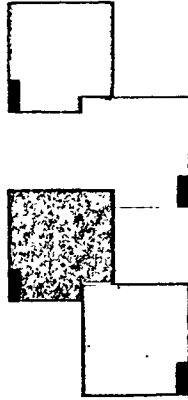


COMMUNAUTÉ
ÉCONOMIQUE EUROPÉENNE

COMUNITÀ
ECONOMICA EUROPEA



EUROPÄISCHE
WIRTSCHAFTSGEMEINSCHAFT

EUROPESE
ECONOMISCHE GEMEENSCHAP

BULLETIN

of the

**EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY**

EEC

BRUSSELS – MAY 1962

ISSUED MONTHLY

N° **5**
FIFTH YEAR

5 / 1962

BULLETIN

of the European Economic Community

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION OF
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Contents

	Page
America and Europe : a new initiative	5
Joint communiqué issued by President Kennedy and President Hallstein	11
I. Second ministerial meeting between the associated African States and Madagascar and the EEC Council	12
II. Accession of other countries to the EEC	18
III. Requests for the opening of negotiations	22
IV. Activities of the Community	23
— External relations	23
— Economic and financial affairs	28
— Internal market	35
— Competition	37
— Social affairs	39
— Agriculture	41
— Transport	42
— Overseas development	44
— Administrative affairs	46
V. Institutions and organs	47
A. The Parliament	47
B. The Council	53
C. The Court of Justice	57
D. The Economic and Social Committee	58
E. The Monetary Committee	60

America and Europe : a new initiative

by Walter HALLSTEIN
President of the Commission of the EEC

On 12 April 1962 Professor Walter Hallstein, while on a visit to the United States (7-25 April) gave at Georgetown University an important address devoted mainly to co-operation between Europe and the United States.

The following pages contain extracts from President Hallstein's address in which he deals more especially with a trade partnership such as has recently been proposed by the President of the United States, Mr. John Kennedy.

“The European Community is one of the West's great political conceptions. Fortunately it was conceived in time to save Europe from itself — from another round of disintegration. Now Europe is being pulled together rather than torn apart.

Today, the much broader significance of the European Community is unfolding. With the creation of a strong Europe, a new initiative passes to the West and we can talk in meaningful terms about an Atlantic partnership. I mean a partnership of equals.

[.....]

Happily, America has figured in one of the earliest, most important ramifications of our political character. I refer to the recently signed accord for the exchange of mutual tariff concessions. That accord was negotiated for the ‘European Economic Community’, in precise terms an entity of states.

As time passes, we will proceed increasingly to manifest a common external commercial policy. Commercial trade agreements will be made for the Community as a whole rather than for individual states. What historically has been the prerogative of national states is passing to a Community derived from the sovereign will of the states. This is tangible evidence of political integration.

From here we must move out boldly, almost certainly going beyond what is politically possible under the Rome Treaty, which is our stepping stone. Different concepts of political unification are current. We must choose the sure one, and we will if we apply this rule : to resist with fervour anything that would vitiate the existing European Communities and their achievements. If we do not, the new Europe could suffer a grievous, perhaps a fatal, wound.

What the European Economic Community has achieved and what it promises for the future has interested others in joining us or associating with us. Greece is becoming an associate. Negotiations pertaining to British membership in the Community are in a relatively advanced stage, and negotiations with Denmark are advancing. It now appears certain that our Community is destined to grow, perhaps substantially beyond its present citizenry of 170 million and the vast resources these peoples already command.

In light of all that has happened in the past ten years, and particularly in the past four, old conceptions of Europe are no longer valid. The economic parcelization of Europe is coming to an end.

Already investment on an altogether new scale has become logical. The highest degree of technological improvement has been called forth — and all of this because Europe has found in a common market an unprecedented potential for consumption.

The vital framework for this achievement is the European Economic Community which by its design is conducting us toward the final goal — a single economy. Each step of the way is laid out for the Member States in the Rome Treaty, but the will to perform is a political will. That will has not been found lacking and thus the capstone of our accomplishment is the creation in Europe of a hitherto unknown political solidarity.

When we examine the recent history of Europe in this fashion, we find that a great transformation has occurred, a transformation profoundly affecting the economic and political relationships between Europe and America.

For one thing, the first great American initiative on behalf of Europe that began with the Marshall Plan and spurred the European initiative of the Community movement is being justified. Europe is no longer an economic ward of America, but an ally in the great contest of our times which increasingly becomes an economic one. Perhaps one of the best indices of how much Europe's weight is being felt is the rising level of criticism of the Common Market coming from the East. If we could look into the hearts of our Communist detractors, undoubtedly we would find fear — fear at the knowledge that we and not they are in possession of the real revolution.

The transformation that is being achieved in Europe opens up new possibilities with an importance reaching far beyond the boundaries of the Common Market. These possibilities have been given challenging form by a new American initiative on a scale comparable to that of the Marshall Plan initiative. I refer to President Kennedy's proposal that we create a partnership of 'the two great common markets of the Atlantic'.

A partnership, as American statesmen have stated well on recent occasions, can only be undertaken by relative equals. It cannot be founded in disproportionate economic ability or resources. We might add that a partnership should not only be with someone in particular — but for others in general. For Europe and America, these others are all those nations wishing a beneficial, multilateral expansion of trade and a progressive raising of the standard of living, be these nations developing or advanced.

The enlarging European Community promises to qualify for partnership with America in population, production and growth. A philosophical foundation for this partnership already exists in identical moral values, similar political institutions and a common peaceful intent.

The issue is whether we will actually grasp unprecedented opportunities for expanding world trade, raising living standards and reinforcing Western ties

— or whether we decide that the accommodations required on both sides are too demanding. If we decide we cannot be partners, there is a risk that the two dynamic Atlantic economies will drift apart, bickering instead of bargaining.

Let there be no doubt : we must concert the efforts of the two common markets. The political co-operation which we both recognize as essential must be built on satisfactory economic relations. Thus we are faced with examining the means and the goals of such a partnership.

In so far as means are concerned, there is need to clear up considerable unfortunate ambiguity. This is not an issue of an Atlantic 'Community' — noble as may be the intent of those who promote that idea. Obviously there is no question of the United States joining the Common Market, or of the Common Market joining the United States. Neither is necessary, nor is either really desirable. Those who say new organizations are necessary are missing the point of what the transformation of Europe means vis-à-vis America.

The United States is the most advanced and powerful of the industrialized nations. A commensurate Europe is swiftly becoming a reality, and the two are the world's dominant trading entities. Proceeding precisely from their respective positions of economic strength, the two now see the possibility of achieving an unprecedented liberalization of world trade and a much more efficient utilization of world economic resources — all this finally and simply for the benefit of people.

Such prospects are possible now because of the coming into existence of the European Community. No, we do not need to create new forms of organization. We simply need both partners performing in mutual economic health and common interest as they did recently, to take one example, in the GATT agreement for a mutual reduction of tariffs with benefits redounding to all our trading partners.

