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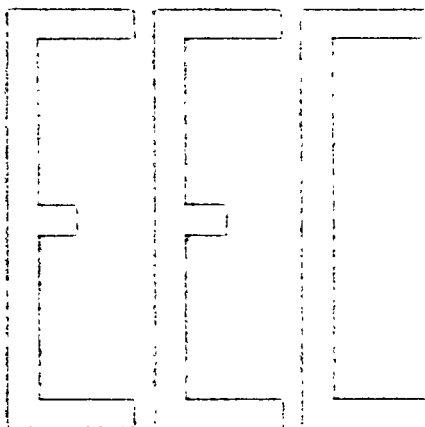
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Introduction to the Seventh General Report on the Activities of the Community

1. In presenting its Sixth General Report, at a time when the Community was in the throes of the gravest political crisis since its inception, the Commission declared: "the Treaties of Rome and Paris are not merely the expression of a policy; they have founded a new constitutional order, and it is in moments of crisis that one appreciates the value of a permanent constitution, stable institutions and immutable rules". A year has elapsed, and the Commission can claim that continuity in the working of the Institutions has been ensured, that Treaty rules have been complied with in all fields and that the Community has thus made further and spectacular progress.

This has been achieved because our six countries and their peoples are deeply attached to the building of their Community, and this attachment has proved stronger than their political differences. Such success would not, however, have been possible without the Institutions, whose permanency and independence enabled the Community to weather the storm.

2. In May 1963, the Council had agreed on the essentials of a programme of work for the current year, designed to foster the "harmonious development" of the Community both internally and in its external relations. This concern was fully shared by the Commission, and the whole "Action Programme for the Second Stage" was planned to ensure the balanced implementation of the Treaty.

The Council's programme of work was in its essentials carried out within the time-limits set. The successful conclusion of the discussions in December 1963 on agricultural policy and in preparation for the Kennedy round was a factor of primary importance in the life of the Community, to which it gave a fresh impulse in 1964.

3. On 1 July 1963, in pursuance of the decision to speed up the establishment of a customs union, the sixth intra-Community reduction in customs duties and the second alignment on the common external tariff were effected. However, this step, the importance of which must not be underestimated, attracted less attention and was less significant than subsequent decisions concerning economic union: in this field a number of the main proposals contained in the Commission's Action Programme have now been adopted.

Firstly, the markets for more farm products — dairy produce, beef and veal, and rice (which are among the most important) — have been organized at Community level, and the principles to govern the marketing of fats and oils have been agreed on. When this new legislation enters into force, more than 85% of the farm output of the Six will be subject to Community regulations. Again, the Commission's proposals for the introduction of a single cereals price have transformed the outlook for the common agricultural policy. There is already general agreement on the merits of this proposal and it is obvious — given the results that have already been obtained in the industrial field — that an early decision on the common level of cereal prices and on the date when they will take effect is a determining factor for the success of the Kennedy round and the balanced execution of the Treaty.

4. On 15 April 1964, the Council adopted a decision for the strengthening of monetary and financial co-operation between the member countries, and it set up for this purpose a Committee of Governors of Central Banks and a Budget Policy Committee, while broadening at the same time the powers of the Monetary Committee. It also accepted the proposal that a Community medium-term economic policy be worked out and applied. Lastly, it addressed to the six countries a first recommendation for concerted action in the field of conjunctural policy to remedy the current disequilibrium in the economic situation of the Community.

This round of decisions marks a decisive stage on the road to economic union: it represents, so to speak, the birth certificate of the Community's economic policy, which, having been foreshadowed in the Treaty, can now become a reality. As we shall see, to give it form and substance will be one of the major tasks of the Institutions and in particular of the Commission in the coming months.

There has been progress, too, in social matters. Not only have important decisions been taken (second regulation on the free movement of workers and the joint programme for exchanges of young workers), but the machinery set up for the planning of a medium-term policy will also serve to develop and broaden the scope of the Community's social policy.

5. Progress has been no less significant in external relations. The Community has applied itself to clearing the ground for the major trade negotiations between the GATT Contracting Parties (Kennedy round), which officially opened on 4 May 1964. It will be speaking with a single voice in these negotiations.

In accordance with the Treaty, the Commission is negotiating on behalf of the Community on the basis of directives issued by the Council in December 1963. The advantages of this arrangement have already been felt, and confirm here again the value of the Treaty rules. The opening discussions have shown the weight the Community carries at the conference table, the authority attaching to its views, and at the same time its determination to make an effective contribution to the success of the negotiations.

The Commission must, however, express its regret that the efforts it has made, with the support of the European Parliament, to work out a common approach of the Member States in the World Conference on Trade and Development have not so far yielded any tangible result. The Commission is continuing these endeavours.

6. Satisfactory arrangements have been made to maintain close relations between the Community and the other European countries after the breakdown of the negotiations for membership. Every three months, the Council of Western European Union holds a full debate on the economic situation on Europe, in which the Commission takes an active part. There is continual co-operation between the Commission and its départements and the United Kingdom mission to the Communities. From time to time, contacts are arranged at ministerial level between the Commission and Ireland, Denmark and Norway. When the dairy produce and beef and veal regulations were in process of adoption, conversations with Denmark enabled this country's vital interests to be accommodated in a manner acceptable to all parties.

7. Towards the end of the first year of the Association Agreement with Greece, the Community signed, on 12 September 1963, an Association Agreement with Turkey, reaffirming the close links of solidarity binding these two countries to Western Europe. A few weeks previously, the signing in Yaoundé of the new Convention of Association with the African States and Madagascar was a formal token of the Community's resolve to make a growing contribution to the development of these countries.

Lastly, the attitudes of other non-member countries once again demonstrated their confidence in the future of the Community, and also served to remind the Community of the wide range of its responsibilities. Exploratory conversations with Austria further to its application for association, the preparation of negotiations with Nigeria and the East African countries following the Declaration of Intention attached to the Yaoundé Convention, and approaches by Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco are all pointers to the Community's role in the world. At another level, the Community has concluded its first commercial agreement with a non-member country, namely Iran. At the same time the negotiations with Israel have been brought to a successful conclusion and discussions with Lebanon have begun.

8. Such, briefly, is the balance-sheet for a year which it was thought might at best be one of convalescence and which proved to be one of vigorous advances. It offers certain pointers as to the Community's main objectives in the months ahead.

The economic situation in the Community will remain the Commission's first concern. For the first time since 1958, the Community is encountering serious difficulties. The economies of our countries, which had for several years shown much the same trend of development, began in 1963 to diverge appreciably, the balanced growth of the German economy contrasting with heavy inflationary pressure in Italy, France and the Netherlands. The Community today is in a state of grave disequilibrium, as is evident from price and trade trends, and the situation may well deteriorate perilously during 1964 if the decisions taken are not put firmly into effect and followed up by further energetic measures.

It is a sign of consolidation in the Community that, faced with these difficulties, the member countries' first reaction has not been to withdraw into isolation, but to close their ranks and find a Community answer to their difficulties. After sounding a warning note in the European Parliament on 21 January 1964, the Commission began without delay to study the action to be taken. It believes that strict application in 1964 of the recommendations adopted by the Council on its proposals is a vital factor for recovery. Any faltering in the determination of the Member States primarily affected may have the most serious consequences, political as well as economic, for the whole Community. It is true that EEC has already withstood more than one political crisis. Now, for the first time, it has to take the strain of major economic disequilibria, and it is on the manner in which this is done that its cohesion and its ability to act as a single economic entity will be judged. The Commission will maintain a close watch on the development of the situation in each of the member countries so that it can make recommendations to them directly or refer questions to the Council at any moment.

Problems arising from the current economic situation will thus be in the forefront, but the Commission will also be making a special effort in the field of medium-term economic policy. Important preparatory studies — to be pursued

and amplified through bodies set up by the Council — have already been embarked on. The object is the adoption in 1965 of a first programme in this field, which will run to the end of the transition period.

9. While the instruments of a Community economic policy are being established and the first elements of that policy worked out, the Commission will continue the shaping of the common policies provided for in the Treaty. It attaches particular importance to the fixing of a common level of cereal prices in the very near future; and this decision could be extended at an early date to other target or guide prices provided for in the various agricultural regulations. It is a decision which will be in the general interest of the entire Community. The arrangements proposed by the Commission (compensatory payments from Community funds and a Community plan to improve the living standards of farmers and farm workers) will ensure that farmers in those countries which will have to reduce their cereal prices will not suffer a loss of income or any other harmful consequences.

10. In other matters, less in the public eye, the Commission expects shortly to obtain the initial results of the prolonged studies and discussions it has undertaken. For instance, the time has now come for a Council decision introducing a single turnover tax system. This measure will be a first stage on the road to the elimination of tax barriers in the Community, the essential complement to the elimination of customs barriers. In the field of transport, the files are also ready for decisions. As soon as the Parliament has rendered its opinion on proposals submitted in 1963 by the Commission, they can be referred to the Council for action.

In the social field, the Commission intends to step up its efforts to promote close co-operation between the Member States, notably with respect to health protection. It will also present the first proposals for Community action on vocational training and will amplify the provisions already in force on freedom of movements for workers, social security for migrant workers and the European Social Fund with the object of encouraging manpower mobility and full employment throughout the Community.

11. Progress in these internal matters will be accompanied by similar developments in the Community's external relations. The conduct of negotiations in the Kennedy round will be the Commission's first responsibility. The negotiations will no doubt be protracted; the Commission must guard against the dangers of overhaste but also against disillusionment at the unavoidable slowness of technical work. For its own part, it will endeavour to see that 1965 is a year of decisions in all the fields covered by the negotiations.

The entry into force of the Yaoundé Convention is now only a matter of weeks. It will involve a large increase in the Community's responsibilities; operations on behalf of the African countries and Madagascar will be more numerous and diversified. The development of association with Greece, the beginnings of association with Turkey and continuing conversations with Austria and a number of African countries will keep the Community fully occupied in the sphere of external relations.

12. The Commission must, however, record that progress in building up a common commercial policy has not so far been satisfactory. It is not enough for the Community to respond, even successfully, to representations made by non-

member countries. It owes it to itself and to its trading partners to decide the broad lines of its commercial policy and to create the necessary instruments. The Commission has laid before the Council a number of proposals, some of general scope, others dealing specifically with trade with Japan or with the East bloc countries. Policy decisions must now be taken in these fields.

13. The results the Commission hopes to obtain by these means will lend real substances to the economic union of our countries. The Commission also believes that there is everything to be gained from completing as quickly as possible the establishment of the customs union.

In its Action Programme, it had specified the date of 1 January 1967. But if the economic situation allows, it would not rule out an earlier date. And as it will be at about this time (marketing year 1966/67) that common prices for cereals and probably for other items should be brought into force, freedom of trade in both the industrial and agricultural sectors would thus be achieved throughout the Community. Not only could the Institutions then concentrate on building up the economic union, but the need for this would become — both politically and economically — even more vital, and growing pressure for action in this direction would be exerted by all sectors of opinion concerned in the Community.

Important as it would be for the internal progress of the Community, the completion of the customs union would contribute just as much to the conduct of external relations. In particular, it would be a great step forward if the common external tariff were effectively applied as early as possible after the conclusion of the Kennedy round. In this way, duty reductions agreed by the Community would become effective under the same conditions as those made by non-member countries. This is not the case at present, since alignment on the common external tariff is not yet complete and the Community's bargaining position has sometimes suffered thereby.

14. This brief survey suffices to indicate the magnitude and importance of the tasks falling upon the Community, and in particular the Commission. But the Commission can only discharge its duties satisfactorily if it has at least the minimum means, and above all enough responsible officials and experts at its service. The Commission feels impelled to draw the attention of the Council, the Parliament and the general public to the serious consequences for the Community which may ensue from the negative response it has met with several times in its requests for more staff. It is now in a situation where it can no longer give any assurance of fulfilling completely the duties laid upon it by the Treaty and the regulations made thereunder.

15. The Community's attention in 1963 was not strictly confined to economic matters. For the first time, there was a prospect of new developments with regard to the Institutions. In October, the Council began discussions on ways and means of merging the Executives. With the full support of the Parliament, the two Commissions and the High Authority had called for this merger as early as 1960. The Governments have now agreed that the merger should take place on 1 January 1965 and be a prelude to the merger of the Communities themselves by 1 January 1967.

There have also been discussions on strengthening the role and powers of the Parliament, notably in budgetary matters. The Commission feels that some progress in this field must be made in connection with the agreement on a merger.

16. The task of completing the build-up of the European Economic Community will therefore devolve upon the single Executive. The Commission hopes to place at its disposal the conclusions drawn from more than six years' experience, indicating what it believes to be the right courses of policy to follow and the right objectives to be set for the second half of the transition period. One good reason for doing this is that in 1966 majority vote will become the general rule, with all the implications this new situation will have for the working of the Institutions and the prospects of prompter decisions.

In drafting its report, the Commission will also bear in mind the degree of progress made with the Action Programme for the Second Stage and the lessons learned.

17. Virtually all the problems involved in the merger have been disposed of in discussions between the representatives of the Governments and of the Executives. But as regards institutions an important question outstanding is the number of members of the single Executive. Backed by the Parliament, the Commission has come out strongly in favour of as small an Executive as possible, i.e. one of nine members. In the "collegial" system provided for by the Treaty a small number of members is the precondition for efficiency.

The single Executive will have to handle matters of coal and steel, atomic energy as well as all the matters for which the present EEC is competent in other sectors of the economy. In addition, the unified Executive will have special administrative tasks to discharge in the months following the merger.

Despite opinions often expressed to this effect, enlarging the unified Executive from nine to fourteen or fifteen members, as is sometimes proposed, would not lessen the pressure of business on the principle that many hands make light work. On the contrary, it would make the functioning of the Executive more cumbersome, weaken its cohesion and diminish its authority, this may well impair the benefits expected from the merger and compromise the subsequent development of economic integration, including integration in the fields embraced by the present Community.

The Commission believes that the composition of the single Executive must be decided only by considerations of efficiency and the smooth working of the Community Institutions.

18. Decisions on the merger of the Executives and the powers of the Parliament will lead to a strengthening of the constitution and accordingly to progress on the road to the political union of Europe, heralded by the three present Communities. These limited measures, useful though they are, would not however suffice to meet present needs.

The economic difficulties mentioned above have led to a keener awareness of the scale of the responsibilities the Community is already bearing and the even heavier responsibilities it will have to assume as integration advances. Decisions

on conjunctural policy, monetary policy and medium-term economic policy are essentially political decisions committing the Governments at the highest level.

The application of the common agricultural policy will also necessitate decisions with a high political content, particularly by the time a single reference price for each product, fixed by the Institutions alone, prevails throughout the Community, linking the national economies, and currencies, closely together.

Although, as they have shown, the present Institutions are capable of taking such decisions, it must not be overlooked that these Community measures will have a growing impact on other sectors of governmental activity. The immediate consequence of effective economic integration is that it brings to the fore the problem of extending integration to several other spheres of national activity, not excluding foreign affairs and defence. Economic integration does not dictate the time when the decision must be taken, but it does mean that sooner or later a decision is inescapable. And although the economic precedent does not impose any particular institutional framework for a Community with wider powers, it offers at least the example of a successful experiment.

Tomorrow, then, political union will be within the grasp of our peoples. May the testimony of the Institutions bring home to them more clearly the import of the decision they will have to take and the need for them to set up that "European federation indispensable for the maintenance of peace" which was proposed by Robert Schuman fourteen years ago and remains the objective of all Community action.

I. Establishment of a common level of cereal prices

Letter from the EEC Commission to the six Governments following postponement of the Council's decision until 15 December 1964

During its session of 19-21 May the Council discussed for the first time a memorandum from the Commission dated 12 May 1964 recapitulating its proposals regarding cereal prices ⁽¹⁾. Since no decision could be reached, the matter was deferred until the next Council session of 1-3 June. Meanwhile, the Special Committee for Agriculture had been instructed to examine the problems raised by the Commission's proposals, especially the level of prices and the price ratio between the various cereals.

On 2 June the Council resumed its deliberations, together with the Foreign Ministers of the member Governments. No agreement was reached on the Commission's proposals. However, the Council, having affirmed that the upper and lower limits of the target prices for the marketing year 1964/65 had to be fixed in order to further the common organization of the markets for cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultry, requested the Commission to submit a proposal on this matter.

