]

From the above analysis the Commission considers that it can conclude — and this

will be the final point I have to put forward — that the Yaoundé Association deserves to be considered a model of real co-operation between sovereign states with different economic structures.

[...]

While then we must be sure that we do not overlook what already exists or fail to see all that remains to be done, our wisest plan must surely be to bring voluntary and equal partners together in a relatively modest framework — though one of near-continental scale — and to try to resolve in common a coherent group of the most pressing problems.

This amounts to a definition of our association, a practical means of tackling in global manner particular aspects of development in Africa and Madagascar.

[...]

The African States and Madagascar have deliberately opted for close economic

co-operation with the European Economic Community as part of the free world.

They have not made this choice in order to adopt the European mode of life or Europe's political concepts, but to promote their progress along their own road through a relationship of partners and friends. It is the road leading the people of Africa and Madagascar, still firmly rooted in the soil of their countries and protected by their own political and social orders, towards a modern and free economic order suited to the world of today.

The Community has understood this choice and is glad of it, because it is based on the same fundamental notions of respect for the essential rights of man and of democratic societies as we cherish ourselves.

The Community's institutions, and the Commission in particular, will not cease to support the advance of the Associated States along this road.

**Extracts from the lecture on European transport policy
given at Berne by M. Lambert Schaus of the EEC Commission**

M. Lambert Schaus, was speaking at the International Congress arranged in Berne⁽¹⁾ by the Swiss Committee for European and International Co-operation. After reviewing the present state of the negotiations within the Community on transport policy, M. Schaus turned to the question of the application of the EEC Treaty to Rhine shipping. He said that the Commission considered it legally permissible and also necessary — politically as well as economically — for Rhine shipping to be included in the Community's common transport policy. Referring to the possibility of closer relations between Switzerland and the Community in this field, M. Schaus went on :

“From its legal studies on this point the Commission has reached the conclusion that Community law in force or contemplated does not affect the obligations of Member States towards Switzerland under international law. In principle the two sides are thus free to negotiate, from the standpoint of general policy and in particular of economic policy, for the necessary adjustments in the field of transport between the Community and Switzerland.

What are the main questions which would arise in such negotiations ?

If I am not mistaken, Switzerland and also the United Kingdom, which is likewise represented on the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine, attach great importance to two things :

1. There must be a uniform legal order for the Rhine basin, that is, there must be “uniformity of regime”;
2. Every regulation on Rhine shipping must pass through the hands of the Central Commission.

With regard to uniformity of regime, I would point out that it is also important for the Community that there should be a uniform legal order and therefore a uniform

economic organization for the international Rhine basin. This area is bound together in matters of economics and transport. The cultural and political links are close and take many forms, of course. It would be unreasonable of us to say, “What do we care about Swiss shipping on the Rhine ? What does the port of Basle matter to us ? We are integrating transport in the Common Market !”

Since both sides are now interested in a uniform economic organization for Rhine navigation, it is appropriate to consider what shape it should take. The Commission has put forward its ideas on the subject, largely in the form of concrete proposals. Negotiations are now going on which will result in a decision on these proposals that will be binding for the Community, and here ... we have come up against difficulties raised by the Netherlands. In these circumstances it is understandable that the other governments interested in Rhine navigation have not yet expressed their opinion.

Nevertheless we have taken careful note of the position initially adopted by representatives of Swiss Rhine shipping after the publication of our memorandum; they thought that the introduction of a system of rate brackets could resolve the difficulties of the present freight situation on the Rhine, should the way back to a completely free market be blocked by the opposition of certain riparian states. We took this statement as a sign that our ideas are being given serious consideration in your country.

The Commission, too, will have to look closely at the suggestions of the Rhine shipping industry. I refer to the Strasbourg Economic Conference's proposal to form an “International Union for the Navigation of the Rhine” ... which the Central Commission has since put before its member Governments. We have considerable doubts about accepting such an enforced union, on political, legal and economic grounds. The Commission has, however, not yet formed a final opinion. But at any rate where some of our misgivings are concerned, we seem to be in good company. From what we have heard, even among

(1) See *Miscellaneous*, p. 62

the people who worked out and adopted this plan there are serious doubts about it. Moreover there has been sharp criticism in the press.