The same cannot be said of the tools for this task, because we need new tools. The 19th ministerial session of GATT last November constituted the end of a trade era. It had become clear that the product-by-product method of negotiating tariff reductions was too complex. The ministers agreed to ask their respective states to add to GATT methods a new potential, namely the linear form of tariff reduction as applied by the European Economic Community.

The future effectiveness of GATT may well depend on the adoption of new techniques because a number of countries, particularly the developing nations, suggested that their future participation in GATT was linked to the certainty of obtaining 'real trade benefits'. This does not mean that the adoption of the linear technique will alone and automatically bring about the ideal liberalization of trade. It appears that this technique will require certain sophistication, but it is an important new trade tool and we applaud the prospect of the United States being equipped with it, as requested by President Kennedy.

As the two Atlantic Common Markets face the challenge of partnership, the experience of the European Economic Community may well throw light on the future.

Before we launched into tariff dismantlement, there were grave fears of the consequences. Experience proved these fears to be groundless. Business came to realize that we were not tearing down safeguards but opening new opportunities. In the four years of the Common Market's existence, progressive tariff reduction produced no dislocation of the economy. In actual fact, trade among the Member States increased by 73 % during the period.

Now the expansion of world trade is the important challenge before us. We cannot even measure the beneficial effects that would redound from the removal of prohibitive tariff barriers. We do know that tariff dismantlement within the Common Market is unleashing unforeseen potential for economic progress. By their Treaty, the Common Market states are pledged to work as well for the progressive liberalization of world trade. This is our commercial trading policy vis-à-vis the world.

A second great American postwar economic initiative resides in the proposal that the American President be empowered to negotiate drastic, staged tariff reductions — and as well the progressive elimination of tariffs in areas where the enlarging Common Market and the United States would dominate 80 % of world trade. The reductions envisaged in the proposal would be reciprocal and multilateral throughout the West.

For their part, America's trading partners know that she must have new bargaining potential if she is to lead in the new trading era.

As an American policy maker put it recently, the issue is whether our belief in open markets and their catalytic effect for economic betterment is to be substantiated in deeds or abandoned in 'restriction and timidity'. For my part, I declare for deeds.

If it becomes possible to proceed to the tariff reduction envisioned in the new American initiative, the experience of the Common Market may serve as a valuable guide. From the start, we have followed the principle in building our particular economic union that the ultimate gain through the creation of new economic conditions is best achieved in stages. Because of the damages that might have been inflicted to certain industries, our Member States never would have consented to internal tariff dismantlement overnight. Thus the staging of drastic external tariff reductions will be necessary.

Additionally, we must recognize that, despite the success of the European Economic Community, this new entity has just entered the fifth year of its existence. We are pressing toward a single economy, but we are not there yet. Painstaking construction lies ahead.

[.....]

The expansion of trade is inevitably linked with the issue of growth. One of the ways in which the West can respond to the challenge of the Communist states and their declared determination to outstrip us economically is through superior economic growth.

The gross national product of the Soviet Union and its European satellites last year amounted to approximately \$ 280 billion. This is about the same as that of our Community and the United Kingdom combined, which together had a gross national product of \$ 261 billion. For the same period the US gross national product was \$ 521 billion. In the past four years, economic growth in our Community was substantially greater than that in the Communist bloc. Our industrial production expanded by 29 % whereas that of the Soviet Union rose by no more than 24 %. It seems reasonable to assume that the European Economic Community will exceed the 50 % growth goal set by the OECD for the decade 1960-1970, and that the achievement would be all the more certain for the United States and the EEC if their economies were linked in the enterprise through a trade partnership.

Aside from such exciting new accomplishments as liberalizing world trade and spurring Western growth, Atlantic partners could address themselves to a number of questions that are pressing for examination: whether it is possible to come to some arrangement of world agricultural markets which would lead to the reduction of surpluses and an improvement of prices? whether some even more efficient co-ordination of development aid can be achieved? and whether the industrialized nations can agree on policies that would help those developing nations so dependent on the sale of tropical products?

The successful establishment of the European Economic Community is causing many nations to re-evaluate their trading policies. Europe is especially happy that the United States, after such an examination, has decided to reject economic isolationism, for it would no more fit the times than political isolationism. It is a courageous decision, but it will bring its own rewards of great importance to America.

The American balance of payments difficulty — of concern to the entire West — can in part be remedied through increased exports. To stimulate exports, America should be ready to strike mutually advantageous bargains for tariff reductions and trade with other nations.

America's world stature is rooted in her economic pre-eminence, and this is inseparable from growth. Growth flows from expanded trade, as the Common Market experience has reconfirmed. Again, American growth is a Western concern. Growth inevitably will be stimulated by an increase of exports and imports.

The new endeavours before Europe and America today fall logically into the mainstream of postwar Atlantic history.

Europe initially was prostrate and near destitution. The first initiative to revive her came from America. Europe rose to her feet, contemplated her past folly and calculated a wiser future. Now an economic transformation has taken place: the 'Old Continent' is more aptly called 'The New Europe'. Economic achievement has contributed immensely to European political stability, though more remains to be done.

Now America and the New Europe must establish a new basis for their continuing economic relationships. If they do not, they run the risk of letting

trade matters become a source of dissension rather than of unity. This would be folly on an Atlantic scale, with the damages accruing to all the free nations, the logical common beneficiaries of the new Western economic initiative — if it is well managed.

We must manage well, because there remains the same threatening voice that through the recent years has echoed, 'You can't succeed'. We must deaden the sound."

Joint communiqué issued by President Kennedy and President Hallstein

after their discussions in Washington, 12 April 1962

“The President and Dr. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, have met at the White House today.

The President and Dr. Hallstein reviewed with satisfaction important developments of the past year, including the successful completion of the first stage of the Common Market. They agreed that the continuing evolution of a strong, closely knit European entity presents to statesmen of the West a historic opportunity to build an atlantic partnership founded on close co-operation between two equal partners.

While congratulating Dr. Hallstein on successful first steps toward establishment of a common agricultural policy and recognizing a common approach to agriculture as essential in the construction of an integrated Europe, the President emphasized the importance of agricultural exports to the trade of the United States and other free world countries, and repeated his expectation that the Community would take these factors into account. In this respect, the President referred to the special responsibility of the highly industrialized powers, such as the United States and the European Community, to work for free and non-discriminatory access to their markets for the products of developing nations in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Dr. Hallstein affirmed his sincere support for the President's trade programme and for its objectives of reducing barriers to trade, on a non-discriminatory basis, between the two great trading units of the United States and the European Economic Community. The President and Dr. Hallstein agreed that a programme of this nature promises to add great strength and cohesion to the West. Dr. Hallstein expressed the view that the President's trade programme offers the basis for fruitful negotiation, in a spirit of genuine reciprocity, between the United States and the European Economic Community.”

