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# The multilateral trade negotiations in GATT

## Adoption by the Community of the list of exceptions

On 15 November 1964 the Council of the European Economic Community reached agreement on the list of exceptions to be lodged with GATT on 16 November for the Kennedy round. The following is the press release issued by the General Secretariat of the Council at the close of the meeting :

“On the basis of the Commission’s proposal the Council drew up the list of products for which it will claim an exception to the linear cut envisaged under the multilateral trade negotiations. This list, which relates only to the manufactured products sector, must be presented to GATT on 16 November 1964.

The Ministers’ discussions were extremely thorough and far-ranging, and reviewed most of the problems arising in the Community’s trade and industrial policy. The debate was very fruitful, as it enabled joint positions to be worked out and compromises to be reached, in a spirit of co-operation, on a large number of problems on which different positions existed among the Member States.

During its meeting, the Council had in mind the necessity of acting so that the result of its work should constitute an appropriate contribution to the success of the current negotiations. To this end, it adopted criteria inspired by an attentive evaluation of the requirements of the economies of the various Member States. It also took into account the need to obtain satisfactory reciprocity on the part of its trading partners during the negotiations.

The list which has been drawn up includes a limited number of total exceptions, i.e. products in respect of which no cut will be made. It includes a slightly larger number of partial exception, i.e. products in respect of which the Community will make cuts smaller than the linear cut.

As a whole it can be said that this list of total and partial exceptions covers about 10% of the total volume of the Community’s imports.”

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## M. Piero Malvestiti

The death of M. Piero Malvestiti, former Vice-President of the EEC Commission and former President of the High Authority of the ECSC, occurred on November 5th.

The following telegram was sent to Mme Carla Malvestiti by the President of the EEC Commission, M. Walter Hallstein:

“Personally and on behalf of the EEC Commission I wish to express to you our most heartfelt sympathy in your tragic bereavement.

We share your great sorrow and take this opportunity of paying a last tribute to an eminent statesman, a friend and former colleague, and a tireless champion of the cause of Europe. His name will always be associated with that of our Community”.

The Commission was represented at the funeral by M. Lionello Levi Sandri, Vice-President, M. Guido Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission, and senior officials.

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# I. Lessons of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its October session the European Parliament debated a report from its External Trade Committee, drafted by M. Pedini, on the conclusions to be drawn by the EEC from the World Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva from 23 March to 15 June 1964. The report describes the successive phases of the Conference and its results and draws a number of practical conclusions, some of general application, others of more specific interest to the Community.

The following is a short summary of this document.

The Geneva World Conference tackled all problems of international economic co-operation, whilst endeavouring not to lose sight of the main objective, that of providing fresh thinking and a new approach in relations between the industrialized countries and the developing countries. Although no practical measure for immediate adoption emerged from this encounter between men from all over the world save China, the Conference did have the merit of restating at world level and often in specific terms — a number of problems which had previously engendered misunderstanding and reserve.

## General conclusions

The most significant aspects of the Geneva Conference are referred to in the "Joint Declaration" issued by the Group of developing countries. In it they declare:

- a) That the Conference was a significant step towards creating a new and just world economic order, based on a new international division of labour;
- b) That the results obtained were modest, but did constitute a point of departure from which to work towards the acceptance of a new policy;
- c) That they attached singular importance to the machinery of which the Conference had recommended the establishment for the discussion of issues, the formulation of policies and the review of results;
- d) That the proceedings of the Conference revealed a fact of historic importance: the unity and coherence of the developing countries in facing economic problems;
- e) That the Conference marked the beginning of a new era in international economic co-operation; such co-operation must serve as a decisive instrument for ending the division of the world into areas of affluence and intolerable poverty. The developing countries were united in their resolve to continue the quest for redress for the injustice and neglect of centuries and looked to the entire international community for understanding in this endeavour.

The Pedini report observes that this passage of the Joint Declaration touches upon what was certainly the most important aspect of the Conference. The real significance of the Conference would perhaps be revealed only after some years, but one fact was already manifest; the "new" world was seeking fresh solutions to its gravest problems; it did not wish to see applied in future the present doctrines which were powerless to solve the problem of wealth and poverty.

Appearing as a single group face to face with the industrialized countries, of both the western and eastern blocks, and on a footing of equality with them, the young States, newcomers to the international scene, had realized in Geneva their importance as a group and the potential value of cohesion among themselves. For the first time the less-developed countries faced all the industrial countries on the same level. They formed a common front against the "rich" without distinction as to the political allegiances of the latter.

The dialogue, said M. Pedini in his report, had not always been easy, but by dint of much goodwill a compromise acceptable to both parties had been reached. The developing countries had desisted from pressing their views by sheer weight of numbers and had obtained from the industrialized countries, as a *quid pro quo*, a recognition in principle that their economic claims were valid and a pledge that further efforts would be made by agreement with the developing countries to solve their problems through new machinery in the United Nations framework.

### Significance of the Geneva Conference for EEC

The report says that the Community failed to turn to good account this first valuable opportunity to present itself to the world as an economic unit; it could scarcely have been otherwise, since the Member States themselves were unable to establish a common standpoint, despite the urgings of the EEC Commission.

The Conference had revealed that there were still difficulties in the way of effective co-operation between the Member States of the Community; it was not the Community Institutions which were to blame, said the report, but the Member States, whose Governments had not felt the need to work out a co-ordinated attitude on the policy to be pursued in Geneva: they had confined themselves to the decisions adopted by the Council at its session of 9-10 March 1964, and had not seen fit to give the Commission a mandate such as it had for the conduct of the Kennedy round negotiations.

Unexpectedly, there had been no serious attack on the Community; in fact it had been observed during the negotiations that many of the non-aligned countries seemed once more to be placing great hopes in what the Community might do. The validity of Community principles and of the EEC's special regional approach to economic co-operation had, to some extent, been confirmed in Geneva.

The Conference had further shown that in the context of world economic co-operation, co-operation between the free peoples was a matter of great urgency. Neither the United States, nor EFTA, nor the Commonwealth nor EEC could in isolation meet the demands made on the industrialized countries in Geneva. This fact further demonstrated that the principle of free trade, though fundamental, was far from sufficing to ensure the well-being of nations. Accordingly, the report urges the Community not to lose sight of certain important lessons to be drawn from the Conference.

The first of these was that on their return from the Conference the western countries had found themselves, not in a weaker position, but virtually the only qualified spokesmen vis-à-vis the non-aligned countries.

A second might well be the reminder that progress made in European integration would entail the need for a true Community standpoint in regard to the outside world. Community action would unquestionably be a whole greater than the sum of its parts.

Lastly, the problem remained of how the Community could co-operate in rules and arrangements governing world trade while it still had no commercial policy of its own.

After debating the report, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the text of which is given in an annex to this Bulletin.

## II. Regional policy in the European Economic Community

### Reports of three working parties

A conference on regional economies was held at the EEC Commission in December 1961. This was the first public demonstration of the EEC's interest in regional problems.

At the close of the conference, three working parties were set up to study certain aspects of these problems.

The first working party was to examine possible methods of speeding up the development of the outlying regions of the Community, which are considerably behind-hand in relation to the central regions.

The second working party was to study appropriate means of restoring vitality to regions which are highly industrialized but some of whose chief industries are declining.

The third working party was to examine the various advantages which are or could be granted to firms to promote regional development. One important point was the relationship between the policy of aid to the developing regions and competition policy.

The working parties have completed their studies and submitted their reports, the titles of which are:

1. EEC regional policy methods and objectives;
2. The adaptation of old industrial areas;
3. Regional policy instruments in the EEC Member States.

While they make no claim to cover completely the vast and complex field of regional development, the reports offer guidance on the chief problems of regional policy within the Community <sup>(1)</sup>.

The first report, on objectives and methods of regional policy in the Community, begins with an examination of existing problems and of the policies adopted in the member countries to remedy imbalances in regional development.

In analysing the contribution made by the various branches of economic activity to the development of a given region, we can distinguish between activities which provide the driving force by exporting goods and services and bringing in money, and "induced" activities, which produce for regional consumption and whose fortunes are bound up with local living standards.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Those documents are in the press and will be published early in 1965 as "Reports by panels of experts on regional policy in the European Economic Community".

While any region depends primarily on the former for development, the latter also play an important part in spreading economic activity. Whereas "inducted activities generally develop spontaneously, the prime movers are dependent on various conditions, and if these are lacking regional action is required.

Although the contribution made by agriculture, tourism and services to regional development should not be underestimated, it is manufacturing industry that is the prime mover and needs to be encouraged in certain types of region.

Modern processing industries tend to gravitate towards a large industrial centre where they can find not only suppliers, clients and all the ancillary services they require but also those human contacts and exchanges which are a stimulant and a factor of progress for industry. Action must therefore be differentiated according to whether it concerns regions which already have one or more industrial centres or extensive outlying regions whose economy is still predominantly agricultural.

In the first case economic policy must be designed to maintain the dynamism of the "poles of activity", while avoiding over-concentration, and to spread economic activity better by developing secondary centres. In this connection the experience of "central points" in the Federal Republic of Germany and of "development centres" in the Netherlands deserves special attention. The improvement of infrastructures in certain localities of medium importance, coupled with moderate incentives to investment, generally yields good results.

Development problems are more difficult to resolve in the large peripheral regions of the Community where agriculture is the main activity. The first objective of regional policy when population density is sufficient must be to constitute as rapidly as possible "poles of development" comprising a complex of industries complementary to each other which can develop with snowballing effect after the initial intervention. Until such a centre exists in a region, care must be taken to avoid dispersal of effort on the part of the public authorities. The gravity of the problem demands concentration of effort. Moreover, the improvement of agricultural structures should go hand in hand with efforts to provide technical training and promote the social advancement of the rural population.

In regional programming the method should be first to obtain demographic and employment projections based on the foreseeable trend of activity and then to work out a policy directed towards selected long-term aims. This will make it possible to guide economic activities by granting various advantages and to develop infrastructure, increasing in particular the educational, social and cultural capital and organizing large-scale land improvement schemes, factory areas, transport networks, etc.

The objectives of co-ordination on the Community plane, particularly as regards internal frontier areas of the Community, must be clarified.

It is particularly important that the common EEC policies for agriculture, transport, vocational training and retraining and the free movement of workers should take account of their impact on the various regions. Furthermore the activities of the Community organs disposing of financial resources (European Investment Bank, Social Fund, Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, High Authority) must be dovetailed into an overall policy which will increase their effectiveness.

The adaptation of old industrial areas is an entirely different problem. Structurally, those areas are mainly geared to industry and are generally to be found in a central geographical position in the Community.

One possible approach to the problem is to study the various phenomena of inadaptation and proposed conversion policies and then to suggest appropriate courses of action.

Problems of inadaptation are encountered in areas where one or more industries are declining and are not being replaced by new ones. They generally arise within a limited geographical area and cannot therefore be examined in any other context. The decline of the main industries in a given area is in some cases so serious that it is reflected in an aging of all the regional structures, producing cumulative effects which are particularly difficult to check.

Regional inadaptation results in reduced or static employment, emigration, a fall in incomes, the aging of urban structures, and, in some cases, depopulation. Although many and complex, the causes of regional inadaptation are to be found chiefly in the exhaustion of natural resources, rising costs giving an advantage to competing products, and also in the total or partial lack of substitute industries. Old industrial areas which find it difficult to adapt themselves nevertheless have a number of points in their favour; the factories, capital and public services and utilities are there, they have a supply of skilled labour and, in certain cases, they occupy a central geographical position in the Community.

The conversion of old industrial areas involves a number of preliminary basic choices. Except where the situation is beyond redemption, conversion is justified in order to avoid a mass exodus of young skilled workers. Since inadaptation is often caused by the decline of the single or dominant industry, conversion implies diversification. If alternative employment is to be created, conversion must be undertaken in the vicinity but not necessarily on the old sites. Finally, regional conversion plans, even if they cannot be all-embracing, should at least ensure that redundancy in one industry is promptly balanced by the creation of jobs in another.

The object of conversion is, of course, to revive economic activity. Investments must be far-sighted in order to obviate any need for subsequent reconversion, and incentives should be offered by aid from governments and European institutions. The experience of countries which have long since had to deal with declining areas shows that a decisive impulse can be given to conversion by any or all of the following means: the installation of factory areas, the sale or lease of industrial buildings, town planning, housing development, retraining, road improvement and, if population is falling, an immigration policy.

All these methods can be further improved, new ones introduced and, finally, the European institutions can help to solve the problems in question.

Forecasting to spot and check the symptoms of regional decline should be a useful adjunct to the methods hitherto employed. Furthermore, any favourable factors present in the region should be surveyed before plans for conversion are made.

Efforts should not be dispersed over too wide an area, but concentrated on carefully selected points which hold out most promise. Conversion programmes should be co-ordinated at national and, for frontier areas, at European level.

Since the speed-up in the establishment of the Common Market may well aggravate problems of regional conversion, the European institutions have a particular responsibility in this field. The following suggestions might be considered.

The European Investment Bank and the European Social Fund might be allowed to make a bigger contribution to conversion schemes.

It might be administratively useful in certain cases to set up special agencies with ample facilities and give them the task of co-ordinating the efforts made in this field, which are sometimes fragmentary.

Finally, the European institutions can play a valuable part in co-ordinating national conversion policies, particularly where inadaptation problems arise in frontier areas.

The study of regional policy instruments in the member countries of the Community takes in infrastructures, financial incentives and administrative organization. Although it covers a very wide field, this list is not exhaustive, tax concessions having been left aside.

At all events, direct advantages for firms are only one aspect of regional action, the development of infrastructures and local administration also being of the highest importance.

A distinction has been made between enterprise, local and regional infrastructures. Measures taken in the Member States to create industrial areas, improve communications and cultural and social amenities, and to promote housing construction are discussed in detail in the report. Vocational training will play an increasing part in the development of the regions. The co-ordinated use of these various means of action in certain centres will increase the chances of success in regional policy.

Financial advantages must facilitate the adaptation of the structure of the regions in the Community to new economic and technical requirements. They must help to stimulate new activities which, after receiving aid in the early stages, will be capable of facing competition in the Common Market.

Financial aid alone cannot ensure the development of backward regions. In order to ensure rapid and lasting progress, public and private institutions must undertake a wide range of coherent action in the most diverse fields. It is becoming increasingly clear that financial aids are more effective if they stimulate the setting up of several firms in certain main or secondary centres. By means of subsidies and the provision of the necessary infrastructure, development can begin. The infrastructure facilitates the establishment of the enterprises and, conversely, the presence of several firms makes it possible to use infrastructure rationally.

Regional policy cannot be confined to the provision of a few dispersed items of infrastructure or to the granting of certain aids. It presupposes concerted action by the public authorities so that in certain centres (poles of development or secondary centres according to case) all the conditions necessary for the development of private initiative shall be present. As infrastructures are the concern of several government departments, coherent action by all administrations at local, regional and central levels is necessary.

These problems present themselves very differently according to the constitution of the Member States, and the experts have studied how they arise in countries which are centralized and in those with a federal structure. Conditions are favourable for the development of local and regional initiatives in those countries where local and regional authorities enjoy a high degree of autonomy and adequate resources. But it also happens that too great importance is accorded to local interests to the detriment of general policy considerations and there are dangers of the communes and the regions outbidding each to attract firms. The ideal solution would be that the populations of the communes and regions, or more exactly their representatives, should themselves manage local and regional interests while avoiding excessive competition between local authorities by means of efficient co-ordination at all levels and by the integration of local and regional action into general economic policy.

The implementation of a medium-term economic policy in the Community would facilitate integration into an overall economic concept of the measures taken either by Member States or by the European institutions and would make it possible to

ensure that such measures are compatible with each other and adequate to attain the objective of balanced development of the regions of the Community.

The Commission believes that action on the above recommendations by the Member States and by the European institutions will make for progress on the road to more effective regional development and help to reduce the leeway of the less favoured regions of the Community as required by the Rome Treaty.

After consulting senior officials responsible for regional policy in the member countries, the Commission will shortly submit to the competent European institutions a general survey of regional policy in the Community. This will contain practical suggestions on the main line of action to be taken both by the Member States and by the European institutions to ensure balanced regional development.



### III. Internal activities

#### INTERNAL MARKET

##### Customs matters

##### Tariff quotas

1. On 22 September 1964 <sup>(1)</sup> the Commission, acting in pursuance of Article 25 (3), increased from 10 000 to 18 000 metric tons the 1964 tariff quota granted to the Netherlands for natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground, and waste cork (Heading 45.01 of the Common Customs Tariff).

2. On 22 September 1964 <sup>(1)</sup> the Commission, acting in accordance with Protocol XIII to the List G Agreement, increased from 300 to 1 000 metric tons the tariff quota for aluminium waste (Heading 76.01 B 1) which the Netherlands had been authorized to introduce for 1964.

3. On 12 October 1964 <sup>(2)</sup>, in accordance with Protocols VI and XI to the List G Agreement, the Commission increased:

i) From 250 to 400 métric tons the tariff quota for ferro-chromium (Heading 73.02 E I) which the Netherlands had been authorized to introduce for 1964;

ii) From 12 to 20 metric tons the tariff quota for natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers) (Heading 45.02) which Belgium and Luxembourg had been authorized to introduce for 1964.

##### Changes in duties

4. On 13 October 1964 <sup>(3)</sup> the Council reduced to 5% until 31 December 1964 the common customs duty on weed-killers incorporating 2,3-dichlorallyl-di-isopropylthiocarbamate or 2,3,3-trichlorallyl-di-isopropylthiocarbamate (ex 38.11 C).

5. On the same date <sup>(4)</sup> the Council also suspended until 31 December 1964 the common customs duty on iron phosphides containing not less than 15% by weight of phosphorus (ex 28.55 B).

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 157, 13 October 1964.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid., No. 174, 4 November 1964.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid., No. 163, 21 October 1964.

<sup>(4)</sup> Ibid., No. 163, 21 October 1964 .

## COMPETITION

### Enforcement of the rules of competition

#### Decision under Article 2 of Regulation No. 17

6. On 22 October 1964 the Commission granted negative clearance to the Dutch Engineers and Contractors Association (DECA) of Zeist in the Netherlands <sup>(1)</sup>. This is the first Commission decision on an agreement among Common Market firms concerning exports to non-member countries.

DECA is an organization of four Dutch building and construction firms, which also act for their associates and subsidiaries, some of which have their head offices in Belgium, Italy or the Federal Republic of Germany. The firms intend to co-operate on building and construction orders from outside the Common Market where the value of an order exceeds Fl. 2 million. They have undertaken to report to a central office on their capacity to undertake orders and on any intention to submit a tender; where appropriate the firms will co-operate in the submission of tenders and the execution of works.

The agreement has been given negative clearance under Article 2 of Council Regulation No. 17, under which the Commission may find that, according to the information it has obtained, there are, under Article 85(1), no grounds for it to intervene with respect to an agreement.

While the Commission takes the view that Article 85 covers services as well as merchandise, and therefore that building and construction must comply with the competition rules of the Treaty, the facts known to the Commission indicate that neither the purpose nor the effects of the DECA agreement involve the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the Common Market. Its purpose and effects are solely the restriction of competition in respect of markets lying outside the Common Market, to which the Treaty rules on competition do not apply. Nor is there any evidence that the co-operation of these firms has at present any effect on competition in the Common Market.

#### Application of Article 15(6) of Regulation No. 17

7. For the first time the Commission has informed certain Common Market firms that after a preliminary examination it considers that the agreements notified by them are incompatible with Article 85(1) and cannot claim benefit of Article 85(3).

The legal consequence of this step is that, under Regulation No. 17, the Commission now has power in taking a final decision to impose fines for any infringements committed pursuant to the agreement in question. The parties no longer enjoy the immunity from fines that was afforded them under Regulation No. 17 in the case of notified agreements. This immunity was provided so that agreements made in good faith should not incur penalties for the period between notification and the final decision. There are no grounds for such immunity if the Commission has provisionally decided that the agreement cannot be approved.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 173, 31 October 1964.

This first case in which Article 15(6) of Regulation No. 17 has been applied concerns a system of collective exclusive dealing agreements comparable to that existing under the *Convention Faïence*, which has been dissolved following a Commission recommendation. The exclusive dealing system in question is reinforced by bilateral agreements. The Commission thus had a precedent for this decision.

## State aids

### General aid arrangements

8. Commission officials took part in the tenth meeting of government experts on aids held on 22 October 1964. Various points arising in the application of Article 93(3) were discussed, namely arrangements for the prior examination of proposed aid schemes, the participation of interested member countries in such examination and the exemption of certain classes of aid from the compulsory notification provided for in Article 93(3).

In the light of the discussions a draft regulation under Article 94 will be prepared.

### Aids to particular economic sectors

9. *Agriculture*: The French Government has notified the Commission of a Bill to introduce a system of relief for farmers in the event of loss, damage or failure beyond their control. The Commission approved the Bill, but asked the French Government to supply particulars of the application of the system each year, stating the main kinds of calamity involved.