The Commission declined to put forward a new proposal and called attention to those already put forward, which were to be considered as a whole. It stated that during this session no argument had been presented which could have induced it to change its views, and that failure to fix a common cereals price would render it unable to negotiate at Geneva, thus jeopardizing the success of the Kennedy round. It added that the Council had not expressed any wish to amend the Commission's mandate, and therefore the Commission was still expected to negotiate on the basis of the "support level", which implied the establishment of a common price.

The Council then decided:

1. To fix the upper and lower limits of the target prices for cereals for the marketing year 1964/65 at the same level as for the marketing year 1963/64, and
2. To give a decision on this basis on 15 December 1964 regarding the Commission's proposal for alignment of cereal prices.

This prompted the Commission to draw the attention of the Council and the Member States to the responsibility they were assuming. Accordingly, on 4 June it addressed the following letter to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the six countries:

Monsieur le Ministre,

The Commission of the European Community feels impelled to inform your Government of its grave concern at the decision taken by the EEC Council of Ministers on 3 June 1964 concerning cereal prices.

1. *The postponement until 15 December next of the decision on the alignment of prices runs counter to the commitments accepted by the Council on a number of occasions, notably during the discussions of 23 December last. No pledge was given,*

⁽¹⁾ See supplement to Bulletin 6-64.

and there is no certainty, that the appointed date of 15 December will be adhered to, any more than several others in the past. There is also reason to believe that this delay will render the adoption of the decisions more difficult.

2. To put back by six months or more the decision on farm prices will undermine the work to build up the common agricultural policy, of which this decision is a vital part.

3. This postponement jeopardizes the whole Kennedy round. The failure to fix cereal prices will rapidly bring to a halt the work of the Agricultural Committee, since there is at present no prospect of finding another basis for the negotiations. Moreover, as several delegations at Geneva hoped that negotiations on agricultural products might go on concurrently with those on industrial products, the lack of a decision on the part of the EEC will cause a general slowdown and possibly the collapse of the whole negotiations.

4. The Commission is seriously alarmed at such a situation, for which the European Economic Community will certainly be held to blame because it has been dilatory in taking, or possibly incapable of taking, the decisions which it has itself foreshadowed and which lie at the root of the policy agreed upon by the Council. It has explicitly drawn the attention of the Council, in the course of the discussions, to these grave repercussions.

5. Consequently, for the reasons, both internal and external, set out above, the Commission urgently requests your Government to reconsider its whole position in order to render possible, before the summer recess, a new deliberation by the Council and the adoption of the indispensable Community decisions.

Please accept, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my high consideration.

*Walter Hallstein
President of the Commission*

II. Trade agreement between the Community and Israel

The trade agreement between the European Economic Community and Israel initialled on 6 May 1964 was signed on Thursday 4 June 1964 in Brussels on behalf of the Israeli Government by Mme Golda Meir, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, M. Akiva Govrin, Minister for External Trade and the Industrialization of the Development Areas and M. Amiel Najjar, Ambassador, head of the Israeli Mission to the European Communities, and on behalf of the Council of the European Economic Community by M. Henri Fayat, President of the Council and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, and M. Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission.

The agreement will come into force on 1 July 1964.

This is the second non-discriminatory commercial agreement negotiated by the Community with a non-member country. A first agreement of this kind was concluded between the Community and Iran on 14 October 1963 ⁽¹⁾.

Background to the agreement

At its session of 24-25 September 1962 the EEC Council decided to open negotiations with Israel on trade problems. Three series of meetings took place: in December 1962, June 1963 and April 1964. The last round resulted in the agreement now initialled.

Content

The agreement provides for temporary reductions of the Community's common customs tariff and immediate alignment on the present or reduced rates of the CCT to be applied to certain products by Member States whose customs duties are at present in excess of these rates. It also provides for liberalization of several products by Member States.

The temporary reductions of the common customs tariff concern 21 agricultural and industrial products and range from 10% to 40% of the present rates. Among the products affected are the following:

- i) Grapefruit (08.02 D) — 7.2% (present rate 12%);
- ii) Grapefruit juice (ex 20.07 B II) — 17.1% (present rate 19%);
- iii) Avocado pears (ex. 08.01 E) — 8% (present rate 12%);
- iv) Stockings of man-made fibres (ex 60.03) — 17.6% (present rate 22%);
- v) Bathing costumes (three tariff sub-headings) — 16% (20%) and 16.8% (21%);
- vi) Outer garments of man-made fibres (two-sub-headings) — 16% (20%);
- vii) Window glass for hothouses (ex 70.05) — 8% (10%).

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 11-63, Chap. I.

The list also includes reductions of about 20% for some chemical and aluminium products.

For all the products in question those member countries which at present have a higher customs duty than the rate in the common customs tariff thus reduced will apply the lower rate as soon as the agreement comes into force.

Moreover, alignment on the present CCT rates will be effected by those member countries whose customs duties are at present above this level for seven headings or sub-headings, such as oranges, natural citrus fruit juice, certain types of processed vegetables, and asbestos thread.

These speedier alignments on the CCT increase the economic importance of the reductions proposed.

For seven tariff headings or sub-headings partial or total liberalization measures for imports will be applied by certain Community States. For France this concerns natural citrus juice and lobes of grapefruit; for Italy it concerns certain bromides and potassium sulphate.

The agreement contains a declaration of intention by Israel concerning Community exports to that country.

A Protocol provides that if the Community should conclude with one or more non-member countries which are large producers of oranges any agreement likely to affect materially the outlets for these products in Community markets, the question will be examined by the Joint Committee to be set up.

The Joint Committee of representatives of the Community and of Israel will supervise the application of the agreement and follow the trends in trade between the Community and Israel.

The agreement is signed for three years and is renewable.

The two heads of delegations also exchanged letters containing a declaration of intention according to which the Community, in the course of the Kennedy negotiations, will give every consideration to the question of Israeli exports.

Statements by Mme Golda Meir, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel,
by the President of the Council and by the President of the Commission

At the signing ceremony, Mme Golda Meir, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, said:

“This Agreement is of utmost importance to the economic development of our country. [...] We want to prove that it was of mutual interest not to Israel alone, but of interest also for all those that are concerned. [...] I believe that it affects all peoples of the world today — maybe through this Agreement we can prove that no people in this world can and should live alone. [...] But, even as you have said, it seemed that some concessions had to be made by the members of the Common Market, yet I hope that each one of them and all of them collectively will find that actually what seems to be a concession in order to make any family of nations a little bigger, really carries no loss with it, it is all a gain.

I believe that this world that we live in, with the dangers it faces, cannot remain and save its existence, but save all that the former generations have built up for us in human culture and civilization, the ability of living together — that all this can be assured only if all the peoples of the world honestly and sincerely live together and work together, and it is not an empty phrase when, in modern times it is said that trade between countries, and close economic relations between countries are part and parcel of this living-togetherness of the peoples of the world.

I should like to express both the appreciation of the Israeli people and Government for what you have done as President of the Council of Ministers, President of the Commission, and all those who have co-operated with you diligently with a lot of patience. [...]

I believe it is realized by all of us that what we have signed today is the beginning of closer relationships between the Common Market and Israel, and we will see this as a stepping-stone towards those relationships and connections which should develop and should be, as I am convinced they will be, of mutual interest to all our countries."

On behalf of the EEC Council of Ministers, M. Fayat expressed "our deep satisfaction now that the Trade Agreement with Israel has been signed" and added:

"The Community is well aware of the economic problems with which your rapidly developing country is confronted. Thanks to the goodwill and mutual understanding of the delegations present here today, the conversations in which we have been engaged together have led to a positive result on which the parties are entitled to congratulate themselves.[...]

The present Agreement illustrates once more the liberal nature of the commercial policy which the Community intends to follow towards the outside world and its firm intention to make the greatest possible contribution to the efforts which so many countries are making for their own economic expansion.

Indeed, the Community is fully convinced that it is essential to search for every possible means of developing international trade and that the conclusion of trade agreements like the one which we have just signed doubtless constitutes one of these means.

The Community is also convinced that this Trade Agreement, negotiated and concluded in a spirit of mutual understanding but also of realism, will contribute, thanks in particular to the establishment of a Joint Committee — within which I am sure this spirit will continue to prevail — to a development of trade relations which will be fruitful for both parties concerned."

M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, recalled that:

"Israel was one of the first countries to assume diplomatic relations with the Community, and thus to recognize it not only in international law, but also as a reality pointing to the future.

For the European Economic Community, the Agreement signed today with Israel — our second trade agreement — is further proof that we are in earnest with the promises contained in the Preamble and in the body of the Treaty of Rome to the effect that the Community will contribute to the progressive abolition of restrictions

on international economic relations and will promote trade with non-member countries. It also shows that we are standing by our world-wide obligations, notably those contained in the GATT rules.

We believe that it is fair to claim that the results of our work are satisfactory. We know, of course, that the Agreement does not fulfil all the wishes of our Israeli partners. In assessing the result, however, it should not be forgotten that the negotiations brought us up against problems that were particularly intractable because, at any rate on the Community side, they were completely novel and raised questions of principle going beyond the specific issues involved. This Agreement is also one of the initial achievements of our Community and, as the German proverb has it, 'all beginnings are difficult'. The Israeli delegation has earned our gratitude for the great understanding it has shown of these problems. Its realistic attitude doubtless made a substantial contribution to the success of the negotiations.

After recalling the concessions granted, M. Hallstein went on to say: "The Agreement is not a gift from the Community. Article 5 contains a declaration by the Israeli Government that it will give favourable consideration to any desire of the Community that Israel should facilitate imports from the Six. Furthermore we have the possibility of bringing up our problems in the Joint Committee set up by the Agreement. Above all, however, we are convinced that, by improving the conditions for Israeli exports and thus easing Israel's foreign currency situation, the Agreement will contribute in the longer run to a growth in Israeli imports and therefore to better chances for Community exports. [...]"

Lastly, I too would like, on behalf of the Commission, to express sincere good wishes for the future welfare and good fortunes of your country."

III. Activities of the Community

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Association with Turkey

1. The interim EEC-Turkey Committee held its second meeting on 15 May and studied questions concerning the trading arrangements in the Ankara Agreement.

The Community and GATT

Trade negotiations

2. The Ministers of the GATT Contracting Parties met in Geneva on 4 May 1964, one year after the adoption of the resolution of May 1963, in which they decided that negotiations would be put in hand for a significant liberalization of international trade.

Thus, the date of 4 May fixed by that resolution for the opening of the negotiations was adhered to despite the exceptional complexity of the preparatory work undertaken in the meantime. The Ministers' aim in coming to Geneva was to bring out the special importance attaching to the official and ceremonial opening of negotiations which represent the most spectacular attempt yet made to reduce both tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade. They took this opportunity to reaffirm in their speeches the political will of the governments to carry the work thus undertaken to a successful conclusion.

The EEC Member States were all represented at ministerial level at the meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee called to give official agreement to 4 May as the opening date for the negotiations. They expressed, mainly through the voice of the Belgian Minister as representative of the chairman country in the Council of the Six, the importance which the Community attaches to the negotiations.

As negotiator for the Community the Commission, represented by M. Rey, one of its members, explained the Community's position on the principle and the substance of the negotiations with special reference to the Commission's ideas on how the negotiations might develop ⁽¹⁾.

After the ceremonial opening session, the Trade Negotiations Committee noted the state of progress of the preparatory work, the problems still to be solved and the attitudes of the various parties on outstanding issues. On this basis it formulated its conclusions, which form a balance-sheet of the overall situation at this stage and are embodied in a resolution adopted by the ministers on 6 May 1964 ⁽²⁾.

In the Commission's declaration supporting this resolution on behalf of the EEC, the following points may be noted:

a) M. Rey said that he did not share the regrets expressed by some delegations at the protracted nature of the preparatory work; on the contrary he felt that the past year had been well spent in exploring the problems; the greater understanding of each other's difficulties thus engendered explained the success of the opening meeting of the negotiations and the excellent atmosphere in which it took place;

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 6-64, Chap. I.

⁽²⁾ See Annex I.

b) As regards agriculture, M. Rey hoped that the Community's proposal would finally meet with wide acceptance and reaffirmed that the Community would put forth "all the necessary political energy" to take, in good time, the internal decisions to enable it to negotiate on all points with its partners;

c) Speaking of disparities, M. Rey reiterated his feeling that an agreement was imminent and stressed the need to find a balance "between interests which are all legitimate" when approaching the problems of non-member countries;

d) On the participation of the developing countries and the solutions the negotiation should find for their trade problems, M. Rey recalled the remark made by the EEC on point D of the Resolution, adding: "... Everybody knows that the Community has concluded certain association agreements with European countries or with developing countries in Africa and that, of course, we intend to honour our pledges. But within these limits we consider that there are ample opportunities to resolve or attempt to resolve the problems of the developing countries' trade and, I repeat, within these limits, it is our firm intention to make use of them."

The World Conference on Trade and Development

3. After the inaugural ministerial session (23 March to 8 April 1964) five committees were formed to deal with international commodity problems (Committee I), trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures (Committee II), financing (Committee III), institutional arrangements (Committee IV), and the organization of world trade (Committee V).

The work of the Conference is continuing in these five Committees and the working group they have set up. The problems have crystallized around a few fundamental points, but no agreement has yet been reached on these.

The reports of the five Committees will be submitted to the Conference at the next ministerial session ⁽¹⁾.

Relations with Austria

4. On 5 June 1964 the Commission transmitted to the Council the text of the report on the exploratory talks between the Commission and the Austrian Mission to the Communities with a view to the association of Austria with EEC.

Relations with Norway

5. On 11 May 1964 M. Halvard Lange, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway, paid a visit to the Commission. The discussions were chiefly on the Community's policy on tariff quotas and certain aspects of the Kennedy negotiations.

Talks between experts followed. It was agreed that the contacts thus established between the Commission and the Norwegian Government should be resumed later and extend to any field of special interest to Norway.

⁽¹⁾ The next Bulletin will contain a detailed account of the overall results, which the state of progress of the work did not make possible for this number.

Relations with Lebanon

6. At its session of 13, 14 and 15 April 1964 ⁽¹⁾, the Council empowered the Commission to open negotiations for an economic agreement with Lebanon.

The first phase of the negotiations took place from 13 to 15 May 1964 between a Community delegation headed by M. Herbst, Director-General for External Relations, and a Lebanese delegation led by Ambassador M. Sadaka, head of the Lebanese Mission to the EEC. Opening addresses were given by M. Fouad Ammoun, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, and M. Jean Rey, member of the Commission and President of the External Relations Group.

Among the matters discussed were the benefit of the most-favoured-nation clause and the possibilities for co-ordinating the activity of the Member States in the field of technical assistance. It was proposed to resume the negotiations at the end of June or early in July .

Relations with Nigeria

7. On 2 June 1964 the Council gave instructions to the Commission for the opening of negotiations with the Nigerian Government with a view to an association agreement between that country and the Community involving mutual rights and obligations. The negotiations will probably open about mid-July.

Relations with Algeria

8. On 13, 14 and 15 May a delegation of the Algerian Government led by Ambassador Bessaih, head of the Algerian Mission to the EEC, discussed with a Commission delegation headed by M. Herbst, Director-General for External Relations, the future of relations between Algeria and the Community.

Missions of associated countries to the Community

9. The European Economic Community took note of the appointment of Ambassador Koffi Aoussou as new representative of the Ivory Coast Republic to the Community in succession to Ambassador Allouko Fiankan.

Missions of non-member countries to the Community

10. The Community gave its *agrément* to the appointment of M. Tyge Dahlgaard as head of the Danish Mission. M. Dahlgaard handed his letters of credence to M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission on 26 May 1964.

On 14 May, M. Hallstein received Ambassador Boualem Bessaih who presented his letters of credence as head of the Algerian Mission.

The Community acceded to the request of the Philippine Government to enter into diplomatic relations.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 6-64, sec. 3.

The Commission and the work of OECD

11. *Economic policy:* Commission experts attended the meeting of the OECD Working Party on short-term economic forecasts on 11 and 12 May. The Commission was also represented at the examination of the economic situation of Spain, Yugoslavia and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the Economic and Development Review Committee.