I. Second ministerial meeting between the associated African States and Madagascar and the EEC Council

The second meeting between the Ministers of the associated African States and Madagascar and the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community was held in Brussels on Monday and Tuesday, 9 and 10 April 1962. The chair was taken successively by M. Maurice Couve de Murville, French Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of the EEC, and M. Georges Gorse, State Secretary in the French Foreign Ministry. The EEC Commission took part in this meeting, which was also attended by representatives of the Kingdom of Burundi and the Republic of Rwanda and by observers from the Commission of Euratom and the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community ⁽¹⁾.

The meeting opened at 5.30 p.m. on 9 April with a speech from M. Couve de Murville, to which M. Kanga, Minister of State in charge of Economic Affairs in the Federal Republic of Cameroun, replied on behalf of the associated African States and Madagascar.

Ambassador Djime Momar Gueye, Senegalese representative to the EEC and rapporteur of the ministerial meeting, then presented a report outlining the progress made in negotiations in Brussels by the Steering Committee and by the Working Parties on financial and technical co-operation and on trade and marketing set up at the first ministerial meeting in Paris on 6 and 7 December 1961 ⁽²⁾.

The negotiations, said M. Gueye, had proceeded almost without a break since 12 February and had been conducted in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. The purpose of his present report was to enable the Ministers to take a number of decisions so that the work could be satisfactorily continued and concluded in time for the new agreement to come into force on 1 January 1963.

The points raised in M. Gueye's report were then freely and frankly discussed.

The Steering Committee was asked to prepare a preliminary draft Convention to be laid before the third ministerial meeting, the date of which was fixed for Wednesday 20, and Thursday 21 June.

The meeting, in the course of which substantial progress was made, concluded with the adoption of the following resolution, intended as a directive to the Working Parties for the future course of the negotiations.

⁽¹⁾ A list of representatives of the Governments of Member and associated States is appended.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 1/62, Chap. II.

Final Resolution

The second ministerial meeting between the associated African States and Madagascar and the European Economic Community,

HAVING NOTED the results achieved by the Steering Committee, the Working Party on trade and marketing with its sub-groups and the Working Party on financial and technical co-operation,

NOTING the report of the Steering Committee and expressing its satisfaction with the progress made in negotiations between the Community and the associated African States and Madagascar,

DESIROUS of reaching an agreement as soon as possible on the future system of association,

RECALLING the principles and objectives agreed on at the close of the first ministerial meeting on 7 December 1961,

CONSIDERS that to attain the objectives the following measures should be set forth in a new implementing Convention to be concluded for a period of five years.

I. Trade system

- a) The system shall be based on Part Four of the Treaty with certain adjustments;
- b) On 1 January 1963 customs duties on imports of certain tropical products from the associated States shall be abolished, and these products shall then be subject to the common external tariff less a percentage to be determined; the list comprising these products showing the percentage of reduction and accompanied by compensatory measures shall be examined during the negotiations;
- c) Provision shall be made to give coffee and banana exports from the associated States outlets on the markets of Community countries equivalent to those they enjoy at present;
- d) The Community and the associated States shall be able to have recourse to safeguard clauses and — particularly in the case of the associated States — tariff quotas measures for their national industries;
- e) The protocols on tariff quotas for unroasted coffee and bananas shall be re-examined;
- f) Measures shall be taken to assist certain products;
- g) The Community and the associated States shall hold consultations with a view to taking concerted action on the international plane to resolve the problems arising in the marketing of tropical products;
- h) The Community shall study means of promoting the consumption of tropical products;
- i) In framing its common agricultural policy the Community shall take into consideration the interests of the associated States with respect to products similar to and competing with European products and shall arrange consultations for that purpose.

II. *Financial and technical co-operation*

1. The present Fund shall be fully utilized.

2. In future, up to a total amount to be fixed jointly by the Member States after consulting representatives of the associated States, financial and technical co-operation shall be distributed among the associated States according to objective criteria, and for this purpose :

A) The Fund shall be re-endowed for the duration of the new Convention;

B) The financial assistance given by the Community shall be diversified as follows :

1) In the structural and investment fields :

a) Subsidies and loans on special terms for economic and social infrastructure and for productive schemes in the general interest;

b) Aid to improve structures and to diversify production in agriculture and industry and in commerce;

c) Loans on normal terms for productive schemes of a normally profitable nature;

d) Interest rate subsidies.

2) In the field of prices :

Provision of funds for local stabilization authorities, existing or to be set up, to help the associated States to moderate short-term price fluctuations;

3) In the technical assistance field :

a) Technical co-operation before, during and after investments;

b) A programme of scholarships and training schemes;

C) Measures shall be taken to enable production in the associated States to adapt itself gradually in order to facilitate satisfactory marketing at world prices;

D) Measures shall be studied whereby the Member States and associated States may encourage private investment.

Consequently, the second ministerial meeting decides :

That the Working Party on trade and marketing and the Working Party on financial and technical co-operation shall continue their work on the basis of these directives;

That the Working Party on institutions and administration shall enter upon its duties;

That the Steering Committee and the three Working Parties shall prepare a preliminary draft Convention to be submitted to the next ministerial meeting; That the third ministerial meeting shall be held in Brussels on 20 and 21 June 1962.

List of Representatives of the Governments of Member and associated States

The associated African States and Madagascar were represented by :

Federal Republic of Cameroun	M. Victor Kanga Minister of State for Economic Affairs
Central African Republic	M. Ayandho Minister of Economic Affairs and Agriculture
Republic of Chad	M. Adoum Aganaye Ambassador
Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)	M. Bicoumat Minister of Public Works
Republic of Congo (Leopoldville)	M. Justin Bomboko Minister of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Dahomey	M. Emile-Derlin Zinsou Minister of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Gabon	M. André Gustave Anguile Minister of Economic Affairs
Republic of Ivory Coast	M. Raphaël Saller Minister of Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning
Republic of Madagascar	M. Jacques Rabemananjara Minister of State for Economic Affairs
Republic of Mali	M. A. Sylla Director of Economic Affairs
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	M. Mamadou Touré Ambassador to France
Republic of Niger	M. Perret Attaché
Republic of Senegal	M. Gabriel d'Arboussier Minister of Justice, Keeper of Seals
Republic of Somalia	M. Mohamed Hagi Ibrahim Egal Minister of Education
	M. Mohamed Ali Daar Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Ministry

Republic of Togo	M. J. Hunlede Ambassador
Republic of Upper Volta	M. Antoine Yameogo Minister of Economic Affairs

The Kingdom of Burundi and the Republic of Rwanda were represented by :

M. Rwasibo	Minister of Education
M. Ntimanza	Head of delegation

The Member States of the EEC were represented by :

Belgium	M. Paul-Henri Spaak Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Fayat Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Brasseur Minister of Foreign Trade and Technical Assistance M. Dequae Minister of Finance
France	M. Couve de Murville Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Jean Foyer Minister of Co-operation M. Gorse State Secretary in the Foreign Ministry
Federal Republic of Germany	M. Rolf Lahr State Secretary in the Foreign Ministry M. Müller-Armack State Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Affairs
Italy	M. A. Venturini Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities
Luxembourg	M. Eugène Schaus, Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Paul Elvinger Minister of Economic Affairs
Netherlands	M. H.R. van Houten State Secretary in the Foreign Ministry M. J. Zijlstra Minister of Finance M. J.W. de Pous Minister of Economic Affairs

The Commission of the EEC was represented by :

M. Mansholt	Vice-President
M. Rochereau	Member
M. von der Groeben	Member
M. Schaus	Member

The following were present as observers :

M. Jules Razafimbahiny	Secretary-General of AMOEC
M. Krekeler	Member of the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community
M. Christaki de Germain	Head of the Political Affairs and International Organization's Division of the High Authority of ECSC.