10. *Brown-coal mines*: The Commission has informed the Federal German Government that it has no objection to its proposed aid to rationalization of brown-coal mines in Hesse.

## Approximation of legislation

### Pharmaceutical products

11. The Working Party on the approximation of laws and regulations on pharmaceutical products met in Brussels on 1 and 2 October 1964.

It approved the text and the annexes of a draft directive on permitted colouring matters in medicinal preparations. However, some changes may be made in the list of colouring matters before the directive is laid before the Council.

The Working Party then resumed its examination of a draft directive concerning the advertising of medicinal preparations. Substantial progress was made, notably on "follow-up" advertising and on the restrictions to be imposed on advertising to the general public.

### Application of Article 101

12. At the invitation of the Commission, an *ad hoc* panel, comprising delegates from all the member countries, met on 13 October to discuss, in pursuance of Article 101, first paragraph, the situation arising from the introduction by the Italian Republic

of Law No. 639. This concerns the refund of customs duties and internal indirect taxes (except turnover tax) on the exportation of certain industrial items.

The delegations gave their views on the distortions of competition deriving from the entry into force of this Italian law and on ways and means of eliminating them.

## Taxation

### International taxation

13. Working Party No. V ("International taxation") met in Brussels on 6 and 7 October 1964.

It resumed its study of the OECD's model convention for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to direct taxes. It is planned to complete the first reading at the 24-25 November meeting, except for the articles concerning dividends, interest and royalties, which will be considered in more detail after the points arising in all the other articles of the convention have been examined.

### Harmonization of taxes on capital contributions

14. At a meeting in Berlin <sup>(1)</sup>, the EEC Ministers of Finance studied a report on the harmonization of taxes on capital contributions to limited companies. It also considered the Hallstein Plan to speed up European customs and economic union.

### Proceedings against Italy concerning Law No. 639

15. On 9 October the Commission filed a suit in the Court of Justice concerning Italian Law No. 639 of 5 July 1964.

This law supersedes Law No. 103 <sup>(2)</sup> of 10 March 1955, relating to standard-rate refunds on the exportation of engineering products. The new law, like its predecessor, provides that certain engineering products shall qualify on exportation for a flat-rate refund of customs duties and internal indirect charges and taxes other than turnover tax. The list of items in question has 473 headings.

For products exported to EEC member countries, these refunds are to be gradually scaled down:

- i) By 60% from 1 January 1964 to 30 June 1964;
- ii) By 65% until 31 December 1964;
- iii) By 75% until 31 December 1965;
- iv) By 80% from 1 January 1966 onwards.

The Commission had already initiated procedure under Article 169 in respect of Law No. 103 <sup>(3)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> See also sec. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin 4-64, Chap. III, sec. 29.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid., 2-64, Chap. V, sec. 27.

## FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

### Freedom of establishment

Economic and Social Committee : opinion on the first directive relating to the co-ordination of company law

16. The Economic and Social Committee has examined the proposed Council directive to co-ordinate and render equivalent the guarantees required in the Member States of companies as defined in Article 58, second paragraph, of the Treaty, to protect the interests of the members of such companies and of third parties.

Though approving the primary aim of the directive, the Committee felt that it would not suffice to ensure full equivalence of the guarantees required of companies in the Member States, since such equivalence depended in part on the co-ordination of other provisions in municipal company law. It accordingly recommended that co-ordination in this field should be vigorously pursued.

The Committee agreed that this directive should first apply only to limited liability companies, by which most business is conducted.

It felt, however, that co-ordination should be extended as soon as possible to other corporate bodies, including co-operatives and foundations which played an important part in the economy.

The Committee made certain comments on the publication of annual accounts (standards to be adopted), channels and time-limits for publication of information, and the validity of company commitments (protection of third parties where incorporation is declared null).

## ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

### Short-term economic policy

#### Short-term Economic Policy Committee

17. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee held its twentieth meeting on 19 October under the chairmanship of M. Pérouse, Treasury Director in the French Ministry of Finance. M. Pérouse informed the Committee of the departure of M. Emminger and welcomed his successor, M. Irmeler, member of the Direktorium of the Deutsche Bundesbank.

The main item on the agenda was a review of the current economic situation.

### Financial policy

#### Capital markets panel

18. On 9 October in Brussels, M. Marjolin, Commission Vice-President, opened the first meeting of the panel of experts for the integration of capital markets. This panel, set up by the Commission, is composed of experts from the universities and the world of finance. It was felt that further advances in the elimination of

restrictions and discrimination with regard to capital movements — under the conditions and in accordance with the time-table laid down in the Treaty — would be facilitated if an overall view of the objectives, procedures and repercussions of financial integration were obtained.

The panel will examine the problems which may arise from any appreciable differences in saving-investment relationships as between the countries and in the organization of the member countries' capital markets. It will also study the various ways in which an integrated capital market within the EEC may affect certain national policies based mainly on finance laws and regulations.

The information and documentation obtained in the course of the work, which will last several months, will be of service to the Community institutions in working out practical measures to give effect to the Treaty clauses on the free movement of capital.

## Energy policy

### Petroleum and natural gas

19. The senior officials of the Member States with responsibilities in the sphere of petroleum and natural gas met in Brussels on 6 October under the chairmanship of M. Marjolin, Commission Vice-President.

They discussed policy in regard to sales of natural gas in the EEC countries.

They agreed on the details for an exchange of information on investment programmes for the transport of natural gas.

Arrangements were discussed for the drafting of common economic rules in the transport of natural gas.

The officials resumed their discussion of production reserves and the diversification of petroleum supplies to the Community. They also began an examination of the problems involved in the development of petroleum and natural gas resources in the Community.

### Inter-executive Working Party

20. The Inter-executive Working Party on energy policy met in Luxembourg on 27 October to examine the High Authority's plan to subsidize coalmining.

### Meeting of Ministers of Finance

21. In a communiqué issued after one of their regular meetings, held in Berlin on 26 October and attended by M. Marjolin and M. von der Groeben, the Ministers of Finance of the member countries noted with satisfaction that the danger of inflation in the Community had diminished, thanks mainly to the action taken by the member countries on the Council's Recommendation of 14 April 1964. "However", they said, "there are still dangers. Vigilance is needed and the drive for stability must be pursued". The Ministers also discussed the import surcharge imposed by the United Kingdom, and its intention to draw \$1 000 million from the International Monetary Fund.

# THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

## Proceedings in the Institutions

### The Council

22. At its 146th session, held on 19 and 21 October, the Council returned to the question of a common cereals price, basing its discussions on a Commission working paper it had called for at its 21-22 September session <sup>(1)</sup>. In this document the Commission reviews the problems of substance and the positions adopted by the various delegations and outlines its proposed solutions <sup>(2)</sup>.

The main points considered by the Council were the regional differentiation of prices, the price ratio between the various cereals, compensatory measures and the date of entry into force of the single price.

As certain outstanding points could not be dealt with, the Council was unable to reach a decision on the establishment of a common cereals price, which it was proposing to do before 15 December.

M. Mansholt, Commission Vice-President, reminded the Council of the serious political danger which would arise if they failed to reach agreement on a European cereals price by 15 December. He stressed once more the importance of a Community decision on cereal prices for the Kennedy round.

Turning to the Commission's proposal for a regulation on a common organization of sugar markets, the Council took up the question of fixing production targets, which had already been studied by the Special Committee for Agriculture. It also examined the Commission's proposal that the adaptation of the sugar regulation should take place so that the single market for sugar would be established in the same year as that for cereals.

The Council gave initial consideration to a proposed decision for the renewal of wine import quotas for Germany, France and Italy, and agreed to return to this question at its next session, by which time an estimate of this year's harvest will be available.

With regard to the oils and fats market regulation, the Council agreed that Italy should obtain financial support from the EAGGF for the production and marketing of olives and olive oil in the 1964/65 season.

The amount will be fixed in accordance with the rules to be adopted for the Community financing of expenditure under this head, and will not exceed Lit. 5 000 million.

Finally, the Council formally adopted in the four Community languages regulations and decisions concerning dairy products, cattle imports into Italy and certain processed cereal products (see below), and approved two other regulations.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 11-64, Chap. II, sec. 16.

<sup>(2)</sup> See below, sec. 27.

## European Parliament

23. When examining the proposed sugar regulation, the Parliament's Committee on Agriculture reported that so far it had not been adequately informed of the agricultural price policy to be pursued in the Community. It had suggested that the President of the Parliament invite the Commission and Council to send representatives to the Parliament at its October session with a view to elucidating this matter.

Accordingly, M. Hüttebräucker, State Secretary in the Federal German Government, in his capacity as President of the Council, and M. Mansholt, Commission Vice-President, explained a number of points concerning cereal price alignment at the meeting of the Parliament in Strasbourg on 22 October 1964.

M. Hüttebräucker spoke of the difficulties which the Council and the Member States had run into over the establishment of Community farm prices. He said that the price question would be settled "in the next few weeks, one way or the other".

M. Mansholt said that the Commission was gravely concerned at the situation. It was unacceptable for three reasons: first, for lack of a price policy or at least an agreed approach to this question, the machinery set up by the Community so far was preventing a logical development of production and of farming patterns; secondly, investments might prove ill-timed or ill-advised; and lastly, discrepancies in the level of protection in the six countries vis-à-vis non-member countries would make negotiation in the Kennedy round impossible. He trusted that the Council would take a decision on cereal prices at its 15 December session.

M. Boscary-Monsservin, Chairman of the Parliament's Committee on Agriculture, strongly urged that the Council of Ministers should take a decision on farm prices, as this matter was vital to the future of the Community.

The debate on the sugar regulation did not issue in a resolution. M. Klinker's report on this subject was referred back to the Committee on Agriculture, at its request, for further study. In the discussion a number of speakers had declared themselves in favour of voting forthwith, arguing that the Parliament had voted on many agricultural regulations without knowing the prices. Other speakers felt that the Parliament should wait for adequate information before voting.

M. Mansholt said that sugar prices had a direct connection with cereal prices and that there could be no certainty in this field until the Council had fixed the latter prices. Because of this relationship it seemed certain that countries which would be cutting cereal prices would also have to bring down the price of sugar-beet.

After this speech, which aroused very marked interest in the Parliament, some of it critical (notably among certain German members, including M. Klinker himself), the Parliament adjourned its vote on the report and resolution, despite the fact that without its opinion the Council could not take this matter any further.

But in a resolution on the Seventh General Report on the Activities of the EEC <sup>(1)</sup>, the Parliament expressed the hope that the decision concerning cereal prices would be taken by the Council for 15 December 1964 and for the other products on 15 January 1965.

The Committee on Agriculture examined problems connected with relations between EEC and Latin America, the proposed directive concerning the use of colouring matters in food and the proposed supplementary regulation on the fruit and vegetables market.

(1) For text of this resolution see annex.



## Economic and Social Committee

24. In October the agriculture session of the Economic and Social Committee adopted a report and an opinion on the Commission's memorandum to the Council concerning the co-ordination of forestry policies in the Member States.

The section also continued its examination of its opinion and report on the proposed regulation on quality wines produced in specified areas.

The proposed supplementary regulation of the Council on the fruit and vegetables market has been referred to the Committee.

### Price policy

25. In October, the Commission adopted two memoranda concerning the establishment of a common cereals price. The first, which was addressed to the Federal German Government and transmitted to the Council for information, was a memorandum in answer to the questions raised in the Council by the German Government on this matter. The second was presented to the Council for its 19-21 October session and lists the main problems involved in the Commission's proposal for a single-stage alignment of cereal prices.

### Replies to the questions put to the Commission in the Council by the German delegation

26. The memorandum handed by the Commission to the Federal German Government on 1 October recapitulates the questions put by the German delegation in the Council and supplements previous replies given in other documents.

The memorandum goes into the following points: the review clause, compensatory measures and Community plans, compensation from national budgets for disparities in the various measures affecting incomes in the Member States, harmonization of market techniques and of regional price differentiation, standardization of freight rates for farm produce, progress in the harmonization of short-term economic policies and of fiscal policies, guarantees that important decisions will not later be changed, guarantees for consumer countries with respect to the proceeds of levies, and the fixing of Community cereal prices in units of account.

The replies given by the Commission to these nine questions are summarized below:

*Review clause:* The Commission shares the opinion of the German Government that if there is a long time-lag between the Council's decision concerning a common level of cereal prices and its entry into force, arrangements should be made to allow for a review of these prices should the economic situation have changed.

In the Commission's view, the application of this review clause must not cause cereal prices to fall below those originally decided on by the Council.

### Compensatory measures and Community plans

a) *Compensation for loss of income:* The Commission agrees that farm income losses resulting directly or indirectly from the lowering of cereal prices should be

made up in full until 31 December 1969 from Community resources; the memorandum specifies that compensation should be gradually scaled down;

b) *Community plans*: In connection with the fixing of a common cereals price, the Commission proposes that the Council, acting by the procedure of Article 43, should draw up successively four-year plans to improve the living standards of the farming population. These plans would be carried out by the Member States and financed by them with Community assistance.

*Compensation from national budgets for disparities in various measures affecting incomes in the Member States*: The Commission sees no reason why — in addition to the Community contribution to offsetting income losses due to cereal price alignment — the Member States should not compensate from their budgets, by aids unattached to specific products, any disparities between the States as regards aids affecting farm incomes, in so far as such compensation is compatible with the Treaty. The Commission has undertaken to draw up in association with the Member States a list of measures affecting income taken by the Member States and to present it to the Council before 1 September 1965.

*Harmonization of market techniques and of regional price differentiation*: The Commission approves the uniform application of cereal market controls in the Member States, in respect of both regional price differentiation and intervention and refund arrangements.

The system of target and intervention prices devised for this purpose must be organized in such a way that the marketing of cereals within the Community can normally be carried out without government intervention in the cereals economy. In addition, the intervention price system and compulsory government purchasing must ensure for the grower a definite price.

*Standardization of freight rates for farm produce*: The Commission has made a survey of the present freight rates in the Member States for cereals and other farm products the price of which is affected by that of cereals. Its findings were transmitted to the Council on 24 June 1964 and they suggest that pending the introduction of common rules governing freight rate policy, there is a need for vigilance on the part of the Commission to see that the present disparities between rates are not widened by unilateral measures.

*Progress in the harmonization of short-term economic policies and of fiscal policies*: The Commission observes that on 14 April 1964 the Council recommended the adoption of concrete measures to co-ordinate short-term economic policies. Machinery has now been created which has already yielded practical results and is to be further improved. The Council has also before it a proposal from the Commission for a directive concerning the harmonization of tax policies.

*Guarantees that important decisions will not later be changed*: The Commission regards its proposals as an indivisible whole. Hence it feels that the main points in Council regulations concerning the harmonization of cereal prices should not be changed subsequently. It is willing to support such a guarantee in any legally valid form and to endorse it as the joint resolve of the Council and of the Commission.

*Guarantees for consumer countries with respect to the proceeds of levies*: The Commission agrees that until 1970, the date from which the proceeds of levies will be paid into a common fund, the cereal levies should accrue to the consumer country, even if imports from non-member countries transit through another member country.

*Fixing of Community cereal prices in units of account:* According to the terms of the Commission's proposals, the common cereals price would be expressed in units of account.

## Main points in the Commission's memorandum on the fixing of a common cereals price

27. In this memorandum to the Council, the Commission recapitulates the problems involved in establishing a common level of cereal prices in the Community. In the Commission's view, the following eight points are the most important from the political point of view: date of application of the common cereals price, level of the common target price for wheat other than durum, level of the common target price for barley, level of the common target price for maize, the review clause, regional price differentiation, compensatory measures for income losses coupled with Community plans to improve living standards, and financing by the EAGGF of export refunds and intervention measures.

On each of these points, the Commission reiterates its proposals made to the Council on 12 May 1964, and summarizes the views of the delegations, adding its own comments. An outline of the Commission's position is given below:

*Date of application of the common cereals price:* According to the Commission's proposal, the common cereals price would apply from the 1966/67 season onwards, i.e. from 1 July 1966;

*Common target price for wheat other than durum:* The common target price for wheat other than durum would be 106.25 u.a. per metric ton (DM 425.00). However, the Commission has made provision for the introduction of a review clause to enable the price to be adapted, if necessary, to economic developments in the Community;

*Common target price for barley:* The common target price for barley would be 92.50 u.a. per metric ton (DM 370.00);

*Common target price for maize:* The common target price for maize would be 93.75 u.a. per metric ton (DM 375.00);

*Review clause:* Provision should be made for review of the Council's decision on the common target prices for cereals;

*Regional differentiation of prices:* Derived intervention prices should be fixed on a regional basis so as to enable cereals to move freely within the Community according to market requirements;

*Compensation for loss of income coupled with Community plans to improve living standards:* Farmers in Germany, Italy and Luxembourg would be fully compensated in the years 1966/69 for loss of income resulting from the alignment of cereal prices. The Community would contribute to the cost.

The Member States may choose any of four methods of compensating the farming community:

- a) Direct payments to farmers having suffered losses of income through the lower cereals price;
- b) Improved social benefits for farmers and their families;
- c) Schemes to improve productivity (Article 39 (1 a) of the Treaty);
- d) Aids to growers of durum;

*Financing by the EAGGF of export refunds and intervention measures:* To supplement the provisions of Article 5 (1) of Regulation No. 25 (financing of the common agricultural policy), the Commission has proposed that from the introduction of the common cereal prices onwards, the EAGGF should accept liability for all expenditure incurred through the application of Article 3 (1 *a*, *b* and *c*) of Regulation No. 25 to the cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat markets.

As to the views of the various delegations on these points, the Commission takes up mainly those expressed on compensatory measures and Community plans, on the incidence of feed-grain prices, notably for Italian agriculture, and on the regional differentiation of cereal prices. This latter point has been a major concern of the Council and the Special Committee for Agriculture.

## Common organization of agricultural markets

### Cereals

28. At its session of 19-21 October, the Council adopted the following regulations:

*a)* A regulation on processed grain and rice products, dealing with the introduction and calculation of levies and refunds <sup>(1)</sup>. This revises Council Regulation No. 55 in the light of the rice regulation and consolidates all previous amendments.

*b)* A regulation extending refund arrangements for starch producers until 31 March 1965 and adjusting the limits of the refunds <sup>(1)</sup>. By this regulation the Council extends the system adopted for the 1963/64 marketing year (Regulation No. 75/64) with some changes, pending a definitive solution. It had already been extended from 30 September to 31 October 1964.

29. The Council has approved in principle the proposed regulation on the system applicable to certain classes of compound animal feed <sup>(2)</sup> based on cereals and on powdered milk. This is a necessary consequence of the Council's regulation on processed cereal products and of the milk and milk products regulation which came into force on 1 November. With the approval of the Cereals Management Committee, the Commission also adopted on 29 September 1964 a number of implementing regulations relating to:

*a)* The review of the threshold price for broken rice fixed by the French Republic for the 1964/65 marketing year <sup>(3)</sup>;

*b)* Coefficients of equivalence between the quality of Turkish rye and the quality standards for which the threshold price is fixed <sup>(4)</sup>;

*c)* Processing costs in denaturing wheat and rye in the marketing years 1962/63 and 1963/64 <sup>(5)</sup>;

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<sup>(1)</sup> Regulations Nos. 141/64/CEE and 142/64/CEE, published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 169, 27 October 1964.

<sup>(2)</sup> Council Regulation No. 166/64/CEE, published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 173, 31 October 1964.

<sup>(3)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 125/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 149, 30 September 1964.

<sup>(4)</sup> Commission Regulation No., 126/64/CEE, *ibid.*

<sup>(5)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 127/64/CEE, *ibid.*

*d)* The minimum quality standard of rye and wheat other than durum for human consumption <sup>(1)</sup>;

*e)* The estimated volume of the total annual consumption of cereals by industry for internal requirements <sup>(2)</sup>.

## Beef and veal

30. The regulation relating to the marketing of stocks of frozen meat arising from market support measures <sup>(3)</sup> and the decision relating to the supplementary tariff quota for frozen beef and veal <sup>(4)</sup> were formally adopted by the Council at its 13 October session. Both texts had been agreed to in September.

Permission for Italy to suspend duties on live cattle not exceeding 340 kg. in weight, which had already been extended by a month (see Council Decision No. 64/530/CEE, published in the official gazette of 30 September 1964) has been further extended to 31 December 1964 <sup>(5)</sup>. With the approval of the Beef and Veal Management Committee, the Commission has adopted the following regulations:

*a)* A regulation relating to government purchases of or aid to private stocking of beef and veal, and intra-Community levies <sup>(6)</sup>. This provides for the designation of government purchasing centres, and specifies the minimum stocking period, conditions for aid to private stocking, conditions under which the intra-Community levy can be applied by the importing Member State and the information which must be available to the Commission and the Member States for the application of such market support measures;

*b)* A regulation on the manner of operation of the import licences referred to in Regulation No. 14/64/CEE <sup>(7)</sup>. This deals with import licences for frozen meat from other Member States and imports from non-member countries of products referred to in Article 1 (*b* and *c*) of Regulation No. 14/64/CEE;

*c)* A regulation amending Regulation No. 63/64/CEE with respect to the calculation of the import price for calves <sup>(8)</sup>.