Trade: The OECD having accepted the American offer of consultations on the changes proposed in the administrative procedures of the Anti-Dumping Act, these will be held in the Working Party of the Trade Committee early in June. The Commission will take part.

Development aid: On 6 May the Development Assistance Committee studied the Commission's policy as regards the European Overseas Development Fund. The Committee found that the Commission's policy had been constructive; outgoings had increased and the change-over from the first to the second Association Convention would take place without a hitch.

The Commission took part in studies of the aid policies of Belgium, Japan, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, the United States and the Netherlands.

Agriculture: The Commission was represented at the meeting of the Working Party on meat.

Committee for Industry: The Commission was represented at the meeting of the Committee on 26, 27 and 28 May, at which and ad hoc working party to study industrial investments was set up.

Other questions: Since 5 May Japan has been participating in the work of all the Organization's committees. The importance of this development was underlined by the Secretary-General of OECD in a statement to the Council. The delegates of all member countries and the representative of the Commission congratulated the Japanese Delegation on Japan's entry into the Organization.

The Community and the United Nations

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

12. The 19th Annual Session of the ECE in Geneva from 13-30 April 1964 was held in an atmosphere of *détente* and moderation.

Some apprehension was voiced concerning the European Common Market, particularly the repercussions which the common agricultural policy might have on trade.

Nevertheless the Commission noted that the Community's trade with European countries, both East and West, had increased.

The East bloc countries expressed their satisfaction at the present state of their trade with the Six and at the conclusion of new long-term agreements with the latter.

Commodities

Meeting of the International Olive Oil Council

13. The 10th session of the International Olive Oil Council took place in Madrid from 21 to 27 May. The EEC was represented.

Meeting of the International Rubber Study Group

14. The Study Group met from 18 to 22 May in Tokyo. An observer from the EEC attended by invitation.

European Parliament resolution on the grade agreement with Israel

15. At its session of 11-14 May 1964 the European Parliament noted with satisfaction that the negotiations between the Community and Israel had ended in an agreement. The Parliament considered this agreement as an initial phase in trade and economic relations and urged that the EEC should offer to Israel, in the framework of a common agricultural policy, possibilities for the gradual improvement of outlets for its agricultural products (particularly eggs and oranges). Any agreements concluded in future with other non-member countries should not include discriminatory provisions towards Israel in the matter of imports of oranges ⁽¹⁾.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Short-term economic policy

Talks between the Commission and M. Schmücker, Minister of Economics of the Federal Republic of Germany

16. Talks on economic and political problems in the Community took place on 26 May between the Government of the Federal German Republic and the Commission of the European Economic Community. The Federal Republic was represented by the Economics Minister, M. Schmücker, Secretaries of State, M. Neef and M. Langer, and senior officials of the Federal Ministry of Economics. On the Commission's side were Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, M. Mansholt and M. Marjolin, Vice-Presidents, and M. von der Groeben, M. Rey and M. Levi Sandri, members of the Commission, accompanied by a number of Commission officials.

The talks dealt with short-term economic policy questions which specially concerned the Federal Republic and measures which might be taken by the latter and by the Commission. These joint consultations will be continued.

⁽¹⁾ For this resolution see annex.

Energy

17. The Council of Ministers of the ECSC approved on 21 April 1964 a Protocol of Agreement on energy matters submitted by the special Energy Policy Committee, consisting of representatives of the national administrations and of the European Executives (1).

The Energy Policy Committee had been set up by the Council in April 1963 to study the Executives' memorandum of June 1962 and make proposals for the co-ordination of energy policies.

By this Protocol the Member States agree that in certain fields the present national regulations, which sometimes differ widely, should be superseded by uniform Community rules. These fields are trade policy towards non-member countries, state aids or subsidies and competition. Common rules are to be worked out in the course of the preparatory studies for the merger of the three European Communities.

Pending the elaboration of these common rules the High Authority was asked to draw up urgently proposals for procedure in the implementation of a Community system of state aids to coalmining.

As regards hydrocarbons the Protocol states the Governments' intention to establish in the setting of the Rome Treaty a common policy aimed at obtaining supplies on the best terms. In particular the Governments made standing arrangements for consultations with the EEC Commission to further this aim and to co-ordinate measures concerning hydrocarbons.

Finally the Protocol states that the Governments are prepared to promote and intensify research, experiment and aid to industrial nuclear development in the Community.

Debate in the European Parliament

18. The European Parliament, to which Protocol of Agreement of 21 April was referred, debated its content on 14 May 1964.

M. Burgbacher and M. Leemans, respectively chairman and rapporteur of the Energy Committee, said that the debate was only of an interim nature and that the question would have to be thoroughly examined at a later stage.

Other speakers were M. Bousch, M. De Block, M. Poher, M. Blaise and Mme Gennai-Tonietti. M. Posthumus, while welcoming the change in the psychological climate brought about by the signing of the Protocol, expressed some doubt whether this document really was the answer to the wishes of the Parliament embodied in its resolutions of October 1963 and 22 January 1964.

M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, said that the Commission saw in the Council's decision of 21 April the awakening of a political will but did not feel that the Protocol presented a coherent body of measures which could constitute the first stage of a common energy policy. In fact it reproduced very little of the substance of the proposal made by the Executives in the Memorandum of June 1962. Speaking of petroleum problems, which were within the purview of the Commission, M. Marjolin said that the main question was security of supplies and that its manifold aspects would be studied by the Commission with the Member States.

(1) See official gazette No. 69, 30 April 1964.

In the resolution ⁽¹⁾ adopted at the close of the debate, the European Parliament expressed its satisfaction that the Protocol of Agreement of 21 April 1964 between the Governments of the Member States meeting in the special Council of Ministers of ECSC had been adopted unanimously. It nevertheless requested that the Community should act without delay, in all sectors of energy and not only coal production, in order to dispel any ambiguity as to the nature and significance of a common market for energy.

Natural gas

19. In conformity with the terms of reference given them by the senior national officials with responsibilities in the spheres of petroleum and natural gas, the petroleum experts, joined by specialists on gas questions, gave initial consideration to problems of common interest arising from the new supplies of natural gas available to the Community.

The discussion was based on a study prepared by the Commission's staff describing the resources available to the member countries, the arrangements made or contemplated to exploit them, and the effects which these sources of gas would have on the gas industry and on the energy market in general. The experts decided to amend and supplement this study in certain respects and to transmit it to the senior officials.

The experts then drew up a list of points arising in relation to the transport and distribution of the gas. In a report for the senior officials, they proposed procedures by which to deal with these points on a Community basis.

Economic impact of energy costs

20. The panel of independent experts studying the economic significance of fuel prices continued its work ⁽²⁾. As the examination of basic problems has been completed the coming meetings of the panel will co-ordinate the material for a general report.

Structure policy

21. The Working Party on problems of structure and long-term development met on 28 and 29 April under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Uri.

It continued the study of economic development trends in the EEC over the period 1960 to 1970 on the basis of hypotheses concerning the balance of resources and their uses by branches of industry. It also studied various working papers prepared by the Commission's staff on the trend of prices and sources of finance for investments.

⁽¹⁾ For this resolution see annex.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletins Nos. 8-63, sec. 20 and 12-63, sec. 16.

THE INTERNAL MARKET

Customs matters

The common customs tariff for oil products ⁽¹⁾

22. The negotiations provided for in the Treaty on the duties to be charged on the petroleum products in List G were opened during the first stage, but since no agreement was reached, the Commission invoked the right of initiative given it in the third paragraph of Article 20 of the Treaty and, after the lengthy preparatory work made necessary by the considerable economic importance of the problems at issue, submitted its proposals to the Council. At its session of 8 May the latter fixed the CCT duties on the basis of the fresh proposals drawn up while the preparatory work was being done in the Council. This means that all the CCT duties have now been agreed

In addition to the tariff rates, the details of which are given below, the decision adds supplementary notes to Chapter 27 of the CCT, defining the items concerned.

Tariff headings 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 and 27.13 B are therefore fixed as indicated below:

Tariff heading	Product	Duty
27.10	Petroleum and shale oils, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum or shale oils, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations:	
	A. Light oils	14%
	B. Medium oils	14%
	C. Heavy oils:	
	I. Diesel oil	10%
	II. Fuel oils	10%
	III. Lubricating and other oils	12%
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	3.5%
27.12	Petroleum jelly:	
	A. Crude	2.5%
	B. Other	10%
27.13	Paraffin wax, micro-crystalline wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax and other mineral wax, whether or not coloured:	
	B. Other:	
	I. Crude	2.5%
	II. Other	10%

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 77, 21 May 1964, pp. 1209-16.

At the same time the Council, acting under Article 28 of the Treaty and having consulted the Commission, suspended the duties fixed under Article 20 on certain items in tariff headings 27.10, ex 27.11, ex 27.12 A and ex 27.13 B I.

For the oil products undergoing exactly defined treatments duties are entirely suspended, for the others the suspension is partial. These measures have involved not only adaptation of the nomenclature to isolate the items in question, but also fuller legal definitions and details as to the treatments entitling them to partial or total suspension.

Tariff quotas

23. On 8 May 1964 the Council decided, under Article 25(1 and 4):

a) To increase from 50 000 to 66 500 metric tons the tariff quota granted for 1963 to the French Republic for newsprint (CCT: 48.01 A);

b) To grant to the French Republic a duty free tariff quota for the import of up to 60 000 metric tons of newsprint from non-member countries for use on its own territory (CCT: 48.01A). This quota is valid from 1 January to 31 December 1964.

24. On 19 May 1964 the Commission decided, under Article 25(1 and 4) :

a) To extend until 31 July 1964 the validity of the tariff quota granted to the Italian Republic for ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 95% or higher, obtained from agricultural products listed in Annex II of the Treaty (CCT: ex 22.08 B). The volume of this quota is fixed at 70 000 hectolitres.

25. On 20 May 1964 the Commission decided to grant to the Federal Republic of Germany, under Article 25(3), the following tariff quotas for its imports from non-member countries for use on its own territory:

Tariff heading	Product	Quantity in metric tons	Quota duty	Period
ex 03.01 B I a 2	Herrings (<i>clupea harengus</i>) and sprats (<i>clupea sprattus</i>), fresh, chilled or frozen	85 000	Duty free	16 June 1964 to 14 February 1965
ex 07.01 P II a	Chanterelles	4 000	2%	1 April 1964 to 31 March 1965
ex 08.08 B II	Bilberries	6 000	3%	

Suspension of CCT duties

26. *Japan paper (CCT ex 48.01 E II)* ⁽¹⁾: On 8 May 1964 the Council, after consulting the Commission, authorized the total suspension of the CCT duty on Japan paper (special long-fibred paper) intended for the manufacture of sausage casings (CCT: ex 48.01 E II) for the period 1 July to 31 December 1964.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 77, 21 May 1964.

This decision simply extends that taken on 3 December 1963 ⁽¹⁾, which was valid for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1964.

27. *Chemicals*: At its session of 2 June 1964 the Council decided, under Article 28, to suspend the CCT duties on certain chemicals until 31 December 1964.

28. *Raw guanine*: It also decided to suspend entirely until 31 December 1965, the CCT duty on raw guanine (a paste derived from the scales and other parts of fishes, containing mineral oil of a kind used in the manufacture of "pearl essence") (CCT: ex 38.19 Q).

Safeguard measures: application of Article 226

29. On 22 May 1964 the Commission decided to extend with a number of changes the special arrangement for certain products in Chapter 50 of the Italian customs tariff (silk and manufactured silk articles).

The decision, adopted under Article 226, is valid until 28 February 1965. Details of the new arrangement are as follows:

a) Authorization to maintain until 28 February 1985 the tariffs applied on 2 March 1960; in trade with other Member States derogation, under Article 115, from the rules concerning free circulation in respect of:

- i) Silk-worm cocoons suitable for reeling (Italian tariff heading: 50.01);
- ii) Raw silk (not thrown) (Italian tariff heading: 50.02);
- iii) Silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale, raw (Italian tariff heading: 50.04 A);
- iv) Silk-worm gut (Italian tariff heading: 50.08);

b) Authorization to maintain until 28 February 1965 tariffs of:

- i) 11.1% on imports from Member States and 12.6% on imports from non-member countries of silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other silk waste, not put up for retail sale and not raw (Italian tariff heading: 50.04 B);
- ii) 9.5% on imports from the Member States of silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, put up for retail sale (Italian tariff heading: 50.07 A);

c) Authorization to maintain the following duties until 28 February 1965 on imports from the Member States of fabrics made up of pure silk (excluding, therefore, fabrics of other fibres and of silk waste other than noil) at least for the whole of the tram or of the warp (Italian customs tariff 50.09):

Unscoured fabric	9.5%
Fabrics dyed in the piece	7.6%
Yarn-dyed fabrics	6.8%
Printed fabrics and plain fabrics	5.6%
Worked fabrics	6.5%

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 180, 10 December 1963.

COMPETITION

Rules applicable to enterprises

Proposed regulation on the application of Article 85(3)

30. The Commission has laid before the Council a proposed Council regulation concerning the application of Article 85(3) to certain classes of agreements, decisions and concerted practices ⁽¹⁾.

The proposed regulation is designed to enable the Commission to grant blanket exemption under Article 85(3) from the ban of Article 85(1) to certain classes of agreements, decisions and concerted practices. Consulted by the Council, the Parliament discussed and approved the proposal on 13 May 1964 ⁽²⁾ and the Economic and Social Committee gave its approval at a session on 27 May 1964.

Enforcing the rules governing competition

31. The Member States' representatives attended the fourth joint meeting of the Consultative Committee on Cartels and Monopolies (set up pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation No. 17) on 18 April in Brussels and gave their views on the provisional decisions proposed by the Cartels and Monopolies Directorate in respect of two individual applications for negative clearance.

Negative clearance granted

32. The Commission has granted an application from the Brussels firm of Martens & Straet for negative clearance under Article 2 of Regulation No. 17 in respect of a business agreement with the American Bendix Corporation. The Commission states that according to the information it has obtained there are, under Article 85(1) of the Treaty, no grounds for it to intervene with respect to the agreement in question. This decision was taken after reference to the Consultative Committee on Cartels and Monopolies and after the third parties concerned had been given an opportunity to make their comments to the Commission.

Under the agreement Martens & Straet distribute brakes, servo-brakes and accessories manufactured by Bendix. No limitation of the marketing area has been agreed. Bendix reserves the right to designate further distributors of its products in Belgium, and also to sell them direct to customers. Martens & Straet sell Bendix's products for their own account; in particular they have undertaken to maintain a satisfactory after-sales service and adequate stocks. The firm is not barred from dealing in articles made by competitors of Bendix. Motivating this decision, the Commission points out — as it had already done in its decision in the Grosfillex case — that the fact that Bendix has its principal place of business outside the Common Market is no obstacle to the application of Article 85 in so far as the agreement has effects within the Common Market. Since, however, this particular agreement involves no area of protection and no exclusive obligation to purchase, it cannot be held to limit competition within the Common Market.

(1) The text of this proposal was given in a supplement to Bulletin 4-64.

(2) The Parliament's resolution is given in an annex.

Publication of an opinion under Article 19(3) of Regulation No. 17

33. Pursuant to Article 19 of Regulation No. 17, the Commission has published a notice of the "essential content" of an agreement in the official gazette of the European Communities ⁽¹⁾.

This notice reveals the essentials of the agreement known as the "Convention Faïence" between 29 tile manufacturers on the one hand and two trade associations and about 900 tile dealers and layers on the other. This agreement had been notified by the parties concerned, within the time-limit, as an "old agreement", but, as it then stood, it could not claim exemption under Article 85(3) from the ban of Article 85(1). In the meantime the agreement has been amended, on the basis of a Commission recommendation, by the parties concerned, whose application for clearance under Article 85(3) can now be considered. Accordingly, interested third parties are invited, in the present notice, to submit their observations.

State aids

General regulations on aids

34. After examination, the Commission has decided to raise no objection to the entry into force of four laws, duly notified in accordance with Article 93(3), the purpose of which is to promote artisan enterprises in Sicily.

35. The Commission has notified the Member States of a series of decisions taken by its departments after they had examined, in the light of Article 92, various export aid arrangements. This work was carried out in association with government experts.

The Commission's conclusions concern the application of the arrangements to trade between the Six Member States, and in no way affect any ruling which may be made on their application to exports to non-member countries.