II. Accession of other countries to the EEC

Negotiations with the United Kingdom

The fifth ministerial meeting, which was held in Brussels on 22 March 1962, was devoted mainly to an examination of the problems of association. The Committee of Deputies was asked to prepare a progress report on the negotiations.

This report is summarized below.

The problems discussed related to the British request for zero duties on certain products, to imports of manufactures from the industrialized countries of the Commonwealth (Canada, Australia, New Zealand), to imports of manufactures from the developing countries of the Commonwealth (India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Hong Kong), to agriculture, to association and to economic union.

a) Request for zero duties and manufactures from the industrialized countries

Studies were continued on the application of the possible solutions for various products suggested by the Committee of Deputies.

b) Manufactures from developing Commonwealth countries

The Six were in agreement with the British delegation as to the political importance attaching to the social and economic development of these countries. They had tried to find means of ensuring that these countries' principal exports should be maintained, while bearing in mind the need to avoid disturbances on Community markets.

In this matter the Committee of Deputies and the working parties had been mainly concerned with cotton textiles from India and Pakistan. Studies were being made on jute and manufactures.

c) Agriculture

Agricultural problems were discussed at the ministerial meetings on 22 and 23 February and later by the deputy heads of delegations. The British delegation, while accepting the general aims of the common agricultural policy laid down in the Treaty of Rome and the broad lines of the decisions of 14 January 1962, nevertheless asked that some modifications be envisaged in view of the new situation that would arise if Great Britain joined the Community. The British considered that for some products the transition period was not long enough to enable British farming to adapt itself to the conditions obtaining under the common agricultural policy.

The British request for the extension of the transition period, however, was met by the Six with some reserve; they drew the attention of the British delegation to the favourable competitive position of British agriculture and to the flexibility of the agricultural regulation recently adopted.

As for the problem raised by the Commonwealth countries exporting agricultural produce, it was generally admitted that transitional measures might be needed to avoid difficulties for producers in those countries. Nevertheless, the Six insisted that these measures should be of a Community nature and should in any case be for a limited period.

The British delegation asked for long-term assurances for farm incomes and suggested that the Community adopt a system of annual reviews of the agricultural situation. The Six pointed out that improvement of farm incomes was already one of the aims of the Treaty of Rome.

On the subject of products for which regulations have not yet been made by the Six, the British delegation is in touch with the Commission, to whom it explains the British point of view.

d) *Association*

Views were exchanged with the British delegation on the scope and content of association and on the question of the main tropical products. It was felt that association should be based on Part Four of the Treaty of Rome, subject to certain amendments. The Six gave a broad indication of how trade was expected to develop between the associated States and the Community.

For tropical products, the British delegation submitted concrete proposals as a basis for further negotiations. On a proposal of the British delegation, a Working Party on tropical products was set up to study the essential data relating to the position of these products.

The British delegation also asked to be informed as soon as possible of the progress of negotiations between the Community and the associated overseas States concerning the renewal of the Association Convention.

In the field of financial and technical co-operation, the Six indicated that an increase in the capital of the Development Fund had in principle been agreed to so that it might broaden its activities in the fields of structure and investment and in those of technical assistance and price stabilization.

e) *Economic union*

On this subject also, the British delegation has been in contact with the Commission, to which it submitted questionnaires as a basis for discussion. The matters so far dealt with have been the free movement of goods, commercial policy, economic policy, the right of establishment, services, the free movement of capital, rules of competition and social questions.

Negotiations with Denmark

At the third ministerial meeting, held in Brussels on 23 March 1962, problems relating to the customs union, social problems and agricultural problems were discussed.

On the matter of the customs union, the Danish delegation, headed by M. Krag, Minister of Foreign Affairs, mentioned the difficulties that would be encountered by some Danish industries should Denmark join the Common Market. The Danish Government therefore felt that for two years it should be authorized to maintain quantitative restrictions on certain products, while the alignments laid down in the Treaty would be applied to other products in accordance with the Council's decisions.

The Ministers decided to ask the Customs Union Working Party to study Denmark's general request on the basis of information to be presented by the Danish Government product by product.

As to social questions, it was agreed to return to the subject of the Nordic labour market at a later date.

With regard to agriculture, M. Krag confirmed that his Government accepted the principles of the common agricultural policy, but he did not rule out the possibility that certain special arrangements might prove necessary.

The Danish delegation considered that special measures might have to be envisaged for agricultural exports to the Community during negotiations so as to prevent the entry into force of agricultural regulations from disturbing the present flow of trade. The Ministers agreed that this situation should be studied in due course and referred the matter to the Committee of Deputies.

Liaison arrangements like those with the United Kingdom were also made to enable Denmark to make known its views on the regulations to give effect to the common agricultural policy still to be laid down by the Community.

As to agricultural questions of interest to Denmark raised in the course of negotiations with the United Kingdom, it was agreed that some co-ordination in the conduct of the negotiations would be needed at a later stage. The necessary arrangements would be made by agreement with the United Kingdom.

Great Britain's request for the opening of negotiations with a view to joining the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community

On 28 February 1962, Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, addressed a letter to M. Antoine Spinoy, President of the Special Council of Ministers of ECSC, informing him that the Government of the United Kingdom wished to open negotiations with a view to adhering to the ECSC Treaty under Article 98 thereof.

On the same date Mr. Macmillan addressed to M. Maurice Couve de Murville, President of the Council of Euratom, a letter informing him of the British Government's desire to open negotiations for accession to the Treaty establishing the EAEC in accordance with Article 205 thereof.

Danish requests for the opening of negotiations with a view to joining the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community

On 16 March 1962 M. J.O. Krag, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to M. J.M. Jeanneney, President of the Special Council of Ministers of ECSC, a letter in which the Danish Government, referring to Article 98 of the Treaty establishing the ECSC, asked for negotiations to be opened for the accession of Denmark to that Treaty concurrently with its entry into the European Economic Community.

On the same date M. Krag addressed to M. Couve de Murville, President of the Council of Euratom, a letter on which the Danish Government, referring to Article 205 of the Treaty establishing the EAEC, asked for negotiations to be opened for Denmark to accede to that Treaty concurrently with its entry into the European Economic Community.

III. Requests for the opening of negotiations

On 2 May 1962 His Excellency, M. Nils Anton Jørgensen, Head of the Norwegian Mission to the European Communities, handed to M. Christian Calmes, Secretary General of the Councils of the European Communities, a letter addressed by M. Halvard Lange, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, to M. Maurice Couve de Murville, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic and current President of the Council of the European Economic Community, in which the Norwegian Government proposed that negotiations be opened with a view to Norway's accession to the Treaty of Rome.