This amendment has become desirable since the Danish price quotation system was altered, making possible a weighting according to the quantities and qualities offered; this had to be taken into account for the satisfactory determination of representative markets.

## Pigmeat

31. The Commission's staff has prepared a report on the situation of the pigmeat market, giving a detailed account of current conditions and of the prospects for the first half of 1965 as indicated by the latest censuses, carried out in early September. After a complete survey of the market support measures taken by governments in

<sup>(1)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 128/64/CEE, *ibid.*

<sup>(2)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 129/64/CEE, *ibid.*

<sup>(3)</sup> Council Regulation No. 135/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 159, 17 October 1964.

<sup>(4)</sup> Council Decision No. 64/583/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 163, 21 October 1964.

<sup>(5)</sup> Council Decision No. 64/598/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 173, 31 October 1964.

<sup>(6)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 134/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 159, 17 October 1964.

<sup>(7)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 139/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 166, 23 October 1964.

<sup>(8)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 140/64/CEE, *ibid.*

past years or now contemplated, the report proposes standards to govern the co-ordination of such measures. Co-ordination in this matter, for which the Commission is required to make plans (Article 9 of Regulation No. 20), is likely to prove necessary as time goes on.

The Pigmeat Management Committee discussed this report in detail on 13 October, approving the main points, notably the above-mentioned standards.

## Milk products

32. During the last month before the entry into force of the milk products regulation on 1 November, a large number of preparatory enactments were made. At its session of 19-21 October, the Council formally adopted the following regulations and decisions:

*a)* Decision authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to apply a surcharge of 2% of the reference price for Gouda cheese in fixing the threshold price for this item <sup>(1)</sup>.

The surcharge was authorized because the general rules of Regulation No. 13/64/CEE do not provide sufficient protection for home-produced Gouda cheese.

*b)* Regulation altering the reference price fixed for the Federal Republic of Germany for the pilot product of the lactose and lactose syrup group <sup>(2)</sup>. The pilot product in question is commercially pure lactose; for the Federal Republic of Germany, the reference price had been fixed, by Council Regulation No. 112/64/CEE <sup>(3)</sup>, on the basis of the price of chemically pure lactose.

*c)* Decision authorizing Belgium and Luxembourg to increase, until 31 March 1965, the threshold price for certain milk products by 2% of the reference price <sup>(4)</sup>. This increase has been made in view of seasonal price changes. It affects the pilot products of Groups Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10 and 11 <sup>(5)</sup>.

The Council had approved this regulation and the two decisions in substance in September.

*d)* Regulation amending the reference prices for milk and milk products in Luxembourg <sup>(6)</sup>. Luxembourg reference prices for the items in question (those listed in Article 1 (2 *b* to *e*) of Regulation No. 13/64/CEE, excluding butter and Group 4 items) have thus been brought to the same level as the reference prices for Belgium. The adjustment had been requested under B.L.E.U. arrangements.

In addition, the Council adopted a regulation relating to the levy on certain mixtures of milk products and on certain preparations containing butter <sup>(7)</sup>.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Council Decision No. 64/593/CEE, published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 170, 28 October 1964.

<sup>(2)</sup> Council Regulation No. 143/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 169, 27 October 1964.

<sup>(3)</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 130, 12 August 1964.

<sup>(4)</sup> Council Decision No. 594/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 170, 28 October 1964.

<sup>(5)</sup> The groups in question were established in Council Regulation No. 111/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 130, 12 August 1964.

<sup>(6)</sup> Council Regulation No. 168/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 173, 31 October 1964.

<sup>(7)</sup> Council Regulation No. 167/64/CEE, *ibid.*

33. The Commission has adopted three regulations with the approval of the Milk and Milk Products Management Committee:

a) A regulation on the use of the import licences referred to in Regulation No. 13/64/CEE <sup>(1)</sup>. The procedures stipulated will apply to all imports from non-member countries and, during the transitional period, from other Member States of butter or of preserved, concentrated or sweetened milk or cream.

b) A regulation fixing standard amounts for certain milk products for the milk year 1964/65 <sup>(2)</sup>. The standard amounts have been fixed at 0.75 u.a./100 kg. for whey powder, 1.25 u.a./100 kg. for skim milk powder and lactose, 1.50 u.a./100 kg. for unsweetened condensed milk, 2 u.a./100 kg. for powdered milk, whether or not sweetened, and for sweetened condensed milk, 2.50 u.a./100 kg. for cheese, and 5 u.a./100 kg. for butter.

c) A regulation instituting transitional arrangements for milk products in bond in the Federal Republic of Germany before the date of entry into force of the trade system of Regulation No. 13/64/CEE <sup>(3)</sup>. These products are made subject to the levy applicable on the day they are taken out of bond.

### Eggs and poultry

34. In view of offer price trends in certain non-member countries, the Commission had adopted on 30 September 1964, a regulation amending Regulation No. 4/64. The amending regulation introduced a supplementary amount to be added to the levies on eggs in shell from non-member countries <sup>(4)</sup>. The supplementary amount was fixed at 0.125 u.a. (50 pfennig) and was chargeable on imports from Bulgaria, Poland, Israel, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

On 9 November, the Commission withdrew Regulation No. 4/64 and its amending regulations. A new regulation abolished for all non-member countries the supplementary amount added to the levies on eggs in shell.

The Commission gave as the reason for this decision the fact that the market was now firmer and offers of eggs in shell were now being made at prices generally equal to or above the sluice-gate prices.

The new regulation was published in the official gazette of the European Communities of 10 November 1964, and is to enter into force on 13 November.

In addition, the Commission has adopted three regulations revising the supplementary amounts to be added to the levies:

a) For slaughtered hens and chickens from non-member countries, the supplementary amount has been increased from 0.25 DM/kg. to 0.35 DM/kg. <sup>(5)</sup>;

b) For whole dried eggs, the supplementary amount has been increased from 1.80 DM/kg. to 2 DM/kg. and for dried egg yolks from 0.80 DM/kg. to 1.50 DM/kg. <sup>(6)</sup>;

c) For eggs in shell for consumption, the supplementary amount has been reduced from 0.50 DM/kg. to 0.30 DM/kg. <sup>(7)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 136/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 165, 22 October 1964.

<sup>(2)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 137/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 165, 22 October 1964.

<sup>(3)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 138/64/CEE, *ibid.*

<sup>(4)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 133/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 151, 1 October 1964.

<sup>(5)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 147/64/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 169, 27 October 1964.

<sup>(6)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 145/64/CEE, *ibid.*

<sup>(7)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 146/64/CEE, *ibid.*

## Fruit and vegetables

35. After consulting the Fruit and Vegetables Management Committee, the Commission adopted a regulation introducing a countervailing charge on imports of table grapes from non-member countries <sup>(1)</sup>. This charge became operative on 28 October 1964 and remained in force until 31 October 1964.

Two proposed regulations were referred to the Fruit and Vegetables Working Party of the Special Committee for Agriculture:

- a) Draft Council regulation applying quality standards to fruit and vegetables marketed in the producing Member State;
- b) Draft Council regulation fixing common quality standards for asparagus and cucumber.

These proposals were submitted to the Council by the Commission to further the development of the common market in fruit and vegetables.

## Financing of the common agricultural policy

### European Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)

36. In October, after consultation with the appropriate Management Committees, the Commission completed the drafting of its regulations governing the operations of the Guarantee Section. Article 2 of the draft regulation stating items of trade not covered by the EAGGF was approved by the Poultrymeat and Eggs Management Committees on 2 October and by the Cereals and Pigmeat Management Committees on 7 and 13 October respectively; the Committee of the Fund endorsed the whole regulation on 19 October. On 2 October the Pigmeat and Eggs Management Committees confirmed the list of factors for expressing derived products as basic products and on 26 October the Pigmeat Management Committee approved the draft regulation establishing standard conversion factors in this field. The Cereals Management Committee had approved this draft in September.

The Member States thus have all the material they need to make their applications for refunds in respect of 1962/63 and 1963/64.

A third regulation, on the determination of the processing costs of denaturing in the 1964/65 marketing year, was approved by the Cereals Management Committee on 23 October.

With regard to the Guidance Section, a legal interpretation has been obtained of several points in Regulation No. 17, notably the question whether a Member State may be an applicant and that of the admissibility of projects which come under Article 11 (*c* and *d*) and which concern products subject to Community regulations enacted but not yet operative. The projects for settlement on 1 October 1964 have been sent to the Commission; however, like those sent in for 1 July, they are in many cases incomplete, so that their examination is likely to be delayed. The aid applied for totals 51 400 000 u.a., as against 37 800 000 u.a. for 1 July.

Statements on these points were made to the Committee of the Fund and to the Standing Committee on Structure on 19 and 20 October respectively.

<sup>(1)</sup> Commission Regulation No. 148/64/CEE, published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 169, 27 October 1964.



## Harmonization of legislation

### First Commission proposal relating to the harmonization of legislation concerning animal feedingstuffs

37. The Commission submitted to the Council on 12 October 1964 a proposal for a directive to introduce Community methods of analysis in official controls of animal feedingstuffs <sup>(1)</sup>. This constitutes a first step towards harmonizing legislation on the subject. All the Member States have laws and regulations, some more detailed than others, providing for official checks on the composition of animal feedingstuffs. The directive will require the Member States to carry out these controls according to Community methods of analysis. Since the methods themselves are purely technical or scientific in nature, they are to be set out by the Commission in the form of a directive, as was done for permitted colouring matters and preserving agents in food for human consumption.

## Co-ordination of agricultural structure policies

38. On 21 October 1964 the eighth meeting of the Standing Committee on Structure was held in Brussels.

In the context of national structure policies, the Committee continued its general discussion on "capital-man ratio". On the basis of a Commission working-paper it discussed overall and regional approaches to the question of improving labour supply as regards both numbers and skills.

With regard to the application of Article 4 of the decision of 4 December 1962, the Committee was informed of the progress made with the annual report on structures. The representatives of the Member States on the Committee undertook to furnish the necessary documentary material.

The Committee was also informed of applications for aid from the EAGGF (Guidance Section) and of the results of the meeting of the Working Party on the financing of improvements to agricultural structures.

## Social problems

39. On 15 October, the Council discussed a list of high-priority operations to be undertaken as part of the Commission's Action Programme on social matters in agriculture.

On 9 October, the Consultative Committee on the social problems of farmers examined a preliminary draft on Community contributions to the retraining of workers within agriculture. A favourable opinion was rendered on this draft to the Commission.

On 12 October, the preliminary draft and the draft action programme on vocational training in agriculture were submitted to the Council's Consultative Committee on vocational training. This Committee referred both drafts to an *ad hoc* working party which met on 28 October.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 11-64.

## COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

### The Council

40. On 20 October, the Council held a meeting on transport at which it began an examination of the substance of three of the Commission's proposals in the field of common transport policy. These relate to the institution of a Community quota for road haulage, the establishment of a rate-bracket system for transport by road, rail and inland waterway, and the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition.

As to the first proposal, the Council approved a formula introducing a Community quota for a trial period of four years while maintaining bilateral quotas. This was appreciably different from the Commission's proposal that bilateral quotas be abolished and replaced by the Community quota. So that there could be some check on capacity, however, the Council agreed that the Commission should take part in negotiations on any changes in the bilateral quotas. The Council asked the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue examining problems of transit and the distribution of the Community quota on the basis of its initial conclusions on these points.

The Council reached no agreement on the rate-bracket system. It instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to study — on the basis of the Commission's proposal, which five delegations had agreed to in principle, and taking into consideration the attitude of the Dutch Government — the possibilities of arriving at a compromise by making the application of the system more flexible.

As regards harmonizing the terms of competition, the Council did no more than ask the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue the study of the Commission's proposal.

The Council then took up again the question of weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles, on which the Commission had put forward a proposal for a directive <sup>(1)</sup>. Apart from a few minor points, agreement was reached on all the provisions in the directive, with the single exception of provisions on axle loads. The Commission was asked to draw up with the help of government experts a list of roads in the Member States that can take vehicles with an axle load of thirteen tons, account being taken of traffic density.

Lastly, the Council took note of a statement by the Commission on sea and air transport. It was agreed that the Commission should be kept informed of the progress of negotiations in Air Union.

### Implementation of Articles 79 and 80

41. At a meeting in Brussels on 2 October, Tariff No. 103, Ch. 1, of the French State Railways (SNCF), applying to full trainloads, was examined with delegates of the French Government.

This tariff is at present restricted to full trainloads in respect of which the SNCF is able to check that certain services, especially making up trains, are performed by the consignor. Consequently, consignments from another Member State cannot benefit from this tariff. Progress is being made towards a solution to the problem.

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(1) See Bulletin 8-64, Chap. I, sec. 60.

On 12 and 13 October the special tariffs applying to consignments to or from German seaports were further examined with delegates from the Federal Government. At the same meeting, an examination was made, in relation to EEC products, of the German Bundesbahn's new Tariff No. 8 B 14, which is intended to compete with the future Saar-Palatinate Canal, and road Tariff No. 8 B 14; the Commission is to decide whether these tariffs are justified.

#### Abolition of special export tariffs

42. Joint action has been taken <sup>(1)</sup> to abolish or amend 251 transport tariffs applying differential rates and conditions as between the inland transport of a Member State and its intra-Community transport. Of these tariffs, 80 were German, 20 Belgian, 103 French, 5 Italian, 14 Luxembourg and 29 Dutch. The importance of the measures taken in the various Member States does not depend solely on the number of tariffs amended or withdrawn, because their scope varies considerably. export Tariff No. 251 of the Italian State Railways and Tariff No. 24 A of the German Bundesbahn, for instance, applied to a large volume of traffic.

#### Rationalization and standardization on inland waterways

43. Meeting in Brussels on 8 and 9 October, the Committee on rationalization and standardization in inland waterway traffic examined and approved the plans and specifications of the first standard European pusher-barge, a matter which had been given high priority. Unanimous agreement was reached on all points. The barge is 70 m long and 9.5 m wide and is designed for use on Class IV waterways. The relevant technical documents are now being finalized. The next stage, now that the plans and specifications have been approved, is being studied from the legal angle.

On the basis of statistics on building over the last ten years, the first studies have been made to ascertain trends and forecast future needs in this sector. This work will be continued in conjunction with government departments in the Member States and will provide a basis for possible action on standardization.

The Committee also discussed the inquiry into the factors causing undue delay to vessels in inland harbours. This inquiry is to be concentrated on a small number of ports and made more searching.

#### Consultative Committee on Transport (Art. 83)

44. This Committee met in plenary session on 21 and 22 October to formulate, on the basis of its working party's report, the opinion requested by the Commission on problems arising in the institution of the rate-bracket system. The opinion deals with price formation in intra-Community transport and the conditions on which special contracts may be allowed.

A panel of experts met on 15 and 16 October to study more closely certain aspects of Point C in the Committee's programme of work: conditions for the conclusion of an international convention on goods transport by inland waterway.

The Committee will give its opinion on this matter during a meeting arranged for 19 and 20 January 1965.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 11-64, Chap. II, sec. 36.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### The Council

45. On 15 October, the Council held a session on social affairs. The following points were discussed:

#### Social situation in the Community

46. The social situation in the Community was discussed in the light of two reports by the Commission — one to the Parliament outlining developments in 1963, the other to the Council concerning manpower problems in the Community in 1964.

The subject was introduced by M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group, who drew attention to current problems in the social field. Speakers then exchanged views on questions related to the general economic trend, the position in the Community's labour markets, the social aspects of medium-term economic policy, and the common policies (such as those on agriculture and transport) put into effect in pursuance of the Rome Treaty. The members of the Council were thus enabled to make a broad assessment of these problems and exchange information on the situation in their own countries.

#### Manpower problems in the Community in 1964

47. The Council thanked the Commission for its report on manpower problems in the Community in 1964 and expressed its satisfaction that the report had been presented so promptly this year. It asked the Commission to work out and submit to interested Member States practical measures and programmes to meet the requirements of the cyclical manpower situation in the Community. It was agreed that the Commission should base itself on the conclusions of its report and on provisions in force, bearing in mind initiatives already taken and the priority list drawn up with a view to implementation of Article 118 of the Treaty.

#### Implementation of Articles 117 and 118

48. The Council continued its discussion of problems involved in implementing Articles 117 and 118 of the Treaty, on which a statement had been made by M. Veldkamp, Dutch Minister of Labour, on 21 April 1964.

The Ministers of Labour stressed the importance they attached to problems arising from the trade-cycle situation in the Community, and they agreed to take part in the Council's discussion on this subject on 9 and 10 November.

#### Social programme for agriculture

49. The Commission has submitted to the Council an action programme together with a memorandum on priorities. The memorandum draws a distinction between short-term projects (to be completed by the end of the second stage of the transition period) and medium-term projects (for the end of the transition period).

The Commission asked to be informed of the Council's general reaction as regards the short-term projects.

The Council held an exchange of views on the Commission's proposals. Certain lines of thought emerged that should be helpful to the Commission in preparing its plans. The content and legal form of provisions to be made will be examined by the Council once the Commission has submitted its projects.

#### Preparation of statistical survey on equal pay (Art. 119)

50. The representatives of the Governments of the Member States, sitting in the Council, studied a report by the Commission on the preparation of a statistical survey on men's and women's pay. In view of the opinion expressed by the statisticians engaged in this work, they considered it advisable to postpone the survey until the Commission presents its report early in 1965 on how far equal pay had been introduced by 31 December 1964. According to the resolution adopted by the representatives of the Member Governments on 31 December 1961 <sup>(1)</sup>, equal pay must be general in the Community by the end of 1964.

#### European Social Fund

51. On 23 October, during its third annual session, the Committee of the European Social Fund began the drafting of its formal opinion on the proposals the Commission intends to put before the Council to increase the effectiveness of the Fund's operations.

The work of the Committee, which is based on the conclusions of an *ad hoc* working party, should be completed at the next session on 1 December.

On 15 October the Council appointed new members and alternates to the Committee for the period 15 October 1964 - 14 October 1966. The function of the Committee is to assist the Commission in the administration of the European Social Fund.

#### Vocational training

52. The Advisory Committee on vocational training held its second meeting on 12 October under the chairmanship of M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group. The Committee began the study of a draft programme that had been referred to it on common vocational-training arrangements together with a special programme on training in agriculture. It also gave initial consideration to proposals for Community contributions, under Article 41 of the Treaty, for the retraining of agricultural workers within the sector.

The Committee also took note of a memorandum on the symposium on vocational training to be held in Brussels from 16 to 20 November.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 1-62, Chap. I.

## Social security for migrant workers

### Administrative Committee

53. The Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers held its 57th session in Brussels on 6 and 7 October.

The Committee discussed points of interpretation arising from Regulation No. 1/63/CEE, concerning allowances for pensioner's children and for orphans, and studied a draft supplementary provision on procedure in the payment of family allowances where the beneficiary does not use them to support his children. The Committee expressed its opinion on a case in point to which its attention was drawn by one of the delegations.

54. The Auditing Committee attached to the Administrative Committee held its 20th session on 22 October, when it further discussed the problem of co-ordinating among the Member States procedures for paying old-age pensions where the beneficiary's working life has been spent in several countries. The discussion will be resumed at the next meeting.

## Social security for transport workers

55. The Working Party on social security in transport, which was set up after the round-table conference, met for the first time on 19 October. The Working Party will study the problems involved in co-ordinating social-security systems in international transport.

The Working Party discussed in detail the various difficulties that may arise in practice, resulting either purely and simply from the co-existence of a number of international legal instruments on social security or from specific operating conditions in the various modes of transport. It was decided that the two sides of the industry should draw up a list of the practical difficulties encountered in road, rail and inland waterway transport.

## Social problems of paid farmworkers

56. The Joint Advisory Committee on this subject held its third meeting on 16 and 17 October, when it rendered an opinion on Community action to be taken in the training of farmworkers. It also concluded its discussion of a draft opinion on the section on working hours in the Commission's social programme for agriculture.

## Industrial health and safety

57. The sixth meeting of heads of government departments responsible for industrial health and safety was held on 21 and 22 October, when the progress of work in this field was discussed.

Views were exchanged on co-operation between Member States in the matter of accident-prevention propaganda; the meeting was informed of the Commission's plans to arrange a symposium on industrial psychology in 1965.