Aids to certain industries

a) *Club aircraft in France*

36. In accordance with the proposals submitted by the Commission pursuant to the first sentence of Article 93(1), the French Government has withdrawn some of the discriminatory rules on the origin of aircraft connected with the granting of assistance for the acquisition of club aircraft and aircraft equipment. Henceforth, under Decree No. 64 341 of 16 April 1964, the purchasers of club aircraft and aircraft equipment manufactured in the other Member States of the Community will also be entitled to claim assistance.

b) *Aid schemes in the fuel and power sector*

37. Pursuant to Article 93(3), the Government of the Federal Republic has notified the Commission of three aid schemes to encourage the following activities:

a) The conversion of Bavarian bituminous coal into electric current;

⁽¹⁾ No. 73, 13 May 1964, p. 1167.

- b) The rationalization of the lignite mines in Hesse;
- c) The construction of coal-fired district heating centres.

An examination of these schemes has shown that the High Authority must be consulted, since they are measures which can, to varying extents, affect products for which ECSC is responsible. The Commission has contacted the High Authority on this question and has informed the Federal Government.

Tax problems

Standing Committee of heads of revenue departments

38. The Standing Committee of heads of revenue departments met in Brussels at the end of May, after an interval of three months, under the chairmanship of M. von der Groeben, a member of the EEC Commission.

The first point on the agenda was harmonization of turnover taxes in the Common Market. Following the favourable reception given to the Commission's amended draft directive on turnover taxes by the Ministers of Finance at their meeting in Luxembourg on 2 and 3 April, the Standing Committee discussed in detail the problems arising from a change of the system in five of the six Member States, especially in connection with the ultimate object of the harmonization of turnover taxes, which is the abolition of tax frontiers. The point was raised that the far-reaching alignment of rates of turnover tax and exemptions which would inevitably ensue from such abolition would produce a state of affairs the consequences of which for national budgets and fiscal systems would call for very careful study. In order to carry out this study as quickly as possible the Standing Committee set up an ad hoc Working Party to examine the effects of abolishing tax frontiers on the proportion of direct to indirect taxes, budgets and taxation systems in the Member States, the terms of competition and social conditions in the Community.

The Standing Committee then took note of the interim results of Working Party IV on harmonization of direct taxation, which has completed the first part of its study of the bases for assessment of corporation taxes and proposed that the detailed, descriptive part of this Working Party's first report should be published.

After a brief exchange of views regarding continuation of the work on company profits tax, the Committee discussed the harmonization of capital transaction taxes and insurance taxes, for which the Commission is shortly to submit draft directives.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

European Social Fund

39. 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 third meeting in Brussels on 24 April 1964. It continued its examination of suggestions for making the Fund more useful, and considered, in particular, how the Fund could make a fuller contribution to regional development policy and to rapid training programmes for migrant workers.

In addition, the Working Party broached the question of new tasks that could and should be entrusted to the Fund under the last paragraph of Article 1 of Regulation No. 9 (the regulation setting up the Fund).

Social security for migrant workers

General revision of Council regulations

40. With a view to the general revision of the Council regulations on social security for migrant workers, the Commission has set up a preparatory Working Party to list the problems to be dealt with and to make suggestions for their solution in the light of the objectives fixed by the Commission. The most important of these are:

- a) Simplification of administrative and financial procedures;
- b) Improvement of substantive provisions;
- c) Broadening the scope of the regulations.

The preparatory Working Party is composed of experts who are independent in the sense that their proposals will not bind Governments, whatever their official status at home: the Commission has felt, at this early stage, that problems should be tackled without preconceived ideas and that no avenue should be left unexplored in the search for ways and means of improving or simplifying the regulations.

The first meeting was held on 24 April. After a statement by a Commission representative on the purposes of the revision, the Working Party agreed on a method of work and then held an initial exchange of views on the basis of the proposals in an introductory note drafted jointly by EEC Commission and ECSC High Authority representatives on the Administrative Committee for Social Security of Migrant Workers.

Administrative Committee

41. The EEC Administrative Committee for Social Security of Migrant Workers held its 54th session on 20 April.

It approved a draft decision on the calculation of disablement pensions and examined certain questions connected with the grant of family allowances to pensioners or annuity holders and orphans and with the application of Regulation No. 36/63/CEE (social security arrangements for frontier workers).

Audit Committee

42. The Audit Committee attached to the Administrative Committee held its 18th session on 27 April.

Exchanges of trainees between the social security institutions of the six countries

43. On 28 April the Commission's staff called a meeting of the co-ordinators responsible at national level for the scheme, arranged by the Commission in collaboration with the ECSC High Authority, by which the six countries would exchange trainees between their social security institutions. The purpose of the scheme is to train specialists in the application of Regulations No. 3 and No. 4 (social security for migrant workers).

After an exchange of views on the first programme, which concerned 23 trainees from five countries (Luxembourg having submitted no candidates), it was decided to carry on the experiment.

Between 15 September 1964 and 15 April 1965, about ten officials will spend a period in the Commission's Directorate for Social Security and Social Services and a further period in a social security institution situated in a country other than the official's country of origin.

Details will be announced in the official gazette of the European Communities.

Study of the economic impact of social security

44. The independent experts studying the economic impact of social security continued their work at a meeting on 4-6 May at which the EEC Commission, the ECSC High Authority and the Joint Statistical Office were represented.

The experts considered in detail what should be the scope of the study and how available statistical material should be used; they then drew up a memorandum stating what should be covered in the first two parts of the study. The first part will attempt to establish the role played by social security in the economy on the basis of general financial and demographic information. The plan of the second part provides for an examination of the impact of social security on employment, on the redistribution of incomes, on consumption, on prices, on saving and on investment.

Subsequent parts will deal with the way social security arrangements affect competition and how, over the next ten years, the development of social security payments and income will compare with that of the national income, notably in the light of population trends. The outline plan will be agreed at a meeting in September, which will also embark on the task of co-ordinating the various expert contributions.

Industrial health and safety

45. On 11-12 May 1964 the Commission organized the fifth meeting of the heads of government departments responsible for industrial health and safety in the Member States. Several drafts for Community regulations and two draft recommendations concerning first aid and the organization of regular medical examinations in industry were studied.

Free movement of workers

Technical Committee

46. The Technical Committee set up by Regulation No. 15 met on 24 April to examine a draft general report from the Commission's staff on the application of Regulation No. 15 and to consider the technical problems which will be posed by the entry into force of Council Regulation No. 38/64 ⁽¹⁾ (free movement of workers in the second stage).

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 62, 17 April 1964.

The draft report was approved, subject to a number of small amendments and additions concerning one or other of the countries. These will be supplied by the Committee members in the next few days.

Dealing with the question of the entry into force of Regulation No. 38 the Committee examined, among other things, the provisions under which Member States must from now on cease to accord priority treatment on their respective labour markets to their own nationals, and the working of machinery concerning priority treatment for the Community labour market.

Consultative Committee

47. On 30 April 1964 the Consultative Committee on freedom of movement and employment held its first meeting since its renewal by the Council. M. Levi Sandri, member of the Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group, presided.

M. Levi Sandri summarized the gains achieved in the new regulation on freedom of movement (Regulation No. 38/64), which entered into force on 1 May 1964, and in the directive of 25 March 1964, of which the Member States had been notified on 6 April 1964.

The Committee then discussed the labour market situation in the light of the report on labour problems in the Community adopted by the Commission on 23 April 1964.

Employment in agriculture

48. The experts entrusted by the Commission with a study of employment in agriculture met on 15 May to examine the second part of the combined report drafted by officials of the Commission. This part deals with the decline of agricultural employment, its causes and its consequences, and, in the last section, considers the outlook for the years ahead. Agreement was reached fairly easily on the content of the report, which will shortly be laid before the Commission for approval.

Labour problems in the Community in 1964

49. In 1964, as in the four preceding years, the Commission's staff has reported on labour problems in the Community.

Its report was approved by the Commission on 23 April after examination by short-term economic policy experts and experts from the Member States, Ministries of Labour on 16 March and by the Manpower Working Party attached to the Consultative Committee on 18 March.

In its first part, the report gives an account of labour market trends in the Six States, bringing out the main features of the situation in the various countries, industries and areas. The outstanding factor last year was, as the report shows, the persistent failure of the supply of labour to keep pace with demand.

For the Community as a whole, the situation approaches one of full employment, favoured as it is by fairly steady economic growth over past years. The unemployment level, which was already judged exceptionally low in most of the countries, fell again not inconsiderably in 1963, an indication of the efforts the six States are making to take up what slack is left in the economy.

Despite the progress of productivity and the hire of foreign labour, there is still a large number of unfilled vacancies. Combined with other factors, this indicates the high level of requirements as compared with labour resources quickly available.

In the second part, the report outlines development prospects for 1964 for each country, and offers forward assessments of labour requirements and resources. For most of the Member States, these assessments have also been broken down by main occupational sector and by area. This additional information is given in tables appended to the report.

In the third part, it describes existing or planned machinery in the Member States for dealing with quantitative or qualitative lack of balance on the manpower market; it also makes a number of suggestions concerning the development of Community co-operation on the following points: improvement of methods of study (trend analysis by industry and by area; forward assessment work; alignment of definitions and harmonization of statistical concepts, etc.) and the strengthening of internal measures (development of vocational training and retraining; encouragement for firms to settle or expand in areas where manpower is still available; encouragement of transfers from over-manned industries to industries in need of manpower; mobilization of potential manpower resources, and, lastly, further hire of foreign labour).

With the help of the appropriate Committees, the Commission is to make an assessment of labour resources still available in the Community, and a survey of openings and facilities for vocational training which could be used for training nationals of Member States who wish to migrate to other Member States.

The Parliament

Resolution on the application of Article 119

50. The Parliament examined the Commission's report on progress made in the application at 30 June 1963 of Article 119, which provides for equal pay for men and women workers. It adopted a resolution ⁽¹⁾ calling on the Commission to take steps to:

- a) thwart all attempts to sidestep Article 119 by downgrading jobs done by women when classifying them, by wrongly describing certain work as "light" or employing vague definitions in job classifications for women workers;
- b) make up the leeway in achieving the percentage of equalization required for 30 June 1963;
- c) ensure that, in countries where this does not yet obtain, the law is so amended that women are guaranteed a claim to equal pay that can be asserted in the courts.

Lastly, the Parliament requests the Commission to take all necessary steps to ensure that the principle of equal pay is fully enforced throughout the Community by 30 December 1964.

⁽¹⁾ The text of this resolution is given in an annex.

AGRICULTURE

Common agricultural policy

Harmonization of cereal prices

51. Taking as a basis the results of the Council's session of 29 April 1964, the Commission submitted to the Council on 13 May a new memorandum on the measures to be taken to establish a common level of cereal prices ⁽¹⁾. This memorandum, adopting a "package deal" approach, deals in detail with the political decisions which, the Commission feels, should be taken by the Council without delay. For the decisions concerning the more technical parts of its November proposals, only a time-table is suggested, which the Council is invited to adopt at the same time. The content of the Commission's November proposals is not, however, affected by the proposed timing.

The Commission now suggests that the common cereal price be applied from the 1966/67 season onwards (i.e. from 1 July 1966). However, the cereal price and the upper and lower limits for the 1964/65 season would be fixed jointly in order to set cereal price policy on the clear lines which the Commission considers necessary.

The Commission proposes that the common price to be applied in the 1966/67 season be fixed at the same level as that of the 1964/65 season: the basic target price in the Community area with the heaviest deficit would be 106.25 u.a. per metric ton for wheat other than durum, 93.75 u.a. for rye, 92.50 u.a. for barley, 93.75 u.a. for maize and 125 u.a. for durum wheat.

In view of the long interval between the date of the decision and that of the application of the common price, the Commission proposes to submit the decision for review between now and 1 July 1965, so as to take account of any changes in the situation. This review clause provides, in particular, that the Commission shall submit a report to the Council on the basis of which the Council will examine the developments that have occurred. The main factors to be borne in mind in this review will be the impact on farm incomes of changes in the cost of living in Member States, developments in production, consumption and trade in cereals, the situation and trend of supply and demand on the world cereals market, the advance of productivity in the cereals sector and, lastly, any measures affecting the price of other agricultural products which have been taken in application of the common agricultural policy.

Since transport costs are of special relevance in the establishment of the common cereals market (regional price differences within the Community area will be largely a function of transport costs), the Commission will re-examine the transport problems that will have to be dealt with if the common cereal price is to be made effective. The Commission will lay any necessary proposals before the Council by 1 July 1965.

The compensatory measures for those Member States where farmers will suffer loss of income because of lower prices (Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Luxembourg) are those proposed last November; the Community's contributions to compensatory measures and the ceiling on direct payments to farmers will be gradually lowered from 1967 onwards; the compensatory payments are to cease in 1969. The plans for Community measures to improve the living standards of farmers and farm workers have not been changed since the first proposal.

⁽¹⁾ See supplement to Bulletin 6-64.

Proposal for an incomes inventory

52. One innovation is the proposal that the Commission, after consulting the Member States, should draw up an inventory of the measures to boost farmers' incomes adopted in the Member States and submit it to the Council before 1 September 1965. The main points covered by this inventory would be: price support, direct subsidies in respect of specific products and of equipment, outright grants made to improve the conditions under which farm produce is marketed and processed, and special allowances and other social payments for farmers and their families.

The Commission will then submit to the Council — before 1 July 1964 — a plan whereby measures concerning incomes in the Member States will be progressively related to Community criteria. The principle will have to be established that these measures must not be based on prices and quantities of agricultural products and that they must have as their main objective the steady and lasting improvement of farm incomes (in particular by encouraging farmers to hand on their farms to the younger generation and by helping to re-adapt rural workers to non-agricultural occupations).

Parliament and agriculture

53. The Agricultural Committee of the European Parliament met twice during the month under review, mainly to prepare the Parliament's opinion on the Commission's proposal concerning the introduction of a common organization of the sugar markets.

At a plenary meeting on 13 May, the Parliament unanimously approved the Commission's proposed regulation amending Article 3(1) of Regulation No. 23. The new regulation deals with the marketing in Member States of home-grown fruit and vegetables when it does not comply with the standards stipulated for intra-Community trade.

The Parliament also endorsed another proposed regulation, concerning the application of quality standards to home-grown fruit and vegetables, adding, however, that the clauses stipulating penalties for offences were too severe and that it should be possible to introduce additional quality standards even after 31 December 1967. Lastly, the Parliament's resolution calls on the Commission to study quality for fruit and vegetables intended for processing.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals

54. At its session of 20 May the Council formally adopted the regulation amending and extending Council Regulation No. 31/63/CEE of 2 April 1963, concerning the prior fixing of the levy on certain products. ⁽¹⁾

The Commission has laid before the Council three proposed regulations for the introduction of the common organization of the rice market. They concern:

a) Arrangements for processed grain and rice products (amending Council Regulation No. 55);

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

- b) Arrangements to be applied to rice and broken rice from the associated African States, Madagascar or the overseas countries and territories;
- c) Derogatory measures with regard to imports into the overseas departments of the French Republic of rice and broken rice from the associated African States, Madagascar or the overseas countries and territories.

The Commission has also laid before the Council, in connection with the establishment of the common organization of the cereals market, a proposal which deals with refunds to producers of starches.

Pigmeat

55. Officials of the Commission are drafting a report on pigmeat for submission to the Council. This report will give an overall picture of the situation on the pigmeat markets in Europe and of the measures taken to co-ordinate and stabilize prices on these markets in the light of the Treaty and of Council Regulation No. 20.

After the April slump, pork prices remained fairly stable in the first weeks of May. Between now and the autumn they are likely to harden seasonally owing to the probable trend in deliveries. From then on, however, they must be expected to decline steadily, reaching their lowest point probably in about March/April 1965. Because of the very low prices forecast for early in 1965, national or Community intervention will probably be necessary, as well as the application of sluice-gate prices and the grant of heavy export refunds, if a decline in production and a dearth of supplies in 1966 are to be avoided.

The report explains the legal and economic aspects of Community action in the pigmeat sector, action which may prove necessary because of the situation likely to arise in 1965.

Beef and veal

56. At its session of 20 May the Council formally adopted the regulation establishing the criteria for intervention arrangements in the beef and veal sector ⁽¹⁾.