M. Jørgensen also handed a copy of this letter to M. Rey, President of the External Relations Group of the Commission.

The following is the text of M. Lange's letter :

Oslo, 30 April 1962

Sir,

On behalf of the Norwegian Government and in accordance with the decision taken by the Norwegian Parliament on 28 April 1962, I have the honour to request under the provisions of Article 237 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, signed on 25 March 1957 at Rome, that negotiations be opened with a view to Norway's accession to that Treaty.

The Norwegian Government, which is desirous of contributing to the attainment of the aims of the Treaty, as set out in its preamble, would be glad if negotiations on the conditions of admission could be opened in the near future.

Norway's accession to the European Economic Community will raise special problems owing to its geographical situation and economic structure. The Norwegian Government hopes, however, that by a display of mutual understanding, it will prove possible to find satisfactory solutions to these problems in the course of the negotiations.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Halvard Lange.

IV. Activities of the Community

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

The Association of Greece with EEC

1. The agreement associating Greece with the EEC, signed in Athens on 9 July 1961, has now been ratified by four countries : Greece, France, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The Greece-EEC Interim Committee held its second meeting in Brussels on 2 March 1962 with M. Roussos, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, in the chair. The Committee continued its study of the first measures to be taken in pursuance of the agreement once it comes into force, in particular the implementation of the customs provisions in Articles 7 and 8.

The Community and GATT

The Tariff Conference

2. During its session of 2 - 4 April the Council of the Community formally concluded the tariff agreements negotiated by the Commission with Cambodia, Israel and Portugal. These three countries, which are not yet Contracting Parties to GATT, took part in the second phase of the tariff conference in order to negotiate tariff conditions under which they could accede to the General Agreement.

These tariff negotiations, known as "accession negotiations", are required because a country acceding to the General Agreement benefits — thanks to the most-favoured-nation clause and the principle of non-discrimination — from all the tariff concessions previously negotiated between Contracting Parties, but is expected to pay in exchange an "entrance fee" in the form of a reduction and binding of the customs duties in its own tariff.

In this particular case, the Community's tariff agreements with Cambodia and Israel not only settle the term of accession but also provide for further tariff concessions on a reciprocal basis.

The accession protocols of these three countries will be signed on behalf of the Community by a representative of the Commission once the concessions can be given practical effect.

Common commercial policy

3. On 24 March 1962 the Commission submitted to the Council a second memorandum containing a practical programme to promote a common commercial policy as provided for in Article 111 of the Treaty.

The preparation of this document had been foreshadowed in the Commission's first memorandum to the Council on the introduction of a common commercial policy, which was submitted to the Council on 5 May 1961 and led to the decisions on common commercial policy taken on 9 October 1961 ⁽¹⁾.

In consultation with the Member States the Commission has now made proposals for the first steps to be taken, at the present stage of the Community's development, towards a common commercial policy.

The document is in two parts : the first — an explanatory note — sets forth the principles by which the Commission was guided in planning the programme; the second consists of a draft decision of the Council approving the programme, which is appended. The programme sets out the objectives to be attained in Member States' import and export systems indicating, by reference to the present situation, the process of harmonization to be carried out during the transition period.

4. The explanatory note defines the general aims of the common commercial policy, examines ways in which it can be put into effect and indicates the guiding principles followed in drawing up the programme. It urges that the common commercial policy should be inaugurated more speedily, but admits that it can only be framed empirically having regard to the current trends of commercial policy among the Six and to the aims of the Treaty — the harmonious development of world trade, the gradual removal of obstacles to international trade and the lowering of customs barriers.

5. The programme outlines procedure for attaining the following aims :

a) In import systems :

i) Harmonization of the lists of liberalized products in respect of GATT Contracting Parties or other countries with comparable economies, the final aim being total liberalization in accordance with GATT rules which may be equally valid for all other countries with comparable economies;

ii) Harmonization of quota policy in regard to countries that are not members of GATT or whose economic structure is not comparable with that of the EEC, the aim during the transition period being the gradual introduction of commercial regulations based on uniform principles. No later than the end of the transition period, common import regulations will be applied to all products from these countries; in particular, national quotas will be replaced — in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 113 of the Treaty — by quotas negotiated or fixed on a proposal of the Commission;

iii) Harmonization of protective commercial measures; Article 113 of the Treaty lays down that after the end of the transition period the common commercial policy shall be based on uniform principles, particularly as regards protective measures, including those to be taken in the case of dumping or subsidies.

b) In export systems :

- i) Gradual harmonization — before the end of the transition period — of aids granted by Member States for exports to non-member countries;
- ii) The gradual removal of restrictions on international trade within a harmonized export policy, the final aim being to harmonize at the highest possible level measures to liberalize exports to non-member countries;
- iii) Harmonization of efforts to expand trade and to promote Member States' sales on external markets.

Relations with international organizations

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

6. M. Thorkil Kristensen, Secretary General of OECD, paid an official visit to the Commission on 23 March 1962, when he was received by the President, Professor Walter Hallstein. M. Kristensen was accompanied by M. Cottier, Deputy Secretary General and M. Keiser, Assistant Secretary General. M. Kristensen was also received by M. Hans von der Groeben, M. Jean Rey and M. Henri Rochereau, members of the Commission.

Talks took place in which M. Kristensen and his colleagues exchanged views with members and senior officials of the Commission on subjects of common interest to OECD and EEC, particularly economic expansion, development assistance and trade.

7. The Commission sent a representative to the first session of OECD's Technical Co-operation Committee on 15, 16 and 17 March 1962.

The task of this Committee is to draw up technical assistance programmes for underdeveloped member countries or, in special cases, for development areas in other member countries. At its first session the Committee examined technical assistance programmes for Greece, Iceland, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia. These programmes are to facilitate development in the most varied fields, such as regional planning, public administration, the utilization of agricultural produce, industrialization, occupational training etc.

The projects will shortly be submitted to the Council of OECD for approval.

Economic Commission for Africa

8. The EEC Commission was represented by observers at the fourth session of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which was held at Addis Ababa from 19 February to 3 March 1962. Throughout the meetings allusions were made to the influence of European economic groupings on the economy of African countries, the reference being obviously to the EEC.

The Representatives of Belgium and France, full members of the ECA, pointed out that the association of African States and Madagascar with the European

Economic Community was a contract between equal partners and that statistics showed African trade to have benefited by the success of the European Community. No African state had complained of any damage to its interests through the existence of the EEC, and the documents drawn up by the Executive Secretary of ECA concerning the impact of the Community did no more than describe its machinery.

A draft resolution was tabled by the Ethiopian delegation, expressing the fear that the association of some African countries with European economic groupings might perpetuate the structure of production and trade as it was before independence, might hinder the industrialization of Africa and frustrate the efforts made to set up an African common market. It was defeated. On the other hand a resolution presented by the representative of Gabon, stating that an international effort to organize markets for the principal basic products might greatly reduce the importance of tariff quotas, would thus facilitate their gradual abolition and obviate the need for purely regional market organizations, was adopted.

