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Statement of the EEC Commission at the inaugural session of the Kennedy round

made by M. Jean Rey, member of the Commission,
at Geneva on 4 May 1964

Here we are, gathered together on the date scheduled for the opening of the most important of the tariff conferences held under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The European Economic Community is glad that the phase of preparatory discussions is over and that we are coming to the heart of the negotiations.

Like all the other participants in this major undertaking, the EEC expects great things of these negotiations: we attach great value to them.

In our view the Kennedy round, to give it the name by which everybody knows it, must achieve four objectives, each of which is of considerable importance:

1. It must bring about a substantial reduction in the obstacles to world trade.
2. It must lead to a better organization of world markets in farm products and to the development of agricultural trade.
3. It must make a contribution towards solving the problems of trade inside Europe.
4. Last but not least, it must create better conditions for the exports of the developing countries.

These are great aims. As the conference opens we must set them before us to guide our actions and encourage our efforts.

The problems we have to resolve are of considerable extent and complexity. So we must not be surprised that the preparatory work for the conference has taken so long and revealed so many difficulties. It would have been surprising if this had not been the case. Some knotty problems, such as exceptions and non-tariff barriers, have hardly been touched upon. We must not be surprised or upset about this. Still less should we call in question the success of the whole operation whenever we come across an unresolved difficulty. It will only be possible to work out comprehensive solutions and the necessary compromises as the negotiations take their course, and when all the problems have been explored.

The European Economic Community approaches these negotiations with the firm desire to make a substantial contribution to their success. The Community is fully aware, as a major participant and, to use technical language, as a "key country", of its responsibility in this respect.

It was the Community, you may remember, which, drawing on its experience of the Treaty of Rome, suggested the procedure on which the present conference is based — linear reduction of tariffs — as long ago as 1960. We believe in the

value of this method, the benefits of which we have felt, and although we shall doubtless have to get down to specific cases in order to resolve problems such as exceptions or what remains at issue on disparities, this does not at all mean that the Community intends to fall back on the item-by-item approach.

The Community has also accepted the 50% across-the-board reduction as a basis to work on. The final result will naturally depend on all the decisions taken in the other elements of the negotiations.

Lastly, the Community has proposed a new approach to agricultural problems. We hope to convince our partners that our proposals are realistic and effective. The Community is not unaware that it still has its own mind to make up in this matter, and it will bend all its political energies to reaching decisions in good time.

We often hear people ask how long the negotiations will last. At the moment, it is difficult to say. The problems we have to face are many, and unexpected difficulties may still crop up. The EEC Commission thinks, however, that the whole of 1964 should be devoted to a parallel exploration of all the factors arising in the negotiations: tariffs, exceptions, agriculture, non-tariff obstacles, aid to the developing countries. We must all join forces to ensure that by the end of the year all these problems have been examined and that sufficient progress has been made for decisions to be taken. We could then devote the first half of next year to working out comprehensive solutions and technical and political compromises so that the negotiations can be brought to a close in about the summer of 1965.

Is this a realistic time-table? The Commission, as the Community's negotiator, believes so. It will spare no effort to see that the time-table is observed, as far as it lies within its power.

Once again, on behalf of the EEC, I should like to say what great store we set by the success of these negotiations and how important we think it is that they should come to a satisfactory conclusion. To bring the Kennedy round safely into port is not only the duty of us all, it is also the last and best tribute we can pay to the memory of the great statesman whose name the negotiations bear and whose death was such a great loss not only to our American friends but to all who believe in the worth and in the future of the free world.

I. Application of the EEC Treaty to Rhine shipping

On 8 April 1964 the Commission presented a Memorandum on the application of the EEC Treaty to Rhine navigation, setting out in detail its views on the political, economic and legal questions arising with respect to Rhine shipping in the context of an integrated European transport system. The Commission did so because of the doubts expressed in various quarters as to the compatibility of various provisions of Community legislation in force and of certain measures proposed by the Commission to the Council under the Rome Treaty with the traditional legal status of Rhine shipping, notably as established by the revised Convention for Rhine Navigation of 17 October, 1868 (the Mannheim Convention). The Memorandum will be of particular interest when transport policy comes up for discussion in the European Parliament and in the Council. The Commission hopes that it will help to speed up the adoption of the proposals on transport policy it laid before the Council on 10 May 1963.

From a study of the legal aspects, the Commission has concluded that the rules of Community law are normally applicable to Rhine shipping. The question whether crew members are nationals of a Community Member State or whether or not a shipping firm has its head office or a subsidiary within the Community is of no consequence. The main function of the Mannheim Convention is to ensure freedom of passage and parity of treatment on the Rhine for the flags of all nations. This implies the right to carry passengers or freight freely in boats or on rafts and, among other things, the right to conclude and execute transport contracts, to have access to all the Rhine ports, and to use warehousing and trans-shipment facilities in these ports. But freedom of navigation does not mean that State or Community authorities are unable to intervene to safeguard the normal play of competition in passenger or freight transport against disturbances. Community law and the measures proposed by the Commission are in no way incompatible with the Mannheim Convention.

The fact that the Commission recommends fresh regulations for Rhine shipping does not signify that it wishes to see any change, still less impairment, of the international status of the Rhine. A Community aware of its pledge to pursue a liberal commercial policy cannot be restrictive in its shipping policy regarding its own waterways. The Commission therefore takes the view that the traditional legal status of the Rhine must not be seen as an obstacle but as a point of departure from which to embark on the European integration of transport. The Rhine must remain accessible, as an international river, to the vessels of all countries on the basis of equal rights and equal obligations. What is needed now is an arrangement for the Community's principal waterway to be fitted organically into the integrated transport economy, with measures to prevent disturbances to the proper functioning of the common freight market from occurring on this river.

Aside from these legal considerations, the Commission maintains that neither the political and economical principles of the Rome Treaty nor the Community regulations in force, nor the new measures proposed conflict with the political and economic bases of the Mannheim Convention. The two treaties have the same objectives: to ensure the broadest possible freedom of economic initiative for all and to combat national protectionism. Economic and social changes since the date of the Mannheim Convention have created other conditions which must be fulfilled if competition on the transport markets is to be safeguarded. The Community institutions now have to deal with disturbances of competition and anti-economic behaviour of those active in the market which were scarcely conceivable in the past.

In giving form and substance to the general parity principle, the Community institutions must go beyond the policy aims implied in the parity principle of the Mannheim Convention. The Commission believes that this is not a question of "absolute equality for its own sake" but of eliminating cases of differential treatment not justified on objective economic grounds. This question has an impact on relations between carriers and users.

In the relationship between national traffic and international traffic, the proposed regulation on rate brackets is designed to eliminate a serious distortion of competition at present affecting both carriers and users. The application of uniform principles for the formation of transport rates will eliminate the present disparities on the Rhine, which arise from the existence of differing laws and regulations.

Differences of treatment between Rhine shipping and shipping on other Community inland waterways cannot in the Commission's opinion be tolerated on either economic or political grounds. As and when they are remedied, and after the abolition in navigation on waterways east and west of the Rhine of discriminatory rules imposed on non-resident carriers, inland-waterway networks will be even more heavily used than they are now by vessels operating from ports in other Community river basins. This means that there must be identical economic treatment for all inland shipping.

The Commission is giving special attention to substantial equality of treatment for the various types of transport. The object is to ensure that all types of transport will be able on the same competitive terms to exploit to the full the advantages peculiar to each. But it should not be inferred that Rhine shipping will reap only benefits from the harmonization measures proposed; it must in principle also accept the same burdens as competitive types of transport and other inland shipping sectors. The rate-bracket system planned should also help to create equal basic conditions. This rate formation system, which is by nature elastic, will enable the special conditions of Rhine navigation to be properly taken into account.

The policy aim that the parity principle must also be put into effect as regards transport users has been given tangible form in the rule that freight rate discrimination and support rates are prohibited. But Rhine shipping will need not only prohibitions but also inspection arrangements and provision for penalties. Moreover the users of Rhine shipping must, in principle, enjoy the same protection as that provided for the customers of other Community transport enterprises by the upper limits of rate brackets. Agreements in restraint of trade and abuse of dominant positions must be forbidden for the same reasons.

In including Rhine shipping in its proposals for the introduction of a common transport policy, the Commission is not thinking only of ensuring uniform competitive conditions for all the transport industries within the Community and uniform protection of transport users. It is also anxious to improve and strengthen the general economic situation of Rhine shipping. In the field of rates policy, the lower limits of the brackets will contribute, among other things, to maintaining the earnings of well-managed enterprises at a satisfactory level. Thus small firms, too, will be able to adapt their social conditions and their technical equipment to modern transport requirements. Unification of transport terms and conditions will give carriers a sound basis for managerial decisions and for working out forecasts. The Rome Treaty's social clauses and the Commission's proposed decision on harmonization will leave enough latitude for the difficulties facing crews and the members of their families to be overcome despite the special living and working conditions obtaining on the Rhine. Much progress has already been made in this field, but any suggestion that

Rhine shipping should not take part on the same footing as the rest of the economy in the attempt to introduce into the Community a harmonized social system, open to progress and in line with the requirements of modern society would be quite unacceptable.

From the Commission's study of the relationship between Community law and traditional Rhine shipping law, it is clear that the Community and Switzerland are in principle free to negotiate the necessary adjustments affecting reciprocal transport. The Commission therefore proposes to open exploratory talks with Switzerland, which will be extended to matters of road and rail transport also. Such an approach should enable other transport questions arising on one side or the other from their respective economic and geographical positions to be satisfactorily dealt with. The question of the reply to Switzerland's request of 15 December 1961 for the opening of negotiations on closer Swiss participation in the integration of the European economies can be left aside in these talks.

II. Activities of the Community

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Austria

1. The Commission will shortly be drafting its report to the Council on the exploratory conversations held with the Austrian mission in 1963 concerning association with the Common Market.

A delegation of Austrian members of parliament visited the Commission on 23 April to study recent developments in the Community and the prospects opened up by the association application. It was received by M. Rey, member of the Commission and President of the External Relations Group.

Israel

2. The negotiations for a commercial agreement between EEC and Israel ended on 27 April. Complete agreement on questions of substance having been reached, the Council will formally conclude the agreement in the near future.

The main points are: temporary reductions of CCT duties (ranging from 10 to 40% of current rates) on about twenty items and immediate alignment on the new rates of any higher national duties; for other items, immediate alignment on the current CCT rates of certain higher national duties; partial or total liberalization of a number of items by certain Member States; an Israeli declaration of intention concerning its imports from the Community.

The agreement, renewable after three years, also provides for a joint committee to supervise implementation and observe the trends of trade between the Community and Israel. A protocol embodying a Community declaration of intention on Israeli orange exports will be appended to the agreement.

Lebanon

3. After deciding at its session of 9-10 March to open negotiations for a commercial agreement between the Community and Lebanon, the Council issued directives as to the content of this agreement at its session on 13-15 April. These directives aim at mutual most-favoured-nation treatment, co-ordination of the Member States' technical assistance to Lebanon and the establishment of the necessary machinery for the satisfactory operation of the agreement.

Negotiations will begin shortly.