Let us now consider what part should be played by the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine.

You must not think that I am simply trying to ingratiate myself when I say that we recognize the historic value and integrating influence of the Central Commission. It was and is the guardian of freedom of navigation and equal treatment for all flags on the Rhine. It developed the traditional uniform legal order for Rhine shipping.

One may therefore ask why the representatives of the European Economic Community and the representatives of Switzerland and Great Britain on the Central Commission should not work out a uniform economic organization for the Rhine basin?

Before we go further into this question, all those concerned would have to be clear about a number of essential points, the two most important of which are :

1. The institutions of the European Economic Community are alone competent to establish a common transport policy for the Community, and this applies even where navigation on the Rhine within the Community is concerned;

2. The present terms of reference of the Central Commission do not extend to questions of transport economics. Powers to prepare and apply international agreements in this field would have to be conferred upon it by its member states with the participation of the Community.

The time may not yet be ripe for negotiations with any binding effect on the future role of the Central Commission, but I think these ideas need to be expressed here for once..."

**PUBLICATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY**

A. Items concerning the activities of the European Economic Community published in the official gazette of the European Communities between 14 December 1964 and 19 January 1965

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

N° 85 de M. Pleven à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Charges fiscales dans les pays de la C.E.E. en 1963 (No. 85 by M. Pleven to the EEC Commission : Taxation in the EEC countries in 1963)	No. 212	19.12.64
N° 83 de M. Vanrullen à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Investissements d'Etats tiers dans les industries de la Communauté (No. 83 by M. Vanrullen to the EEC Commission : Investment by non-member countries in the industries of the Community)	No. 219	30.12.64
N° 87 de M. Rubinacci à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Mesures économiques prises par la Grande-Bretagne (No. 87 by M. Rubinacci to the EEC Commission : Economic measures adopted by Great Britain)	No. 219	30.12.64
N° 90 de M. Philipp à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Gaz naturel et politique commune de l'énergie (No. 90 by M. Philipp to the EEC Commission : Natural gas and the common energy policy)	No. 219	30.12.64
N° 76 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Coloration artificielle des aliments (No. 76 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission : Colouring matters used in food)	No. 2	12. 1.65
N° 81 de M. Gaetano Martino à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Prix de référence pour le commerce des agrumes (No. 81 by M. Gaetano Martino to the EEC Commission : Reference prices for citrus fruits)	No. 2	12. 1. 65
N° 89 de M. Edoardo Battaglia à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Grade du chef du service de traduction (No. 89 by M. Edoardo Battaglia to the EEC Commission : Grade of the head of the translation service)	No. 2	12. 1.65
N° 92 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Egalité des rémunérations entre les travailleurs masculins et les travailleurs féminins (No. 92 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission : Equal pay)	No. 2	12. 1.65
N° 93 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Libre circulation des travailleurs (No. 93 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission : Free movement of workers)	No. 2	12. 1.65
N° 95 de M. Vanrullen, à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Incidences économiques de la création d'une force nationale de dissuasion en France (No. 95 by M. Vanrullen to the EEC Commission : Economic effects of the creation of a national deterrent in France)	No. 5	19. 1.65
N° 98 de M. Dupont, à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Décisions tardives de la Commission de la C.E.E. (No. 98 by M. Dupont to the EEC Commission : Delay in decisions of the EEC Commission)	No. 5	19. 1.65