In addition, the Economic Commission for Africa adopted a resolution asking ECOSOC to withdraw the status of full members of ECA from European countries at present administering African territories (Belgium, France, United Kingdom); these countries could still remain in ECA as associate members. The resolution also urged ECOSOC to exclude Spain and Portugal entirely. It was approved by all the African countries except the Congo Republic (Brazzaville), the Malagasy Republic (abstained), and the Republic of Chad and Uper Volta (absent).

Economic Commission for Asia and Far East

9. The Commission was represented at the eighteenth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which was held in Tokyo from 6 to 19 March.

The principal questions dealt with were the promotion of more rapid economic development and co-operation between the countries concerned. Although, owing to political differences and divergences in degree of economic development, there was no hint as to the creation of a regional body for economic co-operation, the ECAFE countries did decide to institute certain machinery for consultation and put into effect programmes for concerted action that confirm their resolve to expedite the economic and social progress of the region.

The discussions on the implications of the European Common Market for the trade of ECAFE countries were without rancour, nor were they sterile. Apart from the usual attacks by the USSR, (a full member of ECAFE) and the countries of the Soviet bloc (represented by observers) misgivings were expressed by some Commonwealth countries at the possible accession of the United Kingdom to the European Economic Community.

The French delegate, speaking on behalf of the Community, and the United Kingdom delegate replied to the points raised.

M. Luns, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, emphasized the Community's contribution to stabilizing the world economy.

Basic products

International Wheat Agreement

10. The conference on the renewal of the International Wheat Agreement, which opened in Geneva on 31 January 1962 ⁽¹⁾ and at which the Commission was represented, ended on 10 March 1962. It issued in the adoption of an agreement on the same lines as that concluded in 1959.

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

11. The first part of the fifth session of the International Lead and Zinc Study Group was held in Geneva from 15 to 21 March 1962. The Community was represented by observers.

As several countries were unable to adopt a definite position on the programme submitted to the session for a reduction in lead and zinc production, the Group thought it advisable to adjourn the session until 28 May 1962 to give member countries time to consult their industries.

International Coffee Study Group

12. The Commission was represented at the meeting of the International Coffee Study Group held in Washington from 21 to 27 March 1962. The meeting was devoted to the study of the preliminary draft of a new International Coffee Agreement to be concluded by importing and exporting countries. No agreement was reached between the delegations at this meeting.

Missions of associated countries to the Community

13. On 2 March Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, received His Excellency Ambassador M. Roger Guerillot as Representative of the Central African Republic to the EEC.

The institutions of the European Economic Community have noted the appointment of His Excellency Ambassador M. George Comdat as Representative of the Republic of Niger to the EEC.

Missions of non-member countries to the Community

14. His Excellency Ambassador M. Krishen Behari Lall, Head of the Indian Mission to the European Economic Community, presented his letters of credence to President Hallstein on 2 March.

His Excellency Ambassador M. Khosrow Hedayat, Head of the Imperial Iranian Mission to the European Economic Community, presented his letters of credence to President Hallstein on 20 March.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 3/62, Chap. VI, sec. 9.

The institutions of the European Economic Community have given their agrément to the appointment of His Excellency Ambassador M. Luis Demetrio Tinoco Castro as Head of the Costa Rican Mission and of His Excellency Ambassador Mr. R.S.S. Gunewardene as Head of the Ceylon Mission to the European Economic Community.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Economic policy

15. Notes on economic developments - prepared end of April 1962

COMMUNITY

		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Industrial production (1)	1960/61	123	123	124	125	126
1958 = 100	1961/62	130	131	132	133	134
Imports from non-member countries	1960/61	1 599	1 647	1 847	1 659	1 546
cif (2) in \$ million	1961/62	1 691	1 797	1 944	1 859	1 788
Exports to non-member countries	1960/61	1 698	1 662	1 877	1 493	1 574
fob (2) in \$ million	1961/62	1 794	1 783	1 852	1 572	1 651
Trade balance (2)	1960/61	+ 99	+ 15	+ 30	- 166	+ 28
in \$ million	1961/62	+ 103	- 14	- 92	- 287	- 137
Trade between member countries	1960/61	926	887	909	837	881
in \$ million	1961/62	1 042	1 036	1 012	1 064	1 055
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (2) (4) in \$ million	1960/61	14 672	14 680	15 052	14 889	14 987
	1961/62	15 760	15 839	16 271	15 603	15 619

(1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.

(2) The German mark and the guilder were revalued by 5 % at the beginning of March 1961.

(3) Calculated on the basis of imports.

(4) Amount held by the monetary authorities at end of month.

The encouraging upward trends recorded in the first two months of the year grew stronger in March.

For example, industrial production seems of late to have been developing somewhat faster than earlier in the year, and overall demand to have been expanding at a slightly higher rate. There has been less restraint in stock-building than last year, an impression borne out by an increase in orders to the iron and steel industry.

The Community's exports to non-member countries have also shown a further moderate improvement; this is particularly true of industrial products. Another point to note is that certain special factors which had made previous import figures

misleadingly high have now in part worked themselves out. The Community's trade balance has not, it would seem, continued to deteriorate. An even sharper rise in trade between the Community countries has been observed: in terms of value, the figures for January and February were about 20 % up on those for the same months of 1961. Because of further money exports by the commercial banks, continuing balance-of-payments surpluses occasioned only a slight growth, in February, in official gold and foreign exchange reserves.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Industrial production (1)	1960/61	125	126	128	128	129
	1958 = 100 1961/62	129	130	130	131	.
Number of unemployed	1960/61	136.4	271.6	390.1	292.5	163.2
	in thousands 1961/62	113.1	222.5	267.9	257.2	189.9
Orders received	1960/61	154	142	142	136	152
	1958 = 100 1961/62	151	136	141	136	.
Turnover in retail trade	1960/61	125	177	102	100	126
	1958 = 100 1961/62	142	191	113	109	129
Consumer prices	1960/61	103.0	103.1	103.6	103.8	104.1
	1958 = 100 1961/62	106.0	106.3	107.2	107.4	108.1
Imports cif (2)	1960/61	876	1 001	829	761	916
	in \$ million 1961/62	960	1 058	947	1 012	1 045
Exports fob (2)	1960/61	1 013	1 201	929	964	1 082
	in \$ million 1961/62	1 064	1 186	952	1 011	1 189
Gold and foreign exchange reserves net (2) (3)	1960/61	6 599	6 737	6 660	6 720	7 082
	in \$ million 1961/62	6 170	6 541	5 815	5 857	6 077

(1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.

(2) On 6 March 1961 the German mark was revalued by 5 % (\$ 1 = DM 4).

(3) Held by the Deutsche Bundesbank at end of month.

In March expansionary forces appear to have been strengthened slightly once again.