## Survey of the structure and distribution of wages and salaries in manufacturing, construction and civil engineering

58. The Commission has suggested to the Council that a survey be made of the structure and distribution of wages and salaries in these branches of industry. The aim would be to supplement the surveys already made by the Statistical Office of the European Communities on firms' expenditure on wages and employers' contributions and on workers' incomes in certain manufacturing industries. The survey would bring out the relation between the level of wages and the individual characteristics of wage-earners, and the distribution of wages about the average, which is all that is known so far.

In practice, the survey would consist in collecting individual data on:

- a)* Gross earnings, including regular bonuses, overtime pay, extra pay for night work, Sunday work, working for extended periods, and family allowances paid either under collective agreements or voluntarily;
- b)* Retention of social-security contributions and income tax;
- c)* Workers' sex, age, marital status, number of children or other dependents, professional skill, seniority, and pay arrangements;
- d)* Hours worked.

## IV. External activities

### GATT

#### Multilateral trade negotiations

59. Meeting on 12 and 13 October, the EEC Council held a full discussion, in the light of a report by the Commission representatives, on the progress of the GATT negotiations concerning both industrial and agricultural products.

The Council made all the necessary technical arrangements to enable the Community's exceptions list to be completed in time to be deposited with the GATT Secretariat on 16 November, the deadline agreed in Geneva. With regard to the agricultural sector, the Council instructed the Commission actively to pursue negotiations with the Contracting Parties mainly concerned within the framework of the directives issued on 23 December 1963.

60. The GATT Sub-committee on the Tariff Negotiating Plan met on 27 October to discuss the following questions, which needed to be settled or clarified before the exceptions lists were tabled, mainly because they affected the preparation of these lists:

- a) Examination of notifications regarding the basis on which countries intend to apply linear reduction;
- b) Products imported chiefly from non-participating countries;
- c) The details to be supplied on exceptions lists where a product may be the subject of a special offer;
- d) Definition of products to which the rule on linear reduction should be applied.

There will be a further meeting of the Sub-committee at the beginning of November to study the conclusions reached.

The Sub-committee also adopted a rule on procedure for the phasing of tariff cuts.

61. On 2 November the United States Government informed the GATT Executive Secretary, the EEC Commission and its principal trading partners that, together with the other countries concerned, it was ready to submit its exceptions list for industrial products on 16 November as agreed. It also stated that discussion on the treatment of agricultural products was continuing and that it expected the negotiations proper on agricultural and industrial products to begin early in 1965.

On learning the American decision, the Commission immediately informed the Member States thereof. The Commission welcomes the decision and trusts that on 16 November all exceptions lists will be submitted, including those of the Community. The Community is to draw up its list at the Council session on 10 and 11 November.

#### Other GATT activities

62. The Committee on the Legal and Institutional Framework of GATT met in Geneva from 14 to 23 October. This Committee has been instructed by the Contracting Parties to go into the problems of establishing an adequate legal and institu-



tional framework to enable GATT to discharge its responsibilities in expanding the trade of less-developed countries.

The Committee, on which the Community has a seat, has prepared a draft chapter on trade and development, which will be studied at the Special Session of the Contracting Parties scheduled to open in Geneva on 17 November. The revision of the General Agreement and the Community's part in this work will be described in the next issue of the Bulletin, after the Contracting Parties have made their decisions.

63. The Working Party on Preferences held a brief meeting in Geneva from 22 to 24 October. In the report it drew up, the Working Party proposed that a study be made of various preferential systems that could be set up to promote the trade of developing countries. The report notes that opinions differ on the advisability of including in the new chapter on trade and development a clause authorizing preferences to promote developing countries' exports. The report will be studied at the GATT Special Session in November.

## BILATERAL RELATIONS

### Iran

64. The Joint Committee provided for by Article IV of the Trade Agreement concluded on 14 October 1963 between the European Economic Community and Iran <sup>(1)</sup> met in Brussels from 20 to 22 October 1964. The Iranian delegation was led by Dr Hushang Nahavandi, Minister of Development and Housing, and the Community delegation by M. Axel Herbst, Director-General of External Relations in the Commission, with M. Wallner, First Secretary in the Federal German Mission to the European Communities, as his deputy. The chair was taken by Dr. Nahavandy.

This was the first meeting of any joint committee set up under a trade agreement between the Community and a non-member country.

The Committee studied the trend of trade between the Community and Iran and put forward to the competent authorities of the two parties suggestions for certain measures to improve it. These would include, on the Community side, a more rapid approximation of certain national duties on dried apricots and caviar towards the common customs tariff, and earlier moves towards the 2% duty laid down for the tariff quota on raisins (Article II of the Agreement).

The Iranian delegation undertook to draw its Government's attention to the Community's requests — particularly those regarding import arrangements, tenders, and ratification of the UN Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

### Nigeria

65. Negotiations between the EEC and Nigeria, which opened with a meeting from 14 to 18 July 1964 with a view to an agreement on the basis of the second

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(1) See Bulletin 11-63, Chap. I.

formula of the Declaration of Intention adopted by the Member States at Yaoundé <sup>(1)</sup>, moved into their second phase at a meeting from 19 to 22 October. Observers from the Member States were present.

The chief negotiators were M. van der Lee, a director in the Directorate-General for Overseas Development, and M. Okigbo, Nigerian Ambassador to the EEC. Another meeting is planned for December.

### East African countries

66. During its session on 12 and 13 October the Council gave the Commission a mandate to open negotiations with representatives of the Governments of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, with a view to setting up an association between these countries and the Community involving mutual rights and obligations.

### Austria

67. At the same session the Council heard a progress report from the Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on the Community's relations with Austria.

The Council instructed the Committee to press forward its work on this matter and submit its conclusions at an early date.

### Representatives of associated countries (October 1964)

68. The EEC took note of the appointment of H.E. M. Abdou Sidikou as representative of the Republic of Niger to the Community, replacing H.E. M. Georges Condat.

### Missions of non-member countries (October 1964)

69. The EEC has given its *agrément* to the appointment of H.E. Mme Odette de Carvalho e Souza and H.E. M. Manuel Rafael Rivero as new heads of mission of Brazil and Venezuela respectively to the Community.

The Community has acceded to the request of the Government of Vietnam to establish diplomatic relations.

On 8 October the President of the Commission, M. Walter Hallstein, received H.E. M. Jean-Claude Kernisan, who presented his letters of credence as new head of the Haiti mission to the EEC.

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### The European Parliament

70. During its session from 19 to 23 October, the European Parliament discussed a report presented by its External Trade Committee on the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 181, 11 December 1963.

A resolution was adopted. A summary of the report is given in Chapter I of this Bulletin and the resolution in an annex.

## OECD

71. OECD's Trade Committee also met to consider the results of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, and to decide how it should be followed up. The member countries agreed to consult more closely in future on all matters within the purview of the Conference. As regards trade, a working party of the Committee has already held two series of meetings to study, among other things, the resolutions on commodity trade. The working party will hold another meeting on trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures at the beginning of November to prepare for the next meeting of the Trade Committee in the middle of the month.

The working party has also been active in other fields and has worked out a simplified standard procedure for issuing import licences.

72. The Consortium for Turkey met in October for a three-day session during which the rules determining member countries' contributions for 1965 were discussed. The Consortium decided to press forward its studies on the problem of Turkey's indebtedness.

73. The Development Assistance Committee also decided to intensify its work on the financial aspects of the resolutions adopted at the Geneva Conference. Three working parties were set up, to deal with:

- a)* Problems arising from the UN Conference on Trade and Development;
- b)* Financial aspects of aid to developing countries;
- c)* Terms of aid.

# V. The Community and the associated States

## ASSOCIATION WITH TURKEY

74. On 28 October the Permanent Representatives of the EEC Member States, the Secretary-General of the Councils and M. Oguz Gökmen, Permanent Delegate of Turkey to the EEC, meeting at the Secretariat of the Councils in Brussels, exchanged instruments of ratification of the Agreement establishing an association between the European Economic Community and Turkey, signed in Ankara on 12 September 1963 <sup>(1)</sup>.

In accordance with Article 32 thereof, the Agreement will come into force on 1 December 1964.

This Agreement is of special significance for both Turkey and the Community, since its object is to create systematic links between the parties which will gradually bring Turkey to full membership of the Community.

It aims at promoting the steady and balanced strengthening of economic and trade relations between Turkey and the Community, taking fully into account the need to speed up development of the Turkish economy and to raise the level of employment and living conditions of the Turkish people.

To attain these objectives, the Agreement provides for the gradual establishment of a customs union between the Community and Turkey.

An initial or preparatory phase is to enable Turkey, with economic and financial aid from the Community, to further its current efforts towards expansion.

Community aid will be given in the light of the main features of the Turkish economy and the essential matters that will have to be dealt with in the next few years (ways of increasing export earnings and the financing of investment under the first development plan).

The commercial measures for the preparatory stage relate mainly to Turkey's four main export items (tobacco, raisins, dried figs and hazelnuts), which account for nearly 40% of Turkey's exports to the Community. On the market of the Six, these products will enjoy tariff quotas at preferential rates (intra-Community rates will apply to tobacco and raisins from the entry into force of the Agreement) for quantities corresponding to the volume of trade in recent years.

Furthermore, to facilitate speedier development of the Turkish economy, financial assistance to the value of 175 million units of account will be granted to Turkey for five years by the Member States through the European Investment Bank. This assistance is to finance capital projects serving to increase the productivity of the Turkish economy, contributing to the attainments of the Agreement's objectives and fitting into the framework of the Turkish development plan. Special terms (low rate of interest, longer redemption dates, period of grace, and so on) may be allowed for investments yielding only indirect or delayed benefits.

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(1) See Bulletin 9/10-63, Chap. II.

This preparatory phase is planned to last five years, but the transition period does not then begin automatically: the preparatory phase may be prolonged by decision of the Association Council for a further period not exceeding five years.

During the second or transitional phase, which in principle will last twelve years, a customs union between the Community and Turkey will gradually be established in accordance with a protocol which will have been drawn up in the interim by the Association Council.

During the same period the economic policies of Turkey and of the Community will be aligned in the various sectors covered by the Treaty of Rome (free movement of workers, freedom of establishment, freedom to supply services, transport, competition, taxation, harmonization for legislation, economic and commercial policy).

Lastly, the agreement also provides that the Contracting Parties shall consider the admission of Turkey to membership of the Community once it is in a position to accept all the obligations deriving from the Treaty of Rome.

## ASSOCIATION WITH GREECE

75. The EEC-Greece Association Committee held its seventeenth meeting on 6 October, when it studied the problem of harmonizing the agricultural policies of Greece and the Community. The Greek delegation suggested in broad outline a new approach to this matter, on which it was to give more details at the next meeting.

## ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN STATES

### Implementation of Association Convention

76. Since the Yaoundé Convention came into operation, the Commission has been working along two main lines as regards trade: implementing the new rules on customs and quotas, and preparing programmes for aids to production and diversification.

In recent months missions have gone out to nine associated States, at the request of their Governments, to assist in the correct application of the provisions on trade in the new Convention. In October, one of these missions visited Senegal and Mauritania to investigate outstanding customs and quota problems on the spot.

Programmes for aids to production and diversification are being actively studied in the Commission, which has taken note of the five-year programmes submitted by Chad and the Central African Republic.

The Dahomey programme has also been discussed with a delegation sent to Brussels by the Dahomey Government.

### Visits of African leaders to the Commission

#### R w a n d a d e l e g a t i o n

77. A delegation from Rwanda, led by M. T. Bagaragaza, Minister of Economic Planning, Co-operation and Technical Assistance, M. G. Gyimana, Minister of Finance and Foreign Trade, and M. G. Harelimana, Minister of Economic Affairs, paid a visit

to the EEC Commission. The delegation, together with M. Munyaneza, Ambassador to the EEC, was received by M. Rochereau, President of the Overseas Development Group, on 28 October. A working session was held, during which important matters arising from the Association were discussed, namely EDF financing, training of cadres and trade arrangements.

### Somali delegation

78. Talks were also held on 29 October with M. Kenadit Ahmed Yusef, Minister of Education of the Somali Republic, and M. Mohamed Said Samantar, Acting Chargé d'Affaires to the EEC. Among the subjects discussed were certain educational projects under consideration, new finance for education, and the training of cadres.

## EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

### First Fund

79. A financing agreement was signed with Senegal in October concerning a social project to cost 527 000 u.a. This is for studies on agricultural improvement in the Casamance district, to which the Commission had agreed on 15 July.

### Second Fund

80. On 14 October the Committee of the European Development Fund held its third meeting since the Yaoundé Convention came into force.

This Committee, which is composed of representatives from the six Member States and the European Investment Bank, was set up to advise the Commission on financing proposals submitted to the EDF. It therefore has a say in the spending of the total resources of the Fund — \$730 million for five years beginning 1 June 1964.

At the meeting the Committee examined the following proposals, which were approved by the Commission on 27 October:

- i) Five-year programme of aid to production and diversification in Chad, and first annual section of the programme;
- ii) Five-year programme of aid to production and diversification in the Central African Republic, and first annual section of the programme.
- iii) Programme of technical assistance to the Ministries of Planning and of Public Works and to the Transport Board (OTRACO) in Congo (Leopoldville);
- iv) Establishment of a 500-ha. tea plantation in Rwanda;
- v) Opening of an 'Electricity' Section in the Bujumbura Technical College, Burundi;
- vi) Building of a public health training centre in southern Cameroon;
- vii) Development of three experimental polders on the shores of Lake Chad;
- viii) Programme of information on the EDF's operations.

*Financing approved at 30 October 1964*

(in thousands of u.a.)

<b>I. Aids to production</b>		
Cameroon		2 694 000
Chad		1 916 000
Central African Republic		1 750 000
	Total	6 360 000
<b>II. Technical assistance</b>		
General appropriation for studies		3 000 000
Assistance to Congo (Léopoldville)		1 440 000
	Total	4 440 000
<b>III. General technical co-operation</b>		
Scholarships		2 917 000
In-service training		217 000
Information programme		225 000
	Total	3 359 000
<b>IV. Investment schemes</b>		
Rwanda		1 800 000
Burundi		160 000
Chad		810 000
	Total	2 770 000
	Grand total	16 929 000

**PROGRAMME OF SCHOLARSHIPS, IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND SEMINARS**

**Scholarships**

81. Selection of candidates nominated by the Governments of the associated States has been completed. Scholarships awarded for the 1964/65 academic year total 1 349. The scholarship-holders have been assigned to various training establishments in the Member and associated States and travel arrangements have been made, the distribution being as follows:

Germany (FR), 250; Belgium, 240; France, 350; Italy, 200; Luxembourg, 6; Netherlands, 115; Africa (Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Upper Volta), 180; Israel, 8.

**Seminars**

82. Five seminars were organized during October for 250 Africans, 80 of them English-speaking.

## VI. Institutions and organs

### THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament met in plenary session from 19 to 22 October in Strasbourg, M. Duvieusart presiding. It held its annual debate on the activities of the EEC (the VIIth General Report, covering the period from 1 April 1963 to 31 March 1964, had been presented to the Parliament by the President of the EEC Commission on 15 June 1964) (1). The debate also ranged over the problems involved in the political unification of Europe. The Parliament adopted a lengthy resolution on the activities of the EEC Commission during the period under review.

An oral question from Mme. Strobel (Chairman of the Socialist Parliamentary Group) on the democratization of the Community gave rise to a political debate in which the question of the single seat for the institutions was raised.

The Parliament also heard a report from M. Pedini on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. A resolution was adopted (2).

#### The debate on the VIIth General Report (20-21 October)

M. Rossi, general rapporteur, began by saying that the Executive's General Report must be treated as a political document and that the examination the Parliament must give it would only be meaningful if it led to a political assessment. Europe had reached a critical stage, and the Parliament might feel prompted to take stock of the situation, now that the Community was seven years old and just past the half-way mark in its transition period.

The world was now looking to the Community for a responsible contribution to international debate and for answers to certain questions: "Our problem is that we are called upon to behave as a complete unit, though we lack full internal consistency and homogeneity". The impulse from outside should be an incentive to the Community to achieve unity without delay, but economic nationalism, which was bound to survive in an undertaking like the Community, had found a new ally through the rebirth of political nationalism.

The Community, M. Rossi went on, had fallen behind in its work in the social field and in the elaboration of common policies, notably of a common external policy. Scientific and technological research was also lagging behind and another problem was that of the investments of non-member countries in the Community. He looked forward to the creation of a European trade-union movement, and to the strengthening of parliamentary control. The Parliament was, he said, institution No. 1: its mission was to be always in the van of European progress. All questions relating to its powers were both political and technical. Now that technical problems had necessarily become a major feature of government it was inevitable that in many cases the technician had become a technocrat, and this was the fault of the parliaments themselves. Technocracy, as a third power, was now a fact, but M. Rossi wondered whether it was "strong in itself or strong only in relation with our weakness and lack of cohesion".

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(1) See Bulletin 8-64.

(2) A summary of the Report is given in Chap. I above and the resolution in an annex.



There was a fourth power: "corpocracy", i.e. business, trade and professional organizations, which had become much more powerful. Describing his speech as a plea for the supremacy of the political order, M. Rossi concluded with a summary of the decisions which he felt were most needed: behind these decisions there lay a common postulate — the realization that Europe could not survive unless it were united.

M. Waler Hallstein, President of the Commission, congratulated M. Rossi on his painstaking and comprehensive report. He then introduced the Commission's "Initiative 1964". Discussing the proposals in this document for speeding up customs union, he said that a prompt decision on tariffs by the Member States' governments would serve to reassure the business world as to the future. Another proposal was that since frontier barriers consisted not only of tariffs but also of administrative, fiscal and other controls, the Community should build up a real system of tariff law, with a definition of the notion of "origin", provisions concerning processing traffic, etc. Without such law there would be a tariff union but no genuine customs union.

M. Hallstein explained the reasons behind the Commission's proposal to the Governments entitled "Initiative 1964". One was that the common customs tariff must be established more quickly so that negotiations in the Kennedy round could be pursued on the basis of facts and not of assumptions.

The fourth chapter of "Initiative 1964" concerned common monetary policy: the time had come to tackle monetary problems, for example that of fixed exchange rates between the Member States and a common Community "strategic reserve". He also referred to the Commission's concern for progress in the field of social policy.

Spokesmen for the various political groups then addressed the House.

Speaking on behalf of the Christian-Democrat Group, Mme. Probst (Germany) acclaimed the VIIth General Report as a veritable balance-sheet of the build-up of the Common Market. But the Community, as it came of age, was finding a number of very lively national interests ranged against it. The Treaty could not be regarded as a static thing, and the many complaints that the Community was behind schedule were symptomatic of European impatience. She welcomed the Commission's proposals in the economic and social field, stressing the human aspects, for the worker must not be a slave to the production apparatus.

Her Group attached great importance to the treatment of family farming under the Treaty. Referring to inflation, she said that this danger threatened, not the Community as a whole, but certain Member States, which would, moreover, be more vulnerable to it if the Community did not exist.

Considering the general rapporteur's question: had the Common Market passed the point of no return?, Mme. Probst herself posed a hypothetical question, namely whether, the Community having collapsed or a Member State having withdrawn, the Common Market itself could be abandoned. Certain consequences of such a step (on tariffs, cost of living, exports, etc.) could be calculated, and the answer was probably in the negative.

The Christian-Democrat Group suggested that the Commission should revise the annexes to Regulations Nos. 3 and 4. They would like the Commission to act as a clearing-house between States which had not reached agreement on social security questions. It was in the interests of the Member States to negotiate on social matters if they themselves did not wish to become "objects" of European economic policy.

She concluded by stressing the need for the Community to remain open to the outside world, adding that a place should be found for cultural affairs under Community auspices and not only in relations between the States.

M. Radoux (Belgium), speaking on behalf of the Socialist Group, discussed the problem of the Community's external policy: the question was whether the powers of the Commission were being strengthened, in other words whether an effort was being made to build up progressively a common EEC external policy.

M. Radoux confined his remarks to relations with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries of Eastern Europe. "We want to see Europe a partner of the United States", he said, "but at the present time Europe cannot be an equal partner, since it possesses neither the powers nor the machinery."

As for relations with the United Kingdom, he recommended caution, for there was a big difference between an election campaign and an administration: it would be a mistake to draw hasty conclusions from the recent British elections. If Great Britain did not join in the European unification movement, her failure to do so would henceforth have to be her own responsibility.

The Socialist Group considered the latest events in Eastern Europe as highly significant and believed that they might have major consequences for EEC relations with these countries. He felt that the obstacles were no longer as formidable as they had been ten years ago, and any opportunity to create links with these countries should be welcomed.

Work on the social policy and the common agricultural policy was behindhand, and the Socialist Group was very concerned about this: if confidence could not be revived by agreement on agricultural policy, there would be little hope of the political movement picking up momentum again. M. Radoux' last point was that the unification of Europe would not be complete until it covered foreign policy and defence.