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- Règlement n° 188/64/CEE du Conseil, du 12 décembre 1964, relatif à l'organisation d'une enquête sur la structure et la répartition des salaires dans l'industrie (Council Regulation No. 188/64/CEE of 12 December 1964 on the organization of a survey of industrial wages) No. 214 24.12.64
- Règlement n° 189/64/CEE du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1964, prorogeant le régime prévu par le règlement n° 156 en ce qui concerne les farines et les féculs de manioc et d'autres racines et tubercules originaires des Etats africains et malgache associés (Council Regulation No. 189/64/CEE of 15 December 1964 extending the system instituted by Regulation No. 156 with respect to flour and starch of manioc and other roots and tubers originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar) No. 214 24.12.64
- Règlement n° 190/64/CEE du Conseil, du 14 décembre 1964, relatif à la détermination de la quantité de céréales fourragères nécessaire pour la production d'un kilogramme d'œufs à couver de volaille de basse-cour et prorogeant la validité des règlements nos 45, 46 et 116 (Council Regulation No. 190/64/CEE of 14 December 1964 concerning the quantity of feed-grain required to produce 1 kg of farmyard poultry eggs for hatching, and extending the validity of Regulations Nos. 45, 46 and 116) No. 214 24.12.64
- Règlement n° 191/64/CEE de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1964, adaptant et fixant les prix d'écluse pour les porcs, la viande de porc et les produits à base de viande de porc pour les importations effectuées entre le 1^{er} janvier et le 31 mars 1963 (Commission Regulation No. 191/64/CEE of 18 December 1964 adjusting the sluice-gate prices for pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products imported between 1 January and 31 March 1965) No. 214 24.12.64
- Règlement n° 192/64/CEE de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1964, relatif aux modalités d'intervention sur le marché du beurre (Commission Regulation No. 192/64/CEE of 21 December 1964 on arrangements for intervention on the butter market) No. 215 27.12.64
- Règlement n° 193/64/CEE de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1964, portant, pour la période du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars 1965, adaptation et fixation des prix d'écluse pour les œufs de volaille, les volailles vivantes et les volailles abattues et fixation des prélèvements envers les pays tiers pour les œufs de volaille en coquille, les volailles vivantes d'un poids n'excédant pas 185 grammes et les volailles abattues et fixation des prélèvements intra-communautaires pour les œufs à couver de volaille pour les importations à partir du 1^{er} janvier 1965 (Commission Regulation No. 193/64/CEE of 21 December 1964 adjusting the sluice-gate prices for poultry eggs and live and slaughtered poultry, fixing the levies on imports from non-member countries of poultry eggs in shell, live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight per head and slaughtered poultry for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1965, and fixing the intra-Community levies on poultry eggs for hatching, imported on or after 1 January 1965) No. 215 27.12.64
- Règlement n° 194/64/CEE de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1964, prorogeant la validité du règlement n° 170/64/CEE relatif aux certificats d'importation et d'exportation ainsi qu'à la fixation à l'avance des prélèvements et des restitutions pour certaines catégories d'aliments composés (Commission Regulation No. 194/64/CEE of 21 December 1964 extending the validity of Regulation No. 170/64/CEE on import and export licences and the advance fixing of levies and refunds on certain classes of compound animal feed) No. 215 27.12.64

Règlement n° 195/64/CEE de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1964, modifiant le règlement n° 156/64/CEE en ce qui concerne la détermination du prix franco frontière intracommunautaire dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation No. 195/64/CEE of 22 December 1964 amending Regulation No. 156/64/CEE as regards the fixing of intra-Community free-at-frontier prices for milk and milk products)	No. 215	27.12.64
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Règlement n° 204/64/CEE du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1964, portant application des dispositions de l'article 7 du règlement n° 63 du Conseil fixant le régime pécuniaire des membres de la Commission (Council Regulation No. 204/64/CEE of 22 September 1964 concerning the implementation of Article 7 of Regulation No. 63 fixing the salary scale of the members of the Commission)	No. 216	28.12.64
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THE COUNCIL

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Directives and decisions

- Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour le tartrate de calcium brut (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for crude calcium tartrate) No. 208 14.12.64
- Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour l'érythromycine (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for erythromycin) No. 208 14.12.64
- Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, portant octroi au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg d'un contingent tarifaire pour le sel destiné à la transformation chimique (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 granting a tariff quota to Belgium and Luxembourg for salt for chemical processing) No. 208 14.12.64
- Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, portant octroi de contingents tarifaires à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les cubes, plaques, feuilles et bandes en liège naturel et pour les cubes ou carrés pour la fabrication des bouchons (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 granting tariff quotas to the Federal Republic of Germany for natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips, or square slabs cut to size for corks or stoppers) No. 208 14.12.64
- Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume des Pays-Bas pour les cubes, plaques, feuilles et bandes en liège naturel, y compris les cubes ou carrés pour la fabrication des bouchons (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 granting a tariff quota to the Netherlands for natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips, or square slabs cut to size for corks or stoppers) No. 208 14.12.64
- Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg pour les cubes, plaques, feuilles et bandes en liège naturel, y compris les cubes ou carrés pour la fabrication des bouchons (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 granting a tariff quota to Belgium and Luxembourg for natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips, or square slabs cut to size for corks or stoppers) No. 208 14.12.64
- Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les fils de soie (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for silk yarn) No. 208 14.12.64
- Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les fils de bourre de soie (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for yarn spun from silk waste) No. 208 19.12.64
- Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le ferrosilicomanganèse (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to introduce a tariff quota for ferro-silico-manganese) No. 208 14.12.64

Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à introduire des contingents tarifaires pour certains ferro-alliages (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 authorizing the Netherlands to introduce tariff quota for certain ferro-alloys)	No. 208	14.12.64
Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas, à introduire des contingents tarifaires pour certains ferro-alliages (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 authorizing the Netherlands to introduce tariff quotas for certain ferro-alloys)	No. 208	14.12.64
Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, autorisant le royaume de Belgique et le grand-duché de Luxembourg à introduire des contingents tarifaires pour certains ferro-alliages (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 authorizing Belgium and Luxembourg to introduce tariff quotas for certain ferro-alloys)	No. 208	14.12.64
Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, autorisant le grand-duché de Luxembourg à introduire des contingents tarifaires pour certains ferro-alliages (Commission Decision of 12 November 1964 authorizing Luxembourg to introduce tariff quotas for certain ferro-alloys)	No. 208	14.12.64
Décision de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1964, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire, octroyé à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour le magnésium brut (Commission Decision of 13 November 1964 increasing the tariff quota granted to the Federal Republic of Germany for unwrought magnesium)	No. 213	22.12.64
Décision de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1964, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire, octroyé au royaume des Pays-Bas pour le magnésium brut (Commission Decision of 13 November 1964 increasing the tariff quota granted to the Netherlands for unwrought magnesium)	No. 213	22.12.64
Décision de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1964, portant fixation d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations dans la république fédérale d'Allemagne de tulipes et narcisses coupés provenant des Pays-Bas (Commission Decision of 3 December 1964 fixing a countervailing charge on imports of cut tulips and narcissi from the Netherlands into the Federal Republic of Germany)	No. 213	22.12.64
Décision de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1964, portant modification de l'article premier de la décision du 30 juillet 1964 relative à l'institution d'une méthode de coopération administrative spéciale pour l'application du régime intracommunautaire aux produits pêchés par les navires des Etats membres (Commission Decision of 4 December 1964 amending Article 1 of the Decision of 30 July 1964 on administrative co-operation in applying the intra-Community system to catches of fishing vessels of Member States)	No. 213	22.12.64
Décision de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1964, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les vins rouges naturels de raisins frais, destinés au coupage (Commission Decision of 9 December 1964 increasing the tariff quota granted to the Federal Republic of Germany for natural red wines of fresh grapes, for blending)	No. 213	22.12.64
Décision de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1964, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour les cubes, plaques, feuilles et bandes en liège naturel, y compris les cubes ou carrés pour la fabrication des bouchons (Commission Decision of 10 December 1964 increasing the tariff quota granted to the Netherlands for natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips, or square slabs cut to size for corks or stoppers)	No. 213	22.12.64

Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1964, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les fils de bourre de soie (schappe), non conditionnés pour la vente en détail (Commission Decision of 14 December 1964 increasing the tariff quota granted to the Federal Republic of Germany for yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale)	No. 213	22.12.64
Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1964, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution valable pour les exportations de bovins vivants vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 14 December 1964 fixing the maximum amount of refund on exports of live cattle to non-member countries)	No. 213	22.12.64
Décision de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1964, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour le ferrosilicium (Commission Decision of 14 December 1964 increasing the tariff quota granted to the Netherlands for ferro-silicon)	No. 213	22.12.64
Décision de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1964, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour le ferrosilicomanganèse (Commission Decision of 15 December 1964 increasing the tariff quota granted to the Federal Republic of Germany for ferro-silico-manganese)	No. 213	22.12.64