Nigeria

4. At its session of 13-15 April, the Council again considered Nigeria's request for the opening of negotiations ⁽¹⁾, and reiterated its readiness to fulfil the declaration of intention concerning non-member countries with economic structures and patterns of

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 3-64, Chap. III, sec. 5.

production comparable to these of the associated States which accompanied the Yaoundé Convention signed on 20 July 1963 (1). The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to pursue their study of certain particularly important problems which had not yet been thoroughly examined, and asked the Commission to continue its conversations with the Nigerian delegation so as to elicit more details of Nigeria desiderata on certain points.

The Council will then re-examine this question at its session of 8-9 May.

East Africa

5. At its session of 13-15 April, the Council discussed Community relations with Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya.

It will be recalled that these had applied for the opening of negotiations with the Community with a view to the conclusion of an association agreement with mutual rights and obligations in the field of trade.

The Council took note of the report which the Commission had submitted to it on the exploratory conversations held in February 1964 with a delegation from the three countries (2).

After discussion, it instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to examine the Commission's report in detail, to propose in draft negotiating instructions a Community policy on the various problems raised by the application, and to report at a forthcoming session.

Common commercial policy

Commission's statement concerning a programme for aligning trade policies

6. At its 129th session of 13-15 April, the Council took note of the Commission's statement concerning the work to be done with a view to the progressive establishment of a common commercial policy (3).

It emphasized the need to lose no time in introducing a common commercial policy, and decided to study forthwith the relevant proposals already submitted by the Commission. The latter was requested to expedite its drafting of the other proposals needed to make possible a balanced and organic common commercial policy.

Commercial relations with Japan

7. At the same session, the Council discussed in detail EEC trade relations with Japan and concluded that the time seemed ripe for the Community to take the initiative in this field.

It decided to resume its examination of this question at its session of 1-2 June 1964 after studying a supplementary report from the Commission.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 181, 12 December 1963, written question No. 81.

(2) See Bulletin No. 4-64, Chap. III, sec. 5.

(3) See Bulletin 4-64, Chap. III, sec. 6.

Central working party of exports on commercial policy

8. This working party met on 15 April.

It examined the trade negotiations time-table arranged for the period from 1 April to 31 July 1964; the Member States and the Commission are to consult one another on certain aspects of these negotiations in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Council's decision of 9 October 1961.

A general discussion was held on the draft regulation for the gradual establishment of a common procedure covering imports, which had been revised after observations submitted by the delegations at the previous meeting of the working party. The working party agreed to resume its examination of the draft after work on certain matters concerning Community commercial relations with Japan has been completed.

The Community and GATT

Re-negotiations with the United States under Article XXVIII of GATT

9. Re-negotiations under Article XXVIII were held in Washington on 2-15 April between an EEC Commission delegation and a United States delegation. The special Committee set up under Article 111 of the EEC Treaty assisted the Commission in these re-negotiations.

They concern amendments to the American customs tariff introduced by the Customs Simplification Act. Consultations on the same subject had already taken place in Brussels in September 1962 ⁽¹⁾ and in February-March 1963 ⁽²⁾ with experts of the United States Tariff Commission.

The re-negotiations enabled the Commission to draw up a final list of items the rates for which, previously bound, had been raised in the new American tariff. The Commission requested that the duties on these items should be cut and that other tariff adjustments should be made, so as to restore the treatment previously accorded.

Certain adjustments to the American tariff are now under study and will be laid before Congress as proposals from the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

Preparation for trade negotiations

10. The tentative opening date for the trade negotiations — 4 May — was confirmed, and the various committees and sub-committees were therefore extremely busy throughout April.

At its meeting on 8-10 April, the Trade Negotiations Committee reviewed the progress made in preparatory work, taking stock of the situation and assessing what remained to be done so that by 4 May the actual negotiations could begin.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 11-62, Chap. IV, sec. 6.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin No. 5-63, Chap. II, sec. 5.

The Committee took note of a report from the Sub-committee on the Tariff Negotiations Plan and a report summarizing the position reached; it recommended these two documents for the attention and study of the Governments, so that the latter could endeavour to establish conditions for a sufficient measure of agreement on the outstanding points in time for the 4 May meeting. The main question was the treatment of disparities. The Community has offered to enter into bilateral talks with the countries affected. As opposed to the bilateral consultation principle, the Community's negotiating partners insist, on the other hand, on an automatic criterion based on the concept of the principal supplier of the low-duty country, without the EEC's interests being given specific consideration in each case. Certain European non-member countries concerned are none the less continuing their consultations with EEC under the procedure proposed by the Community.

It is planned that the Sub-committee on the Tariff Negotiations Plan will meet again before 4 May as soon as conditions for further progress have been established.

With regard to preparations for the agricultural negotiations, the Trade Negotiations Committee has noted that the Special Groups for cereals and for meat have now entered into negotiations proper for the conclusion of general arrangements.

These two Groups have held a large number of meetings, during which the Community representative has explained the method of negotiation based on the support level, which the Community would like to see applied to the whole of the farm sector. This proposal has met with many objections around the conference table: the non-Community delegations would like to see firm commitments on access to markets; it must, however, be emphasized that negotiation on the internal policies themselves has been universally recognized as a pre-condition which must be fulfilled if a genuine solution of the problem of agricultural trade is to be achieved. The Community regards agreement on this point as a substantial step forward.

However, the reports drawn up by these two Groups for the Trade Negotiations Committee with a view to the 4 May meeting show that wide areas of disagreement persist; they reveal in particular a wide rift between the Community and its negotiating partners.

The Pilot Group for dairy produce has concluded the exploratory stage of its work and established the points on which the negotiations for a general arrangement on dairy produce should be based.

In regard to the "other products" for which the Committee on Agriculture is to work out negotiating rules and methods, the main objective of the Community's negotiating partners is to show that most of the trade in these products is subject to customs duties and should therefore be approached from the tariff angle, procedures being subsequently laid down to ensure equivalent concessions on non-tariff protection measures for items which are subject to both methods of protection. Where protection is essentially non-tariff in nature, the delegations will negotiate a reduction of the impact of these measures on an ad hoc basis.

It is obvious that this approach cuts across the unity of the agricultural bargaining, which is regarded by the Community as a vital principle through which to ensure genuine reciprocity in commitments, and is therefore regarded by the Community as unacceptable.

The Committee for Agriculture is to report before 4 May.

The Sub-committee on the Participation of the Less-developed Countries met on 21-23 April to examine aspects of the negotiations of particular importance for these countries. These were:

a) Exceptions;

- b) Possibilities of cutting duties by more than 50% on items of special importance to the less-developed countries;
- c) Non-tariff barriers;
- d) The question of reciprocity and the contribution which the less-developed countries can make to the negotiations.

It has also been decided that the Sub-committee on Non-tariff Barriers will meet again to draft a report defining the barriers which are to be the subject of multilateral negotiations as part of the trade negotiations and to recommend methods to be adopted for these negotiations.

The Trade Negotiations Committee will meet shortly to adopt draft texts of the decisions to be taken on 4 May.

EEC Council

11. At its 13-15 April session, the Council heard a progress report from the Commission on the preparations for the multilateral trade negotiations in GATT.

After detailed discussion, the Council concluded that the instructions it had issued on 23 December 1963 were flexible enough for the Commission to pursue the current negotiations, in close liaison with the Special Committee (Article 111), with the non-member countries especially concerned. It accordingly decided to maintain these instructions, observing that in view of the co-operative spirit and good will on all sides reasonable solutions must be possible.

World Conference on Trade and Development

12. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which opened in Geneva on 23 March ⁽¹⁾, has continued to hold regular meetings, more especially through its committees.

Addressing a plenary meeting on 6 April, M. Rey, member of the Commission, said that the Commission had received with marked interest the plan to convene a world conference on development aid; but he was afraid that it might be impossible for the Conference to find world solutions to the various problems within the space of a few weeks: a gradual, more realistic approach would achieve more immediate concrete results.

He recalled that the Community had suggested, within the framework of the Kennedy round, the conclusion of world commodity agreements with a view to hardening and stabilizing prices. He pledged the Commission's support for the Brasseur Plan of granting preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries. Lastly, he said that the Commission had great faith in the value of the EEC's association agreements with developing countries in Africa and in Europe.

Pending the next ministerial session, arranged for 25 May, regular meetings are being held of the five main committees dealing with commodities, manufactures and semi-manufactures, financing, institutions and the organization of world trade.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 5-64, Chap. IV, sec. 10.

Relations with European organizations

Meeting of the Council of Ministers of Western European Union (WEU)

13. The Council of Ministers of Western European Union met in Brussels on 16-17 April. This was the third quarterly meeting at ministerial level held in order to enable the seven WEU countries to review not only the political but also the economic situation in Europe.

As at the previous meetings in The Hague and in London, the Commission participated in discussions of economic problems. The following questions were dealt with: the economic situation in EEC and in the United Kingdom, negotiations in GATT, World Conference on Trade and Development, development of the situation in EFTA. M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, discussed the economic situation in the EEC countries and the stabilization programme for the Six recently adopted by the EEC Council.

Session of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe

14. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held its XVth session (first part) in Strasbourg on 20-24 April. At this session M. Pflimlin was re-elected President.

The discussions bore mainly on the Council of Europe's general policy, Atlantic partnership, the World Conference on Trade and Development, and prospects in the GATT tariff negotiations.

Missions of non-member countries to the Community

15. The European Economic Community has given its *agrément* to the appointment of M. Boualem Bessaih as head of the Algerian mission to the EEC.

Visit to the Commission

16. M. Pedro Abelardo Delgado, Secretary-General of the General Treaty of Economic Integration for Central America, visited Brussels from 13-17 April in the course of a tour of western Europe.

M. Delgado wished to discuss with the Commission authorities a plan to set up in Brussels a liaison office between the Communities and the bodies concerned with Central American integration. He was received by M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, and by M. Rey, member of the Commission and President of the External Relations Group.

It was agreed that a joint study be made on the various possible forms of this office and their legal aspects.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Council recommendations for the re-establishment of the Community's internal and external equilibrium

17. At its 13-15 April session, the Council examined developments in the economic situation of the Community on the basis of a Commission proposal under Article 103(2). Taking the view that even closer co-ordination of general economic policies would help to strengthen action already undertaken at national level, the Council adopted, on the Commission's proposal, a recommendation to the Member States for the re-establishment of the internal and external economic equilibrium of the Community, ensuring stability in prices and production costs ⁽¹⁾. The Council feels that in the coming months the Member States' Governments must give this objective priority over all others. The European Parliament had expressed the same view at its session of March 1964 ⁽²⁾.

The main points in the recommendation are that the Member States should:

- a) Maintain a liberal policy on imports;
- b) Limit the growth of public expenditure if possible to 5%;
- c) Finance any unavoidable spending above this ceiling either by taxation or from the marginal increases yielded from certain graduated taxes;
- d) Finance any budget deficit persisting despite these measures by long-term borrowing;
- e) Maintain a restrictive credit policy and if necessary tighten it up;
- f) Explain to both sides of industry the requirements and the principles underlying the stabilization policy planned, with a view to an incomes policy for the rest of 1964 and for 1965 ensuring as far as possible that the increase of money income per head of the working population does not exceed the growth in the real national product per head of the working population;
- g) Take special measures to curb demand in the building sector in those countries where demand exceeds supply, with the proviso that in countries where there is a shortage of school premises, hospitals or low-cost dwellings, the construction of these should not be cut back or made more difficult;
- h) Consult, as may be necessary, with the other member countries on methods of financing any balance-of-payments deficit.