M. de Lipkowsky, speaking on behalf of the French UNR, thought that since certain crises had been overcome — notably the failure of the British negotiations — there were grounds for optimism. The Council had adopted the European stabilization plan proposed by the Commission and had reached agreement for joint negotiation of the Six in the Kennedy round. He was in favour of an enlarged Community provided that expansion was not achieved at the expense of progress.

On the question of British membership, uncertainty about that country's attitude had now been lifted, and this, he felt, removed a source of dissension.

He spoke at some length on the question of a political Europe. "It is not enough just to aim for a political Europe", he said. "We must aim for a political Europe with all its rights and duties and with all its world responsibilities." This Europe would not be brought into being merely by transforming the Commission into a sort of European political executive. Even without adequate supranationality, Europe had weathered all the storms and even made headway. But it was impossible to build up a political Europe without prior agreement on the policies such a Europe should pursue: a common European policy could only be hammered out through permanent confrontation at the summit. France, he said, was willing to resume the conversations on a political Europe abandoned on 17 April 1962. Public discussion was tending to become less heated, and opinions were less divided on the means to be used, which had until recently been a source of disagreement. "The objective is European federation". The speaker went on to sketch out the guiding lines for co-operation within the Council, with regular meetings of heads of State or Government, a permanent secretariat and a political commission whose task would be to prepare the Council's decisions and oversee their execution.

The Parliament, he continued, should have stronger powers over the budget and should also be consulted on questions of political construction, which were more likely to attract public attention than elections by universal suffrage.

He concluded with a plea that Europe should assert its personality boldly; he could not agree that European nationalism was dangerous. For his part he saw no such danger: why should there not be a European nationalism between American nationalism and Soviet nationalism?

Replying to questions from M. Deringer (Socialist, Germany), he explained that he had no desire whatever to call into question the existing institutions, but it was not for them to extend their powers to questions of foreign policy and defence.

Speaking on behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group, M. Battaglia (Italy) took as his subject the size of firms in the Common Market. The liberalization of trade, he observed, had exposed Community industries to keener competition from non-member countries. Hence the overriding necessity, if our industries were to survive, of cutting costs, stepping up research and streamlining organization, in short of carrying out costly reforms so as to increase the size of European undertakings. So far, the concentration of industry had not taken place on the requisite scale: new methods must be found.

Firms were only large or small in relation to the size of the market, as regards both buying and selling. If the market broadened and the firm remained static, then it became relatively smaller. What then would be a yardstick to define the optimum size of the enterprise? Community enterprises were not yet adapted to the new dimensions. If we were to continue as at present, we might well find ourselves unable to meet competition from the United States or the USSR. We would be obliged to close our frontiers and revert to an autarky that nobody wanted. We must reorganize and rationalize to be in a stronger competitive position, otherwise there was a danger of the Community becoming a mere satellite of the United States. The Liberal Group would like to see the Community Institutions address themselves to this problem. Any obstacles which might delay this work should be removed. Referring to M. Rossi's question whether the Common Market had passed the point of no return, he said that if the Six failed to make better progress than they had done so far, backed by a political will to build up a United Europe, the future would be dark indeed. The events of the previous week in the USSR were an incentive to tackle and solve outstanding problems without delay.

Several members of the EEC Commission spoke in the debate:

M. Marjolin, EEC Vice-President, congratulated M. Rossi on the Community spirit in which his report was framed and answered a number of questions raised in the Parliament.

On the free movement of capital and the Parliament's desire to be consulted in this field, he said the Commission, although not required to do so by the Treaty, was willing to consult the Parliament in future, at least through the appropriate committee. He added that the Commission had just asked a panel of independent experts to study the conditions which must be fulfilled before a true European capital market could be built up.

On monetary policy, he said that the Commission favoured the establishment of a single currency, which meant in practice fixed exchange rates.

As to the regret expressed by the Parliament at not yet having received the report on measures to be taken in the event of a recession, he explained that this delay was due to flaws in the replies received from the Governments, which were an essential

basis for any action by the Commission. He did not rule out the possibility of an interim report.

He regretted that he could not comply with the Parliament's request that it be informed of the content of national economic budgets. The Commission had given an undertaking to the Member States to keep these documents secret. But he reminded the House that in his speeches at the beginning of each on the economic situation he gave many facts and figures on this subject.

M. Marjolin described the part the Commission intended to play in the field of medium-term economic policy, and announced that in his speech of January next he would expound the Commission's views.

Regional policy had come in for much discussion in the Parliament's report: criticisms, remarks and suggestions called for replies from the Commission. He said that the Commission did not feel it had deserved reproach for having failed to act on the Parliament's observations; at the end of this year, i.e. after the Council of European Municipalities had given its opinion on the ideas contained in the three regional policy reports, the Parliament would be able to take note of the Commission's proposals. The Commission felt that regional policy was needed all over the Community, i.e. that regional policy and town and country planning were one and the same thing. He doubted if funds could be found to establish a central documentation and information office, as suggested by the Parliament.

He assured the House that the Commission was in full agreement with it on incomes policy and that the Commission would not shirk its responsibilities. Business, professional and trade organizations would be consulted.

Lastly, referring to the problem of mergers and the size of firms, he said that the Commission attached great importance to this question: firms on a European scale were needed in certain industries and here M. Rossi's remarks had been an excellent introduction to the subject.

M. Levi Sandri, Commission Vice-President, agreed with M. Rossi on the shortcomings of the Treaty's social clauses. He stressed the importance of harmonizing social systems within the Community and reminded the Parliament that the Commission was taking steps in this direction. Alluding to another remark by the rapporteur, M. Levi Sandri said he hoped to see developments towards a European trade union movement, since it would bring larger strata of the European peoples within the Community ambit. But this obviously involved certain decisions on the part of the trade-union organizations themselves, and at the same time an awareness of trade unionism at European level must be created.

Lastly, M. Levi Sandri spoke of the synchronization of social policy with other Community policies, mentioning the steps already taken, notably the social chapter of "Initiative 1964". He confirmed that it was the Commission's intention to lay proposals before the Council without delay for a reorganization of the machinery of the Social Fund. He also gave an account of the action now being taken to implement a common vocational training policy.

M. von der Groeben stressed that the aim of the Community's policy regarding competition was twofold: to help achieve full customs union by eliminating practices distorting competition in the public and private sectors and, in conjunction with medium-term economic policy, to build an economic order in the Community. The attainment and maintenance of such an order within a fully established common market was one of the things with which competition policy was chiefly concerned.

M. von der Groeben gave at some length his views on the alignment of legislation, restrictions on competition in the private sector, concentration in industry and tax harmonization. The alignment of legislation — e.g. on patent rights, public tenders, foods, drugs, veterinary services, industrial safety, social matters, unfair competition, enforcement of judgments and bankruptcy — played in many respects a significant part in the implementation of the EEC Treaty. The fundamental political importance of harmonized legislation and its role as a factor making for integration must be more widely recognized.

There was no uniform concept of concentration in Europe. M. von der Groeben felt that a clear picture of the existing situation must first be obtained before objectives could be laid down and decisions taken. The Commission had therefore appointed a panel of professors to examine how far the EEC Treaty was applicable to certain forms of merger which affected competition. The Commission had also undertaken an inquiry into the motives, effects and other aspects of concentration in order to arrive at a realistic policy in the matter. Further enlightenment was expected from the German inquiry into concentration. Finally, the Commission had begun a survey to compare and contrast the Member States' policies with regard to competition, so that a sound basis for a common policy could be worked out. Briefly it might be said that in any Community policy on concentration three main points must be borne in mind: the size of firms had a bearing upon technical progress and automation, secondly larger firms could offer the Common Market the full advantage of mass production, and thirdly competition must be faced from firms in non-member countries

M. von der Groeben added that it was difficult to make generalizations about concentration. The object was to bring about optimum economic and technical conditions, provided that competition was not thereby prevented from fulfilling its function.

The Commission was well aware that different systems of direct taxation could seriously distort competition. On the other hand, the Commission also realized that fiscal policy was closely bound up with economic policy and that distortion of competition was therefore not the only aspect to be considered.

M. Mansholt, Commission Vice-President, in the course of several speeches in the debate, outlined the views or intentions of the Commission on certain points. He said that linking the fixing of beef and veal prices and milk product prices to the fixing of cereal prices, as had been proposed, would mean an adjournment of this question, which the Commission now felt was ripe for decisions, and this had to be done by 15 December. That was the appointed date and the one the Parliament had itself approved, on the understanding that the prices of the other products would be fixed early in 1965.

Failure to agree soon on common cereal prices could lead to a very serious situation indeed; it was true that the decisions to be taken were fraught with difficulty, but to take no decision would itself be a political act. The present situation could not be allowed to continue, first, because without a common price the machinery set up by the Community was useless, and secondly because the lack of a price policy was having an impact on the logical development of production and of agricultural structure (mis-directed investment and ill-timed and irrational development of production); lastly, without a common price there was no way of making progress in the Kennedy round, since the Community had six different levels of protection vis-à-vis non-member countries.

The debate occupied several sittings and numerous speeches were made on all the Community's activities. Here are some of the main points made:

a) *External relations*: members were anxious to see a Community commercial policy worked out as quickly as possible. Relations with the third world were a measure of the Community's stature, and it was time to move on to something more appropriate than bilateral relations with these countries. In another context, it was a pity that the Community's agreement with Israel was so limited in scope.

b) *Regional policy*: as regards regional policy and many aspects of the common policies to be introduced, a number of speakers felt that no Community plan was feasible without a political authority.

c) *Agriculture*: speakers recalled that the Ministers of Agriculture of the Six were expected to report each year to their parliaments on the current situation; several members voiced the need for an improvement in rural incomes. The question of fixing prices recurred frequently. M. Ferretti drew the attention of the Parliament to the very difficult situation of Italian agriculture.

d) *Internal market and competition*: members regretted that the Member State did not always act on the Commission's recommendations on monopolies, modest though they were. Welcoming the first major decision on agreements contravening Article 85, several speakers suggested that the Commission was too slow in establishing firm principles in this field; more particularly, it was felt that there was a need to deal with the public as well as the private sector.

However, other speakers warned the Commission not to try to make up for lost time by drastic decisions. Decisions on specific cases should be clearly distinguished from general decisions, and this should be done even in the grounds adduced.

The Parliament expressed interest in the Commission's studies on industrial concentration. It also called for a full discussion of the question of aids.

M. Deringer asked the Commission to transmit to the Parliament a list of all aid measures under study with a view to the elimination of various safeguard clauses.

e) *Inflation*: the need for a wages and price policy was stressed and it was felt that the time had come for a study of distribution problems. It was feared that no positive steps could be taken in the present situation with regard to incomes policy: here again the bar to progress seemed to be connected with the standstill of the political unification movement.

f) *Social policy*: the Commission was asked to explain clearly what purpose the reorganization of the Social Fund was to serve. Another point was that although the shortage of manpower in the Community might be remedied by freedom of movement for workers, it must be borne in mind that the development of automation would be a favourable factor. The Parliament was unanimous in its desire that the Community should make great efforts in the social field, and it regretted that social affairs occupied such a small place in "Initiative 1964".

g) *Transport*: the Parliament was somewhat pessimistic in view of the long delays and many adjournments of the various attempts to frame a common transport policy.

On three subjects — the strict implementation of the Treaty, the current situation of the Community, and political unification — most of the speakers brought up political considerations.

Recent events in the Soviet Union and the advent of a Labour government in Great Britain were mentioned as reasons why the Community must go ahead: at this critical juncture it was essential to avoid any move which might endanger what had already been achieved by the Communities; but the situation called for careful rethinking and the adoption of fresh attitudes. A better approach to co-operation within the Atlantic pact and the need for a stronger NATO were mentioned, and some speakers felt that with the forthcoming entry into force of the majority rule in the Council of Ministers the Community was in a somewhat vulnerable position. The role of the Parliament, its powers and its mission as one of the Institutions of the Communities were discussed in many speeches, in which members called for a move towards a system of European parliamentary legislation in certain circumscribed fields.

Speakers also drew attention to the large number of anomalies still existing in the Community, and called for a full employment policy, a fairer distribution of incomes, etc.

Winding up, M. Rossi said he was happy to see that the discussion had taken a political turn, and in conclusion brought up once more the question of elections to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

At the close of the debate, the Parliament adopted a resolution on the activities of the Community during the past year (see Annex).

#### Debate on Mme Strobél's oral question on the "democratization" of the Community

At the morning sitting on Tuesday, 20 October, a motion was tabled, standing in the names of Mme Strobél and the socialist group, to place on the agenda a report by M. Martino, Chairman of the Political Committee, and have it discussed together with Mme Strobél's oral question. The motion having been defeated, the debate on Wednesday afternoon, 21 October, was confined to the oral question.

Mme Strobél's fifteen-point question was addressed to the Commission. Opening the debate, Mme Strobél said that unless more effort were made to put the institutions on a democratic basis, the integration process would become a purely technical operation. The combined Executive, she continued, would be wielding very wide powers, and this made such an effort imperative. There was an imbalance between the powers of the various institutions in favour of the Council and to the detriment of the Parliament, which must be given a stronger hand. Mme Strobél then went over her question point by point.

Replying, President Hallstein said:

*Question 1:* The EEC Commission "fully and completely supports the Parliament's endeavours to strengthen its position as regards both its legal basis and its field of competence". On 30 April 1964 the Commission gave the above assurance in its answer to written Question No. 5 by a member of the European Parliament. On 23 June 1964 a member of the Commission made the following statement:

"I think that we should be absolutely firm in our demand that the powers of the European Parliament be strengthened at a time when it is desired to merge the Executives. I think it would be bad policy to bring about the merger of the Executives and to strengthen our existing organization... if we did not take simultaneous and parallel action to strengthen the control powers of the organization which represents European public opinion, our European Parliament".

Can it be deduced from these statements that the Commission shares the opinion of the Socialist group that the Community's political development has reached a point where the logical conclusions must be drawn from these statements?

*Answer:* In making statements on the lines of those quoted, it has always been the intention of the Commission that direct practical conclusions should be drawn from them and that they should not be mere lip service, not purely academic protestations of faith. The Commission has always been of the opinion that the sooner these conclusions are drawn the better.

*Question 2:* Does the Commission realize that the ratification of the changes in the Treaties of Paris and Rome will encounter serious difficulties in the national Parliaments if the institutional balance within the Community were, instead of being improved, made even worse, in particular if further rights were withdrawn from the national Parliaments without being transferred to the European Parliament?

*Answer:* The Commission is in the same quandary as the European Parliament itself. On the one hand it can only rejoice if the European members succeed in getting all Parliaments in the Member States to act more energetically than hitherto in support of the demand for strengthening the powers of the European Parliament.

On the other hand the Commission must wish that, if one day we have an agreement on the merger of the Executives, its ratification shall not be hampered by new difficulties. In particular the Commission thinks that it is dangerous tactics to endeavour to force through political aims, however legitimate they may be, by making new steps forward by the Communities — and the merger of the Executives is one such step — dependent on the achievement of these aims.

The method adopted should on the contrary be constantly to strengthen the forces carrying us forward towards our political objectives by going ahead energetically with making a reality of the Communities, by creating more and incontrovertible arguments in support of these objectives and thus in the long run forcing them through. Otherwise there is a risk that both the completion of the European Economic Community and the attainment of the political objectives may be prevented.

*Question 3:* What proposals has the Commission submitted to the Governments, to whose talks about the merger it is a party, to prevent the European Parliament's limited powers in budget matter being further weakened by the dissolution, without any *quid pro quo*, of the Committee of Presidents as the budgetary authority of ECSC? Has the Commission pointed out in these discussions that it is politically inadmissible for questions which concern the powers of the European Parliament to be discussed by committees of officials and by the Council without the European Parliament having any opportunity of giving an official opinion?

*Answer:* The Commission has firmly supported all proposals by the European Parliament in the Council. It has also argued in the Council that the European Parliament should be consulted.

*Question 4:* Does the Commission realize that it was in conflict with at least a considerable number of the members of the European Parliament in proposing the establishment of a Commission of only 9 members?

*Answer:* After an amendment proposed by M. Schuijt had been rejected by majority vote, the European Parliament at its meeting of 20 October 1961 agreed *nem con* to the final resolution. This resolution agrees with the Commission's conception that the unified Executive should have 9 members. On the other hand the Commission is aware that many members of the European Parliament are of a different opinion.



*Question 5:* Does the Commission not think it would weaken the position of the unified Commission if the trade unions were no longer considered when the Executive is set up, and is the Commission prepared to give its firm support to maintenance of the system by which a member specially connected with the trade union movement is co-opted?

*Answer:* It is the Commission's wish that the wishes and the field of responsibility of the trade unions, to whom European integration is indebted for decisive support, should be represented on the unified Executive by a person or persons in whom the trade unions have confidence. The idea of ensuring this by co-opting a member specially connected with the trade union movement was discussed by the Governments only when working on the assumption that this Executive would contain 14 members nominated by the Governments. There was a suggestion that in this case a fifteenth member might be co-opted.

For reasons which it has repeatedly explained the Commission has, however, maintained that the unified Executive should be limited to 9 members. Moreover, since the discussion of the Treaty of Rome, Governments generally have abandoned the idea, which was still incorporated in the Paris Treaty, of providing for the co-option of members of the Executive by the Executive itself.

*Question 6:* In view of political developments, does the Commission not believe that it seems essential that the Commission of the European Community which results from the merger be instructed, in view of the merger of the Treaties of Rome and Paris, to submit further proposals of fundamental character for the strengthening and democratization of the constitutional structure of the Community?

*Answer:* The Commission has always demanded that the merger of the Communities should be based on the proposals of the unified Executive. It, too, considers it essential that the unified Executive should maintain the conception of the existing Executives which is that the constitutional structure of the Communities must be strengthened and improved in a direction which will ensure democratic responsibility.

*Question 7a:* Does the Commission agree that the seat of the European Parliament should not be chosen without previously consulting the Parliament and that the opinion of the Parliament should be taken into account when making the final decision?

*Answer:* Yes.

*Question 7b:* Does the Commission agree that the European Parliament's capacity for work and ability to exercise control would be very grievously impaired if it did not have its seat in the same place as the Executives of the Communities?

*Answer:* From the angle of the conditions of work of Parliament and Executive it can hardly be argued that it would not be the most appropriate solution if they were situated in the same place. Moreover, in the discussions about the merger of the Executives the Commission emphasized, as it always has done, that in its view it is essential that the Parliamentary committees should meet regularly at the seat of the Executive.

*Question 8:* What proposals does the Commission intend to submit in order to ensure that, when the rules governing the income of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund from 1 July 1965 onwards are fixed, the European Parliament shall have the right to lay down the budget of this Fund?

*Answer:* On 27 November 1963, in reply to an oral question by M. Birkelbach, I explained on behalf of the Commission the reasons of a legal nature which had led

the Commission to refrain from itself proposing that the budget of the European Guidance and Guarantee Fund should be laid down by the European Parliament. We could not see how this wish of the Parliament could be met except by amending the Treaty of Rome; for the Fund is part of the Community budget. This budget is subject to the procedure laid down in Article 203 of the Treaty, which provides for no more than consultation of the Parliament. Nor in our opinion did Articles 43 and 235 offer any possibility of avoiding amendment to the Treaty.

On the same occasion, however, I emphasized that the Commission fully understands and recognizes the political importance of the questions put by the European Parliament and that, in addition, it firmly supports the strengthening of the position of the Parliament, particularly in budget matters. As soon as it begins to work out the proposals concerning the income of the Fund from 1 July 1965 onwards, the Commission will examine the wishes expressed by the Parliament and will study with particular attention whether it is possible to find formulas which go as far as possible towards meeting them without infringing the Treaty.

*Question 9:* What proposals does the Commission intend to submit in order to ensure that in the necessary harmonization of taxes, financial policy, economic policy and commercial policy the European Parliament shall be given those rights which the national Parliaments will no longer be able to exercise? What conclusions does the Commission intend to draw from the European Parliament's decision on 17 October 1963, which stated that, at the latest when uniform rates were introduced, the Parliament should receive the right to fix turnover tax rates?

*Answer:* This question is of fundamental importance. It touches on the basis of the whole constitutional structure of our Community and is one of the most important questions in the reform of its constitution. The Commission is fully conscious of all the problems involved. These include such decisive matters as the Community's legislative power, its budgetary power, for instance the fixing of tax rates, and the control of the executive power, particularly under the common policies.

The Commission cannot, of course, pronounce on constitutional problems of such fundamental importance in a few weeks. This would amount to nothing less than the outline of a future European constitution. But the Commission naturally has this question constantly before it, and as long as the Treaty of Rome remains unchanged it will continue its efforts to elaborate solutions taking maximum possible account of the legitimate wishes of the Parliament.

*Question 10:* In the foreign policy debate in the French National Assembly on 29 April 1964 the Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Couve de Murville, indicated that in future it would still be impossible to take decisions of great political and economic significance without the agreement of all members of the Council of Ministers of the European Community. This opinion has since been repeated several times by other French Government speakers and taken up by certain groups in the other member countries.