The preparatory work on the establishment of the common organization of the market has been pursued successfully. After consulting the Beef and Veal Management Committee, the Commission issued a directive concerning transitional arrangements for imports of beef and veal. In addition, it has referred to the Committee draft regulations concerning the determination of the prices from which the levy on imports of beef and veal from non-member countries will be calculated.

In addition, a discussion has been held with government experts and in the Management Committee on three draft Commission regulations. They concern:

- a) Determination of the refunds on merchandise exported to non-member countries;
- b) Implementing procedures concerning the import certificates referred to in Council Regulations No. 20, No. 13 and No. 14/64/CEE; and
- c) The costs arising from health regulations on imports and exports of live cattle and fresh, chilled or frozen meat.

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

Eggs and poultry

57. At its session of 19-21 May the Council agreed on the substance of regulations
- a) Determining the quantity of feed-grain deemed necessary for the production of 1 kilogram of poultry eggs in shell for human consumption and for the production of 1 kilogram of farmyard poultry eggs for hatching ⁽¹⁾;
 - b) Changing the quantity of feed-grain deemed necessary for the production of 1 kilogram of slaughtered guinea-fowl and amending the sluice-gate price for slaughtered guinea-fowl ⁽¹⁾.

58. Because of the trend in the offer prices of hen eggs from non-member countries, the Commission has, after consulting the Eggs and Poultry Management Committee, raised the levy surcharge on imported poultry eggs in shell from 0.125 u.a. to 0.200 u.a. per kilogram ⁽²⁾.

Milk and dairy products

59. In their preparatory work on practical details connected with the establishment of the common organization of the markets in milk and dairy products, the Commission's staff concentrated on a draft regulation defining the principles of intervention on the butter market; the broad principles of the draft were adopted by the Council on 21 May. Alongside this, work had continued on the preparation of a draft regulation concerning the determination of criteria for the fixing of the "standard amounts" and the calculation of compensating payments on exports and of the level of aids to imports.

Fats and oils

60. At its session of 19-21 May 1964 the Council agreed on the substance of two regulations concerning the butter market ⁽³⁾.

The first of these regulations supplies a definition of "best butter": best butter is any butter containing at least 82% by weight of fat, not more than 16% by weight of water and not more than 2% by weight of dry non-fat matters derived from milk.

The second regulation sets out the principles governing intervention on the butter market.

Fruit and vegetables

61. The Fruit and Vegetables Management Committee gave its opinion at a meeting on 22 May 1964 on the draft regulations fixing reference prices for pears, table grapes grown in the open, lemons, tangerines and clementines, and apples. These reference prices cover the 1964 harvest; they are accordingly applicable from July 1964 to June 1965 (grapes, including table grapes, from July 1964 to November 1964).

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 92, 10 June 1964.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation No. 54/64/CEE, 21 May 1964, concerning the fixing of a surcharge on poultry eggs in shell. Official gazette, No. 78, 22 May 1964.

⁽³⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 92, 10 June 1964.

Financing of the common agricultural policy

62. Two meetings devoted to the conditions under which the European Guidance and Guarantee Fund may grant aid were organized with the government experts responsible for the application of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE. The applications for refunds under Article 9(2) of this regulation were the subject of a special examination.

Rules governing competition

63. The Commission continued its work on the inventory of farming aids and examined, in two meetings organized with government experts, aids to flax, honey, fishery products, flowers, potatoes, fruit for human consumption, industrial seeds and seedlings, and the processing of fruit and vegetables, grapes and tobacco.

In the month under review, the Commission also rendered opinions on certain measures of which it had been notified by the Member States.

The Commission raised no objection to the aids granted by Italy, under the Region of Sicily Act, to fishery enterprises established in the island, so long as there is no discrimination against foreign enterprises. The Commission has also decided to raise no objection to the proposed Italian law under which groups would be organized for defence against hail damage in the Trentino/Alto Adige Region, provided any State subsidies granted cannot be used for purposes other than those laid down in the draft, i.e. 50% of the costs of purchasing and installing equipment and material for defence against hail and 50% to cover the operating costs of the provincial federations formed from the various groups; in addition, there must be no discrimination with respect to the source of materials used.

The Commission has decided that the measures concerning the stocking of potatoes for human consumption applied by France would not be in line with the interests of the Common Market in this sector unless adapted as follows:

- a) During the build-up period, monthly prices should be fixed above the minimum prices to prevent the prices falling below minimum prices when part or all of the potatoes held under contract are placed on the market;
- b) After the build-up period, any additional compensation granted should be stopped.

The Commission has proposed to the French Government that it apply these amendments, in accordance with Article 93, from the next marketing season onwards.

Fishery problems

Study of fishery prices: meeting of experts

64. A first meeting of a panel of experts convened at the end of April to take part in a study on fish prices considered the objectives of the study, the choice of questions to be followed up, the description of the items to be considered, delivery conditions, and the ports in which the survey will be carried out. It was decided that as a start only the prices of fresh, salted or frozen fish would be dealt with, and only at the unloading stage.

A questionnaire will be drawn up by the Commission.

The result will be discussed at a second meeting, to be held at the end of the year. At this meeting the question of including crustaceans, molluscs and preserved fish will be considered, as well the question of wholesale prices.

TRANSPORT

Common transport policy

The Parliament

65. At its meeting of 14 May 1964, the European Parliament adopted a report presented on behalf of its Transport Committee by M. V.H. Rademacher, on the Commission's proposal for a Council decision on the harmonization of certain provisions which affect competition in the field of transport by road, rail and inland waterway. It framed an opinion in the form of a resolution, approving the Commission's proposal, but calling for certain amendments.

The Parliament's Transport Committee examined the draft report presented by M. S.A. Posthumus on the Commission's proposal for a Council regulation concerning the introduction of a bracket rate system applying to freight transport by road, rail and inland waterway. The Committee adopted the report subject to certain amendments, stressing that in its opinion the bracket rate tariff system should apply to all transport services by road, rail and inland waterway, including Rhine shipping.

At meetings on 22 and 30 May 1964 the Committee continued its examination of a draft report, presented by M. Bech, on the proposed Council regulation concerning the establishment and administration of a Community quota for freight transport by road within the Community, and on the proposed directive concerning the standardization of procedures for the issue of licences to carry freight by road between Member States. Subject to certain reservations, the Transport Committee approved the tenor of M. Bech's report.

Consultative Committee on Transport

66. At a full meeting on 12-13 May 1964, the Consultative Committee on Transport prepared an opinion, to be submitted to the Commission, on the arguments for and the utility of the tariffs known as "traffic consolidation tariffs" or "tariffs fixed in the interest of the carrier" (Question A in the work programme established by the Commission). The Committee also held an initial discussion on the question of the examination of certain problems arising from the entry into force of Article 79(2).

Weights and dimensions of utility road vehicles

67. Further to the opinions rendered by the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾ and the Economic and Social Committee ⁽²⁾, and in the light of new information available in this field, the Commission has decided, on the basis of Article 149 of the Treaty,

⁽¹⁾ 24 April and 29 October 1963.

⁽²⁾ 17 October 1963.

to amend the proposed directive concerning the weights and dimensions of road vehicles which it had laid before the Council in April 1963. The main amendments are as follows:

a) It is now proposed to allow a maximum overall length of 18 metres for vehicle trains (instead of 17.20 metres in the initial proposal), mainly because of developments in the transport of light materials and agricultural products which call for an adequate cubic capacity;

b) The need to increase the productivity of road transport, to avoid the number of vehicles being increased to offset a reduction in the weight of authorized loads, and to take advantage of technical progress has led the Commission to propose a maximum weight of 13 metric tons per axle (10 metric tons in the original proposal).

However, in order to enable certain Member States to adapt their infrastructures the entry into force of these provisions has been postponed to the end of a long transitional period during which the maximum weights laid down in the original proposal will be applicable. During this period, the routes capable of carrying these maximum loads will be gradually selected ⁽¹⁾.

Road traffic forecasts

68. The Working Party on road traffic forecasts met on 12 May. The main item on the agenda was how to make a start on forecasting road traffic on the Liège-Luxembourg-Strasbourg trunk road. The next meeting will take place in September and will be devoted to the same topic.

Standardization in inland waterways shipping

69. The Committee on rationalization and standardization in inland waterways and the Sub-committee on European standards for inland waterway vessels met on 5 May in Brussel to examine the current work programme and in particular the standard specifications for calculating the weight of the European "A" type pusher-barge. This examination will be completed at the next meeting, which has been fixed for early October.

The Working Party on standards for inland waterway vessels, which met on 29-30 April, continued its examination of those items of equipment for which standardization is considered worth while and decided on the definition of a large number of standards.

Infrastructure costs

70. The Committee of government experts on infrastructure costs held an extraordinary meeting in Brussels on 14 May 1964 to fix the programme of statistical censuses and sample surveys to be carried out in 1965 as part of the survey of infrastructure costs now planned for 1966.

The Committee agreed to postpone until 1966 all the work on the utilization of rail and inland waterway infrastructures and, in the case of roadways, to confine itself in 1965 to censuses of traffic outside urban areas. For this purpose it has

(1) See supplement to this Bulletin.

drawn up a list of the different categories of vehicles that would appear in the results of the census, and agreed on the categories of roads in each of the Member States on which the censuses should be carried out.

State aids

Examination of state aids to carriers and of state intervention in connection with the compulsory provision of public transport services

71. In association with government experts, officials of the Commission have embarked on a study of the principles which should underlie the criteria used in examining "co-ordination of transport services" and "obligations inherent in the concept of public service" (Art. 77). A meeting was held in Brussels on 21-22 May.

The results of this initial discussion will enable the Commission's staff to continue its work on aids and on the harmonization of competitive conditions in transport with a view to future action in this field.

Application of the rules of competition to transport

72. On 8 June 1964 the Commission laid before the Council a proposed regulation making the rules of competition enforceable in transport by road, rail and inland waterway ⁽¹⁾.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

Entry into force of the Convention of Association with the AASM

73. The Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the associated African States and Madagascar, signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963, entered into force on 1 June 1964, all the formalities laid down in Article 57 of the Convention having been carried out: the Netherlands and Italy, which had not yet ratified, filed instruments of ratification on 30 May.

The Convention of Association has been concluded for a period of 5 years, i.e. until 31 May 1969. However, one year before this date the Contracting Parties will examine what arrangements if any should be made for a further period ⁽²⁾.

At a press conference M. Rochereau, a member of the Commission and President of the Overseas Development Group, said that the transitional period now ending had not been time wasted and that the interim Committee had held many meetings, mainly devoted to institutional questions. He recalled that the AASM had been consulted on the negotiations with Israel and India, and that on these occasions — as also at the time of the adoption of the rice regulation — the AASM had been given an opportunity to defend their interests.

⁽¹⁾ See supplement to this Bulletin.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletins 2-63, Chap. IV and 9/10-63, Chap. I.

The institutions of the Association will be set up as soon as possible. The Association Committee will hold its first meeting shortly and the Association Council (comprising the members of the EEC Council, members of the EEC Commission and one member from the Government of each associated State) will hold its first session on 8 July.

With a view to the implementation of the Yaoundé Convention, the EEC Council of Ministers must now adopt the financial regulation for the Development Fund, after which the Commission will settle the Fund's standing orders in the light of this regulation.

Scholarship programme

74. The Commission's staff has continued its work on the launching of the scholarship programme for the academic year 1964-65. With a view to winding up the current study period, it has also collected and analysed the marks and distinctions awarded to individual scholarship holders in the second quarter of the academic year 1963-64.

The European Development Fund

75. During May 1964 the following financing agreements were signed:

A financing agreement with the Republics of Niger, Upper Volta and Mali for a social project, amounting to 681 million frs. CFA, or about 2 759 000 units of account.

A financing agreement with the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) for a social project, amounting to 720 million frs. CFA, or about 2 917 000 units of account.

A rider to a financing agreement with French Somaliland concerning a social project, increasing the original amount by 112 000 units of account.

Trade problems

76. In accordance with the Council's Resolution of 31 May 1963, authorizing the Commission to begin, even before the entry into force of the Yaoundé Convention, an examination of the programme of diversification aids provided for in Article 28 of Protocol No. 5 annexed to the Convention, the Commission's staff has held a meeting with experts from the Member States on the programme presented by the Republic of Cameroon and on various questions of principle concerning aids to production. On the same subject, an information memorandum has been sent to the AASM concerning loans for the stabilization of the prices of tropical products (Article 17(4) of the Convention).

Work and studies have been continued on the implications of the common agricultural policy for items of interest to the associated States, particularly for rice and oleaginous fruits and seed.

The problems involved in the possible negotiation of association agreements between EEC and Nigeria and between EEC and the countries of East Africa have been subject of further studies and announcements by the Commission; these have dealt with the important point of how consideration could be given to the problems which might face the associated States as a result of any broadening of the Association.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved at 26 May 1964

(in thousand units of account)

Country or territory	Number of projects	Amount
Congo (Leopoldville)	14	14 631
Rwanda	10	4 844
Burundi	13	4 753
Total	37	24 228
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	13 336
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	13 995
Group of States	3	7 891
Total	309	433 776
Somalia	5	6 825
New Guinea	4	7 458
Surinam	4	11 194
Total	8	18 652
Grand total	359	483 481

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Budget matters

77. On 13 March 1964 the Commission referred to the Council a second preliminary draft supplementary estimate for the financial year 1964; the reasons for this are the impending entry into force of the new Convention of Association between EEC and the associated African States and Madagascar and the fact that the staff of the Overseas Development Directorate-General is not able to cope rapidly enough with the expansion of work and with the complexity and scale of the commitments arising from the Convention. The supplementary estimate involved an increase in staff amounting to eleven "A" officials, nine "B" officials and ten "C" officials. At its session of 2 June 1964 the Council rejected this request.

By a letter dated 13 April 1964 the Commission addressed to the Committee of Control, in accordance with Article 206 and the financial regulation on the rendering and the auditing of accounts, its accounts covering budget operations in the financial year 1963 and the financial balance-sheet detailing the assets and liabilities of the Community as at 31 December 1963.

On 2 April 1963 the Council authorized the Commission to grant to the FAO a subsidy of 1 500 000 u.a. as the Community's financial contribution to the struggle against foot-and-mouth disease of the SAT 1 type originating in the Middle East with a view to checking the epidemic and preventing it from spreading to livestock in the Community countries. The very satisfactory results obtained so far might be jeopardized if the campaign could not be kept up, and the Commission has therefore proposed to the Council to grant a further subsidy of 525 000 u.a. This proposal is the object of a preliminary draft estimate supplementary to the 1964 budget.

Correcting factor

78. At its session of 13-14 April 1964 the EEC and EAEC Councils decided to increase from 1 January 1964 onwards the various correcting factors applying to the pay and pensions of officials. For Brussels and Luxembourg, the overall increase is 5 points ⁽¹⁾. This increase is designed to take into account the rise in prices during the second half of 1963.

Reorganization of Directorates E and F in the Directorate-General for Agriculture

79. For reasons of efficiency, the Commission has decided to reorganize two directorates in the Directorate-General for Agriculture:

⁽¹⁾ Including the Council's decision of 18 December 1963 to increase the correcting factor by 2 points.

Directorate	Division or other administrative unit	Head
<p style="text-align: center;">E</p> <p>Agricultural structure</p>	<p>1. Co-ordination of national structure policies, Community agricultural guidance programmes</p>	<p>M. GROOTEN</p> <p>.....</p>
	<p>2. Technical examination and verification of agricultural guidance plans</p>	<p>M. Paolo BOCCI</p>
	<p>3. Improvement of social conditions in agriculture</p>	<p>M. Raymond CRAPS</p>
	<p>4. Analysis of agricultural structure</p>	<p>M. Adolph HERZOG</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">F</p> <p>Agricultural economics and legislation</p>		<p>M. KROHN</p>
	<p>1. Balance-sheets, studies and information</p>	<p>M. François STROOBANTS</p>
	<p>2. Reports, accounting information network</p>	<p>M. Claude BAILLET</p>
	<p>3. Harmonization of laws and regulations</p>	<p>M. Heinrich STEIGER</p>
	<p>4. European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund</p>	<p>M. Hendrikus ZIJLMANS</p>
<p>5. Conditions of competition in agriculture</p>	<p>.....</p>	

IV. Institutions and organs

A. THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament met in plenary session on 11-14 May 1964, M. Duvieusart presiding.