In conclusion, the recommendation suggests certain specific measures to fit the current action of each Member State into the overall Community framework. It also institutes procedure whereby the Community authorities will be kept informed of any action taken upon it.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 64, 22 April 1964.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin No. 5-64, Chap. IV, sec. 17.

Medium-term economic policy

18. At the same session, the Council adopted, on the basis of a draft submitted by the Commission ⁽¹⁾ and after reference to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, a decision setting up a Medium-term Economic Policy Committee ⁽²⁾. This is an extension of ways and means of co-ordinating the economic policies of Member States and of dovetailing the Community's common policies in the various fields.

The Committee's main task will be to prepare, on the basis of projections made by a panel of independent experts, the preliminary draft of a medium-term economic programme covering a period of about five years. The draft programme, finalized by the Commission, will be laid before the Council, which will refer it to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. The programme will need the approval of the Council and of the Governments of the Member States. The Committee will review the programme every year to make any necessary adjustments.

It will also study the Member States' medium-term economic policies to ascertain how far they are compatible with the programme. It may render opinions at the request of the Council, of the Commission or on its own initiative to guide the competent institutions of the Community and of the Member States in the pursuit of the economic policy contemplated.

The Member States and the Commission will each appoint two members of the Committee and may also appoint two alternates.

The Council has also called for proposals from the new Committee under its standing orders (to be approved later by the Council), concerning procedure for consultations with the representatives of industry, unions, etc. in the Community while the programme is being drawn up.

Financial and monetary policy

19. In order to strengthen monetary and financial co-operation in the EEC, the Council adopted, also at its 13-15 April session, a number of decisions setting up co-ordination machinery in this field ⁽³⁾. For this purpose, it decided on:

- a) The creation of a committee of Governors of Central Banks in the Member States for the purpose of improving co-operation between these institutions;
- b) Consultations within the Monetary Committee on co-operation between the Member States in the field of international monetary relations; these consultations are to take place prior to any decision or any important change of position made by the Member States in the monetary or financial field, unless circumstances — and particularly the need for prompt action — make this impossible.
- c) The creation of a Budget Policy Committee to study and compare the main lines of budget policies in the Member States.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 3-64, Chap. III, sec. 11 and supplement to Bulletin 8-63.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 64, 22 April 1964.

⁽³⁾ *ibid.*, No. 77, 21 May 1964.

The representatives of the Member States' Governments, meeting in the Council, have adopted a declaration on the holding of consultations between the Member States prior to any change in their exchange rates. The EEC Commission will be associated with these consultations, the procedure for which will be agreed after the Monetary Committee has rendered an opinion. ⁽¹⁾

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

20. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee met on 6-7 April with M. Pérouse in the chair.

It reviewed the current economic situation in the Community countries and rendered an opinion on the Commission's proposal for a recommendation concerning measures to combat inflation.

Third directive for the liberalization of capital movements

21. The first two directives adopted by the Council in pursuance of Article 67 of the Treaty, which were major steps towards the elimination of obstacles to free movement of capital, concerned only restrictions stemming from exchange regulations in force in the Member States. After consulting the Monetary Committee in accordance with Article 69 of the Treaty, the Commission submitted to the Council on 14 April a third directive, the purpose of which is to eliminate certain other legal and/or administrative obstacles to the free movement of capital. It deals with the issue and placing of foreign securities on national capital markets, the introduction of foreign securities on the bourses of the Six and the acquisition of foreign securities by financial institutions.

THE INTERNAL MARKET

Tariff quotas

22. On 22 April the Commission granted the Federal Republic of Germany under Article 25(3) of the Treaty a tariff quota of 6 000 metric tons of prunes (08.12 C in the common customs tariff) at 7.7% duty imported from non-member countries for home consumption ⁽²⁾. This quota is valid until 31 December 1964.

Safeguard measures (lead and zinc products)

23. By decision of 16 April ⁽³⁾, the Commission has authorized Italy to maintain until 7 December 1964 the duties on imports from the Member States in force before 1 July 1963 on a number of lead and zinc products, provided that it maintains the duties resulting from the first alignment on the full CCT rates, as provided for in Article 23, on imports from outside the Community. However, in view of the trend which has prevailed for several months on the international market and caused a considerable

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 78, 22 May 1964.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 74, 15 May 1964.

⁽³⁾ *ibid.*, No. 73, 13 May 1964.

increase in the prices of lead and zinc as raw materials, it is not certain that the reasons which have led the Commission to authorize the Italian Republic to make exceptional arrangements for lead and zinc will remain valid throughout the period specified; the Commission has therefore provided for a review of the situation not more than three months after the date of the decision under reference. This will enable Italy to maintain intra-Community protection at a level of 60 to 70% of the basic duties, depending on the item, during the authorized period.

The duties apply to:

- a) Zinc and lead oxides;
- b) Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections of lead;
- c) Wrought sheets, plate and strips of lead weighing not less than 1.7kg. per square metre;
- d) Lead foil, lead powders and flakes;
- e) Tubes and pipes of lead, tube and pipe fittings;
- f) Lead parts and spares for accumulators;
- g) Lead pellets and lead shot.

Decision on tobacco

24. Further to the conclusions reached by the EEC-Greece Association Council at its session of 10 March 1964, the member Governments' representatives decided, at the Council's mid-April session, to introduce between themselves, from 1 July 1964 onwards, a duty of 40% of the basic duty [Article 14(1)] on manufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse (24.01).

A further alignment of national duties on the CCT for this item will be made on 31 December 1964, when the disparity between the duty in force on 1 January 1957 and the CCT duty will again be narrowed. The reduction will be 15%.

On 31 December 1965 the Member States will repeat this operation, bringing their duties closer to the common customs tariff by a further 15%.

Committee on industrial statistics

25. The Committee on industrial statistics held its fifth meeting on 6-7 April. The Committee studied and approved a long-term programme prepared by the Statistical Office for the extension and normalization of industrial statistics in the Member States of the Community. It also set up a small working party for the normalization of statistics on building permits and completed dwellings. Information was exchanged on the progress made in connection with the 1963 industrial survey.

The meeting of the full Committee was followed on 8-9 April by a meeting of the Sub-committee on methods and long-term industrial statistics, mainly devoted to a study of the methodological problems involved in making a co-ordinated survey of investments in the Member States' industries. The Sub-committee also discussed draft nomenclatures of the products of several industries and a preliminary draft nomenclature pertaining to building works.

Commission recommendation concerning nationality certificates for films

26. Article 11 of the first directive on the film industry, which came into force on 15 April 1964, provides for the adoption by the Member States of a certificate concerning the nationality of films. In the interests of uniformity, the Commission issued on 8 April a recommendation to the Member States that they bring such certificates into line with the specimen appended.

The recommendation was published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 63, 18 April 1964.

COMPETITION

Application of rules governing competition

Proceedings in respect of agreements: present situation

27. At 31 March 1964, the Commission had initiated the procedure to deal with 137 individual cases (28 complaints, 108 notifications or applications for negative clearance and one case taken up *ex officio*). The 137 individual cases were grouped into 39 proceedings, nine of them covering between 5 and 16 cases.

The breakdown by branch of industry is as follows:

	Proceedings	Individual cases covered	
		Total	Complaints
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	6	15	2
Fertilizers	3	21	9
Plastics and rubber	2	5	—
Electronic equipment	3	7	4
Precision instruments and optics	7	15	4
Building materials	2	12	—
Beverages	1	10	6
Textiles	2	3	2
Services	4	15	1
Commerce	3	18	—
Paper, cardboard, graphic arts	4	9	—
Special construction	2	7	—
Total	39	137	28

Decisions under Article 2 of Regulation No. 17

28. On the advice of the Consultative Committee on Cartels and Monopolies, the Commission of the European Economic Community issued on 11 March 1964 negative clearance to the French firm Grosfillex in respect of an exclusive dealing agreement with the Swiss firm Fillistorf. By this agreement, Grosfillex grants the Fillistorf firm exclusive rights to sell plastic goods it produces. The Fillistorf firm has accepted a commitment not to re-export these goods.

The decision ⁽¹⁾ is based on Article 2 of Council Regulation No. 17, by virtue of which the Commission has power to find, at the request of those concerned, that according to the information it has obtained, there are, under Article 85(1) no grounds for it to take action with respect to an agreement.

The Commission has taken the view that there were no grounds for it to intervene because, according to its information, the exclusive dealing agreement does not appreciably restrict competition within the Common Market. The re-exportation of the merchandise from Switzerland to Common Market countries is virtually impossible because of the double customs duties payable.

By its decision, the first it has taken under Article 85, the Commission has made it clear that exclusive dealing agreements fall under the ban of Article 85 in so far as they have effects in the Common Market, but that there is not necessarily a limitation of competition prohibited by Article 85(1) in every case where a source of supply is barred from competing in the Common Market.

This is an important decision because there are many identical cases of exclusive dealing agreements concluded with firms in non-member countries for the exclusive marketing of products in the non-member countries. The parties to these agreements now know the position of the Commission on this question.

Notification under Article 19(3) of Regulation No. 17

29. In two cases in which the Commission intends to grant applications for negative clearance, it has published the notification provided for in Article 19(3) ⁽²⁾.

First hearing under Regulation No. 99/63

30. In March 1964 the first of the hearings provided for by Regulation No. 99/63/CEE was held. In accordance with Article 7(1) of this regulation, the firms concerned made submissions on the complaints held against them. In addition, the plaintiff firm was given an opportunity, in accordance with Article 7(2), to make a verbal statement.

Approximation of legislation

Industrial property

31. A meeting of the Committee of State Secretaries with responsibilities in this field in the six countries was held in Brussels on 25 February. The meeting examined and

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 58, 9 April 1964, p. 915.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 44, 13 March 1964, pp. 722 and 723, cases IV-A/00071 and IV-A/12868.

approved, subject to slight modifications, a report by an ad hoc committee to the Member States' Governments on the fundamental principles of industrial property.

The report deals with the following subjects:

- a) The aims of the European patent convention;
- b) Matters having a close bearing on these aims, in particular:
 - i) Administration and jurisdiction in the European system of industrial property;
 - ii) Accession to or association with the patent convention and future conventions on trade-marks, designs and models;
 - iii) Compulsory licences;
 - iv) Market splitting in relation to the aims of the European patent;
- c) Right of nationals of non-member countries to apply for a European patent;
- d) Problems in harmonizing national legislation arising from the establishment of the European patent;
- e) Participation of non-member countries in current work.

In accordance with the decisions taken at this meeting, the Commission has referred this report to the member Governments through their Permanent Representatives. M. von der Groeben, chairman at the meeting of State Secretaries, has been asked to work out the best procedure by which the Governments, after discussion between their representatives, can make known their positions on the main points put forward in the report. For this purpose, the Council of Ministers has been chosen as the forum for a first exchange of views, which will take place at a meeting in May or June.