Exports were 10 % up on the corresponding 1961 figure. Despite poor weather, which handicapped building, investment activity was in general very lively. By contrast, private consumer expenditure, owing to the transient factors, of bad weather and a later Easter, increased only slightly: retail sales were a mere 2 % up on the corresponding 1961 figure.

The weather must also be blamed for higher unemployment figures in the outdoor trades, though the general demand for labour remains heavy. The growth of industrial production may also have been affected by the weather. On the other hand, the trend of new orders has (leaving aside seasonal factors) been more lively since the beginning of the year. Imports have shown a further sharp rise, although the figures for March have again been swollen by exceptional factors, partly statistical.

Prices continued to rise and the cost of living index was 3.8 % up on the March 1961 figure. A surplus of \$ 148 million on the trade balance contrasted with near equilibrium in the two previous months. This partly explains an increase in official gold and foreign exchange reserves of \$ 210 million in the same period.

FRANCE

			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Industrial production (1)	1960/61		116	116	117	118	118
	1958 = 100	1961/62	124	125	126	126	.
Number of persons seeking employment (2)	1960/61		128	125	123	120	113
	in thousands	1961/62	108	105	101	97	96
Turnover of large retail stores (Paris)	1960/61		146	234	142	99	148
	1958 = 100	1961/62	170	255	163	108	160
Consumer prices (Paris)	1960/61		111.6	111.9	111.9	112.0	111.9
	1958 = 100	1961/62	115.9	116.3	117.1	116.9	117.5
Imports cif	1960/61		531	616	485	527	652
	in \$ million	1961/62	590	639	698	595	654
Exports fob	1960/61		594	612	543	557	678
	in \$ million	1961/62	638	659	603	624	672
Trade balance (with foreign exchange areas)	1960/61		0	+ 52.5	+ 17.6	- 9.5	- 5.5
	in \$ million	1961/62	+ 8.1	- 9.5	- 89.5	+ 8.1	+ 18.2
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (3)	1960/61		2 068	2 070	2 143	2 235	2 398
	in \$ million	1961/62	2 886	2 939	2 992	3 057	3 221

- (1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.
(2) End of month figures seasonally adjusted.
(3) Amount held by the monetary authorities at end of month.

General economic expansion continues.

It is true that in March little stimulus for business activity was forthcoming from foreign demand: exports to countries outside the franc area continued to gain ground but those to the franc area fell sharply; total export figures were consequently a little below those for March 1961. Domestic demand grew, however, once again. An INSEE poll shows that the boom in private industrial investment has continued. Private consumption has been sharply stimulated by the further expansion of employment and by higher wage rates. In addition, retirement pensions paid under the social security scheme have been raised as from 1 April and certain tax concessions have been granted to low income groups.

Industrial production, leaving aside seasonal factors, again expanded; the year-to-year growth rate for February was about 8 %. Output of private motor cars jumped by 25 %, but there was also appreciable growth in the production of other consumer durables. The growth of imports in March was scarcely more than normal for the time of the year.

Consumer prices showed a further upward tendency in the same month. Not only were food prices higher, but finished industrial goods and various services were again costing more.

A heavy surplus on current account and a number of special receipts stepped up the March returns for official gold and foreign exchange reserves by \$ 164 million net, despite further advance repayments of debts.

ITALY

		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Industrial production (1)	1960/61	132	132	132	133	134	
	1958 = 100	1961/62	148	149	151	153	154
Number of unemployed	1960/61	1 413	1 472	1 609	1 718	1 604	
	in thousands	1961/62	1 319	1 368	1 484	1 396	
Internal trade turnover in main	1960/61	157	136	144	163	145	
investment goods (2)	1958 = 100	1961/62	186	169	160	198	(172)
Cost of living	1960/61	102.4	102.9	103.1	104.0	104.0	
	1958 = 100	1961/62	105.8	106.6	107.1	108.2	108.4
Imports cif	1960/61	417	410	401	421	410	
	in \$ million	1961/62	424	463	462	442	480
Exports fob	1960/61	332	294	329	284	318	
	in \$ million	1961/62	413	384	373	326	382
Official gold and foreign exchange	1960/61	3 065	3 057	3 080	2 972	2 928	
reserves (3)	in \$ million	1961/62	3 393	3 414	3 419	3 408	3 323
Yield on fixed-interest-bearing	1960/61	5.30	5.32	5.30	5.11	5.00	
securities	in %	1961/62	4.98	4.91	4.93	4.85	4.82

(1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.

(2) Machines, apparatus and electrical equipment, calculated on the basis of revenue from turnover tax.

(3) Amount held by the monetary authorities.

Vigorous economic development, supported by domestic and foreign demand, continued in February.

The year-to-year rate of exports growth was close on 20.5 %, compared with about 15 % in January. With a heavy backlog of foreign orders on the books, exports should show another steep rise in the coming months. The inflow of foreign exchange from invisibles was up by a quarter of the February 1961 figure. Investment was again distinctly on the increase. Demand for building materials and sales of machinery and electrical appliances on the home market were both 18 % up on the February 1961 figure. The expansion of private consumption continued, stimulated by a healthy increase in employment and by further wage rises : in agriculture and industry guaranteed minimum wages rose by 4 % from December to February; the number of new motor vehicles registered was a clear 30 % up on the corresponding figure for the previous year.

The year-to-year growth rate of industrial production declined from 15 % in January to just over 12 % in February. By contrast, the year-to-year growth

rate of imports climbed steeply in February, reaching about 17 %, mainly because of heavy imports of raw materials and of tools and machinery. The cost of living continued to rise, largely owing to higher food prices : in February the index showed a 4.2 % increase on the level of a year before.

NETHERLANDS

		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Industrial production (1)	1960/61	132	132	132	132	132
	1958 = 100 1961/62	131	133	135	137	.
Number of unemployed in thousands	1960/61	37	54	63	52	38
	1961/62	32	48	48	43	35
Building permits for housing	1960/61	7 707	7 664	6 691	8 980	6 362
	1961/62	5 953	4 487	6 303	5 641	4 790
Retail sales (value) 1958 = 100	1960/61	117	128	115	102	119
	1961/62	126	135	.	.	.
Consumer prices 1958 = 100	1960/61	103	103	104	104	103
	1961/62	106	106	107	107	.
Imports cif (2) in \$ million	1960/61	389	407	441	370	483
	1961/62	474	454	478	418	483
Exports fob (2) in \$ million	1960/61	361	359	353	319	402
	1961/62	399	362	363	340	412
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (2) (3) in \$ million	1960/61	1 617	1 742	1 678	1 647	1 668
	1961/62	1 730	1 715	1 724	1 726	.

(1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.

(2) On 6 March 1961, the guilder was revalued by 5 % (\$ 1 = fl. 3.62).

(3) Held by the Nederlandsche Bank N.V. at end of month.

From the figures it seems that the growth rate of production has increased slightly, although the expansion of demand has been less vigorous than formerly.