It heard tributes to two deceased members, M. Motz, Belgian senator, former minister and member of the Liberal Group, and M. Turani, Italian senator and member of the Christian-Democrat Group. A minute's silence was observed.

On 12 May the President of the Parliament paid tribute to the memory of M. Alcide de Gasperi, who had been elected President of the ECSC Common Assembly ten years before on 10 May 1954.

Debate on resolution concerning the strengthening of the European Parliament's budgetary powers

On 12 May the Parliament held a debate on a report from M. Vals (French, Socialist) on the question of its budgetary powers. With the merging of the Executives in prospect, the rapporteur, pointing to the disadvantages of harmonization on the basis of the Treaty of Rome (which, unlike the Treaty of Paris, does not confer budgetary powers on the Committee of the four Presidents, and which gives the EEC Council a different role from that of the ECSC Council) emphasized that the formula he recommended should be provisional, to be reviewed when the Communities were amalgamated.

The ensuing discussion revealed that the Parliament was anxious to be able to discharge fully the duties assigned to it, without being constantly obliged to make fresh appeals for the necessary powers. A number of speakers regretted the timidity of the proposals, stressing that the unduly limited nature of the Parliament's duties and prerogatives was costing it some measure of public esteem. They hoped that it would be possible to bring the French Government nearer the Parliament's way of thinking. Speaking on behalf of the EEC Commission, M. Levi Sandri reminded the House that the Commission had always supported efforts to strengthen the democratic structure of the European institutions. He endorsed the rapporteur's conclusions, since he felt that the establishment of the Parliament's right to approve the budget and control disbursements would be a first step towards the desired objective.

The discussion issued in a resolution in which the Parliament expressed its desire to approve the accounts for the past financial year and the controllers' report before the Council gave a discharge in respect of the execution of the budget. It also expressed the hope that in order to give the budget debate a political dimension, it should be opened by a statement from the Executives and from the Councils, and it declared itself agreeable to the principle that the debate should close with a vote on the budget itself ⁽¹⁾.

(1) For text of this resolution see annex.

Debate and resolution on the foundation of a European University

On 13 May the Parliament held a debate on the European University. M. Janssens of the Liberal Group, rapporteur, said that negotiations had once again reached an impasse. Discussion of his report revealed that the Parliament was still very anxious to see this enterprise brought to a successful conclusion, but some reservations were also expressed as to the practical conditions under which the University should be established. Some speakers felt that the Italian influence would be excessive. In this connection, M. Pedini, Christian-Democrat, said that if the European Parliament declared itself ready to go to the Governments with a university project having an unmistakably Community character, all the Italian members of the European Parliament would make representations to their Government to withdraw the present project.

The representatives of the Executives stressed, among other things, the importance of the equivalence of diplomas, the need for the European University to grant certain degrees valid in the six countries, and the independence of the University. They hoped that the inter-governmental conference to be held in Rome on 22 May next would prove fruitful.

The Parliament then passed a resolution in which it expressed its satisfaction that the Italian Government had transmitted to it the draft law and draft convention, recommended that the six Governments adopt this convention, reaffirmed the Community character of the European University at Florence and expressed the hope that it would be cast in a democratic mould. The resolution made a number of proposals to this effect ⁽¹⁾.

At this session the Parliament also adopted, after discussion, several other resolutions;

Resolution on the position reached in the implementation of Article 119 of the EEC Treaty as at 30 June 1963 (see Chapter III, section 50 and Annex II).

Resolution on the trade agreement between the Community and Israel (see Chapter II and Annex II).

Resolution embodying the European Parliament's opinion on the proposals concerning:

- a) A regulation amending Article 3(1) of Council Regulation No. 23;
- b) A regulation on the application of quality standards to home-grown fruit and vegetables (see Chapter III, section 53 and Annex II).

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council concerning a regulation on the application of Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty of categories of agreements, decisions and concerted practices (see Chapter III, section 30 and Annex II).

Resolution embodying the European Parliament's opinion on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council concerning a decision on the harmonization of certain provisions having an impact on competition in transport by rail, road and inland waterway (see Chapter III, section 65).

Resolution on Community energy policy (see Chapter III, section 18 and Annex II).

⁽¹⁾ Extracts from this resolution are given in an annex.

B. THE COUNCIL

132nd session

The 132nd session of the Council was held on 8 May, with M. Henri Fayat, Minister of State of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the chair. The following matters were dealt with:

Tariffs

The Council approved, in the four Community languages, a decision fixing the CCT duties on petroleum products ⁽¹⁾.

The Council decided to suspend until 31 December 1964 the CCT duty on Japan paper ⁽²⁾, and approved increases and grant of tariff quotas for newsprint ⁽³⁾.

Israel

The Council approved the documents relating to the conclusion of a trade agreement between the Community and Israel ⁽⁴⁾.

Nigeria

The Council discussed relations between the Community and Nigeria, and requested the Commission to continue exploratory talks with that country.

GATT

The Council discussed the ministerial meeting of the GATT Trade Negotiations Committee at which the Kennedy round was officially opened ⁽⁵⁾.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The proceedings of this Conference were also discussed by the Council ⁽⁶⁾.

Monetary Committee

The Council took note of the Sixth Report on the Activities of the Monetary Committee, relating to 1963, and thanked the Committee for its work during that year ⁽⁷⁾.

Transport

The Council decided to refer to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee three proposed Council regulations on:

a) abolition of double taxation on motor vehicles in international transport;

(1) See Chap. III, sec. 22.

(2) *ibid.*, sec. 26.

(3) *ibid.*, sec. 23.

(4) See Chap. II.

(5) See Chap. III, sec. 2.

(6) *ibid.*, sec. 3.

(7) See Chap. IV; D.

- b) introduction of common rules for international passenger transport by road;
- c) Community action regarding investments in transport infrastructure.

133rd session

The 133rd session of the Council was held on 19, 20 and 21 May, M. Charles Héger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture, presiding. The session was devoted to agriculture.

New regulations

The Council adopted the following regulations, in the languages of the Community:

- a) regulation extending and amending Regulation No. 31/63 on advance fixing of the levy on certain products ⁽¹⁾;
- b) regulation laying down criteria for intervention in the beef sector ⁽¹⁾.

Common level of cereal prices

On the basis of a memorandum from the Commission the Council discussed measures to be taken regarding cereal prices, and asked the Special Committee for Agriculture to report on the matter for the Council session of 1-3 June.

Fats

The Council adopted in substance two regulations concerning the butter market ⁽²⁾.

Eggs and poultry

The Council adopted in substance two regulations in this sector ⁽³⁾.

C. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

On 26 May the Committee held its 37th session, electing a new chairman and officers for the last two years of its second four-year term; they will hold office until May 1966.

The meeting began with the oldest member, M. Brand, in the chair. The following were elected unanimously:

Chairman: M. M. Giustiniani (Italy: employers' group)

Vice-Chairmen: M. Cool (Belgium: workers' group)
M. Genin (France: general group)

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

⁽²⁾ See Chap. III, sec. 60.

⁽³⁾ *ibid.*, sec. 57.

Members:

- Employers' group:* M. Beutler (Germany)
M. Kuipers (Netherlands)
M. de Precigout (France)
M. Velter (Belgium)
- Workers' group:* M. Brenner (Germany)
M. Macario (Italy)
M. Mourgues (France)
M. van der Mei (Netherland)
- Group representing various interests:* M. Berns (Luxembourg)
M. de Cesare (Italy)
M. Meyvaert (Belgium)
M. Schäfer (Germany)

The 38th session of the Committee was held in Brussels on 27 May; this was the first presided over by the newly elected chairman of the Committee, M. Piero Giustiniani — the fourth to hold the office.

During the session, which was opened by the new chairman giving his inaugural address, the Committee issued the following formal opinions:

1. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on the application of Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty to certain classes of agreements, decisions and concerted practices. This was adopted unanimously. The Council had asked the Committee for its opinion on 10 March.
2. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on health requirements for trade in fresh poultrymeat. The Council had consulted the Committee on this proposal on 5 February.
3. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on health requirements for trade in meat products. This proposal had also been put before the Committee on 5 February.
4. Opinion on the proposal for a second directive on the film industry. The Council had put this proposal to the Committee on 26 February.

D. THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 59th session on 25-26 May 1964, M. E. van Lennep presiding.

In accordance with Article 7 of its Statute, the Committee elected its officers. The following were re-elected:

Chairman: Jhr. E. van Lennep, Treasurer-General in the Ministry of Finance, The Hague.

Vice-Chairman: Dr. O. Emminger, member of the Direktorium of the Deutsche Bundesbank.

M. B. Clappier, Deputy Governor of the Bank of France, was elected Vice-Chairman in place of M. P. Calvet, First Deputy Governor of the Bank of France, who has resigned from the Committee.

The Committee made its third annual review of surviving restrictions on capital movements between Member States, and discussed international monetary problems. Further to a request for an opinion from the EEC Council, the Committee studied the question of the currency in which the upper and lower limits of certain target prices applied under the common agricultural policy should be expressed.

The Committee's Sixth Annual Report.

The Committee's Sixth Annual Report was laid before the Council at its session of 8 May 1964 and published in the official gazette of the European Communities ⁽¹⁾. In the report, the Monetary Committee expresses the view that the structural change that has in the last few years occurred in the Community's payments balance cannot be considered as either normal or desirable in the longer term. For all Member States, and particularly for France and Italy, there has been a marked deterioration on current account with the rest of the world.

A community of industrial States like the EEC, says the report, cannot tolerate a deficit on current account indefinitely, for this will be tantamount to treating net capital imports as a sort of normal and permanent condition or to allowing reserves to be whittled down to an extent which will certainly lead to difficulties in the long run. The Community should, on the contrary, be a net exporter of capital — in the interest, first and foremost, of the developing countries.

In the long run, net exports of capital from the EEC countries will be achieved only if the Member States improve the functioning of their capital markets and so made them easier of access for foreign borrowers; this would moderate or offset the possible inflationary effects on the economy of the Member States of large-scale capital inflows.

Because of the progress already made in integrating the European national economies, the strains which have appeared in Italy and France have had almost immediate repercussions on the other Community countries. The Monetary Committee sees reason to fear that inflation will spread further if not parried in good time and with sufficient vigour by co-ordinated action. If the imbalances which appeared in 1963 were to continue too long, they would certainly have serious repercussions on the development of the Common Market, and they would lead to the threat of

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 84, 30 May 1964.

an undue weakening of the Community's ability to compete with the outside world. The Member States might then find themselves facing reduced employment following a marked fall in foreign demand, and to combat such a development they would have only a few economic policy weapons that they could use.

In the opinion of the Monetary Committee, the measures taken or planned in the various Member States, particularly France, Italy and the Netherlands, must be applied with the necessary severity if it is desired to combat cost and price rises and to avoid any aggravation of the present strains. The Committee considers that the use of selective measures alone in the fight against present trends will not suffice to restore balance. This can be achieved only by using overall measures intended to curb the expansion of total demand and put a brake on rising costs and prices. Such action would undoubtedly lead to a temporary slowdown of the pace of growth, but this would in any case be inescapable if lasting damage to the Community's competitive capacity is to be avoided and balanced long-term expansion made possible. It should also be pointed out that all the countries dispose of economic policy instruments by means of which new vigour can rapidly be injected into the economy if its growth is adversely affected by a weakening of domestic demand.

One of the essential conditions for the re-establishment of balance is that the restrictive monetary policy applied in most Member States to curb the expansion of credit be continued and, if necessary, made even more stringent.

However, a credit "squeeze" will not of itself hold back inflation. If this struggle is to be won, more vigorous budgetary policy measures must also be applied. Finally, the implementation of an incomes policy in the individual Member States should be speeded up.

V. European Investment Bank

The European Investment Bank informs that it will issue bonds of a total value of DM 80 million (20 million units of account) on the German capital market. They have been taken over firm by a group of banks headed by the Deutsche Bank AG and the Dresdner Bank AG.

The ten-year bonds, which will bear interest at the rate of 5 ½% per annum, will be offered to the public at a rate of 99%, beginning on 2 June 1964.

The Bonds, of a nominal amount of DM 500, DM 1 000, and DM 5 000, will be quoted on the Frankfurt, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, and Munich Stock Exchanges. They will be redeemed at par at the end of their validity, any anticipated redemption being excluded.

The net proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the European Investment Bank for its general lending operations. The resulting export of capital will thus entirely conform not only to the EEC cyclical policy recommendations, but also to the monetary policy applied by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany.

This loan constitutes the second bond issue of the European Investment Bank in Germany.

The European Investment Bank's outstanding bonds, including this issue, total approximately 107 million units of account.

Jawaharlal Nehru

In Memoriam

The President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, Professor Walter Hallstein, issued the following statement on the death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India:

“The death of Jawaharlal Nehru has robbed the world of one of the great leaders of our time, a man who, as an active politician, created for his people the bases of independence and nationhood, and who, as a philosopher and moralist, lighted for it the path to the future. The example of a personality imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice and with faith in the power of conviction shines out far beyond the confines of India. Although fate, which brought Nehru to the heights of responsibility, denied him the full achievement of his ideals, his life was a demonstration that in a world beset with discord and strife the appeal to reason, the renunciation of violence and the desire for reconciliation are effective and creative forces in the making of history.”

ANNEX I

GATT — Kennedy Round

Resolution adopted by the Ministers on 6 May

A. Tariffs

1. The Trade Negotiations Committee, in opening the trade negotiations, notes that:

i) The rate of 50% has been agreed as a working hypothesis for the determination of the general rate of linear reduction provided for in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of 21 May 1963;

ii) The ultimate agreement on tariff reductions in accordance with the application of this hypothesis is linked with the solution of other problems arising in the negotiations, for example, tariff disparities, agricultural problems, exceptions and non-tariff problems, and, in general, with the achievement of reciprocity;

iii) It is the intention of the participants to co-operate to solve these problems.

2. The Trade Negotiations Committee decides that exceptions lists will be tabled on the basis of the hypothesis of a 50 % linear reduction.

It is recognized that nothing in the negotiating rules would preclude any participant from making a larger reduction in, or completely eliminating, duties on particular products.

3. The Trade Negotiations Committee notes the progress made towards solving the problems relating to the question of disparities.

4. The Trade Negotiations Committee recalls that it was agreed, on 21 May 1963, that there should be a bare minimum of exceptions which should be subject to confrontation and justification.

It decides that the method to be followed for such confrontation and justification shall be elaborated as rapidly as possible and that the study of that method shall be undertaken immediately. The method shall take account of the need to safeguard the confidential nature of the negotiations.

It decides also that exceptions lists shall be tabled on 10 September 1964, such exceptions

to be necessitated only by reasons of overriding national interest ⁽¹⁾.

B. Agriculture

The Committee, while reaffirming that the trade negotiations shall provide for acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade in such products, notes that it has not yet been possible to formulate agreed rules to govern, and methods to be employed in, the negotiations. In view of the importance of this subject to the success of the negotiations, the necessary rules and procedures shall be established at an early date.

The Committee notes that negotiations have been initiated with a view to the formulation of general arrangements on certain products. The negotiations have so far related to cereals and meat, and preparations have been made for the early initiation of such negotiations on dairy products.

C. Non-tariff barriers

The Committee recalls that the trade negotiations must relate not only to tariffs but also to non-tariff barriers.

It notes that many participants have already indicated the measures on which they wish to negotiate, and that others will shortly do so. In view of the importance for the full success of the negotiations of solving these problems, the Trade Negotiations Committee shall, at an early date, draw up the necessary procedures.

D. Participation of less-developed countries

The Committee reaffirms that in the trade negotiations every effort shall be made to reduce barriers to exports of less-developed

(1) These exceptions are distinct from any modification of its offers which, as agreed by the Ministers at their meeting in May 1963, it shall be open to each country to make in the course of the negotiations, where this is necessary to obtain an overall balance of advantages between it and the other participants.

countries and agrees that this consideration should be borne particularly in mind in the approach to the question of exceptions.

The Committee notes with satisfaction that all participants are prepared to consider the possibility of taking such steps as are open to them to make cuts deeper than 50 % in, or to eliminate completely, duties on products of special interest to less-developed countries.