Public contracts

32. The second session of the Working Party on the approximation of legislation on public supply contracts was held in Brussels on 10-11 March last. On the basis of a memorandum submitted by the Commission's staff, the Working Party is planning a system of publicizing this type of contract. The system will be as general as the one designed for works contracts but the time-limits for the publication of the contracts in the official gazette of the European Communities will be much shorter.

This work will be continued at the session of 26-27 May and the problem of the abolition of discrimination in the technical specifications to be complied with will be tackled later.

The first preliminary draft of a directive on the co-ordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts has been submitted to the Commission.

Law on enforcement of judgments

33. The Working Party on this subject has reached agreement on the draft convention to be submitted to the main group, which will meet on 8-12 June under the chairmanship of M. Bülow, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Justice in Bonn. The experts have, *inter alia*, devised a much simplified procedure for the application of the "executory clause" to court decisions of one of the six Member States.

Pharmaceutical products

34. On 16 April a joint meeting of the working parties on patents and pharmaceutical products was held. The experts of the two groups exchanged views on the patentability of pharmaceutical products and considered whether steps should be taken to approximate national legislation in this field; the current work on the drafting of a European patent convention has an important bearing on this question.

The Working Party on the approximation of laws, and regulations and administrative practices regarding pharmaceutical products met on 17 April 1964.

At this meeting the draft of a directive on the use of colouring matters in medicinal preparations was given a final reading. The technical annexes to this directive are to be drafted in the near future by a special scientific committee. On the basis of a new version of a draft directive prepared by the Commission's staff, the Working Party also continued its examination of questions connected with the advertising of medicines.

Technical obstacles to trade

35. At the last meeting of the Working Party on technical obstacles to trade — various products, held on 13-14 April 1964, four draft directives were discussed, concerning measuring instruments, the approximation of regulations on bulbs for dipped asymmetrical headlamps and/or main headlamps, the headlamps themselves, and brakes for automobile vehicles and trailers.

Two new working parties were set up at this meeting. They will deal with the approximation of legislation on precious metals and on crystal glass.

Criminal law

36. On 7 April, at the third meeting of the Drafting Committee dealing with the position of European officials in regard to criminal law, the greater part of the text of a preliminary draft convention was completed.

Taxation questions

Harmonization of turnover taxes

37. The Ministers of Finance of the Member States, meeting on 2-3 April 1964 in Luxembourg, discussed among other things the problem of harmonizing turnover taxes. They expressed their determination to press forward the harmonization of turnover tax systems. The discussion bore mainly on the draft prepared by the Commission's staff of a directive amended in the light of the comments made by the bodies consulted and the progress made during the studies. The main lines and the implementing procedures for a common added-value tax system, as proposed by the Commission, are given in the annex to this directive (see also Bulletin 1-64, Chapter IV, section 47). The Commission will now proceed with the final drafting of the amended directive, which it will submit in the near future to the Council.

International taxation questions

38. Working Party No. V on international tax questions met on 9-10 April. It considered the question of how far the provisions of the OECD Standard Convention for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to direct taxes could be embodied in a multilateral convention planned by the EEC Member States. The Working Party is unanimous that the new convention must depart from the provisions of the Standard Convention as little as possible, for the sake of good relations with the other OECD countries and with other non-member countries. It is only where economic and fiscal alignment in the Member States is such as to allow of major simplifications that any departure from the text of the Standard Convention can be envisaged.

The Working Party studied first of all the provisions on "Personal scope", "Taxes covered", "General definitions" and "Fiscal domicile".

State aids

General aid arrangements

39. In accordance with Article 93 (3), the French Government has notified the Commission of a draft measure replacing the present system of special grants for equipment which expired on 31 December 1963, with a new aid system comprising grants for industrial development and conversion.

Aid to certain sectors of the economy

40. In accordance with Article 93 (3), the French Government has notified the Commission of a proposed regulation fixing aid to French feature films at 13% of the takings of films shown in France. The Commission has made no objection.

After a multilateral examination, the Commission has informed the Government of the Federal Republic that it has no objection to the granting of transitional aid for the regeneration of used oils as long as the subsidy cannot be claimed on regenerated used oils exported to other Member States and as long as it can be claimed on used oils collected in the Federal Republic and processed in the other Member States.

The grounds put forward to justify this aid by the Federal Government are that the pollution of water by used oils constitutes a danger to public health which cannot be entirely avoided without regenerating used oils. In addition, the Commission has borne in mind the fact that this aid will lapse in two years, during which time a Community solution to the problem will be sought.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

European Social Fund

41. The Working Party set up by the Committee of the European Social Fund to study the prospects of extending the Fund's sphere of competence held its second meeting in Brussels on 1 April 1964.

The meeting studied a number of suggestions on the broadening of certain criteria by which the present regulations operate, in particular:

- a) The treatment as unemployed and under-employed workers of certain categories of wage-earners not sufficiently skilled to hold a full-time and permanent job;
- b) The taking into consideration of certain classes of expenditure which, although occasioned by the resettlement of workers, are not normally eligible for reimbursement by the Fund under Regulation No. 9;
- c) The extension of the concept of conversion to cover the setting up of new enterprises providing employment for workers made redundant by closures;
- d) The elimination of certain discrepancies which have appeared in the application of the concept of "public corporation".

Agreement in principle was reached on most of these suggestions and the management of the Fund were asked to prepare draft texts in the light of the opinions expressed by the Working Party.

Exchanges of young workers

42. On the basis of Commission proposals ⁽¹⁾, the representatives of the Governments meeting in the Council adopted on 21 April 1964, pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty of Rome, a first joint programme to promote the development of exchanges of young workers. ⁽²⁾

This document, which takes the form of a decision, will take its place alongside the bilateral agreements and arrangements in force between the Member States on the reception of foreign trainees, but the provisions of the bilateral instruments will be applied in the spirit of the joint programme, and where such provisions and those of the joint programme diverge only the latter will apply.

The main points in the joint programme concern in particular:

- a) An improved definition of "trainee";
- b) Regular consultations between the Member States, with the participation of the Commission, to study measures which may be taken jointly to promote and gradually expand exchange schemes;
- c) A large-scale information campaign on the part of the Commission;
- d) The regular consultation of national advisory committees, existing or contemplated, manned by representatives of the government departments concerned, of employers' and workers' organizations and, on occasion, of other bodies active in this field;
- e) The *de facto* replacement of the quotas provided for in current bilateral agreements and arrangements by the establishment of an annual volume of exchanges on the basis of information supplied each year by the Governments of the Member States and discussed jointly;
- f) Traineeship grants from the Member States or other equivalent assistance;
- g) Trainees to be entitled to terms for travel and residence at least as favourable as those obtaining under arrangements for free movement of workers;
- h) Appropriate social security for trainees.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 6-63, Chap. III, sec. 34.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 78, 22 May 1964, p. 1226.

The implementation of this joint programme will strengthen co-operation between government departments and will enable exchanges to be stepped up. So far the pattern of exchanges has been uneven and has lacked the desired reciprocity.

One objective of the programme is to lay more emphasis on the vocational and cultural aspects of training periods, and this, plus the fact that the actual number of exchanges will be larger, means that more young workers of the Six will become European-minded.

Social security for migrant workers

Members of migrant workers' families left in the home country

43. At its session on 21 April, the Council gave favourable consideration to abolishing the limit on sickness and maternity benefits and family allowances for members of migrant workers' families left in the home country. Under the regulations in force, they were payable only during a period of six years, which expires on 31 December 1964.

The Council has asked the Commission to submit a draft regulation amending Regulation No. 3 (social security arrangements for migrant workers) accordingly.

The Council also examined, at the request of the Italian delegation, the problem of maintenance payable by migrant workers for members of their families left behind. After discussion, the Council asked the Commission to study the practical and legal aspects of this problem, especially in the light of the work now being done in the Community on the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, court orders, etc.

Implementation of Article 118 in the field of occupational diseases

44. A meeting of government experts from the six member countries was arranged by the Commission in Brussels on 6-7 April to consider the action taken on the recommendation for the adoption of a European list of occupational diseases ⁽¹⁾.

The following points were examined:

- a) The definition of industrial accident as opposed to occupational disease;
- b) Conditions for compensating the victims of occupational diseases (nature of work, symptoms, time-limits);
- c) Plan for publishing schematic descriptions of the occupational diseases on the European list.

In addition it was decided that the Commission's departments will establish schematic descriptions of the illnesses caused by each of the harmful agents on the European list of occupational diseases. These schematic descriptions would supply information mainly on:

- a) The physical, chemical or biological properties of the harmful agents and the products used which contain them;
- b) The way of acting upon the organism;
- c) The disorders caused.

⁽¹⁾ Commission recommendation of 23 July 1962, published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 80, 31 August 1962.

Common vocational training policy

45. At its session of 21 April 1964, the Council appointed the members and alternates of the Advisory Committee set up under point 4 in the General Principles of a common vocational training policy adopted by the Council on a Commission proposal on 2 April 1963 ⁽¹⁾.

The establishment of this Committee, which has 36 members and 18 alternates, is a major step forward on the road to real action by the Community institutions to attain the objectives of the common policy.

The tripartite composition of the Committee, which includes representatives of government departments, trade unions and employers' federations, will make for fruitful co-operation among interested circles and will be of the greatest advantage to the Commission. Participation by a representative of the ECSC High Authority and a representative of Euratom will make it possible to secure the close co-ordination of operations carried out by the three Communities in the various fields of vocational training.

Joint Advisory Committee on the social problems of paid agricultural workers

46. In order to prepare the first opinion of the Joint Advisory Committee on the social problems of paid agricultural workers, the sub-group on vocational training met on 3 April 1964 in Brussels.

It heard an account of the action taken or contemplated by the Commission in regard to the training of paid farm workers and expressed the hope that the programme on training in agriculture would be submitted to the Joint Advisory Committee as soon as possible. The sub-group rendered an opinion to the Joint Advisory Committee on the objectives to be attained and the steps the Community should take without delay.

AGRICULTURE

Common agricultural policy

47. The Council's decision on the common cereals price, expected for the session of 14-15 April ⁽²⁾, has not yet been taken. The German delegation has made a declaration of principle on the Commission's proposal for the single-stage alignment of cereal prices from 1964/65 onwards.

At the agricultural session of 29-30 April, the Council resumed consideration of this problem. After a general discussion, it was agreed to instruct the Commission to make proposals on the problems involved in fixing cereal prices for the marketing year 1964/65 and in establishing a common cereals price level. The Council will examine these proposals at its sessions of 19-21 May and 2-3 June 1964.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 63, 20 April 1963.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 5-64, Chap. IV, sec. 27.

In addition, the Council examined a series of other implementing regulations concerning the common organization of the markets in dairy produce, beef and rice, and concerning the financing of the common agricultural policy.

The Special Committee for Agriculture has held two meetings, one at the invitation of the Netherlands Government at The Hague on 20-24 April, to prepare business for the Council.

In the agricultural field, the Community has pressed forward preparations for the GATT tariff negotiations to open in Geneva on 4 May (Kennedy round).

The European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture discussed on 16 April a series of draft reports which will be tabled in the Parliament in May. These reports concern:

- a) A regulation on the application of quality standards to fruit and vegetables marketed within the producing Member State;
- b) A directive on certain points in health legislation relating to trade in meat and meat products;
- c) A directive on health requirements for trade in fresh poultrymeat;
- d) Directives concerning trade in plants.