Does the Commission think that the attitude of the French Government is compatible with the EEC Treaty, which increasingly makes possible decisions by simple or qualified majority?

What does the Commission intend doing to combat doubts, to which statements of this sort give rise, as to the validity of the Treaty and the readiness of all Member States to comply with it unconditionally?

*Answer:* The Commission would naturally oppose with all the means vested in it by the Treaty any failure to respect majority decisions validly made in the Council and

also any attempt to invalidate the principle of majority decisions contained in the Treaty. This answer is not to be taken to mean that the Commission imputes any such intention to the French Government.

*Question 11:* Is the Commission aware that by a policy of hasty compromises with the Council it is not only weakening its own position but also hampering the influence of the Parliament, and that this is not consistent with the Treaty, which makes the Commission dependent on the confidence of Parliament?

*Answer:* Yes. And for this reason the Commission never has followed and will not follow such a policy.

*Question 12:* Does the Commission not believe that the practice which is in the mind of the French Government must necessarily lead either to *immobilisme* or to decisions reduced to the lowest common denominator?

*Answer:* The Commission is of the opinion that any departure from the principle of majority voting in the Council laid down by the Treaty would lead to a serious crisis.

*Question 13:* Does the Commission not believe that the Member States were prepared to transfer certain powers to the Community only because they thought they had the assurance that these powers would be wielded in the future by Community institutions deciding by majority vote and for that reason capable of action? Does the Commission hold the view that the practical introduction of the right of veto by each Member would be a serious threat to the further development of the Community and thus to its continued existence?

*Answer:* The Commission holds that view.

The debate was then resumed on the two main subjects of democratization and the choice of a single seat for the Community institutions.

Comment varied. M. Poher (France, Christian Democrat) said that the questions should preferably have been put to the Council, the only responsible institution, and pointed out that since both Treaty and the institutions had been established by a democratic process, the word "democratization" was hardly warranted in the present context.

Other members (notably M. Van der Goes van Naters, Netherlands, Socialist) hoped that the Commission would build up close co-operation with the Parliament, since it would then be much better armed vis-à-vis the Council and could press its views more vigorously.

Other speakers (notably M. Fohrmann, Luxembourg, Socialist), discussing the merger of the Executives, were in favour of co-opting a fifteenth member from the trade unions on to the unified Commission so that the new body could better answer the needs of the workers.

M. del Bo, asked by M. Dehousse to give the views of the ECSC on this point, said that the High Authority had found from its own experience that a co-opted member was of great value and was an additional guarantee of independence.

The last speaker, M. Martino, Chairman of the Political Committee, stressed the need for full implementation of the Treaties. It was illogical to point to the implementation of any particular part of the Treaty if other parts were neglected. He added that the blame for the failure to solve a number of problems should be laid at the door of the governments of the Member States, which, if they really sought unity, would have to abandon the "myth of sovereignty".

Several speeches (notably those of M. Poher and M. Pleven, France) reflected the concern aroused in the Parliament by a statement from the French Minister of Information: "The President of the Republic and the Government have stated that France would cease to participate in the European Community if the agricultural market were not organized as has been agreed." This statement seemed to belie the conciliatory remarks made the day before by M. de Lipkowsky, which had engendered some optimism in the House.

The question whether Mme Strobel's resolution should be dealt with by urgent procedure was then put to the vote. The result being negative, the resolution was referred to the Political Committee for further study.

### Seat of the Community institutions

In his speech at the opening of the session, M. Duvieusart had given an account of his talks with M. Lahr, President of the Councils. A meeting of the enlarged Bureau had been held, at which a communication had been received from M. Lahr on the Council's intentions. The Council did not wish the Parliament to take up a "definitive position" on this question, but suggested that there should be standing arrangements for liaison with the Parliament on the matter. The enlarged Bureau had therefore been keeping in touch with the Council.

This question was taken up again on 21 October immediately after the democratization debate; the Parliament now had to agree on terms of reference to the delegation which would meet the Council.

The principal motion was: "The Parliament instructs the enlarged Bureau including the officers of the Political Committee to discuss with the Council of Ministers the choice of a single seat for the Community institutions."

M. Bataglia (Italy), speaking on behalf of the Liberal Group, said that the choice of a single seat for the institutions had assumed great political importance. By solving this problem they would set the seal on the principle of European unity and give it a new symbol. He proposed an amendment which would confer on the enlarged Bureau real powers to discuss the question with the Councils on behalf of the Parliament.

Mme Strobel (Germany, Socialist) proposed a second amendment incorporating the preceding proposal but also indicating what terms of reference should be given to the delegation to engage in talks with the Council, having due regard to the discussions in the Political Committee (Martino report).

An exchange of views took place on this subject, the speakers being M. Poher (France, Christian Democrat), M. Metzger (Germany, Socialist), M. Thorn (Luxembourg, Liberal), M. Vendroux (France, Independent), M. Dehousse (Belgium, Socialist), M. Kapteyn (Netherlands, Socialist), M. Blaisse (Netherlands, Liberal), M. Pflimlin (France, Christian Democrat).

After settling a point of procedure, the Parliament rejected the two proposed amendments and adopted the principal motion.

During the same session, the Parliament held a debate, attended by M. Hüttebräucker, State Secretary for Agriculture, Germany, and M. Mansholt, Commission Vice-President, on agricultural questions, with particular reference to a report by M. Klinker on the fixing of sugar prices <sup>(1)</sup>.

Finally, the Parliament adopted several other resolutions:

- i) Resolution on the outcome of the UN Conference on Trade and Development <sup>(1)</sup>;
- ii) Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC draft supplementary budget for 1964;
- iii) Resolution on the accounts of the European Parliament at 31 December 1962;
- iv) Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal submitted to the Council by the EEC Commission for the alignment of regulations on permitted colouring matters in food;
- v) Resolution relating to petitions I and 2/1964-65 on the salaries of European officials in Luxembourg and on those of officials of the EEC Commission <sup>(2)</sup>;
- vi) Resolution on developments in the matter of the Statute for European miners.

## THE COUNCIL

### 144th session

The 144th session of the Council was held on 12 and 13 October with M. Neef, Secretary of State at the Federal German Ministry of Economic Affairs in the chair. The following matters were dealt with:

*Relations with Austria:* After hearing a progress report by the Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the Council instructed the Committee to continue its work.

*Initiative 1964:* The Council heard a statement by the President of the Commission and instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to submit an initial report for the session to be held on 9 and 10 November 1964.

*Agriculture:* The Council adopted, in the Community languages, a decision on the additional tariff quota for frozen beef and veal referred to in Article 4 of Regulation No. 14/64/EEC, together with Regulation No. 135/64/EEC on the release of stocks of frozen meat subsequent to market support measures.

*GATT:* The Council made the technical arrangements required to have the Community list of exceptions drawn up in time for submission to GATT by 16 November 1964, as agreed by the contracting parties.

*Relations between the Community and East African countries:* The Council gave the Commission a mandate to open negotiations with Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya with a view to an association entailing mutual rights and obligations.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See sections on agriculture.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Annex II.

*Tariff matters:* The Council decided to suspend, until the end of the year, the common customs tariff in respect of weed-killers and certain iron phosphides (see Chap. III, secs 4 and 5).

*The European Parliament:* The Council took note of the resolutions adopted by the Parliament at its September session and approved the subject of the colloquium to be held in Strasbourg from 23 to 28 November — "The Community and the trade-cycle situation".

*Relations with the associated African States and Madagascar:* Following a discussion on the definition of "goods originating in...", the Council instructed a panel of experts to seek a formula acceptable to all concerned.

*Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services:* The Council referred to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, a draft directive submitted by the Commission on the liberalization of establishment and services in respect of self-employed activities in the electricity, gas, water and sanitary sectors (Division 5, International Standard Industrial Classification).

*The Economic and Social Committee:* The Councils appointed as member of the Economic and Social Committee M. Alphonse Hildgen, an inspector in the personnel branch of the Luxembourg Railways and Chairman of the Luxembourg Federation of Railway and Transport Workers, in succession to M. Albert Bousser for the remainder of the latter's term of office expiring 24 April 1966.

*The budget of the Communities for 1965:* The Councils drew up the EEC and ECSC draft operational budgets for 1965, which in accordance with the terms of the Rome Treaties will be referred to the Parliament.

#### 145th session

The 145th session, devoted to social affairs, was held on 15 October 1964 under the chairmanship of M. Blank, the Federal German Minister of Labour and Social Security and M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission and Chairman of the Social Affairs Group, was present.

A report of the proceedings is given in Chapter III, sections 45-50.

#### 146th session

The 146th session of the Council, devoted to agricultural matters, was held from 19 to 21 October under the chairmanship of M. Hüttebräucker, Secretary of State at the Federal German Ministry of Agriculture, and attended by M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission. A full report will be found in Chapter III, section 22.

The Council adopted, in the Community languages, a number of regulations and decisions relating to milk products (see Chap. III, sec. 32).

The Council continued its discussions on the establishment of a common organization of sugar markets and a common price level for cereals.

Two regulations were made concerning processed cereal products (see Chap. III, sec. 28).

The Council also approved in principle a regulation concerning certain categories of compound feedingstuffs (see Chap. III, sec. 29).

*Tariff matters:* The Council extended until 31 December 1964 the authorization granted to Italy on 16 July and 22 September 1964 to suspend, until 30 September and 31 October 1964 respectively, all duties on cattle weighing more than 340 kgs (ex 01.02.A II) imported from non-member countries.

#### 147th session

The 147th session of the Council, devoted to transport, was held on 20 October 1964 under the chairmanship of M. Seebohm, Federal German Minister of Transport, and attended by M. Schaus, a member of the Commission.

A detailed report is given in Chapter III, section 40.

#### 148th session

The 148th session of the Council was held on 30 October 1964 with M. Cartellieri, Secretary of State at the Federal German Ministry of Scientific Research, in the chair.

The following subjects were discussed:

*Tariff quotas:* The Council suspended until 31 December 1965 the common customs duties on turpentine.

*Agricultural questions:* The Council adopted, in the Community languages, regulations:

- a) relating to the levy on certain mixtures of milk products and certain preparations containing butter <sup>(1)</sup>;
- b) adjusting certain reference prices fixed for Belgium and Luxembourg in the milk and milk products sector <sup>(1)</sup>;
- c) concerning certain categories of compound feedingstuffs <sup>(1)</sup>.

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE

### Cases pending

*Case 45/64*(EEC Commission *v.* the Italian Government) <sup>(2)</sup>

On 9 October 1964 the Commission filed a suit against the Republic of Italy, attacking Italian Law No. 639 of 5 July 1964, which supersedes Law No. 103 of 10 March 1955, regarding tax rebates on exports of engineering products.

*Case 47/64* (Request for an interlocutory ruling) <sup>(2)</sup>

A request for an interlocutory ruling was submitted to the Court of Justice on 16 October 1964 by the "Arrondissementsrechtbank" of Zutphen in the Netherlands (Vermeulen's Handelsmaatschappij *v.* Alfred Faber GmbH.). The request concerns the interpretation of Articles 85 and 86 of the Rome Treaty.

*Cases 46/64 and 48/64* (Staff *v.* Commission)

In October two officials of the Commission sued for reversal of a decision not to appoint them to higher ranks.

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities No. 173, 31 October 1964.

<sup>(2)</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 179, 7 November 1964.

## Cases struck off

*Cases No. 71/63, 81/63, 95/63, 8/64 and 22/64*

These applications by members of the Commission's staff were withdrawn.

## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 41st session in Brussels on 27 and 28 October, M. Giustiniani presiding.

The Committee rendered a formal opinion concerning a proposal for a Council directive to co-ordinate and render equivalent the guarantees required in the Member States of companies as defined in Article 58, second paragraph, of the Treaty, to protect the interests of the members of such companies and of third parties.

The opinion was adopted by 68 votes to 7.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 25 March 1964.

M. Rochereau, a member of the Commission, gave the Committee an account of the working of the Association Convention between the EEC and the African States and Madagascar. A debate ensued.

## THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 63rd meeting on 6 and 7 October 1964, M. E. Van Lennep presiding.

The Committee examined the monetary and financial situation in the Netherlands, on which it will transmit a memorandum to the Council and Commission.

The Committee accepted the resignation of Professor Posthuma, Governor of the Nederlandsche Bank, expressing its thanks for his services. The Netherlands Government has not yet appointed his successor. M. Esteva also resigned, having been appointed Secretary-General of the National Credit Council in Paris. His place will be taken by M. Pierre Brossolette, Deputy Director of the External Finance Department in Paris.

The Committee drew up its programme of work for the coming weeks, including improved arrangements for examination of the situation in the Member States.

A general discussion was held on international monetary questions.



## ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

### Budget matters

At its meeting on 12 and 13 October, the Council drew up the draft EEC budget for 1965. The budget totals 162 947 762 u.a., broken down as follows for the various institutions:

European Parliament (EEC quota)	2 332 433 u.a.
Council (EEC quota)	2 438 430 u.a.
Court of Justice (EEC quota)	450 140 u.a.
EEC Commission	157 726 759 u.a.
	<hr/>
	162 947 762 u.a.

The section for the EEC Commission is subdivided as follows:

35 335 859 u.a. for administrative expenditure

19 694 900 u.a. for the European Social Fund

102 696 000 u.a. for the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

The allocation for administrative expenses shows a reduction of 4 365 508 u.a., or 10.9%, on the figure in the preliminary draft budget.

The Council gave two main reasons for this reduction:

a) Possible consequences of a merger of the Executives on the organization of Commission departments and the use of personnel; the Council believes that, with a merger in prospect, the budget authorities should bear in mind the need to facilitate the future departmental organization of the Community institutions, particularly as regards the creation of new posts;

b) General economic policy dictates that any increase in operating expenditure should be kept down to 5% of the expenditure forecast for the current financial year.

The Commission pointed out that if the Executives merge in the near future, this would have no effect on the 1965 budget. As for the argument drawn from the Commission recommendation for restoring the internal and external economic balance of the Community, restriction of the growth of public expenditure to 5% was only one of fourteen measures recommended; moreover, the restriction could hardly be justified in the case of rapidly expanding institutions such as those of the Community.

As regards personnel, the EEC Commission had proposed 66 new A posts, 36 B posts, 95 C posts, 8 D posts and 31 posts in the linguistic services. The Council approved 20 A posts, 40 C posts, 4 D posts and 31 posts in the linguistic services.

At its 19-23 October session, the European Parliament adopted a resolution approving the EEC's draft supplementary budget for 1964, which was intended to enable the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs to carry out its new tasks in the co-ordination of the economic, financial and budget policies of the Member States and the Community. Under Article 203 (4) of the Treaty, this draft supplementary budget was deemed to be finally adopted.

At the same session the Parliament also adopted a resolution on two petitions from the staff of the EEC and ECSC institutions on the salaries of European civil servants in Luxembourg and at the EEC Commission, and a resolution on the proposals of the EEC and Euratom Commissions to the Councils for a revision of salary scales and allowances for the staff of the Communities.

#### Staff movements

The resignation of M. V. Fizzarotti, Director for Movement of Goods in the Directorate-General for the Internal Market, takes effect on 1 December. Under Article 54 of the Statute of Service, the Commission has conferred on M. Fizzarotti the title of Honorary Director.

## VII. European Investment Bank

On 7 October 1964 the European Investment Bank concluded loan agreements with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno for the financing of eight industrial projects, seven of which will be realized in the southern part of the Italian Peninsula and one in Sardinia.

The contracts were signed in Rome by the President of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, M. Gabriele Pescatore, and by the President of the European Investment Bank, M. Paride Formentini.

The loans are underwritten by the Italian State; the guarantee contracts were signed by the President of the Committee of Ministers for the Mezzogiorno, M. Giulio Pastore.

The projects financed concern:

1. The exploitation of a bed of fluorite and barytes at Fluminimaggiore (Cagliari province, Sardinia) with an annual extraction and treatment capacity of 75 000 tons of raw ore. The project will be carried out by Sarramin-Sarrabus Mineraria S.p.A., of Cagliari. It will enable the employment of 71 persons.

Fixed investments amount to 1.39 million units of account, toward which the Bank will contribute 0.4 million units of account by a 12-year loan.

2. The construction of a factory at Manfredonia (Apulia) which will annually produce 4 800 tons of monosodic glutamate for the food industry. The project will be carried out by Ajinomoto-Insud S.p.A., of Rome, the capital of which is held by Ajinomoto Co., Inc., of Tokyo, and Insud — Nuove Iniziative per il Sud S.p.A. — of Rome. The project will enable the creation of 264 jobs.

Fixed investments are estimated at 7.92 million units of account, toward which the Bank will contribute by a 12-year loan of 2.8 million units of account.

3. The construction of a crepe paper factory, with an annual production of 9 000 tons, at Benevento (Campania). The project will be realized by Industrie Soavex S.p.A., a company belonging to a Canadian group specialized in newsprint and crepe paper production. It will allow the creation of 266 jobs.

Fixed investments are estimated at 4.38 million units of account, toward which the Bank will contribute 1.76 million units of account by a 12-year loan.

4. The enlargement of a factory at Naples, designed to supply the necessary raw material for the Interfan S.p.A. cellophane factory, toward which the Bank has already granted a loan. The project will be carried out by C.I.S.A. Viscosa — Compagnia Industriale Società per Azioni per le Produzioni Viscosa — of Rome. The project will enable the creation of 92 additional jobs.

Fixed investments are estimated at 2.48 million units of account, toward which the Bank will contribute by a 12-year loan of 0.8 million units of account.

5. The enlargement of a ceramics factory — principally of the tile production division — at Salerno (Campania). The project will be realized by S.p.A. Ceramica Matteo d'Agostino & C., of Salerno, and will enable the creation of 257 jobs.

Fixed investments are estimated at 1.5 million units account, toward which the Bank will contribute 0.56 million units of account by a 10-year loan.

6. The construction of a brewery at Bari (Apulia), which will produce 500 000 hl of beer a year. The project will be carried out by S.p.A. Birra Peroni Adriatica, of Bari. It will allow the creation of 419 jobs, including 70 seasonal jobs.

Fixed investments are estimated at 9.52 million units of account, toward which the Bank will contribute by an 11-year loan of 1.44 million units of account.

7. The enlargement of a men's shirts factory at Chieti-Scalo (Chieti province), the annual capacity of which will rise from 6 to 12 million shirts. The project will be carried out by Marvin Gelber S.p.A., of Chieti, which belongs to the German Schulte & Dieckhoff group. In a first period, the project provides 640 new jobs.

Fixed investments amount to 1.12 million units of account, toward which the Bank will contribute by a 6-year loan of 0.44 million units of account.

8. The extension and modernization of a cement-works at Naples-Bagnoli. The project is to be realized by Cementir — Cementerie del Tirreno S.p.A., of Rome. It is planned that annual production will be raised from 1 000 000 tons to 1 250 000 tons of cement and that 430 persons all told will be employed at the works.

Fixed investments attain 2.56 million units of account, toward which the Bank will contribute 0.96 million units of account by a 10-year loan.

The interest rate of the loans granted to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno is 5 7/8 per cent per annum. The financing will be carried out via the competent regional institutes — Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER) and Credito Industriale Sardo (CIS) —, which also participate in the financing of the same projects.

# Miscellaneous

## Congratulations to President Johnson on his election

The President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, M. Walter Hallstein, sent the following telegram to the newly elected President of the United States, Mr Lyndon Johnson:

"May I convey, on behalf of the Commission of the European Economic Community and for myself, our warmest congratulations on your election as President of the United States of America.

I take this occasion, that has so overwhelmingly demonstrated to the world the confidence felt by the American people in your leadership, to express our heartfelt wishes for your happiness and for success in the labours you have undertaken in the service of your countrymen and of the free world.

Your country and the European Economic Community have in the past years striven to resolve as partners problems too vast to be resolved in isolation. We are convinced that in the years ahead and in spite of all impediments we shall together accomplish the task imposed on us by history".

## Resolution adopted by the States General of European Municipalities and other Local Authorities

The Seventh States General of European Municipalities and other Local Authorities met in Rome from 16 to 19 October. During the opening session President Hallstein gave a speech defending the existing institutions of the Community <sup>(1)</sup>.

M. Henry Cravatte, President of the Council of European Municipalities and Deputy Prime Minister of Luxembourg, voiced the concern felt by the organizers of the meeting about the resistance they had encountered to any advance towards integration.

A number of delegates, whose spokesmen were M. Etienne Hirsch, former President of the Euratom Commission, and M. André Philip, proposed a resolution containing the following statement:

"European economic integration, so successfully begun by the existing Communities, can make no substantial progress unless a decisive step is taken towards federal union [...] in the fields of foreign policy, defence and culture, and unless a federal European government is established in the near future. Truly democratic control must be exercised by a parliament, one Chamber of which must be elected by direct universal suffrage by all Europeans."