The Committee also notes with satisfaction the intention to entrust to a special body the task of examining and calling attention to any problems arising in the negotiations which are of special interest to the less-developed countries and of acting as a focal point for bringing together all issues of interest to these countries.

The Committee agrees to pursue its study of trade in tropical products with a view to working out arrangements and procedures enabling these products to be included in the trade negotiations.

The Committee recalls the decision of the Ministers that developed countries cannot expect to receive reciprocity from the less-developed countries. It agrees that the contribution of the less-developed countries to the overall objective of trade liberalization should be considered in the light of the development and trade needs of these countries ⁽¹⁾.

E. The problem of countries with a very low average level of tariffs or a special economic or trade structure such that equal linear tariff reductions may not provide an adequate balance of advantages

a) Countries with a very low average level of tariffs

The Committee notes that the countries concerned reserve the right to submit proposals in this connection at a later date.

(1) Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay accepted this paragraph on the understanding that the phrase "development and trade needs" covers the requirements of the current financial situation.

b) Countries with a special economic or trade structure

1. The Committee agrees that Canada falls in the category of countries with a special economic or trade structure such that equal linear tariff reductions may not provide an adequate balance of advantages.

2. The Committee further agrees that Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are countries which have a very large dependence on exports of agricultural and other primary products and therefore, by virtue of the understanding reached at the Ministerial Meeting in May 1963, also fall in the category of countries referred to in 1 above.

3. The Committee reaffirms that the objective in the case of all these countries should be the negotiation of a balance of advantages based on trade concessions by them of equivalent value.

4. The Committee notes that appropriate procedures in pursuance of this objective have been agreed.

5. The Committee notes with satisfaction that Greece and Portugal have indicated their intention to participate actively in the negotiations and will be submitting proposals at a later date on the basis for their participation.

F. Participation of Poland in the trade negotiations

The Committee notes that there has been under consideration for some time the question of ways and means of Poland's participation in the Kennedy round. This consideration has taken place on the basis of the Polish proposals listed and explained in TN.64/NTB/15. The interest of Poland in participating actively in the trade negotiations is warmly welcomed and there is general agreement that it should be feasible to work out a practical arrangement. The Committee recommends that these discussions should be actively pursued to an early conclusion.

Resolution on strengthening the budgetary powers of the European Parliament

The European Parliament,

Having regard to its resolution on its competence and powers passed on 27 June 1963;

Recalling the need to strengthen its powers, particularly on budget matters, in order to broaden the democratic base that is essential to the operation of the European Community;

Having regard to the favourable decision in principle taken by the Councils on the merger of the Executives and possibly of the Communities;

Considering the implications of this decision of the budget from the time when merger of the Executives is put in hand;

[...]

Nothing that the single Executive, once established, will have considerable resources of its own — the chief of which will be revenue from the ECSC levy and, to a lesser extent, the levies imposed in pursuance of the regulation setting up the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund;

[...]

Urging once more that there should be real democratic control of expenditure, the funds to cover which are increasingly moving out of the control of the parliaments of Member States;

[...]

1. *Proposes that*, once the Executives have been merged, and pending the merger of the Communities, Article 203 of the EEC Treaty, Article 177 of the EAEC Treaty and Article 78 (1, 2 and 3) of the ECSC Treaty be replaced by the following provisions:

"1. The financial year shall run from 1 January to 31 December inclusive.

"2. The European Parliament, the High Commission, the Council and the Court shall draw up provisional estimates of their expenditures. The High Commission shall consolidate these estimates in a preliminary draft budget. It shall attach thereto a summary statement of resources, indicating the source, nature and purpose of each item.

The preliminary draft budget and the summary statement shall be laid before the European Parliament and the Council not later than 30 September of the year preceding that in which it is to be operative.

The Council shall, whenever it intends to depart from the preliminary draft, consult the High Commission and, where appropriate, the other institutions concerned.

"3. The Council shall, by qualified majority vote, draw up the draft budget and transmit it to the European Parliament, after appending a detailed statement of policy considerations.

The draft budget shall be laid before the European Parliament not later than 31 October of the year preceding that in which it is to be operative.

"4. If, within a period of six weeks of receiving the draft budget, the European Parliament has given its approval or has not sent proposed amendments to the Council, the draft budget shall be deemed to be finally adopted.

"5. If within this period any amendment has been proposed by the European Parliament, acting by a two-thirds majority of votes cast and a majority of its members, the amended draft budget shall be sent back to the Council. The total expenditure may be increased by the European Parliament only if it has the agreement of the High Commission.

"6. The draft budget as amended by the European Parliament in accordance with the above procedure shall be deemed to be finally adopted unless the Council disagrees, acting:

a) By unanimous vote where amendments relate to estimates of expenditures financed from the Community's own resources;

b) By qualified majority in the case of other expenditures, including administrative expenses.

The Council shall then finally adopt the budget and publish it in the official gazette together with the results of the voting in the Council and in the European Parliament.

"7. The adoption of the budget means that the High Commission is empowered and required to levy the amounts shown under revenue, in accordance with Articles 49 and 50 of the ECSC Treaty, Articles 200 and 201 of the EEC Treaty and Articles 172 and 173 of the EAEC Treaty."

[...]

4. Expects that the Councils will not give a discharge in respect of the execution of the budget until the European Parliament itself has made a statement on the accounts for the past financial year and on the report from the supervisory organs.

5. Hopes that the budget debate will deal more and more with matters of policy and that, to this end, it will be introduced by a statement from the Executives and the Councils on their future programmes and activities; this statement should also show how the budget proposals reflect in accounting terms the policy considerations on which they are based.

6. Agrees that the debate on the budget should end with the voting on the budget itself, item by item, by roll call; for this vote the quorum and majority requirements laid down in the first point of this resolution must be respected.

[...]

Resolution on the foundation of a European University

The European Parliament,

Having regard to the report submitted by its Research and Cultural Affairs Committee on the progress made in setting up a European University;

1. *Recalls* its previous resolutions on this subject;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions of the fifth interim report of its Research and Cultural Affairs Committee;

3. *Deplores* the persistent refusal to implement Article 9(2) of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community and the failure of the Governments to set up a university under the aegis of the European Communities, financed by their institutions and working closely with them;

4. *Believes* nevertheless that support should be given to any initiative liable to promote cultural co-operation among the countries of the Community;

5. *Considers* therefore that the efforts of its Committee to give renewed urgency to the question of a European University are of great service since they are based on the views recently put forward by the cultural and political circles concerned, in particular those of the Italian Government, from whom the main initiative must stem.

[...]

8. *Hopes that*, in adopting the convention proposed by the Italian Government, the six Governments will reaffirm the Community nature of the University of Florence by approving the principle of effective cultural and financial participation by the six States and the Community's institutions;

9. *Expresses the wish* that the European University at Florence will be imbued with the democratic spirit in such a way as to ensure complete respect for its scientific and educational independence.

10. *Puts forward*, to this end, the following proposals:

a) While it is understood that the first rector should be appointed by the Italian Government after consulting all Member States, his successors shall be elected by the teaching staff of the University; successive rectors should, as far as possible, be of different nationalities;

b) The Governors of the University shall include — apart from members appointed by the Governments — members appointed by the Community's institutions and by the teaching staff, and a representative of the students;

c) Permanent teaching staff may not engage in outside activities incompatible with their duties;

d) The Senate shall comprise the rector, the heads of department and all the permanent teaching staff;

e) Continuity of teaching at the European University must be assured by giving the teaching staff sufficient security of tenure;

[...]

b) The European University shall be open to students from non-member countries;

i) The students should take an active part in running the University, and the Statutes shall leave it as far as possible to the students themselves to organize and assume responsibility for their own activities;

j) The structure of the University shall be sufficiently open to ensure that refresher courses as well as university studies proper may be pursued there;

k) The common European — if not Community — character of the University shall be ensured through the participation of all Member States in decisions which affect the functioning of the University;

11. *Considers* it advisable that provision be made for appropriate means of contact, other than the submission of an annual report, between the European Parliament and the European University; there must, however, be no question of impairing the intrinsic independence of the University;

[...]

13. *Urges* strongly that the negotiations between the six Governments be carried on unremittingly and that a solution consistent with the wishes of the European Parliament be found as soon as possible;

[...]

Resolution on the application of Article 119 of the EEC Treaty at 30 June 1963

The European Parliament,

Recalling its resolutions on this matter passed in October 1961, June 1962 and June 1963;

Finds:

1) That Member States have not yet uniformly enforced the principle of equal pay set out in Article 119 and reaffirmed in the resolution passed at the Conference of Member States on 30 December 1961;

2) That some Member States have, however, adopted various concrete measures since then to implement the decisions taken at the said Conference;

3) That it is nevertheless by no means clear whether in all Member States there are legal provisions guaranteeing women workers the right to assert their claim to equal pay in the courts;

4) That although the percentage of equalization required by 30 June 1963 has in some cases been attained or even exceeded, the percentage has unfortunately not been reached in many fields;

Rejects once again, as being contrary to the spirit and the letter of the resolution of 30 December 1961, any interpretation tending to limit the scope of Article 119 and of the said resolution to jobs in which both sexes are employed;

Requests the EEC Commission to exercise particular vigilance and do everything in its power:

a) To thwart all attempts to sidestep Article 119 by, for instance, downgrading jobs done by women, wrongly defining certain work as "light" or employing vague definitions in job classifications for women workers;

b) To make up the leeway in achieving the percentage of equalization required for 30 June 1963;

c) To ensure that, in countries where this does not yet obtain, the law is so amended that women are guaranteed a claim to equal pay that can be asserted in the courts;

Requests the EEC Commission to take all necessary steps to ensure that the principle of equal pay is fully enforced throughout the Community by 30 December 1964 — the deadline agreed by the Member States.

Resolution on the trade agreement between the Community and Israel

The European Parliament,

[...]

1. *Notes* with satisfaction that the negotiations between the European Economic Community and the State of Israel have ended in agreement;

2. *Notes* that nothing has yet been settled on a number of problems of basic interest for the Israeli economy, particularly as regards processing traffic;

3. *Considers* that the agreement reached should be regarded as an initial phase in commercial and economic relations between the two parties;

4. *Welcomes* the fact that the agreement was concluded between the Council of the European Economic Community and the Government of the State of Israel, i.e. in accordance with Community procedure;

5. *Considers* it essential to arrange, within the common agricultural policy of the

Community, that Israel can gradually increase its outlets for agricultural products, especially oranges and eggs;

6. *Considers* it in particular essential that any future agreements with other orange-exporting non-member countries contain no provision concerning imports of oranges into the Community that might discriminate against Israel;

7. *Hopes* that the Joint EEC/Israel Committee that has been set up will be instructed not only to watch over the implementation of the agreement but also to frame proposals for extending its scope and to suggest effective means of solving the remaining problems;

8. *Instructs* its President to transmit the present resolution to the Council and the Commission of the European Economic Community.

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposals on a regulation amending Article 3(1) of Council Regulation No. 23 and a regulation on the application of quality standards to fruit and vegetables marketed within the producing Member State

The European Parliament,

[...]

Approves the EEC Commission's proposal for a Council regulation amending Article 3 (1) of Regulation No. 23, and has no changes to propose;

Approves the EEC Commission's proposal for a regulation on the application of quality

standards to fruit and vegetables marketed within the producing Member State, subject to the comments made in the second part of the present report (document No. 26);

Draws attention to the comments made in the third part of the said report and requests the Commission to submit proposals, where appropriate, to the Council;

[...]

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain classes of agreements, decisions and concerted practices

The European Parliament,

[...]

1. *Notes* that Article 2 of the EEC Commission's proposal permits class exemption for a specified term only, in accordance with the procedure for individual exemptions laid down in Article 8 (1) of Regulation No. 17;

2. *Regrets* the lack of Commission decisions which would have provided precedents and made it unnecessary to fall back on the procedure of class exemption;

3. *Recommends* that the term to be specified in accordance with Article 2 of the proposal be not less than five years;

4. *Considers* it advisable that there should be a possibility of extending to class exemption — as proposed in Article 4 of the EEC Commission's text — the facility provided by Article 7 of Regulation No. 17;

5. *Recommends*, however, that the provisions of the said Article 4 be so worded as to correspond exactly to the ruling contained in Article 7 of Regulation No. 17;

6. *Urges* that the facility provided by Article 4 of the proposal should not be limited to agreements between two undertakings;

7. *Approves* the present proposal subject to certain amendments.

Resolution on energy policy in the Community

The European Parliament,

1. *Having regard* to the Protocol of Agreement adopted on 21 April 1964 by the Governments of the Member States of the European Communities meeting in the ECSC Special Council of Ministers;

2. *Expresses* its satisfaction that the Protocol was approved unanimously by the six Governments;

3. *Concludes* that this is evidence of the emergence of a political will to achieve a common market for energy based on general objectives corresponding broadly to those already defined by the European Parliament;

4. *Notes*, after examining the Protocol of Agreement:

a) That with respect to the realization of a common energy policy the Governments confine themselves excessively to declarations of intention;

b) That the only concrete measure envisaged to date in respect of a common energy policy

for all forms of energy consists in legalizing aids to coalmining, and that the basic terms of this measure are still to be fixed;

c) That, although it is agreed that the measures envisaged should be applied within the rules laid down by the Treaty establishing the ECSC, there is in fact a lack of clarity concerning the exact powers and responsibilities of the High Authority;

5. *Regrets* that the commitments in principle accepted by the Governments in the Protocol of Agreement still do not involve the realization, according to a fixed time-table, of the proposals contained in the Memorandum of the Executives or of any other concept of a common energy policy;

6. *Considers* it however essential that, quite apart from any measures which may be warranted in view of the present situation in the coal sector, the Community should act without delay, in all sectors and all countries, in order to dispel any uncertainty about the nature and significance of a common market for energy.

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 13 May and 5 June 1964

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- No 153 (1963-1964) de M. Pleven à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Tarifs postaux dans la Communauté (No. 153 (1963-1964) by M. Pleven to the EEC Commission; Postage rates in the Community) No. 74 15.5.64
- No 1 (1964-1965) de M. Battaglia à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Etude des problèmes du métayage (No. 1 (1964-1965) by M. Battaglia to the EEC Commission: Survey of share-cropping problems) No. 74 15.5.64
- No 2 de M. Kapteyn à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Organisation de stations de marchandises dans les transports par route (No. 2 by M. Kapteyn to the EEC Commission: Organization of goods "stations" for road transport) No. 74 15.5.64
- No 5 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Les pouvoirs du Parlement européen (No. 5 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Powers of the European Parliament) No. 74 15.5.64
- No 3 de M. Bergmann à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Non prise en considération des propositions de modifications présentées par le Parlement européen à la proposition de la Commission de la CEE au Conseil concernant une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les agents conservateurs pouvant être employés dans les denrées destinées à l'alimentation humaine (No. 3 by M. Bergmann to the EEC Commission: Failure to take into consideration the proposed amendments, submitted by the European Parliament, to the EEC Commission's proposal for a Council directive relating to the approximation of the laws of Member States concerning permitted preserving agents in human food) No. 78 22.5.64
- No 6 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Aide aux pays en voie de développement (rapport Jeanneney) (No. 6 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Aid to developing countries (Jeanneney)) No. 78 22.5.64
- No 10 de M. Nederhost à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Propositions relatives à la lutte contre l'inflation (No. 10 by M. Nederhost to the EEC Commission: Proposals on measures to combat inflation) No. 78 22.5.64
- No 11 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Rapprochement des régimes légaux nationaux concernant les voyageurs et représentants de commerce et les agents commerciaux (No. 11 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission: Approximation of national laws concerning commercial travellers, representatives and agents) No. 78 22.5.64
- No 9 de M. Moro à la Haute Autorité de la CECA, à la Commission de la CEE et à la Commission de l'Euratom. Objet: Niveau des rémunérations du personnel des Communautés européennes (No. 9 by M. Moro to the ECSC High Authority and the EEC and Euratom Commissions: Salary levels in the institutions of the European Communities) No. 82 29.5.64
- No 4 de M. Bergmann au Conseil de la CEE. Objet: Non prise en considération des propositions de modifications présentées par le Parlement européen à la proposition de la Commission de la CEE au Conseil concernant une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des