The parliamentary Committee continued its work at a further meeting held on 23 April.

Common organization of markets

Cereals

48. On the proposal of the Commission the Council adopted, at its session of 29-30 April, a regulation extending and amending Regulation No. 31/63 derogating from Regulation No. 19 (cereals) with respect to the fixing in advance of the levy on certain items. In particular, the regulation provides for the possibility of fixing in advance the levy in intra-Community trade on certain cereals throughout the marketing season. However for imports to be made during the first four months of the season, a surcharge of 2.5 u.a. per metric ton will normally be added to the levy for an experimental period of one year.

Excess flour-milling capacity is a major problem in all the Community countries, some of which have closed down a number of mills. If the EEC regulations governing the cereals market are to be satisfactorily applied, joint measures to improve the flour-milling situation are clearly needed. Accordingly the Commission, in association with a Working Party on excess milling capacity, has begun a study of the situation in this sector and the drafting of a memorandum which is to be completed in the summer of 1964.

Acting on the Commission's rice proposal, the Council adopted on 15 April and approved in the four Community languages on 30 April a regulation concerning criteria for fixing the "standard amounts" payable on rice and broken rice ⁽¹⁾. Two other regulations on rice and broken rice were adopted by the Council at its session of 29-30 April, the first of which concerns the scale of premiums and the second the fixing in advance of import levies.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 72, 9 May 1964.

Pigmeat.

49. Since the peak prices of the end of January the pigmeat market has tended to return to normal because of a seasonal and cyclical fall. For this reason, Council Regulation No. 11/64 cutting the levies on imports from non-member countries has not been extended after the expiry date, 31 March 1964. Since 1 April, the levies provided for in Council Regulation No. 23/64, covering the period until 30 June 1964, have been in force.

A further decline in prices was, however, recorded in April. At present, some pigmeat prices for the reference quality are scarcely higher than the sluice-gate prices in the various countries. In order to be able to take the necessary counter-measures promptly if prices fall below the sluice-gate prices, the Commission's departments have expanded and improved their information system on price and market trends in the Member States. Price trends for the "pilot" products are being carefully watched, so that the authorities can act swiftly and effectively, where this is feasible and necessary, when prices for these and derived products sag.

According to the latest censuses of the pig population, the pigmeat surplus due to the pig cycle will not come on the market until after the middle of 1964. For the second half of 1964, therefore, low pigmeat prices must again be expected.

Beef

50. In order to prepare for the entry into force of the common organization of the beef markets, the Commission has submitted two proposed regulations to the Council; one concerns the establishment of criteria governing intervention in the beef sector ⁽¹⁾, the other the fixing of coefficients for the calculation of the levies applicable to each of the items listed in Annex II of Council Regulation No. 14/64. ⁽²⁾

According to Article 10(1) of Regulation No. 14/64, the Council must establish criteria on which to base the definitions and the procedures governing intervention measures. The Commission's proposal, the principles of which had been agreed by the Council at its session of 29-30 April, settles and fixes in detail the forms of intervention — government purchases and holding of stocks, and aids to private stocking — and it provides that the Member States shall designate intervention centres. The Member States must also watch price trends and plan their intervention measures accordingly, having due regard to the quality of the products.

The Commission's second proposal to the Council, which is based on Article 5 of Regulation No. 14/64, provides for a levy on derived products where a levy is also charged on the live animal. The amount of the levy is fixed at a certain level between the price of the derived product and the price of the live animal. The Council adopted this regulation on 15 April.

Eggs and poultry

51. Since the prices of dried egg yolks imported from non-member countries have for some time been below the sluice-gate price and there is no reason to expect them to

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 82, 29 May 1964.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 72, 29 May 1964.

rise, Community measures have been found necessary. Accordingly, in its Regulation No. 39/64 of 17 April 1964 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission had added a surcharge of 0.50 DM/kg. to the levy.

Hen egg prices also being weak, the Commission has consulted the Eggs and Poultry Management Committee, which met on 27 April, concerning a possible increase in the surcharge on the levy. On the Management Committee's advice, the Commission has increased the surcharge from 0.25 to 0.50 DM per kg. of eggs ⁽²⁾.

Replying to a written question from M. Vredeling, Netherlands member of Parliament, concerning production, exports and imports of hen eggs ⁽³⁾, the Commission presented a table showing trends in the Member States from 1961 to 1963:

Eggs in shell

(in '000 metric tons)

Country	1961	1962	1963
<i>A) Production</i>			
Germany	481	511	561
B.L.E.U.	190	178	180
France	514	530	580
Italy	362	370	411
Netherlands	345	348	299
<i>B) Exports</i>			
Germany	—	—	—
B.L.E.U.	29	44	36
France	3	10	2
Italy	—	—	—
Netherlands	— 178	172	132
<i>C) Imports</i>			
Germany	264	219	166
B.L.E.U.	—	—	—
France	9	11	12
Italy	78	81	49
Netherlands	—	—	—

It will be seen that eggs production has considerably increased in the last few years. In the importing countries (Germany and Italy) this increase has led to a decline in imports, whereas in the main exporting country of the Community (the Netherlands) there has been a decline both in output and in exports.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 63, 18 April 1964.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 68, 29 April 1964.

⁽³⁾ *ibid.*, No. 58, 9 April 1964.

Fruit and vegetables

52. The Commission referred to the Management Committee draft regulations on reference prices for prunes, peaches, tomatoes and cherries for 1964. The Committee having rendered its opinion on 21 April, the Commission adopted the regulations on 29 April ⁽¹⁾.

Wine

53. On 15 April the Commission has laid before the Council a draft regulation concerning quality wines produced in specific areas ⁽²⁾. The purpose of this regulation is to improve and protect, on a Community basis, in the framework of the common wine market organization, the production of high quality wines bearing a geographical denomination of origin; it is designed to protect both producer and the consumer against fraud and to prevent confusion. Wines produced in accordance with Community regulations will bear the indication "v.q.p.r.d." ⁽³⁾ ("vin de qualité produit dans une région déterminée" — quality wine grown in a specific area). This must be accompanied by the name of the area. There is no bar to the use of marks like "Spätlese" or "appellation d'origine" authorized by national regulations. Any wine which is not "v.q.p.r.d." may none the less bear the name of a specific region or any other geographical indication, provided always that it was actually produced there and that the name in question is the only indication given.

The draft regulation also deals with natural conditions of production and with vinification methods. Normally, sweetening and blending are forbidden; but exceptions may be allowed, by Community procedure, where ecological conditions and technical reasons make this necessary; nevertheless there are limits on the extent to which alcohol content, acidity and volume may be increased. Lastly the proposal stipulates methods of analysis for the examination of quality wines, and the conditions under which an assessment of the organoleptic characteristics of wines must be made.

Supplementary provisions concerning dessert wines and sparkling wines produced in specific regions will be the subject of another Council regulation to be brought into force on the same date as the main regulation.

Since in some cases the Member States will have to introduce extensive legislative or administrative measures to bring the regulation into force, the Commission proposes that it should not take effect until 1 January 1967.

At its session of 29-30 April, the Council decided to refer the draft regulation to the Parliament.

Milk and dairy products

54. In preparation for the entry into force of the common organization of markets in milk and milk products, the Council, on the basis of a Commission proposal, had adopted, under Article 3(4) of Regulation No. 13/64, a regulation concerning the establishment of transport and frontier crossing costs for certain dairy products ⁽⁴⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities No. 70, 1 May 1964.

⁽²⁾ See supplement to this Bulletin.

⁽³⁾ For French and Italian wines; the mark for German wines is "Qualitätswein b.A".

⁽⁴⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 72, 9 May 1964.

This regulation is necessary to enable the Member States to fix the amounts of the levies. Other draft regulations have been prepared; they concern best butter, intervention measures on the butter market, the determination of classes of pilot products, and the fixing of reference prices.

Forestry policy

55. The Commission has laid before the Council a report on the co-ordination of forestry policies within the Community drawn up in association with the forestry departments of the six Member States.

This report deals with four main questions, namely: forests in the Community, the bases of a Community forestry policy, forestry problems and a work programme.

The first part discusses the functions of the forests (production of wood, protection against erosion), their role in the economic life of the country and their very large share in agricultural life, and lastly the "social" function of woodlands as a beneficial factor in the health of city-dwellers.

As for the bases of a Community forestry policy, the forestry conference of Member States held in Brussels on 9-11 June 1959 made a general survey of forestry problems and addressed to the Commission resolutions and recommendations on measures of forestry policy.

The Treaty does not expressly provide for a common policy on wood, which is not listed in Annex II of the Treaty. On the other hand, such a policy can be contemplated as part of structural policy, for there the question is one of improving the profitability of the land, that is to say the main productive factor in agriculture.

It is for this reason that the Community's Action Programme for the Second Stage includes the harmonization of forestry policies as an explicit objective, since the common market must extend to all fields of the economy.

For such harmonization, technical problems arising directly or indirectly from the application of the Treaty must be overcome.

In addition, problems connected with timber production policy must be studied. The output of timber is far from adequate; all the studies on future consumption trends and future output point to a continuance of the shortage over many years. Aware of this fact, the Community countries are already applying dynamic forestry policies designed to expand their output. It is essential to co-ordinate the efforts made along these lines; in the short term a true common market in timber will encourage production and trade and lead to an improved sharing of this raw material in the Community; in the longer term, national afforestation policies should be co-ordinated or even embodied in a comprehensive Community plan for forestry.

It should be noted that the main difficulties to be overcome will be those of financing, which must be on a large scale and sustained over the years.

Lastly, the report deals with certain points of structural policy which were briefly mentioned in the "Proposals for working out and implementing a common agricultural policy" of June 1960.

To complete this work and achieve a really effective co-ordination of national forestry policies, the Commission must further strengthen its co-operation with the national forestry departments and promote co-operation between these departments themselves.

Financing of the common agricultural policy

56. Pursuant to Regulation No. 17/64 (grant of aid from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund), the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, adopted on 15 April a regulation establishing a list of basic products for the calculation of the refund on exports to non-member countries ⁽¹⁾. These are about fifteen cereal, pigmeat, egg and poultry products.

Competition in agriculture

57. The Working Party on competition in agriculture met twice in April. It devoted its first meeting to an examination of the member countries' aids to sugar and fats and the second to an examination of general aids.

On 28 April, the Commission rendered an opinion under Article 93(3) on two aid measures of which it had been notified by France and the Netherlands. These measures consist in withdrawing from the market certain quantities of potatoes for human consumption and their use for the manufacture of cattle-feed (Netherlands and France) and starch (France). The Commission has no objection to any of these measures; according to the information supplied by the French Government, the starch is to be manufactured at prices comparable with those stipulated in agreements between trade organizations for the current marketing year and which take into account the starch content of potatoes.

TRANSPORT

Common transport policy

The work of the European Parliament

58. The European Parliament's Transport Committee continued, at two meetings on 10 and 27 April, its examination of the Commission's proposals of 10 May 1963 for a common transport policy. The Economic and Social Committee has already rendered an opinion on these proposals ⁽²⁾.