Recommendations and opinions

Avis de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1964, adressé au royaume des Pays-Bas au sujet du projet de loi prévoyant la création d'un Fonds national routier (Commission opinion of 4 December 1964 on the Netherlands Bill providing for the creation of a national road Fund)	No. 212	19.12.64
Recommandation de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1965, adressée à la république fédérale d'Allemagne au sujet de projet de décret de la république fédérale d'Allemagne apportant modification aux dispositions en vigueur en matière de poids et dimensions des véhicules routiers utilitaires (Commission recommendation of 13 January 1965 to the Federal Republic of Germany concerning its draft decree amending the provisions in force on permitted weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles)	No. 5	19. 1.65

Delegations and mission to the Community

Missions de pays tiers (Philippines, Portugal. [Missions of non-member countries (Philippines, Portugal)])	No. 1	8. 1.65
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Avis d'appel d'offres n° 392 lancé par la république du Mali (Notice of call for tender No. 392 issued by the Republic of Mali)	No. 209	14.12.64
Approbation d'un programme financé par le Fonds européen de développement (République du Niger) [Approval of a programme financed by the European Development Fund (Republic of Niger)]	No. 212	19.12.64
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 393 lancé par la république du Congo (Brazzaville) [Notice of call for tender No. 393 issued by the Congo Republic (Brazzaville)]	No. 212	19.12.64

Signature de deux conventions de financement (Suriname) [Signature of two financing agreements (Surinam)]	No. 213	22.12.64
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 394 lancé par la République Gabonaise (Notice or call for tender No. 394 issued by the Republic of Gabon)	No. 213	22.12.64
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 395 lancé par la république islamique de Mauritanie (Notice of call for tender No. 395 issued by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania)	No. 215	27.12.64
Recrutement du personnel médical — Hôpital général de Mogadiscio (Somalie) [Recruitment of medical staff — Mogedishu general hospital (Somalia)]	No. 2	12. 1.65
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 392 (Amendment to call for tender No. 392)	No. 5	19. 1.65
Signature d'une convention de financement (république fédérale du Cameroun) [Signature of a financing agreement (Federal Republic of Cameroon)]	No. 5	19. 1.65

General information

Avis de concours n° CEE/465/B (un assistant) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/465/B (assistant)]	No. 219	30.12.64
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COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour dans les affaires jointes 90-63 et 91-63 (Commission de la C.E.E. contre grand-duché de Luxembourg et royaume de Belgique) [Judgment of the Court in consolidated cases 90-63 and 91-63 (EEC Commission v the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of Belgium)]	No. 219	30.12.64
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 24-64 (demande de décision préjudicielle contenue dans le jugement du 29 avril 1964 du "Centrale Raad van Beroep" à Utrecht dans l'affaire Mlle A.M. Dingemans contre "Bestuur van de Sociale Verzekeringsbank" à Amsterdam) [Ruling of the Court in case 24-64 (Request for an interlocutory ruling submitted by the "Centrale Raad van Beroep", Utrecht, <i>in re</i> Mlle A.M. Dingemans v "Bestuur van de Sociale Verzekeringsbank", Amsterdam)]	No. 219	30.12.64

Decisions

Attribution des affaires introduites par les fonctionnaires des Communautés (Assignment to sections of competence to hear cases brought by officials of the Communities)	No. 3	14. 1.65
Nomination du greffier de la Cour (Appointment of Clerk of the Court)	No. 5	19. 1.65