The resolution, which was adopted by the meeting, concludes with an appeal to the citizens of Europe, local authorities, all political, economic, social and cultural organizations, and youth movements, for the formation of a "democratic front" for a Federal Europe.

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(1) See extracts in Annex I.

## President Hallstein received by Pope Paul VI

While in Rome for the Seventh States General of European Municipalities and other Local Authorities, President Hallstein was received in private audience on 15 October by His Holiness Pope Paul VI, who addressed the following message to him:

"We are honoured and gratified to have this opportunity of greeting in your person the President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, and We therefore bid you a cordial welcome.

"For many years you have devoted yourself to the noble task of laying the foundations of a united Europe. We gladly give all the assistance We can to this great endeavour. Your task, however, undertaken with so much love and care, and progressing despite all the difficulties in its way, will come to its highest fulfilment if the Christian ideals common to the individual peoples continue to be safeguarded and promoted. So too, will the forms peculiar to each nation, which are linked by common ethical principles: by the moral law, which — as we are told in the Epistle to the Romans (II, 15) — is written in the hearts of all men by their Maker. Through this law, Christianity inspires men and nations with the strength that no human agency can offer. It brings the separate nations of Europe together in a profound inner unity and in doing so provides the surest safeguard for social justice and for the real peace that all men desire.

"With this heartfelt wish We beseech God that He give His lasting protection and the fullness of His blessing to you and those who work with you".

## Commission press release on British import surcharge

After studying the measures adopted by the new British Government and their effect on Community exports, the EEC Commission issued the following press release:

"The Commission has followed, with the sympathetic interest natural in the case of a friendly country, the development of the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It is aware of the difficulties facing those directing British economic policy.

"Countries trading with Britain, including the European Economic Community, are seriously affected by the measures taken by the British Government, and the Commission has asked itself whether measures increasing protection are in fact appropriate. It feels that they are not.

"The Commission finds it regrettable that the British Government made no prior approach to the countries with which it has trade relations and which are fellow-members of several international organizations.

"The Commission feels that it is vital that these measures — especially in regard to the eventual length of their application — should not hamper the current GATT negotiations. Consequently, it takes the view that they should be withdrawn as soon as possible. The Commission will plead to that end at the consultations with the Contracting Parties of GATT".

Statistical Office of the Communities: statistical aid to economic forecasting, and price of petrol to farmers

As an annex to No. 10/1964 of the General Statistical Bulletin, the Statistical Office of the European Communities is publishing input-output tables covering the member countries. This is the first international experiment of its kind. Input-output tables describe the economic interrelationships of industries; in particular, they give a picture of the purchases of any industry (e.g. chemicals) from all other industries and, conversely, the sales of any industry (e.g. textiles) to all other industries. In this way they provide a valuable basis on which to build economic forecasts. For the purpose of these tables the economy is broken down into 85 industries (35 for the Federal Republic of Germany). The figures refer to 1959, save those for Germany, which are for 1960.

The Statistical Office has also published a study on the price of petrol for farmers in the member countries.

### European University

On 12 and 13 October the Intergovernmental Conference for the Creation of a European University met in Rome, with M. A. Cattani, Director-General at the Italian Foreign Ministry, in the chair.

Although a number of schemes were worked out, no agreement was reached on the many problems outstanding. Some speakers pointed out that the present political atmosphere in Europe could not but complicate matters and delay solution of these problems.

The Conference decided, however, to continue its activities; it will meet again towards the end of the year.

M. Pierre Pescatore (Luxembourg) was instructed to collate the viewpoints of the delegates before the next meeting, and to use them as a basis for a definitive draft convention.

### M. Mansholt interviewed on Belgian radio

At the request of RTB (the Belgian radio network) M. Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, discussed the present situation in the Community.

He stated that he did not believe that the Common Market would disintegrate, but admitted that any real progress within the Six would be impossible if decisions were not taken on farm prices. Asked about the reasons for the difficulties encountered by the Member States in working out a common agricultural policy, M. Mansholt added that his plan was not the cause of the current crisis: on the contrary, the Mansholt Plan was being used as basis for a possible solution.

Stressing the need to move ahead and achieve results on agricultural prices, M. Mansholt repeated an image used by M. Gerstenmaier, President of the German Bundestag, to the effect that just as a bicycle loses balance unless it is kept moving, the Common Market could not survive too long a period of inactivity.

## ANNEX I

### The unity of the drive for Europe

M. Hallstein, President of the Commission, delivered an address at the opening of the Seventh Conference of European Local Authorities in Rome on 15 October 1964. Below we give his summing-up.

Nothing has changed in the conditions which moved the first generation of European statesmen to take action after the last war.

First, the world is still getting smaller and smaller, the peoples and human beings closer to each other and everyone on earth is more and more everyone else's neighbour. What we call development policy is only one expression — the most striking expression — of this fact.

Second: It is still true and it becomes truer from day to day that the political form our continent has inherited, its division into a large number of small States, is unsuited to our age — the global, atomic age, the dawning epoch of huge powers of continental scale, real "world powers", which have begun to open up outer space for Man. To yesteryear belongs the political concept of national sovereignty, the idea that the national unit relying on itself, its own strength and skill, should be the final and only valid yardstick of the historical process. In two frightful world wars this concept has succumbed to the flames of European self-destruction.

And thirdly: Our European world is still threatened — by internal decay and by subjection from outside. We are challenged at every turn to defend ourselves, and the forms assumed by the instruments of destruction are legion — physical exhaustion or violence, seduction or threat, nihilism or rodomontade. We are never left in peace.

Despite all this, the aim which we have set ourselves — the political unity of Europe — has not changed.

We call for it first and foremost in the interest of peace, and this is the argument by which our efforts most command respect. Twice in this century our continent has been led to the brink of complete annihilation, and half the world has been plunged into the maelstrom of intercontinental wars — on each occasion for reasons which had their origin in Europe. We want to put an end to this balkanization of Europe. We want not only to forbid the outbreak of such world-shaking conflicts — this had long been attempted in vain — but to make them

impossible. We want to put the means for making war — and not only the economic potential — in common European keeping, under common European administration, and thus ensure peace once and for all, peace within Europe and defence against attack from without — against attack from without only.

But we also call for the unity of Europe because of the value which this Europe embodies and whose prestige must not suffer — for the sake of Europe and for the sake of the world at large. It is true: terrible things have happened, have been done by men to their fellow men, in Europe as elsewhere. But it is also true that this continent has given infinite benefits to humanity and made it greater, more noble and more human. In philosophy and the other sciences, in poetry and the pictorial arts, in all forms of technical progress, in statecraft — how much poorer we would all be without the genius of Europe. Particularly in the field of the political ordering of human destiny. What would the world be without the recognition of freedom, the imprescriptible dignity of the individual personality, the responsibility of human beings for their own destiny. What would the world be if these values had not been embodied in the organization of public powers, without the right of peoples to self-determination and without the constitutional principles of democracy? It is therefore no base egoism when we demand that this Europe shall have the right to an equal say in the political affairs of the world. In the middle of the twentieth century, blindness led European policy into a situation in which this continent ceased to take part in the shaping of world history or even to be master of its own fate. We were the subject of decisions taken by other people, of other people's favour or disfavour. We will never cease to be thankful for the generosity which was shown to us from outside at that time of deepest humiliation — and in saying this, I am thinking principally of our American friends. But it could not escape anyone who really knew Europe that this situation, frightful and deeply humiliating as it was, could only be an accident in the great and venerable history of Europe, an event, but no permanent state of affairs, a wound, but not death. No, it was from this condition of profound demoralization that sprang the beginning of that creative policy which is to make Europe, having pooled its strength, an active participant in world history.



Unchanged, too, are the forces, means and methods with which this aim is to be reached.

The first is our unshakable belief in the European cause, the belief in eternal Europe. Despite all decadent fatalism, all highbrow talk of decline, we believe in the unimpaired vigour of this old continent which is yet so young, in its will to survive, its self-respect and its pride, its trust in its own capacity to master the problems set by a world which is preparing to become *one* world.

We also believe in the power of reason. True, Man is not only a creature of reason; he is certainly as foolish as he is reasonable, and in the life of peoples, as of individuals, we will always come across those incomprehensible aspects which make life on earth so unpredictable — and often so attractive. But it is not unreasonable to assume that people can appreciate that the changed criteria which now apply to political communities are facts which no people and no State in Europe can evade. Of course, we also hold fast to the opinion that the conclusion from this does not have to be, and indeed should not be, that the existing political order in Europe, the order of nation States, is being extinguished and replaced by a European supernational State. The richness of Europe, its real strength, is its variety, and this variety of characters, temperaments, inclinations, spiritual and mental make-up and abilities is something we wish to maintain. For this reason we have never considered as a model for the political shape of the future Europe a monolithic and centralized State but a federation, with all the respect that this implies for the personality, special characteristics and needs of its constituent parts. Happily, the lessons learned in federal systems furnish us with an abundance of models for such a solution.

We shall moreover continue — and on this third point no concession can be made — to recognize as the only element which gives an assurance of lasting unity the power of the law, the majesty of the law; it is on this firm foundation that we shall continue to build our European edifice. In the history of Europe attempts have often been made to establish unity through force, through conquest and subjection. But every attempt, with its accompaniment of blood and tears, has proved to be in vain. In the end the conviction has triumphed that the only civilized method of forming a unity out of the segments of Europe is also the only safe one. It involves negotiation and agreement between the European States, negotiation between democratically responsible governments and a treaty ratified by the Parliaments of the Member States. This path is long and laborious. There are delays and setbacks, resistance and disappointments. But

do we not possess, in the very existence and success of our Communities, tangible proof that this path is the path of progress? They have been created and their machinery works as laid down in the Treaties. Is not the whole world astonished at this almost unbelievable phenomenon of a continent, that had been utterly given up for lost, rising out of the ashes of the greatest holocaust ever known and girding itself once again for further achievements, this time as a Community?

Fourthly, with what I have said, the main points on the strategy and tactics of unification have already been made. Here too we must continue on the path we have so far trodden. Our method is called "pragmatic". Many things are meant by this, but what is not meant is an attempt to conjure up a united Europe with a wave of the wand — with a readymade constitution, and with the powers, bodies and other attributes of a full federation. For the last fifteen to twenty years the time was never ripe to attempt this by some such method as the convening of a European National Assembly and, however much we may regret it, the chances of success would be no greater today. What has, on the contrary, proved successful is the method of advancing step by step. We have been building brick by brick. We turned down a policy of all or nothing. We preferred to do little rather than nothing at all. When we could not bring in everyone we should have liked to have with us — either because they were not all willing or because we ourselves did not do what was needful — we were satisfied with less. When we had first harmonized our policy on heavy industry, we thought the time had come for a common defence policy and even for a "Political Community". Disappointed in this, we returned to economic policy, this time with a success that surpassed all expectations.

Of course — and this is a no less important and dynamic aspect of our pragmatic method — we have always taken care to include in our constructions an evolutionary element. They are so conceived that their progress is constantly creating new grounds for yet further advances: customs union creates incentives for establishing an economic union, that is, common policies covering, for instance, agriculture and trade. Economic union calls for what is known as political union, that is, a merging of external policy and defence policy — for how can we in the long run picture a common trade policy without a common external policy?

Few words are needed now to list the qualities that we in Europe need if we are to come through the great test of this century — and on whether or not we pass it will depend the survival or non-survival of this continent as a historic power. We need

drive and initiative, a creative imagination, an instinct for the right moment, readiness to take a dynamic decision, even a little youthful love of adventure — for there are always risks. But we also need an iron will, tenacity and persistence, an enthusiasm for work even in the apparently trivial everyday things. It is easy to be enthusiastic when the flags are fluttering in the wind and the ship is forging ahead. It is less easy to maintain this enthusiasm amid the monotony of the daily round, when the common tasks pile up, when self-interest stalks abroad and pusillanimity extends its hold. Then it becomes evident that patience is not only a great virtue, but one which is quite indispensable for such a long-term task as European unity. If, despite our wishes, 1964 brings no spectacular advances in the political sphere, we can comfort ourselves with the thought that the remodelling of Europe at which we are aiming is too fundamental and too drastic to be completed in fifteen years, and that even the economic and social union inaugurated by the Treaty of Rome under the name of the European Economic Community has reached only the halfway mark. We shall not blame these realists who content themselves this year with taking modest steps.

Who are the “we” of whom all these qualities and attitudes are required? Let me conclude by answering this question.

If our great task is to be carried through to success, we need the wisdom of the Governments and institutions concerned, the political fervour of the Parliaments, the finesse and cool objectivity of the diplomats, the expertise and devoted service of the officials, and the criticism and encouragement of the organs of public opinion. But what we need above all, as the indispensable basis for any European activity, is the approval of the European peoples. We need it for the future, in the same way that it is the final and decisive explanation of our success in the past. The approval of the peoples, however, the general will which gives the final sanction to our actions, means in a free Community the approval of the citizens. It gives us fresh courage that we are able to sense this approval in such a representative meeting as today's, and for this we are grateful.

Not quite two thousand years ago in an extensively unified order of almost the whole known Old World, which was based on domination and obedience, membership of this empire was expressed in the proud and haughty expression “*Civis Romanus sum*” — “I am a Roman citizen”. May the time not be far distant when, in a more noble sense, in the sense of participation in an order based on the approval of all Europeans, it can be said with no less pride but with the awareness of sharing in a great responsibility: “*Civis Europaeus sum*” — “I am a citizen of Europe”.

## ANNEX II

### Resolutions of the European Parliament

#### Resolution on the Seventh General Report on the activities of the European Economic Community

##### *The European Parliament,*

Having examined the Seventh General Report on the activities of the European Economic Community;

Having heard the President and members of the EEC Commission;

Having regard to the report presented by M. Rossi;

##### 1. *Notes*

*a)* That the vitality of the Community and its increasing importance in the world make it necessary for the process of economic integration to be accelerated and the Community institutions to be strengthened;

*b)* That symptoms of inflation have revealed the interdependence of our economies and demonstrated even more clearly the need for concerted action in matters of general economic policy, action in which medium-term economic policy may be a valuable instrument;

*c)* That, regrettably, economic union and social policy are still making slower progress than the establishment of the customs union.

2. *Approves* on the whole, subject to the comments below, the policy pursued by the EEC Commission during the period covered by the General Report.

3. *Calls upon* the EEC Commission and, should the Executives be merged, the single Executive, to bear in mind in its future action the following observations, suggestions and proposals:

##### I

With regard to the common market :

##### 4. *Notes with satisfaction*

*a)* The stage reached in customs union, which is broadly in conformity with the schedule set out in the Treaty;

*b)* The EEC Commission's efforts to see that the Treaty rules on competition are applied satisfactorily;

*c)* The agreement reached on the broad lines of a medium-term economic policy, reiterating, however that the Parliament expects to participate fully in the elaboration and supervision of the programme in this field;

*d)* The proposals of the EEC Commission regarding monetary and budgetary policy, which bring the Community nearer to a concerted policy in these fields;

*e)* The development of the common agricultural policy and the role played by the Commission therein, and its efforts towards the fixing of European prices;

*f)* The efforts of the Commission to develop closer collaboration in the Community as regards the harmonization of wages and working conditions and also to improve the regulations regarding the social security of migrant workers;

*g)* The extension of the aims and instruments of the medium-term economic programme to education, research and vocational training.

##### 5. *Regrets*

*a)* That no meetings have been held at European level between employers, workers and Governments to discuss the harmonization of wages, working conditions and social security, as a result of the Governments' attempts to diminish the role of the EEC Commission in social matters and to exclude the other parties from the work that is to be undertaken in pursuance of Articles 117 and 118;

*b)* That there is still no common energy policy covering all sources of energy, the persistent lack of which makes it less and less likely that such a policy will ever be realized;

*c)* That the Commission's work on problems of industrial health and safety has not yielded satisfactory results;

*d)* The delay in the harmonization of legislation, and in this connection:

*i)* Stresses that with the advance of integration the approximation of legislation becomes increasingly important;

ii) Declares that it is a function of the European Parliament to co-operate actively in the approximation of legislation;

iii) Urges the Council of Ministers and the member Governments to open the way for European parliamentary legislation in specified fields;

e) That no progress has been made towards a common policy on fisheries;

f) That insufficient effort has been made to promote real cultural co-operation between the Member States in a Community framework

#### 6. *Expresses its disappointment*

a) That the Council has declined to set up Community machinery for the exchange of information and for mutual consultation in order to supervise the implementation of directives to co-ordinate national legislation regarding freedom of establishment;

b) At the Member States' delay in consulting the EEC Commission on arrangements to enable the latter to investigate the agreements and mergers notified;

c) At the delay in taking the necessary decisions for a common transport policy;

d) That the Council is not in a position to fix common cereal prices in time, in accordance with the Commission's proposal;

e) That no response has been given to its desire, firmly expressed in its Resolution of 18 October 1963, that the final adoption of the implementing provisions for the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund be linked with the introduction of true parliamentary control at European level.

#### 7. *Hopes*

a) That taxes and other measures having an effect equivalent to customs duties will be rapidly removed and that national monopolies will be modified;

b) That the work to bring about the mutual recognition of diplomas, a matter that has a bearing on freedom of establishment, will be speedily concluded;

c) That measures of harmonization to permit the free movement of capital will be taken without further delay;

d) That the harmonization of taxation will be speeded up and extended to direct taxation;

e) That the EEC Commission will give a clear lead on Community economic policy and incomes policy;

f) That, as regards transport, where the necessary conditions for a common policy seem finally to be taking shape, the EEC Commission will in future avoid having recourse to the procedure of "joint action" and will make use of its powers under Article 80 of the Treaty;

g) That the Council, in conformity with the decisions taken in June and July last, will fix a common level for cereal prices between now and 15 December 1964, and that the Commission will submit to the Parliament and to the Council proposals for a common price level for the other main agricultural products before 15 January 1965;

h) That in addition to setting up market organizations, the Community will act in a truly Community spirit as regards agricultural policy and, in particular, prices, taking into account the close connections between market and price policy and commercial policy, and between structure policy and social policy;

i) That the EEC Commission will publish annually a report on the state of agriculture as compared with the rest of the economy, and on the economic and social position of the rural population;

j) That the removal of obstacles to the free movement of workers and the revision of the statute of the Social Fund will be speeded up, and that the work on vocational training and low-cost housing will be continued;

k) That, now that the necessary preliminary studies have been completed, action will be taken on the Parliament's suggestions concerning regional policy;

l) That studies and research on the development and use of Europe's land resources, considered regionally, will be encouraged and extended;

m) That such studies and research will enable the necessary information and documentation to be made available to local bodies and to the European Communities;

n) That local authorities will be associated with the work of the Communities, particularly as regards working parties and studies on regional policy;

o) That the EEC Commission will vigorously promote a true Community policy on training and research, in which the Community lags behind certain industrialized non-member countries;

*p)* That the present juxtaposition of national economic policies will be replaced by a common medium-term economic policy affecting not only national production but also the imports and exports of the main branches of industry;

*q)* That the Commission's policy on competition will not be solely concerned with relations between European firms, but will also consider the effects of competition from firms in certain non-member countries, and the reorganization that will be necessary in Community firms.

## II

With regard to external relations

8. *Takes note* of the arrangements that have been made for contacts between the EEC Member States and other European countries, in particular the United Kingdom, but nevertheless considers that this is only a minimum solution.

### 9. *Notes with satisfaction*

*a)* The conclusion of the Association Agreement with Turkey and of the Trade Agreement with Iran;

*b)* The interim measures which, until the entry into force of the Yaoundé Convention on 1 June last, ensured the continuity of the Association with the 18 African States including Madagascar, and also the generally satisfactory state of this Association;

*c)* The entry into force of the Association with the Netherlands Antilles.

### 10. *Regrets*

*a)* The lack of co-ordination between Member States as regards foreign policy;

*b)* That the Council has not yet pronounced on the Commission's proposals for a common commercial policy;

*c)* The lack of co-ordination between Member States in commercial relations with state-trading countries;

*d)* That the Member States of the Community did not adopt a common standpoint at the World Conference on Trade and Development and on the problem of stabilizing world prices for tropical raw materials;

*e)* That the agreement reached in the negotiations with Israel was of such limited scope;

### 11. *Hopes*

*a)* That the EEC Commission will at an early date be fully equipped, notably as regards farm prices, to negotiate in the Kennedy round as directed by the Council;

*b)* That the Community will be supplied with the necessary means for representation as such in non-member countries or groups of non-member countries and in the associated States;

*c)* That work will soon be begun, among member Governments and in the Council, to co-ordinate bilateral relations between Member States and non-member countries;

*d)* That the EEC Commission will take all necessary steps to ensure the promotion of sales of products originating in the associated States, countries and territories.

## III

With regard to internal structure

12. *Welcomes* the prospect of a merger of the Executives and Councils, which it sees as a prelude to a merger of the Communities and hence further advances.