The Transport Committee adopted M. W.M. Rademacker's report concerning a decision on the harmonization of certain provisions having an impact on competition in the field of transport by rail, road and inland waterway. The report approves in the main the Commission's proposal, stressing certain problems considered of major importance.

In addition, the Transport Committee began a discussion of the report from M. S.A. Posthumus concerning the introduction of a bracket-rate system for freight transport by rail, road and inland waterway.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 72, 9 May 1964.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletins Nos. 3-64 and 4-64.

The application of the EEC Treaty to Rhine shipping

59. The Commission has presented a memorandum on the application of the EEC Treaty to Rhine navigation, setting out its views on the political, economic and legal questions arising with respect to Rhine shipping in the context of an integrated transport system.

As to questions of law, the Commission has concluded that the rules of Community law are applicable to Rhine shipping. The question whether crew members are nationals of a Community Member State or whether or not a shipping firm has its head office within the Community is of no consequence. The main function of the Mannheim Convention is to ensure freedom of passage and parity of treatment on the Rhine for the flags of all nations. This implies the right to carry passengers or freight freely. But freedom of navigation does not mean that the State or Community authorities are unable to intervene to safeguard the normal play of competition on the passenger or freight transport markets against disturbances.

From the political and economic angle, the Commission maintains that the common transport policy should make no change to the international status of the Rhine basin. The freedom of activity of Rhine shipping firms should only be curtailed by the common transport policy in so far as the objective is to maintain competition as a guiding principle. What this means is that integration measures should here be adapted to the new conditions of economic and social life in transport. The concept of parity of treatment for carriers and users has been given detailed treatment in the report. In this context, space is devoted to the relationships between national transport services and international transport services, those between the different types of transport and those between Rhine shipping firms and other internal shipping firms. Lastly, the report explains how the measures for integrating transport are designed to improve the social and economic situation of Rhine shipping.

As for relations in this field between the Community and Switzerland, it appears from a legal study that the two parties are free to negotiate the adaptations necessary to Rhine traffic. It is proposed to embark on exploratory talks with Switzerland which will also cover questions of transport by rail and by road. The examination of the application submitted by Switzerland on 15 December 1961 for the opening of negotiations for closer Swiss participation in European economic integration need not be affected by these conversations.

Transport infrastructure investment

60. On 8 April the Commission made known its views on the common transport policy as it affects infrastructure investment and proposes a Council decision on Community action in this field ⁽¹⁾.

After recalling the importance and the complexity of the problems involved in Community action on transport infrastructure investment, the Commission defines the objectives of such action and places it in the setting of the common transport policy and of general economic policy. This action will be long-term in nature, and must proceed by stages. The Commission proposes to begin at once by taking a first set of measures to institute an information and consultation procedure for investments of Community interest and to set up a committee of government experts to assist it in the examination of transport infrastructure questions.

⁽¹⁾ See supplement to this Bulletin.

Community action here will dovetail into the overall framework of Community medium-term economic policy, on which the Council took a decision on 14 April (see also sec. 18).

Proposed regulation concerning the introduction of common rules for international passenger transport by road

61. On 8 April, the Commission drew up a proposal for a regulation concerning the introduction of common rules for international passenger transport by road.

The proposal contains standard definitions for the various categories of transport (scheduled service, non-scheduled service, ferry service) and for the concepts of "bus" and "coach"; in addition, it makes provision for the liberalization, in two stages of non-scheduled international transport services. For the non-scheduled services liberalized in the first stage, the proposal establishes a check form (way-bill) for the whole of the Community, replacing differing forms in the different States as now required. In the second stage, only the national licence to carry out non-scheduled transport services, which will be carried on board the vehicle, will serve as a check.

The proposal also includes a time-table for the establishment of common rules applicable to scheduled international services and to international ferry services.

Implementation of Articles 79 and 80 of the Treaty

62. In April, the Commission's departments continued their work on the implementation of Articles 79 and 80. At meetings held on 22-23 April and 29-30 April an examination was made with the delegations of the Governments concerned of a number of special internal tariffs of the Belgian State Railways and of the French State Railways.

Examination of aids granted by the Member States to transport firms

63. The Commission's departments have begun a series of bilateral meetings with government experts of the Member States to examine transport aids.

The meetings were held with a French delegation on 20 March 1964, with an Italian delegation on 7 April 1964, with a Netherlands delegation on 10 April 1964, with a German delegation on 28 April 1964, and with a Luxembourg delegation on 30 April 1964.

Infrastructure costs

64. With the help of government experts, the Commission has continued its study of the practical problems involved in the organization of an infrastructure costs' survey. This survey is the subject of a proposed Council decision now being examined by the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

Work has centred on the preparation of censuses and sample surveys linked up with the main survey and designed to assemble data on the utilization of infrastructures. A specialized group of statisticians has worked out methods for road traffic censuses to be made in 1965.

Correction to Bulletin No. 3-64

65. In section 50, "Implementation of Articles 79 and 80 of the Treaty", the text of the first paragraph is amended as follows:

On 16 January 1964 a meeting was held in Brussels with Italian experts to seek a satisfactory solution to the problem raised by general export tariff No. 251.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

Ratification of the Convention of Association between EEC and the African States and Madagascar

66. On 28 April the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany deposited instruments of ratification of the Yaoendé Convention with the Secretariat of the EEC Council.

On 29 April the Italian Senate adopted the Bill authorizing ratification .

Scholarships, training periods and seminars for nationals of the overseas States

67. The Commission's departments have begun their scholarship programme for the academic year 1964/65. They have also arranged a meeting with those responsible for training in the French Ministry of Co-operation with a view to co-ordinating the two programmes.

In March, three seminars were arranged for about 125 Africans, about 20 of whom were English-speaking, and in April, three seminars were arranged for about 140 Africans, 20 of whom were again English-speaking.

European Development Fund

SOCIAL PROJECTS

68. In April 1964 the Commission of the European Economic Community approved the financing of two social projects:

Mauritania: Construction and equipment of a drug supply depot at Nouakchott, capital of Mauritania. The Government of Mauritania aims to centralize all services connected with public health and to acquire an independent pharmaceutical supply service.

The provisional commitment is for a sum of 50 million Frs. CFA (about 203 000 units of account).

France (department of Guadeloupe): Provision of drinking water for the communes of Petit-Bourg and Port-Louis. The scheme will have the advantage of making additional water available for the existing mains network in the commune of Lamentin.

The provisional commitment is for a sum of 4 600 000 FF (about 932 000 units of account).

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved at 24 April 1964

(in thousand units of account)

Country or territory	Number of projects	Amount
Congo (Leopoldville)	14	14 681
Rwanda	10	4 844
Burundi	13	4 753
Total	37	24 228
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Algeria (incl. Sahara)	9	20 427
Cameroon	26	44 497
Central African Republic	24	14 225
Comoro Islands	6	2 636
Congo (Brazzaville)	17	18 702
Ivory Coast	18	33 387
French Somaliland	2	1 367
Dahomey	18	18 658
Gabon	14	18 336
Guadeloupe	5	5 331
French Guiana	1	2 005
Upper Volta	12	26 434
Madagascar	40	53 528
Mali	25	33 009
Martinique	4	6 749
Mauritania	11	12 539
Niger	6	24 731
New Caledonia	5	1 560
Polynesia	1	2 474
Réunion	5	7 516
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	1	3 545
Senegal	20	37 037
Chad	18	28 197
Togo	18	18 995
Group of States	3	7 891
Total	309	433 776
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Somalia	5	6 825
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New Guinea	4	7 458
Surinam	4	11 194
Total	8	18 652
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Grand total	369	483 481

SIGNING OF FINANCING AGREEMENTS

69. During the same period, the following financing agreements were signed:

- a) A financing agreement with Surinam concerning an economic project to cost 13 million Surinam florins, or about 6 895 000 units of account;
- b) A financing agreement with the French Republic (department of Réunion) concerning a social project to cost 540 million Frs. CFA, or about 2 188 000 units of account;
- c) A financing agreement with the Republic of Mali concerning a social project to cost 90 million Mali francs, or about 365 000 units of account;
- d) A financing agreement with the Republic of Upper Volta concerning a social project to cost 120 million Frs. CFA, or about 486 000 units of account;
- e) A financing agreement with the Togo Republic concerning an economic project to cost 145 million Frs. CFA, or about 587 000 units of account;
- f) An addition to a financing agreement with the Somali Republic concerning a social project: supplementary commitment of 408 000 units of account.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Staff movements

70. M. Joseph Schneider has been appointed head of the division on "Principles, unification of policy (Article 110 *et seq.*), instruments of policy" in the Directorate for general commercial policy of the Directorate-General for External Relations. M. Schneider moves from a post as head of division in the Directorate-General for the Internal Market



MISCELLANEOUS

Visit to the Commission

On 24 April the EEC Commission received the visit of the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Professor Ludwig Erhard. Current questions of European integration were discussed.

Professor Erhard was accompanied by State Secretaries Ludger Westrick, Professor Karl Carstens and Karl-Günther von Hase.

III. Institutions and organs

A. THE COUNCIL

129th session

The 129th session of the Council was held on 13, 14 and 15 April 1964, M. Henri Fayat, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, and M. Charles Heger, Minister of Agriculture of Belgium, presiding successively.

The following questions were dealt with:

Economic situation in the Community: After reviewing the economic situation in the Community, the Council decided, on a proposal from the Commission, to send a recommendation to the Member States with a view to combating certain tendencies likely to jeopardize the internal and external equilibrium of the Community and to ensuring the stability of production prices and costs. In this recommendation the Member States are urged to adopt a number of economic and budgetary measures ⁽¹⁾.

Financial and monetary policy: The Council took certain steps to set up co-ordination machinery (a committee of Governors of Central Banks of the Member States, consultations within the Monetary Committee, a budgetary policy committee).

The representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in the Council, approved a statement on the holding of prior consultations between the Member States, in which the Commission will take part ⁽²⁾.

Medium-term economic policy: On the basis of a draft submitted by the Commission and after seeking the opinion of Parliament and of the Economic and Social Committee, the Council approved a decision on the setting up of a committee on medium-term economic policy ⁽³⁾.

GATT: After an exchange of views on a statement made by the Commission, the Council decided to maintain the mandate given to the latter for the current negotiations.

Relations with non-member countries ⁽⁴⁾: The Council held an exchange of views on the Community's relations with Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya on the one hand and Nigeria on the other. With a view to the opening of negotiations with Lebanon the Council adopted the terms of a mandate for the joint delegation of the Community. The EEC's trade relations with Japan were also discussed.

Common commercial policy: The Council took due note of a statement made by the Commission on the work to be done for the gradual introduction of a common commercial policy ⁽⁵⁾.

Agriculture: The Council approved in substance a set of regulations to be adopted at its next session.

The Council also held an exchange of views on the question of fixing cereal prices for the marketing year 1964/65 ⁽⁶⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See Chap. II, sec. 17.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, sec. 19.

⁽³⁾ *ibid.*, sec. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ *ibid.*, secs. 3, 4, 5 and 7.

⁽⁵⁾ *ibid.*, sec. 6.

⁽⁶⁾ *ibid.*, sec. 47.

130th session

The 130th session of the Council, devoted to social matters, was held on 21 April, with M. Josef Custers, Belgian Minister of Health and Family Welfare, in the chair.