Etats membres concernant les agents conservateurs pouvant être employés dans les denrées destinées à l'alimentation humaine (No. 4 by M. Bergmann to the EEC Council: Failure to take into consideration the proposed amendments, submitted by the European Parliament, to the EEC Commission's proposal for a Council directive relating to the approximation of the laws of Member States concerning permitted preserving agents in human food)	No. 88	4.6.64
No 8 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Estampillage obligatoire des œufs importés en Allemagne occidentale (No. 8 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission: Compulsory marking of eggs imported into Western Germany)	No. 88	4.6.64
No 12 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Charte sociale européenne (No. 12 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission: European social charter)	No. 88	4.6.64
No 13 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Frontaliers belgo-luxembourgeois (No. 13 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission: Belgo-Luxembourg frontier workers)	No. 88	4.6.64

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Règlement no 54/64/CEE de la Commission du 21 mai 1964 relatif à la fixation d'un montant supplémentaire pour les œufs de volailles en coquille (Commission Regulation No. 54/64/CEE, 21 May 1964, introducing a surcharge on imports of eggs in shell)	No. 78	22.5.64
Règlement no 55/64/CEE du Conseil, du 21 mai 1964, portant établissement des critères relatifs au régime d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation No. 55/64/CEE, 21 May 1964, establishing criteria for intervention in the beef sector)	No. 82	29.5.64
Règlement no 56/64/CEE du Conseil, du 21 mai 1964, modifiant et prorogant le règlement no 31/63/CEE du Conseil en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement pour certains produits (Council Regulation No. 56/64/CEE, 21 May 1964, amending and extending Council Regulation No. 31/63/CEE with respect to the advance fixing of the levy on certain products)	No. 82	29.5.64
Règlement no 57/64/CEE des Conseils, du 21 mai 1964, portant modification des coefficients correcteurs dont sont affectées les rémunérations et les pensions des fonctionnaires (Council Regulation No. 57/64/CEE, 21 May 1964, altering the percentage factors by which the pay and pensions of officials are adjusted)	No. 83	29.5.64
Règlement no 58/64/CEE, 21 mai 1964, portant adaptation de certains coefficients correcteurs dont sont affectées les rémunérations et les pensions des fonctionnaires (Council Regulation No. 58/64/CEE, 21 May 1964, amending certain percentage factors by which the pay and pensions of officials are adjusted)	No. 83	29.5.64

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Sixième rapport d'activité du Comité monétaire (Sixth Report on the Activities of the Monetary Committee)	No. 84	30.5.64
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- Décision du Conseil, du 8 mai 1964, concernant la collaboration entre les services compétents des administrations des Etats membres dans le domaine de la politique budgétaire (Council decision of 8 May 1964 concerning co-operation between the government departments of Member States in the sphere of budgetary policy) No. 77 21.5.64
- Décision du Conseil, du 8 mai 1964, concernant la collaboration entre les banques centrales des Etats membres de la Communauté économique européenne (Council decision of 8 May 1964 concerning co-operation between the Central Banks of the Member States) No. 77 21.5.64
- Décision du Conseil, du 8 mai 1964, relative à la collaboration entre les Etats membres en matière de relations monétaires internationales (Council decision of 8 May 1964 concerning co-operation between the Member States in the sphere of international monetary relations) No. 77 21.5.64
- Décision du Conseil, du 8 mai 1964, portant prorogation de la suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable au papier Japon de la sous-position ex 48.01 E II (Council decision of 8 May 1964 extending the suspension of CCT duty on Japan paper under sub-heading ex 48.01 E II) No. 77 21.5.64
- Décision du Conseil, du 8 mai 1964, portant fixation du tarif douanier commun pour les produits pétroliers inscrits à la liste G (positions tarifaires 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 et 27.13 B) (Council decision of 8 May 1964 fixing the CCT for petroleum products in List G (tariff headings 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 and 27.13 B) No. 77 21.5.64
- Décision du Conseil, du 8 mai 1964, portant suspension de certains des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux produits pétroliers et adaptation de la nomenclature (Council decision of 8 May 1964 suspending or temporarily reducing certain CCT duties on petroleum products and amending the nomenclature thereof) No. 77 21.5.64
- Déclaration du 25 mars 1964 des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres de la CEE, réunis au sein du Conseil, au sujet des réfugiés (Declaration of 25 March 1964 by the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in the Council, on the subject of refugees) No. 78 22.5.64
- Déclaration du 8 mai 1964 des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres de la CEE, réunis au sein du Conseil, relative à l'organisation de consultations préalables entre les Etats membres en cas de modifications des parités de change de leurs monnaies (Declaration of 8 May 1964 by the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in the Council, on consultations between Member States prior to any alteration in the exchange rate of their currencies) No. 78 22.5.64
- Premier programme commun pour favoriser l'échange de jeunes travailleurs au sein de la Communauté (First common programme to promote the exchange of young workers within the Community) No. 78 22.5.64
- Amendements à l'annexe D du règlement no 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendments to Annex D of Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers) No. 82 29.5.64
- Modification des annexes 2, 3, 4, 5 et 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 (Amendments to annexes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 of Regulation No. 4 on implementing procedures and supplementary provisions in respect of Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers) No. 87 29.5.64

Modification des annexes 2, 3 et 5 du règlement no 4 fixant les modalités d'application et complétant les dispositions du règlement no 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendments to Annexes 2, 3 and 5 of Regulation No. 4 on implementing procedures and supplementary provisions in respect of Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers)

No. 87 29.5.64

Amendement à l'annexe D du règlement no 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendment to Annex D of Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers)

No. 87 29.5.64

COMMISSION

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Décision de la Commission, du 16 avril 1964, autorisant la République italienne à adopter des mesures de sauvegarde pour certains produits dérivés du plomb et du zinc (Commission decision of 16 April 1964 authorizing Italy to adopt safeguard measures for certain lead and zinc products)

No. 73 13.5.64

Décision de la Commission, du 6 mai 1964, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg, la République fédérale d'Allemagne et la République française à percevoir un montant compensatoire à l'importation de certaines catégories d'aliments pour animaux, contenant du lait (Commission decision of 6 May 1964 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg, Federal Germany and France to impose a countervailing charge on imports of certain types of animal feed containing milk)

No. 73 13.5.64

Décision de la Commission, du 22 avril 1964, portant octroi à la République fédérale d'Allemagne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les pruneaux (Commission decision of 22 April 1964 granting Federal Germany a tariff quota for prunes)

No. 74 15.5.64

Directive de la Commission, du 19 mai 1964, relative à certaines dispositions transitoires applicables aux importations dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission directive of 19 May 1964 relating to certain temporary provisions applicable to beef imports)

No. 88 4.6.64

Décision de la Commission, du 14 mai 1964, relative aux recours de la République française à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité, pour exclusion du traitement communautaire certains produits originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 14 May 1964 on the invocation by France of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment certain products originating in non-member countries and in free circulation in the other Member States)

No. 88 4.6.64

Décision de la Commission, du 14 mai 1964, relative aux recours de la République française à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité, pour exclusion du traitement communautaire certains produits originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 14 May 1964 on the invocation by France of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment certain products originating in non-member countries and in free circulation in the other Member States)

No. 88 4.6.64

Décision de la Commission, du 22 mai 1964, relative à l'autorisation accordée à la République italienne d'adopter des mesures de sauvegarde pour certains produits du chapitre 50 du tarif douanier italien (soie et déchets de soie) (Commission decision of 22 May 1964 relating to the authorization granted to Italy to adopt safeguard measures for certain products under Chapter 50 of the Italian customs tariff (silk and silk waste))

No. 88 4.6.64

Décision de la Commission, du 19 mai 1964, prorogeant de nouveau et modifiant sa décision du 5 août 1963 portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la République italienne pour l'alcool éthylique non dénaturé de 95° et plus (Commission decision of 19 May 1964 extending again and amending its decision of 5 August 1963 granting Italy a tariff quota for undenatured ethyl alcohol of a strength of 90° or higher)	No. 89	5.6.64
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Delegations and missions to the Community

Mission de pays tiers (République algérienne) (Mission of non-member countries (Algeria))	No. 82	29.5.64
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Mission de pays tiers (Danemark) (Mission of non-member countries (Denmark))	No. 88	4.6.64
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Consultation publique no 368 de la République du Mali (Notice of call for supply tender No. 368 issued by the Republic of Mali)	No. 73	13.5.64
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Avis d'appel d'offres no 369 lancé par la République du Mali (Notice of call for tender No. 369 issued by the Republic of Mali)	No. 73	13.5.64
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Avis d'appel d'offres no 370 lancé par la République gabonaise (Notice of call for tender No. 370 issued by the Republic of Gabon)	No. 73	13.5.64
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Consultation publique no 371 de la République du Mali (Notice of call for supply tender No. 371 issued by the Republic of Mali)	No. 74	15.5.64
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Deuxième additif à l'appel d'offres no 359 (Second addendum to call for tender No. 359)	No. 75	16.5.64
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Consultation publique no 372 de la République du Mali (Notice of call for supply tender No. 372 issued by the Republic of Mali)	No. 80	26.5.64
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Modificatif à l'appel d'offres no 361 (Amendment to call for tender No. 361)	No. 87	3.6.64
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Décision no 52, du 28 février 1964, concernant la situation des travailleurs frontaliers en France et résidant en Italie quant à leur droit aux allocations familiales pour leurs enfants résidant en Italie (Decision No. 52 of 28 February 1964 concerning the situation of frontier workers resident in Italy but working in France in respect of their right to family allowances for their children resident in Italy)	No. 80	26.5.64
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Communication conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement no 17 concernant la notification no IV/A-00010 (Communication under Article 19 (3) of Regulation No. 17 concerning Notification No. IV/A-00010)

No. 73 13.5.64

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Avis de concours no CEE/192/B (un assistant) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/192/B (assistant)]

No. 80 26.5.64

Avis de concours no CEE/324/B (un assistant) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/324/B (assistant)]

No. 80 26.5.64

Avis de concours no CEE/333/C (dactylographes) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/333/C (typists)]

No. 80 26.5.64

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Avis de concours no CES/2/64 (traducteur-adjoint d'expression néerlandaise) [Notice of competitive examination No. CES/2/64 (Dutch assistant translator)]

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Avis de concours no CES/10 et 11/64 (deux dactylographes d'expression néerlandaise) [Notice of competitive examination No. CES/10 and 11/64 (two Dutch typists)]

No. 79 23.5.64

Avis de concours no CES/21/64 (dactylographes d'expression allemande) [Notice of competitive examination No. CES/21/64 (German typists)]

No. 79 23.5.64

Avis de concours no CES/22/64 (dactylographes d'expression française) [Notice of competitive examination No. CES/22/64 (French typists)]

No. 79 23.5.64

Avis de concours no CES/23/64 (dactylographes d'expression italienne) [Notice of competitive examination No. CES/23/64 (Italian typists)]

No. 79 23.5.64

[Avis de concours no CES/9/64 (un assistant) Notice of competitive examination No. CES/9/64 (assistant)]

No. 79 23.5.64

COURT OF JUSTICE

Rulings

Ordonnance du président de la Cour dans l'affaire 12-64 R (M. Ernest Ley contre Commission de la CEE) [Ruling of the President of the Court in case 12-64 R (M. Ernest Ley v. EEC Commission)]

No. 83 29.5.64

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Arrêt de la Cour (Première Chambre) dans l'affaire 18-63 (Mme Estelle Schmitz contre CEE) [Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) in case 18-63 (Mme Estelle Schmitz v. EEC)]

No. 83 29.5.64

Arrêt de la Cour dans les affaires jointes 20 et 21-63 (M. Jean Maudet contre Commission de la CEE) [Judgment of the Court in consolidated cases 20 and 21-63 (M. Jean Maudet v. EEC Commission)]	No. 83	29.5.64
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 27-63 (M. Raponi Goffredo contre Commission de la CEE) [Judgment of the Court in case 27-63 (M. Raponi Goffredo v. EEC Commission)]	No. 83	29.5.64
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 75-63 (Mme M.K.H. Unger contre Bestuur der Bedrijfsvereniging voor Detailhandel en Ambachten) [Judgment of the Court in case 75-63 (Mme M.K.H. Unger v. Bestuur der Bedrijfsvereniging voor Detailhandel en Ambachten)]	No. 83	29.5.64
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 101-63 (demande adressée à la Cour par le tribunal d'arrondissement de Luxembourg au sujet du litige entre M. Albert Wagner et MM. Jean Fohrmann et Antoine Krier) [Judgment of the Court in case 101-63 (request addressed to the Court by the Luxembourg Tribunal d'arrondissement <i>in re</i> M. Albert Wagner v. M. Jean Fohrmann and M. Antoine Krier)]	No. 83	29.5.64

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Radiation de l'affaire 22-63 (Commission de la CEE contre République italienne) (Case 22-63 (EEC Commission v. The Italian Republic) struck off)	No. 73	13.5.64
Recours introduit le 29 avril 1964 par Mlle Gertrud Rauch contre la Commission de la CEE (Affaire 16-64) [Suit by Mlle Gertrud Rauch v. EEC Commission filed on 29 April 1964 (Case 16-64)]	No. 88	4.6.64
Recours introduit le 12 mai 1964 par M. F. Alvino et autres contre la Commission de la CEE (Affaire 18-64) [Suit by M. F. Alvino and others v. EEC Commission filed on 12 May 1964 (Case 18-64)]	No. 18	4.6.64
Recours introduit le 12 mai 1964 par Mlle Benoît Jacqueline et autres contre la Commission de la CEE (Affaire 19-64) [Suit by Mlle Benoît Jacqueline and others v. EEC Commission filed on 12 May 1964 (Case 19-64)]	No. 88	4.6.64

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. 19 of 20 May 1964

Supplement No. 20 of 27 May 1964

Supplement No. 21 of 3 June 1964

Supplement No. 22 of 10 June 1964

C. Recent publications of the European Community ⁽¹⁾

Non periodical publications

1018

Sixth Report on the Activities of the Monetary Committee April 1964. 34 pp. (f, d, i, n; e: *in preparation*). Limited distribution.

Seventh General Report on the Activities of the Community (1 April 1963 - 31 March 1964) 1964. 434 pp. (f, d, i, n) Provisional edition. Limited distribution.

8099*

Monograph No. 13 — Agricultural Series

Models of farm undertakings

1964. 76 pp. (f, d) £1.1.3; \$3.00; Bfrs. 150.

8006*

List of non-governmental agricultural organizations associated at Community level

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Price: (List + sets of inserts) £1.1.6; \$3.00; Bfrs 150.

COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Periodical publications

Recueil de la jurisprudence de la Cour, volume X

(Reports of the Court, Volume X)

Subscription: FF 39; Bfrs. 400

Fascicule no. 1: Arrêt de la Cour et conclusions de l'Avocat général dans:

(Section 1: Judgment of the Court and submissions of the Advocate-General in):

Affaires jointes nos 73 et 74-63 (Demandes de décision préjudicielle au sens de l'article 177 du traité CEE, présentées par le « College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven » à L Haye dans ses décisions du 10 juillet 1963 dans l'affaire N.V. Internationale Crediet- en Handelsvereniging "Rotterdam" et De Coöperatieve Suikerfabriek en Raffinaderij G.A. "Puttershoek" contre le ministre de l'agriculture et de la pêche à La Haye)

Consolidated cases Nos. 73 and 74-63 (Requests for an interlocutory ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty presented by the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven, The Hague, in its decisions of 10 July *in re* N.V. Internationale Crediet- en Handelsvereniging "Rotterdam" and De Coöperatieve Suikerfabriek en Raffinaderij G.A. "Puttershoek" v. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Hague)

D. Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 6, June 1964

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 61, June 1964

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 6, June 1964

Rome: Comunità Europea No. 6, June 1964

London: European Community No. 6, June 1964

Washington: European Community No. 71, May 1964

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

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin No. 6/1964.

Commerce extérieur: Statistique mensuelle (Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics) No. 6/1964

Commerce extérieur: Commerce des associés d'outre-mer (Foreign Trade: Trade of the Overseas Associated Areas) January-September 1963 (1st part)

Statistiques sociales (Social Statistics) No. 3/1964

Statistiques sociales: Supplément "Emploi" (Social Statistics — Supplement Employment) 1963

Charbon et autres sources d'énergie (Coal and other Sources of Energy) No. 3/1964

Sidérurgie (Iron and Steel) No. 3/1964