Communications

Affaire 50-64 : Recours introduit le 21 novembre 1964 par M. Ralph Loebisch contre les Conseils des Communautés européennes (Case 50-64 : Suit filed by M. Ralph Loebisch v. the Councils of the European Communities on 21 November 1964)	No. 212	19.12.64
Affaire 51-64 : Recours introduit le 21 novembre 1964 par M. Tommaso Valeiro contre les Conseils des Communautés européennes (Case 51-64 : Suit filed by M. Tommaso Valerio v the Councils of the European Communities on 21 November 1964)	No. 212	19.12.64
Affaire 52-64 : Recours introduit le 23 novembre 1964 par M. Fred Pfoeschner contre la Commission de la Communauté économique européenne (Case 52-64 : Suit filed by M. Fred Pfoeschner v the EEC Commission on 23 November 1964)	No. 212	19.12.64
Affaire 53-64 : Recours introduit le 27 novembre 1964 par M. Guillaume Battin contre les Conseils des Communautés européennes (Case 53-64 : Suit filed by M. Guillaume Battin v the Councils of the European Communities on 27 November 1964)	No. 212	19.12.64
Affaire 54-64 : Recours introduit le 1 ^{er} décembre 1964 par M. Wouter Van Royen contre les Conseils des Communautés européennes (Case 54-64 : Suit filed by M. Wouter Van Royen v. the Councils of the European Communities on 1 December 1964)	No. 213	19.12.64
Affaire 55-64 : Recours introduit le 5 décembre 1964 par M. Jean Lens contre la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes (Case 55-64 : Suit filed by M. Jean Lens v the Court of Justice of the European Communities on 5 December 1964)	No. 2	12. 1.65
Affaire 56-64 : Recours introduit le 8 décembre 1964 par la société Conten s.p.r.l. contre la Commission de la C.E.E. (Case 56-64 : Suit filed by the Consten company v the EEC Commission on 8 December 1964)	No. 2	12. 1.65
Affaire 57-64 : Recours introduit le 9 décembre 1964 par M. Heinz Noack contre les Conseils des Communautés européennes (Case 57-64 : Suit filed by M. Heinz Noack v the Councils of the European Communities on 9 December 1964)	No. 2	12. 1.65
Demande en interprétation de l'arrêt de la Cour (Première Chambre) rendu dans l'affaire 70-63 (M. Umberto Colloti contre la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes) [Request for interpretation of the judgment of the Court (First Section) in case 70-63 (M. Umberto Colloti v the Court of Justice of the European Communities)]	No. 3	14. 1.65
Affaire 58-64 : Recours introduit le 11 décembre 1964 par la firme Grundig-Verkaufs-GmbH contre la Commission de la C.E.E. (Case 58-64 : Suit filed by the firm Grundig-Verkaufs-GmbH v the EEC Commission on 11 December 1964)	No. 3	14. 1.65

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 the levies, amounts to be added or deducted in calculating refunds for cereals, and free-at-frontier prices for cereals.

Supplement No. 50 of 23 December 1964
 Supplement No. 1 of 13 January 1965
 Supplement No. 2 of 20 January 1965
 Supplement No. 3 of 27 January 1965

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

Non-periodical publication

8123

ETUDES — série politique sociale (STUDIES — Social policy series)

No. 8 — L'emploi agricole dans les pays de la C.E.E. Tome II : Evolution et perspectives (Employment in agriculture in the countries of the EEC. Volume II : Developments and prospects)

1964. 53 pp. (f,d,i,n). 8s.6d.; \$1.20; Bfrs. 60

8132

Basic Facts of the Common Organization of the Market in Beef and Veal

1964. 19 pp. (f,d,i,n,e). Free of charge

Periodical publications

2001*

The Economic Situation in the Community. Quarterly Survey. No. 4/1964. (f,d,i,n,e)

Price per issue : 15s.0d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

Annual subscription : £2; 10s.0d.; \$7.00; Bfrs. 350

4002

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly. No. 1/1965.

Three bilingual editions : f/i, d/n, e/f. Price per issue : 3s.6d; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25

Annual subscription : £1; 16s.0d.; \$5.00; Bfrs. 250

D. Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities

Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 1, January 1965

The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap No. 67, January 1965

Paris : Communauté européenne No. 1, January 1965

Rome : Comunità Europea No. 1, January 1965

London : European Community No. 1, January 1965

Washington : European Community No. 76, November-December 1964

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

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin, No. 1/1965

Basic Statistics, edition 1964

Commerce extérieur : Statistiques mensuelles, No. 1/1965
(Foreign Trade : Monthly Statistics)

Commerce extérieur des AOM, janvier-mars 1964 et janvier-juin 1964
(Foreign Trade of the Overseas Associated Areas, January-March 1964 and January-June 1964)

Statistiques industrielles, No. 1/1965
(Industrial Statistics)

Statistiques sociales : Salaires CEE; No. 5/1964
(Social Statistics : Wages in the EEC)

Statistiques agricoles, No. 6/1964
(Agricultural Statistics)