Exchange of young workers: In pursuance of Article 50 of the Treaty, the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States approved the first joint programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community ⁽¹⁾.

Application of Article 118: The Council held an exchange of views on the problems involved in giving effect to Article 118.

Social situation in the Community: The Council heard an exposé of the Commission on certain labour problems arising from the present economic situation and discussed the social situation as a whole.

Vocational training: The Council appointed the members and alternates of the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training.

Social security of migrant workers: The Council invited the Commission to submit a draft regulation amending Regulation No. 3.

131st session

On 29 and 30 April 1964 the Council held its 131st session, which was devoted to agricultural questions, under the chairmanship of M. Charles Heger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture.

New regulations: The Council adopted the text, in the Community languages, of the following regulations approved at its previous session on agriculture ⁽²⁾:

- i) Regulation on the criteria for fixing "standard amounts" and broken rice;
- ii) Regulation fixing coefficients for computing the levies on the products referred to in Annex II of Regulation No. 14/64/EEC (beef);
- iii) Regulation listing basic products for computing refunds on exports to non-member countries;
- iv) Regulation fixing the transport and frontier-crossing costs for certain milk products.

The Council also approved the text, in the Community languages, of the following regulations on rice and broken rice ⁽³⁾:

- i) Regulation on the scale of premiums applicable to imported rice and broken rice;
- ii) Regulation on the advance fixing of the levy on imported rice and broken rice.

Cereals: The Council pursued its study of the fixing of cereal prices and requested the Commission to draft proposals on the problems involved in fixing these prices for the marketing year 1964/65, and a common price level for cereals.

The Council approved a regulation extending and amending Regulation No. 31/63 providing for exceptions from Regulation No. 19 (cereals) ⁽⁴⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Cee Chap. II, sec. 42.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities. No. 72, 9 May 1964.

⁽³⁾ *ibid.*, No. 73, 9 May 1964.

⁽⁴⁾ *ibid.*, No. 82, 29 May 1964.

Beef: The Council approved the broad lines of a regulation setting up criteria for the intervention system in the beef sector.

Quality wines: The Council decided to refer to the Parliament a proposal for a regulation on quality wines.

B. THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

Case 12/64 ⁽¹⁾

On 6 April 1964 a suit was filed by a member of the staff against the Commission. This is Case 12/64 (*M. Levy v. EEC Commission*), in which the applicant seeks annulment of announcement of vacancy No. 403 and of the Commission's decision of 26 February 1964 to fill this vacancy by transfer as provided for by Article 29 of the Statute of Service.

Case 13/64 ⁽¹⁾

On 15 April 1964 a suit was filed by a member of the staff against the Commission. This is Case 13/64 (*M. Muller v. EEC Commission*) in which the applicant seeks annulment of an administrative decision terminating his appointment as head of the Division "Salaries and Missions" in the Directorate-General of Administration.

Case 16/64 ⁽²⁾

On 29 April 1964 a suit was filed by a member of the staff against the Commission. This is Case 16/64 (*Mlle Rauch v. EEC Commission*), in which the applicant asks for annulment of the examining board's decision to admit an auxiliary employee to internal competitive examination 143/B and of the decision appointing the said auxiliary to the vacant post concerned.

Case struck off

Case 22/63

EEC Commission v. Government of the Italian Republic.

The object of this application was to obtain a ruling that by increasing, after the entry into force of the Treaty, the duty applicable per kilogramme gross of cotton or cotton waste (not including linters) imported into Italy from Member States of the EEC or from non-member countries and in free circulation in one of the Member States, the Italian Republic committed an infringement of Article 12 of the Treaty.

On 30 April 1964 the Court ordered the case to be struck off. The Commission had withdrawn on 8 April after finding that the Italian Government had put an end to the alleged infringement on 1 March 1964.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 68, 29 April 1964.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 88, 4 June 1964.

C. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 28 and 29 April 1964 under the chairmanship of M. Roche.

The Committee rendered an opinion on the action programme of the Commission on social matters in agriculture, which was communicated by the Commission to the Council on 20 September 1963.

The programme was referred to the Committee on 9 December 1963.

The Committee approved the action programme by 61 votes with 23 abstentions, but felt that this programme should not be left in the form of a simple declaration of intention or of a recommendation to the Member States, but should be given concrete shape by effective measures to be adopted as soon as possible, since in other fields acceleration measures had been taken and social policy in agriculture should be developed concurrently with those measures.

The Committee approved a revised draft of its rules of procedure, which was then submitted to the Councils of Ministers for their final decision.

IV. The European Investment Bank

On 4 May 1964, the European Investment Bank concluded loan agreements with the "Cassa per il Mezzogiorno" for the financing of six industrial projects in Italy, one in Sardinia and five in the southern part of the Italian Peninsula. These loans are underwritten by the Italian State.

The interest rate of the loans granted to the "Cassa per il Mezzogiorno" is 5 7/8%. The "Cassa" will grant loans via the competent regional institutes — "Credito Industriale Sardo (C.I.S.)" and "Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER)" —, which also participate in the financing of the same projects.

The projects concern:

1. The construction at Olbia (Sardinia) of a factory for the production of card mountings to be fitted on machinery in the textile industry. The new factory will have a production capacity of more than 1 million metres of flexible mountings per annum.

The project will give employment to some 100 people. Fixed investments amount to 3.15 million u.a., towards which the Bank will contribute by a 12-year loan of 1.28 million u.a.

2. The construction at Chieti (Abruzzi) of a factory for the production of chinaware for household and restaurant uses, with an annual production of some 2 400 tons.

The factory will employ 350 people. Fixed investments are estimated at 2.37 million u.a., towards which the Bank will contribute by a 12-year loan of 0.96 million u.a.

3. The enlargement of a factory for asbestine-cement products at Bari (Apulia), the annual production capacity of which will be raised to 22 000 tons of pressure pipes and 16 000 tons of corrugated boards for roofs and wall facings.

The extension will create about 100 new jobs. Fixed investments amount to 1.92 million u.a., towards which the Bank will contribute by a 12-year loan of 0.8 million u.a.

4. The construction at Frosinone (Lazio) of a brewery with an annual production of 50 000 hectolitres of quality beer.

The brewery will employ 80 people. Fixed investments are estimated at 2.27 million u.a., towards which the Bank will contribute 0.88 million u.a. by a 12-year loan.

5. The construction at Vasto (Abruzzi) of an olive oil refinery with an annual production of 50 000 quintals of oil.

The refinery will provide employment for about 100 persons. Fixed investments amount to 1.09 million u.a., towards which the Bank will contribute 0.48 million u.a. by a 12-year loan.

6. The construction at Pastorano-Pignataro Maggiore (Campania) of a factory for metal frames and elements made of steel and various other materials to be used for prefabricated buildings.

The factory will provide employment for some 400 people. Fixed investments are estimated at 3.34 million u.a., towards which the Bank will contribute 1.44 million u.a. by a 12-year loan.

On 4 May 1964, the European Investment Bank signed in Brussels loan agreements with the Italian State Railway Administration — "Azienda autonoma delle Ferrovie dello Stato" — for the financing of two projects to be carried out in the framework of the ten-year plan aiming at the development of the Italian railway network.

The projects cover:

1. The transformation of the electrified Bolzano-Brenner railway line, which constitutes the link between Italy and Austria and is one of the main railway lines of the European Economic Community.

The project calls for the replacement of the present three-phase current traction by the more modern 3 000v. continuous current traction system and for the purchase of adequate tractive stock.

Investments amount to 13.32 million u.a., towards which the Bank will contribute 5 million u.a. by a 17-year loan.

2. The laying of a second track on the part of the Battipaglia-Reggio di Calabria railway line, and improvements of the layout of the line.

This will make it possible to handle the increasing traffic and will ease in particular the distribution of Sicilian and Calabrian agricultural produce.

The estimated cost is 66.8 million u.a., towards which the Bank will contribute 20 million u.a. by a 20-year loan.

This is the first loan granted by the Bank for a transport project in southern Italy.

Both loans will bear interest at the rate of 5 7/8% per annum.

On 5 May the European Investment Bank concluded a loan agreement with "Société de mécanique de précision de l'Atlantique" (SMPA), a subsidiary company of "Compagnie industrielle et financière des chantiers & ateliers de St. Nazaire (Penhoët)", Paris, for the financing of an industrial project at Monoir-de-Bretagne (Loire-Atlantique, France).

The project concerns the construction of a precision-machine factory. It will enable the permanent employment of some 650 persons, to be chosen mainly from the workers becoming redundant by the reorganization of Chantier de l'Atlantique (Penhoët-Loire), which is being carried through in the framework of the programme for the restructuring of the French ship-building industry.

The fixed investments of the project amount to 11.72 million units of account, toward which the Bank will contribute 3.04 million units of account by a 13-year loan, which will bear interest at the rate of 5 7/8 per cent.

This loan is underwritten by the French Republic.

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 April and 9 May 1964

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- No. 148 de MM. Dupont et de Gryse à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Subvention accordée en France au "Comptoir des filasses" (No. 148 by M. Dupont and M. de Gryse to the EEC Commission: Subsidy for the "Comptoir des filasses" in France) No. 63 18.4.64
- No. 151 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Le produit des droits de douane frappant les importations de viande bovine en provenance des pays tiers (No. 151 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Yield from customs duties on beef and veal imported from non-member countries) No. 63 18.4.64
- No. 155 de MM. Leemans et Illerhaus à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Harmonisation des systèmes fiscaux des États membres (No. 155 by M. Leemans and M. Illerhaus to the EEC Commission: Harmonization of Member States' taxation systems) No. 66 24.4.64
- No. 156 de M. Nederhorst à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Organe consultatif pour les questions sociales du secteur des transports (No. 156 by M. Nederhorst to the EEC Commission: Advisory Committee on social matters in transport) No. 66 24.4.64
- No. 157 de M. Nederhorst à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Position du Parlement européen et de la Commission de la Communauté économique européenne (No. 157 by M. Nederhorst to the EEC Commission: Position of the European Parliament and of the Commission of the European Economic Community) No. 66 24.4.64
- No. 159 de M. Philipp à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Principes communs de la politique énergétique dans le domaine de l'industrie du gaz (No. 159 by M. Philipp to the EEC Commission: Common principles of policy for the gas industry) No. 66 24.4.64
- No. 160 de M. Rademacher à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Discriminations pratiquées par la France à l'encontre des véhicules automobiles de marques étrangères (No. 160 by M. Rademacher to the EEC Commission: French discrimination against cars of foreign manufacture) No. 66 24.4.64
- No. 152 de M. Posthumus à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Élimination par la République malgache des armateurs autres que les armateurs français (No. 152 by M. Posthumus to the EEC Commission: Measures by the Malagasy Republic to eliminate all but French shipowners from the market) No. 69 30.4.64
- No. 154 de M. Armengaud à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Répartition, par nationalité, des fonctionnaires et agents de la catégorie A de la Direction chargée de la mise en œuvre du règlement no. 17 (No. 154 by M. Armengaud to the EEC Commission: Breakdown by nationality of Grade A staff in the Directorate responsible for the enforcement of Regulation No. 17) No. 69 30.4.64
- No. 161 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Activité du group d'assistance technique (No. 161 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission: Work of the Technical Assistance Group) No. 69 30.4.64