### 13. *Regrets*

*a)* That no progress has so far been made towards political union in spite of the hopes raised by the Bonn declaration of 18 July 1961;

*b)* The lack of balance between the Community institutions, which is becoming more pronounced to the detriment of the Parliament;

*c)* That, in spite of numerous moves to this end by the Parliament, the Treaty is not being fulfilled in certain matters that are particularly important for the internal development of the Community, such as European elections.

### 14. *Hopes*

*a)* That progress may be made towards political union without such union impairing in any way the normal functioning of the Communities or the powers vested in them;

*b)* That the goodwill which appears to exist at present may permit the early resumption of negotiations for European political union in the spirit of the Bonn declaration of 18 July 1961 and of the plans that have stemmed from it;

*c)* That the EEC Commission, or the unified Executive if that stage has been

reached, will in presenting future General Reports adopt the suggestions made in the present Report;

d) That the Council will accede to the Commission's repeated requests for the necessary numbers of staff for it to discharge its duties satisfactorily.

#### 15. *Urges*

a) That the Parliament's proposals for it to play a more effective part in the legislative activity of the Community should be

put into effect through more co-operative efforts on the part of the Commission and especially of the Council;

b) That a more satisfactory procedure should be established for consulting the Parliament on Treaties of Association and trade agreements;

c) That the powers that have been relinquished by national Parliaments by reason of the progressive implementation of the EEC Treaty, particularly in the field of legislation and finance, should be transferred to the European Parliament.

## Resolution on the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

### *The European Parliament,*

Recalling its Resolution of 25 March 1964 following the interim report concerning the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the structural problems of world trade discussed by that Conference (doc. 6);

Having regard to the report on the results of the Conference presented by M. Pedini on behalf of the External Trade Committee (doc. 83);

1. *Stresses* the importance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as a result of which world trade has acquired a new significance as an essential instrument of international co-operation with a view to the economic and social development of the less-favoured countries;

2. *Regrets* that the Europe of the Six was not able to seize this first valuable opportunity to appear before the world as a single economic entity, and that the EEC Commission was not given a mandate to represent the Community at the Conference as the Parliament had hoped;

3. *Deplores* the lack of any effective co-ordination of the positions of the EEC Member States, and stresses that this lack of a common attitude among the Member States may in future have extremely harmful consequences as regards the harmonious development of world trade;

4. *Stresses* in consequence the need to define forthwith the principles of a common commercial policy by which the Community should be guided in matters of international economic co-operation, and points out in particular, that individual agreements between Member States of the Community and non-member countries can no longer be considered adequate in view of increasing responsibilities arising from relations with developing countries;

5. *Recalls* the undertaking given by the EEC Commission in its Action Programme for the second stage to introduce a common policy towards the developing countries;

6. *Believes* that only by closer co-operation will the countries of the Western world be able to make an effective contribution towards improving the trading position of the economically less-favoured countries;

7. *Requests* its competent Committees to follow closely the development of these problems, with special attention to the work of the new institutions proposed by the Conference;

8. *Instructs* its Presidents to transmit this resolution, and the report to which it is appended, to the Governments of the Member States and to the Community institutions.

Resolution relating to Petitions Nos. 1 and 2/1964-65 concerning  
the remuneration of European officials in Luxembourg and the remuneration  
of officials of the Commission of the European Economic Community

*The European Parliament,*

Having before it Petition No. 1, presented in conformity with Rule 47 of its rules of procedure by MM. Gerlache, Mansanares, Pannier and 895 other officials of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and of the Court of Justice of the European Communities;

Having before it Petition No. 2, presented in conformity with Rule 47 of its rules of procedure by M. Théodore Holtz and 699 other officials of the Commission of the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the report of its Administration and Budgets Committee (doc. 80);

1. *Finds* that Petitions Nos. 1 and 2/1964-1965 are well-founded;

2. *Finds* that the data therein supplied on the increase of national civil servants' salaries coincide with those obtained by the Statistical Office of the European Communities by agreement and collaboration with the Statistical Services of the Member States:

3. *Regrets* that because of the position adopted by the President of the Council of the European Coal and Steel Community,

the Councils of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Community and the Committee of the four Presidents of the European Coal and Steel Community have failed to apply satisfactorily the arrangements made in Article 65 of the Statute of Service for the review and adjustment of salaries;

4. *Urges* the three Executives and more especially the Councils of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Community and the Committee of the four Presidents of the European Coal and Steel Community, to take full account in future, in reviewing the level of remuneration, of all the factors mentioned in Article 65, that is, the joint index prepared by the Statistical Office of the European Communities, any increase of public service salaries, and the needs of recruitment; and also to take into consideration the development of national incomes;

5. *Calls upon* all the institutions to make a comprehensive and objective study of the position, arranging for discussions between the authorities and staff representatives, in order to work out a policy on salaries and careers that will meet the institutions' needs. [...]

## ANNEX III

### Administrative directory of the Commission of the European Economic Community

#### The Commission

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Chief Executive Assistant	Karl-Heinz NARJES
Executive Assistant	Jürgen KALKBRENNER
Executive Assistant	Klaus MEYER
Special Adviser to the President	Pierre BOURGUIGNON
Vice-President	Sicco MANSHOLT
Chief Executive Assistant	Alfred MOZER
Executive Assistant	Willem van SLOBBE
Vice-President	Robert MARJOLIN
Chief Executive Assistant	Jean FLORY
Executive Assistant	...
Vice-President	Lionello LEVI SANDRI
Chief Executive Assistant	Lamberto LAMBERT
Executive Assistant	Mario MARI
Member	Jean REY
Chief Executive Assistant	Pierre LUCION
Executive Assistant	Alex HOVEN
Member	Hans von der GROEBEN
Chief Executive Assistant	Ernst ALBRECHT
Executive Assistant	Manfred CASPARI
Member	Lambert SCHAUS
Chief Executive Assistant	Lucien KRAUS
Executive Assistant	Adrien RIES
Member	Henri ROCHEREAU
Chief Executive Assistant	Jean CHAPPERON
Executive Assistant	Henri VARENNE
Member	Guido COLONNA di PALIANO
Chief Executive Assistant	...
Executive Assistant	Stefano PONZANO



Secretariat of the Commission

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Executive Secretary Emile NOEL

Deputy Executive Secretary Helmut SIGRIST

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2. Internal Relations	Jacobus STEMPELS
3. Liaison with the other Institutions of the European Communities and with the European Assemblies	Henri ETIENNE
4. General Report and other Periodical Reports	Tullio DONDÉ

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Assistant Götz SCHOFFER

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Head

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Pierre SCHLÖSSER

3. Relations with International Organizations

Franco GIANFRANCHI

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Robert TOULEMON

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Francesco FRESI

2. European Countries (Northern and Central Europe)

Guido MILANO

3. European Countries (Southern Europe) \*\*

Rodolphe ROUSSEL

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\* Also special representative of the Commission for trade negotiations in GATT.  
\*\* Association with non-European Mediterranean countries comes within the terms of reference of this Division.

*DIRECTORATE C*

*COMMERCIAL POLICY TOWARDS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES*

Mattia di MARTINO

1. Principles of Commercial Policy towards Developing Countries, Asia Robert BOSMANS
2. Africa, Middle East, Latin America Philipp MASSERER
3. Commercial Policy in the Primary Products Sector Hugo de GROOD

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*GENERAL COMMERCIAL POLICY*

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

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2. France Hildegard AHRENS

3. Germany Gerrit van DUIJN

4. Italy Lothar FLOSS

5. Benelux Francesco PORRE

6. Methods of Analysis and Business Surveys Hugues LARGETEAU

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2. Capital Movements Claudio SEGRE

3. Co-ordination of Monetary and Financial Policies ...

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*ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT* Alain PRATE

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| 2. Quantitative Restrictions State monopolies          | Karl SCHILLING    |
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| 3. Customs Legislation               | Roger TOUZELET  |
| 4. Customs Value and Special Studies | Klaus PINGEL    |

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\*\*\*René JAUME

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| 3. Supervision   | Jacques VANDAMME |
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| 5. Individual Cases II : Metals, Metal Products and Electrical Engineering | Helmut SCHEUFELE |
| 6. Individual Cases III : Textiles, Building Materials and Food            | Renato ALBINI    |
| 7. Individual Cases IV : Services, Commerce and Other                      | Gerrit LINSSEN   |
| Secretariat of the Advisory Committee on Agreements and Dominant Positions | ...              |

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\*\* *First Director.*

\*\*\* *Second Director.*

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Leo CRIJNS

2. Industrial Health and Safety

Renzo LOMAZZI

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*MANPOWER*

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Fernand BESSE

2. Free Movement of Workers

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Ugo MUNZI

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3. Oil-seeds and Oleaginous Fruit, Fats and Textile Plants ...
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| 2. Wine, Spirits and Derived Products          | Pierre BERTIN       |
| 3. Fish Products                               | ...                 |
| 4. Forests and Forestry Products               | Xavier LE CHATELIER |

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| 3. Improvement of Social Conditions in Agriculture  | Raymond CRAPS |
| 4. Structural Analyses  | Adolph HERZOG |

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| 2. Reports and Accounting Information Network                         | Claude BAILLET      |
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Herbert COSSE

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2. Recruiting	Enrico ANGELINI
3. Personnel Administration	René MORIZON
4. Salaries and Duty Travels	Heinrich BLENKERS
5. Organization	Walter ZEILMAKER
6. Privileges, Pensions and Community Income Tax	Philip WHITECHURCH

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*BUDGET AND FINANCE*

	Jozef VAN GRONSVELD
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2. Auditing	...
3. Finance	Jean-Robert SCHWENK

*DIRECTORATE C*

*DOMESTIC AFFAIRS*

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2. Documentation and Library	...
3. Mail, Archives and House Services	Paul BUCHET
4. Translation, Reproduction and Distribution of Documents	Goffredo RAPONI
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Décision du Conseil, du 21 octobre 1964, autorisant la République italienne à suspendre à l'égard des pays tiers ses droits applicables aux animaux vivants de l'espèce bovine, des espèces domestiques, autres, d'un poids unitaire n'excédant pas 340 kg de la position ex 01.02 A II (Council decision of 21 October 1964 authorizing Italy to suspend duties on imports from non-member countries of live animals of the bovine species (of domestic species: other) not exceeding 340 kg. in weight, under Heading ex 01.02 A II)	No. 173	31.10.64
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- Décision de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1964, portant fixation du maximum des montants compensatoires à l'exportation des produits laitiers en provenance des Pays-Bas et du montant des subventions à l'importation aux Pays-Bas (Commission decision of 28 October 1964 fixing the maximum compensatory amounts for exports of milk products from the Netherlands and the amount of subsidies for imports into the Netherlands) No. 172 30.10.64
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Décision de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1964, portant détermination de la moyenne des prix C.A.F. et des prix franco frontière des céréales et des brisures de riz pour le mois de novembre 1964. (Commission decision of 29 October 1964 establishing the average cif and free-at-frontier prices of cereals and broken rice for November 1964) No. 178 6.11.64

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

Supplement No. 41 of 21 October 1964

Supplement No. 42 of 28 October 1964

Supplement No. 43 of 4 November 1964

Supplement No. 44 of 11 November 1964

Supplement No. 45 of 18 November 1964

### C. Recent publications of the European Community <sup>(1)</sup>

#### Non periodical publications

1019

Exposé sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Communauté en 1963 (joint au "Septième rapport général sur l'activité de la Communauté" en application de l'article 122 du Traité) [Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1963 (appended to the Seventh General Report on the Activities of the Community in pursuance of Article 122 of the Treaty)]

1964. 335 pp. (f, d, i, n) 10s.9d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75

8116

STUDIES — Overseas Development series

No. 2 — General survey of the world situation regarding fats and oils

1964. 64 pp. (f, d, i, n, e) 17s.; \$2.40; Bfrs. 120

8117

STUDIES — Agricultural series

No. 15 — Organization of World Markets for Agricultural Commodities. A joint action programme for developed and developing countries

1964. 52 pp. (f, d, i, n, e) 8s.6d.; \$1.20; Bfrs. 60

#### Periodical publications

4002

Notes and Graphs on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly.

Nos. 10 and 11/1964. Three bilingual editions: f/i, d/n, e/f.

Price per issue: 3s.6d.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25

Annual subscription: £1.16.0; \$5.0; Bfrs. 250

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions. Bibliothèque de la Commission de la CEE. (List of recent additions. Library of the Commission of the EEC)

Monthly. Nos. 10 and 11/1964. Free distribution.

(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.



## COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Recueil de la jurisprudence de la Cour, volume X  
(Reports of the Court, Volume X)  
Subscription: FF 39; Bfrs. 400

Fascicule no 2: Arrêts de la Cour et conclusions des Avocats Généraux dans:  
(Section 2: Judgments of the Court and submissions of the Advocates-General in):

Affaire no 15-63 (M. Claude Lassalle contre Parlement européen)  
[Case No. 15-63 (M. Claude Lassalle *v.* European Parliament)]

Affaire no 11-63 (M. Robert Lepape contre Haute Autorité de la CECA)  
[Case No. 11-63 (M. Robert Lepape *v.* ECSC High Authority)]

Affaire no 18-63 (Mme Estelle Schmitz, épouse Roland Wollast, contre Communauté économique européenne)  
[Case No. 18-63 (Mme Estelle Wollast, *née* Schmitz, *v.* European Economic Community)]

Affaires jointes nos 20 et 21-63 (M. Jean Maudet contre Commission de la CEE)  
[Joint cases Nos. 20 and 21-63 (M. Jean Maudet *v.* EEC Commission)]

Affaire no 27-63 (M. Goffredo Raponi contre Commission de la CEE)  
[Case No. 27-63 (M. Goffredo Raponi *v.* EEC Commission)]

Affaire no 67-63 (Société rhénane d'exploitation et de manutention "SOREMA" contre Haute Autorité de la CECA)  
[Case No. 67-63 (Société rhénane d'exploitation et de manutention "SOREMA" *v.* ECSC High Authority)]

Affaire no 75-63 (Demande de décision préjudicielle au sens de l'article 177 du traité CEE, présentée par le président par intérim du Centrale Raad van Beroep à Utrecht dans sa lettre du 21 mars 1963 dans l'affaire Mme M.K.H. Unger, épouse R. Hoekstra, contre Bestuur der Bedrijfsvereniging voor Detailhandel en Ambachten à Utrecht)  
[Case No. 75-63 (Request for an interlocutory ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty submitted by the Centrale Raad van Beroep, Utrecht on 21 March 1963 *in re* Mme M.K.H. Hoekstra, *née* Unger, *v.* Bestuur der Bedrijfsvereniging voor Detailhandel en Ambachten, Utrecht)]

Fascicule no 3: Arrêt de la Cour et conclusions de l'Avocat Général dans:  
(Section 3: Judgment of the Court and submissions of the Advocate-General in):

Affaire no 101-63 (Demande de décisions préjudicielle au sens de l'article 177 du traité CEE et de l'article 150 du traité CEEA, présentée par le tribunal d'arrondissement de Luxembourg dans son jugement du 29 mai 1963 dans le litige M. Albert Wagner contre MM. Jean Fohrmann et Antoine Krier)  
[Case No. 101-63 (Request for an interlocutory ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty and Article 150 of the ECSC Treaty submitted by the Luxembourg district court in its judgment of 29 May 1963 *in re* M. Albert Wagner *v.* M. Jean Fohrmann and M. Antoine Krier)]

Fascicule no 4: Arrêts de la Cour et conclusions des Avocats Généraux dans:  
(Section 4: Judgments of the Court and submissions of the Advocates-General in):

Affaires jointes nos 55 à 59 et 61 à 63-63 (Acciaierie Fonderie Ferriere di Modena et 7 autres requérantes contre Haute Autorité de la CECA)  
[Consolidated cases Nos. 55 - 59 and 61 - 63-63 (Acciaierie Fonderie Ferriere di Modena and 7 others *v.* ECSC High Authority)]

Affaire no 69-63 (Mme Anne-Marie Capitaine, épouse de M. Gérard Marcillat, contre Commission de la CEEA)  
[Case No. 69-63 (Mme Anne-Marie Marcillat, *née* Capitaine, *v.* EAEC Commission)]

Affaires jointes nos 79 et 82-63 (MM. Jean Reynier et Piero Erba contre Commission de la CEE)  
[Consolidated cases Nos. 79 and 82-63 (M. Jean Reynier and M. Piero Erba *v.* EEC Commission)]

Affaire no 92-63 (Demande de décision préjudicielle au sens de l'article 177 du traité CEE, présentée par le Centrale Raad van Beroep à Utrecht en vertu de l'ordonnance du 16 octobre 1963 dans l'affaire Mme M. Th. Nonnenmacher, veuve H.E. Moebis, contre Bestuur der Sociale Verzekeringsbank)

[Case No. 92-63 (Request for an interlocutory ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty presented by the Centrale Raad van Beroep, Utrecht, by virtue of the order of 16 October 1963 in the case of Mme M. Th. Moebis, *née* Nonnenmacher, *v.* Bestuur der Sociale Verzekeringsbank)]

Affaires jointes nos 94 et 96-63 (M. Pierre Bernusset contre Commission de la CEE)  
[Consolidated cases Nos. 94 and 96-63 (M. Pierre Bernusset *v.* EEC Commission)]

Fascicule no 5: Arrêts de la Cour et conclusions des Avocats Généraux dans:  
(Section 5: Judgments of the Court and submissions of the Advocates-General in):

Affaire no 84-63 (J.A.G. Baron de Vos van Steenwijk contre Commission de la CEEA)  
[Case No. 84-63 (J.A.G. Baron de Vos van Steenwijk *v.* EAEC Commission)]

Affaire no 26-63 (M. Piergiovanni Pistoï contre Commission de la CEE)  
[Case No. 26-63 (M. Piergiovanni Pistoï *v.* EEC Commission)]

Affaire no 78-63 (M. Rémy Huber contre Commission de la CEE)  
[Case No. 78-63 (M. Rémy Huber *v.* EEC Commission)]

Affaire no 80-63 (M. Robert Degreef contre Commission de la CEE)  
[Case No. 80-63 (M. Robert Degreef *v.* EEC Commission)]

Affaire no 1-64 (Glucoseries réunies contre Commission de la CEE)  
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Affaire no 103-63 (Société Rhenania et 2 autres requérantes contre Commission de la CEE)  
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Affaire no 70-63 (M. Umberto Collotti contre Cour de justice des Communautés européennes)  
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Affaire no 87-63 (Mlle Jacqueline Georges contre Commission de la CEEA)  
[Case No. 87-63 (Mlle Jacqueline Georges *v.* EAEC Commission)]

Affaire no 93-63 (Mme Simone Van Nuffel, épouse Minot, contre Commission de la CEEA)  
[Case No. 93-63 (Mme Simone Minot, *née* Van Nuffel, *v.* EAEC Commission)]

Affaire no 97-63 (M. Luigi de Pascale contre Commission de la CEE)  
[Case No. 97-63 (M. Luigi de Pascale *v.* EEC Commission)]

Affaire no 66-63 (Gouvernement du royaume des Pays-Bas contre Haute Autorité de la CECA)  
[Case No. 66-63 (Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands *v.* ECSC High Authority)]

Affaire no 100-63 (Demande de décision préjudicielle au sens de l'article 177 du traité CEE, présentée par le Centrale Raad van Beroep à Utrecht dans son ordonnance du 30 octobre 1963 dans l'affaire Mme J.G. van der Veen, veuve J. Kalsbeek contre Bestuur der Sociale Verzekeringsbank et 9 autres affaires)

[Case No. 100-63 (Request for an interlocutory ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty submitted by the Centrale Raad Van Beroep, Utrecht, on 30 October 1963 *in re* Mme J. Kalsbeek, *née* J.G. van der Veen, *v.* Bestuur der Sociale Verzekeringsbank and nine other cases)]

Affaire no 6-64 (Demande de décision préjudicielle au sens de l'article 177 du traité CEE, présentée par le Giudice Conciliatore de Milan le 29 février 1964 dans le litige M. Flaminio Costa contre ENEL)

[Case No. 6-64 (Request for an interlocutory ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty submitted by the Giudice Conciliatore of Milan on 20 February 1964 *in re* M. Flaminio Costa *v.* ENEL)]

## D. Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

### Joint Information Service

#### *Publications by offices in capital cities*

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 11, November 1964

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap No. 65, November 1964

Paris: Communauté européenne No. 11, November 1964

London: European Community No. 11, November 1964

Washington: European Community No. 75, October 1964

### Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin, no. 11/1964

Commerce extérieur, Statistiques mensuelles, no. 11/1964 (Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics)

Bulletin général de Statistiques des AOM, no. 4/IIe partie (General Statistical Bulletin of the Overseas Associated Areas)

Statistiques sociales, No. 4/1964 (Social Statistics)