No. 7 de M. Sabatini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Fonctionnement du service du "Groupe du porte-parole" (No. 7 by M. Sabatini to the EEC Commission: Functioning of the Spokesman's Group)

No. 69 30.4.64

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement no. 38/64/CEE du Conseil, du 25 mars 1964, relatif à la libre circulation des travailleurs à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Council Regulation No. 38/64/CEE of 25 March 1964 on the free movement of workers in the Community)

No. 62 17.4.64

Règlement no. 39/64/CEE de la Commission, du 17 avril 1964, fixant un montant supplémentaire pour le jaune d'œuf séché de volailles (Commission Regulation No. 39/64/CEE of 17 April 1964 fixing a surcharge on dried egg yolk)

No. 63 18.4.64

Règlement no. 40/64/CEE de la Commission, du 28 avril 1964, relatif à la fixation d'un montant supplémentaire pour les œufs de volailles en coquille (Commission Regulation No. 40/64/CEE of 28 April 1964 concerning the fixing of a surcharge on poultry eggs in shell)

No. 68 29.4.64

Règlement no. 41/64/CEE de la Commission, du 29 avril 1964, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les prunes (Commission Regulation No. 41/64/CEE of 29 April 1964 fixing reference prices for plums)

No. 70 1.5.64

Règlement no. 42/64/CEE de la Commission, du 29 avril 1964, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les pêches (Commission Regulation No. 42/64/CEE of 29 April 1964 fixing reference prices for peaches)

No. 70 1.5.64

Règlement no. 43/64/CEE de la Commission, du 29 avril 1964, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les tomates de plein air (Commission Regulation No. 43/64/CEE of 29 April 1964 fixing reference prices for tomatoes grown in the open)

No. 70 1.5.64

Règlement no. 44/64/CEE de la Commission, du 29 avril 1964, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les cerises (Commission Regulation No. 44/64/CEE of 29 April 1964 fixing reference prices for cherries)

No. 70 1.5.64

Règlement no. 45/64/CEE de la Commission, du 28 avril 1964, relatif aux demandes de concours présentées au F.E.O.G.A. — section orientation (Commission Regulation No. 45/64/CEE of 28 April 1964 concerning aid applications submitted to the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund)

No. 71 6.5.64

Règlement no. 46/64/CEE du Conseil, du 30 avril 1964, complétant les règlements no. 19, 20, 21, 22 et 23 du Conseil pour introduire une référence aux objectifs à atteindre (Council Regulation No. 46/64/CEE of 30 April 1964 inserting a reference to objectives in Council Regulations Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23)

No. 72 9.5.64

Règlement no. 47/64/CEE du Conseil, du 30 avril 1964, portant fixation des coefficients pour le calcul des prélèvements applicables aux produits visés à l'annexe II du règlement no. 14/64/CEE (Council Regulation No. 47/64/CEE of 30 April 1964 fixing correcting factors for the calculation of levies to be charged on the items listed in Annex II of Regulation No. 14/64/CEE)

No. 72 9.5.64

Règlement no. 48/64/CEE du Conseil, du 30 avril 1964, portant fixation du montant des frais de transport et de passage en frontière pour certains produits laitiers (Council Regulation No. 48/64/CEE of 30 April 1964, fixing transport and frontier-crossing costs for certain milk products)

No. 72 9.5.64

Règlement no. 49/64/CEE du Conseil, du 30 avril 1964, relatif aux critères de fixation des montants forfaitaires pour le riz et les brisures (Council Regulation No. 49/64/CEE of 30 April 1964 on criteria for fixing "standard amounts" for rice and broken rice)	No. 72	9.5.64
Règlement no. 50/64/CEE du Conseil, du 30 avril 1964, relatif au barème des primes applicables aux importations de riz et de brisures (Council Regulation No. 50/64/CEE of 30 April 1964 concerning the scale of premiums applicable to imports of rice and broken rice)	No. 72	9.5.64
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<p>Modification de l'annexe 9 du règlement no. 4 fixant les modalités d'application et complétant les dispositions du règlement no. 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants [Amendment to Annex 9 to Regulation No. 4 (implementing procedures and supplementary provisions for Regulation No. 3)]</p>	No. 72	9.5.64

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No. 66 24.4.64

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No. 66 24.4.64

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No. 66 24.4.64

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No. 66 24.4.64

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No. 66 24.4.64

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Recours introduit le 27 mars 1964 par M. René Jullien contre la Commission de la CEE (Affaire 10-64) (Suit by M. René Jullien v. the EEC Commission filed on 27 March 1964 (Case 10-64))	No. 68	29.4.64
Recours introduit le 6 avril 1964 par M. Ernest Ley contre la Commission de la CEE (Affaire 12-64) (Suit by M. Ernest Ley v. the EEC Commission filed on 6 April 1964 (Case 12-64))	No. 68	29.4.64

Recours introduit le 15 avril 1964 par M. Charles Muller contre la Commission de la CEE (Affaire 13-64) (Suit by M. Charles Muller v. the EEC Commission filed on 15 April 1964 (Case 13-64)

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

Supplement No. 15 of 22 April 1964

Supplement No. 16 of 29 April 1964

Supplement No. 17 of 6 May 1964

Supplement No. 18 of 13 May 1964

C. Recent publications of the European Community (1)

Periodical publications

4002

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly. No. 5/1964.

Three bilingual editions: e/f, f/i, d/n.

Price per issue: 11s.; \$50; Bfrs 25. — Annual subscription: £1.16.0; \$5; Bfrs 250.

COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Recueil de la jurisprudence de la Cour, volume IX

(Reports of the Court, Volume IX)

Subscription: FF 34; Bfrs. 350

Fascicule no. 3: Arrêts de la Cour et conclusions des Avocats généraux dans:

(Section 3: Judgments of the Court and submissions of the Advocates-General in):

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

Affaire no. 85-63 (Demande d'autorisation en notification d'une cession de salaire à la Communauté économique européenne)
Ordonnance de la Cour du 25 septembre 1963
[Case 85-63 (Application for authorization to notify attachment of salary)
Ruling by the Court, 25 September 1963]

Affaires jointes nos. 35-62 et 16-63 (M. André Leroy contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A.)
Arrêt de la Cour (première chambre) du 5 décembre 1963
Conclusions de l'avocat général M. Maurice Lagrange (17 octobre 1963)
Ordonnance du président de la Cour du 16 juillet 1963
(Consolidated Actions Nos. 35-62 and 16-63 (M. André Leroy v. ECSC High Authority)
Judgment of the Court (First Chamber, 5 December 1963
Submissions of the Advocate-General, M. Maurice Lagrange (17 October 1963)
Ruling by the President of the Court, 16 July 1963)

Affaires jointes nos. 23, 24 et 52-63 (Société anonyme Usines Emile Henricot et 2 autres requérantes contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A.)
Arrêt de la Cour du 5 décembre 1963
Conclusions de l'avocat général M. Karl Roemer (16 October 1963)
[Consolidated Actions Nos. 23, 24 and 52-63 (Société anonyme Usines Emile Henricot and 2 others v. ECSC High Authority)
Judgment of the Court, 5 December 1963
Submissions of the Advocate-General, M. Karl Roemer (16 October 1963)]

Affaire no. 28-63 (Koninklijke Nederlandsche Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken N.V. contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A.)
Arrêt de la Cour du 5 décembre 1963
Conclusions de l'avocat général M. Karl Roemer (voir affaires jointes nos. 23, 24 et 52-63)
[Case No. 28-63 (Koninklijke Nederlandsche Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken N.V. v. ECSC High Authority)
Judgment of the Court, 5 December 1963
Submissions of the Advocate-General, M. Karl Roemer (see Consolidated Actions Nos. 23, 24 and 52-63)]

Affaires jointes nos. 53 et 54-63 (Lemmerz-Werke GmbH et 3 autres requérantes contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A.)
Arrêt de la Cour du 5 décembre 1963
Conclusions de l'avocat général M. Karl Roemer (16 octobre 1963)
[Consolidated Actions Nos. 53 and 54-63 (Lemmerz-Werke GmbH and 3 others v. ECSC High Authority)
Judgment of the Court, 5 December 1963
Submissions of the Advocate-General, M. Karl Roemer (16 October 1963)]

Affaire no. 18-62 (Mme Emilia Barge, veuve de M. Vittorio Leone, contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A.)
Arrêt de la Cour du 16 décembre 1963
Conclusions de l'avocat général M. Maurice Lagrange (5 novembre 1963)
[Case No. 18-62 (Mme Emilia Barge, widow of M. Vittorio Leone v. ECSC High Authority)
Judgment of the Court, 16 December 1963
Submissions of the Advocate-General, M. Maurice Lagrange (5 November 1963)]

Affaire no. 36-62 (Société des Acières du Temple contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A.)
Arrêt de la Cour du 16 décembre 1963
Conclusions de l'avocat général M. Maurice Lagrange (17 octobre 1963)
[Case No. 36-62 (Société des Acières du Temple v. ECSC High Authority)
Judgment of the Court, 16 December 1963
Submissions of the Advocate-General, M. Maurice Lagrange (17 October 1963)]

Affaire no. 1-63 (Macchiorlati Dalmas & Figli v. ECSC High Authority)
Arrêt de la Cour du 16 décembre 1963
Conclusions de l'avocat général M. Karl Roemer (12 novembre 1963)
[Case No. 1-63 (Macchiorlati Dalmas & Figli v. ECSC High Authority)
Judgment of the Court, 16 December 1963
Submissions of the Advocate-General, M. Karl Roemer (12 November 1963)]

Affaires jointes nos. 2 à 10-63 (Società industriale acciaierie San Michele et 8 autres requérantes contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A.)
Arrêt de la Cour du 16 décembre 1963
Conclusions de l'avocat général M. Karl Roemer (12 novembre 1963)
Consolidated Actions Nos. 2 to 10-63 (Società industriale acciaierie San Michele and 8 others v. ECSC High Authority)
Judgment of the Court, 16 December 1963
Submissions of the Advocate-General, M. Karl Roemer (12 November 1963)]

Affaire no. 14-63 (Forges de Clabecq S.A. contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A.)
Arrêt de la Cour du 16 décembre 1963
Conclusions de l'avocat général M. Maurice Lagrange (28 octobre 1963)
[Case No. 14-63 (Forges de Clabecq S.A. v. ECSC High Authority)
Judgment of the Court, 16 December 1963
Submissions of the Advocate-General, M. Maurice Lagrange (28 October 1963)]

D. Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities.

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 5, May 1964

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 60, May 1964

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 5, May 1964

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 5, May 1964

London: European Community No. 5, May 1964.

Washington: European Community No. 70, April 1964

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin No. 5-1964

Commerce extérieur: Statistique mensuelle (Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics) No. 5-1964

Commerce extérieur: Commerce des associés d'outre-mer, (Foreign Trade: Trade of the Overseas Associated Areas) Jan.-June 1963, 1st part

Statistiques agricoles (Agricultural Statistics) No. 1-1964

Statistiques sociales (Social Statistics) No. 2-1964