Thus exports for March were no more than 2.5 % up on the unusually high figure for 1961, in February the corresponding growth rate was still 6.5 %. The inflow of orders from abroad was however again higher. Investment activity was sharply on the increase; the decline in the number of house-building permits is explained by restrictive measures imposed by the Government. Largely because of the bad weather and the delay in the conclusion of certain new wage agreements, private consumption would appear to have grown only moderately.

Industrial production rose appreciably in February; the end-of-month figure was nearly 4 % up on that for February 1961, in spite of a substantial reduction in working hours. By March of this year, imports, for which the year-to-year growth rate had been 13 % in February, only just equalled the corresponding 1961 figure which had, it is true, been exceptionally high. Higher consumer prices in March were mainly due to seasonal factors.

In February the banks again made advances above the ceiling authorized by the Central Bank. Although this produced a tightening of the credit market, the Central Bank raised the minimum reserve ratio from 6 to 8 % on 24 April,

since Government equalization payments to local authorities due at the end of April had the effect to increasing liquidity. Mainly, it would seem, in connection with balance-of-payments policy, the bank rate, was raised on the following day for the first time for three years, from 3.5 % to 4 %.

BELGIUM

			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Industrial production (1)	1960/61		112	113	113	114	115
	1958 = 100	1961/62	118	119	119	.	.
Number of unemployed	1960/61		105	115	128	122	106
	in thousands	1961/62	76	85	90	78	56
Number of non-residential buildings put in hand	1960/61		427	403	317	458	546
	1961/62		440	370	198	.	.
Turnover of large retail stores	1960/61		129	137	93	102	121
	1958 = 100	1961/62	130	155	106	96	.
Consumer prices	1960/61		101.9	101.9	102.0	102.0	102.0
	1958 = 100	1961/62	102.9	102.9	103.0	102.9	103.1
Imports cif	1960/61		338	330	330	363	377
	in \$ million	1961/62	359	350	365	343	.
Exports fob	1960/61		315	316	240	315	364
	in \$ million	1961/62	349	319	372	343	.
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (2)	1960/61		1 339	1 423	1 435	1 457	1 443
	in \$ million	1961/62	1 638	1 657	1 664	1 657	1 654

(1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.
(2) Held by the Banque Nationale de Belgique at end of month.

Economic growth would hardly seem to have been particularly lively in the last few months.

The year-to-year growth rate for exports in February was 8.5 %, but it is unlikely that the March figure will show such a sharp increase, since exports in March 1961 were exceptionally high. The growth rate of investment, at least in the first two months of 1962, was distinctly below that for the corresponding period of 1961. Private consumption does not seem to have made any noteworthy advance.

In the metal-working industries good progress was maintained, but in iron and steel and partly also chemicals and textiles production remained static. Imports in February were 5.5 % down on the corresponding figure for 1961. The steep fall in the unemployment figures is explained largely by statistical factors.

Despite the direct and indirect wage increases of the last few months, and despite the rather slow progress made by productivity in the same period, the level of prices has remained on the whole remarkably stable. The slight increase in consumer prices in March was due to the seasonal marking up of certain food-stuffs. On the money market liquidity was still abundant.

GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Industrial production ⁽¹⁾	1960/61	115	115	115	115	117
	1958 = 100	1961/62	115	112	110	110
Output of crude steel	1960/61	336	338	333	326	367
	in thousand tons	1961/62	317	309	326	310
Building and construction ⁽²⁾	1960/61	80	65	46	53	77
	1958 = 100	1961/62	86	66	52	57
Workers employed in industry	1960/61	46.6	45.8	43.1	42.8	43.4
	in thousands	1961/62	47.0	46.3	44.3	44.5
Consumer prices	1960/61	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.1	100.5
	1958 = 100	1961/62	101.7	102.0	102.2	101.8

⁽¹⁾ Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.
⁽²⁾ Index based on the figure for man-hours worked.

The decline of economic activity would seem to have been halted or at least slowed down considerably in February.

In that month new export orders for iron and steel were, for the first time for more than six months, higher than the corresponding figure for the previous year, and in March they were only slightly lower. But the order-book position was still much poorer than a year before. Dividends and bonuses distributed by the iron and steel industry will have to be cut this year, whereas there had been large increases last year. As the sums involved are considerable, the expansion of private spending on consumer durables might well be adversely affected.

At 3 % below the figure for March 1961 output of crude steel would seem to have levelled out this March; in February the year-to-year comparison had revealed a 5 % drop. This improvement and a fairly favourable trend recorded in other sectors may even have engendered, in March, a slight general recovery in industrial production.

Poor weather conditions, and dearer foreign coal, led to a further increase in prices.

The Economic Policy Committee

16. The Economic Policy Committee met on 8 March 1962 in Brussels. It studied developments in the economic situation of the Community in 1961 and the prospects over the whole of 1962. It was found that the opinions of the experts largely accorded with the observations in the draft report submitted by the Commission's staff, which forecast a continuing moderate expansion in 1962.

Liberalization of capital movements

17. The Commission approved and forwarded to the Council a draft directive on the liberalization of transfers relating to invisible transactions not linked with the movement of goods, services, capital or persons.

Comparison of the budgets of the Member States

18. The Working Party on the comparison of the budgets of the Member States of the Community met in Brussels on 26, 27 and 28 March. The experts continued a study of the draft report from the Commission's staff on the functional breakdown of public expenditure. The experts agreed that a text amended in the light of the comments made at the last two meetings should be submitted to them for approval.

The Working Party also studied an outline form of report, identical for the six countries, for use in describing the trend of Treasury operations and appraising their effects on the liquidity of banks and of the economy.

THE INTERNAL MARKET

Tariff quotas

Council decisions

19. At its session of 5, 6 and 7 March the Council, at the request of the Federal Republic of Germany, decided, under Article 28 of the Treaty, to open a Community tariff quota with zero duties for the import of 6 000 prefabricated wooden houses for the areas of North Germany devastated by the recent floods. ⁽¹⁾

On the same grounds and at the request of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Council decided, under Article 28 of the Treaty, to open Community tariff quotas with zero duties for building material to be used in the afflicted areas. ⁽¹⁾

On a proposal of the Commission the Council at this same session granted the Federal Republic of Germany under Article 25(1) the following tariff quota for 1962 :

No. in the common customs tariff	Description of product	Quantity	Duty in common customs tariff
ex 38.08	Hydrogenated resins	950 tons at 0 %	10 %

This is the seventh of the applications submitted by Member States in 1962 under Article 25(1) and referred by the Commission to the Council which placed them in abeyance at its session of 5 and 6 February. ⁽²⁾

Commission decisions

20. The Commission has decided to grant the Member States for 1962 several of the tariff quotas requested either under Protocol V annexed to the Agreement on List G products or under Article 25(2) and (3) of the Treaty.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 32 of 30 April 1962.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin 3/62, Chap. VI, sec. 16.

The quotas concern the following products and amounts :

a) *Quota granted under Protocol No. V List G : (1)*

No. in the common customs tariff	Description of product	Applicant Member State	Quantity	Duty in common customs tariff
ex 44.03 A	Tropical wood, other than obéché, in the rough whether or not stripped of its bark or merely roughed down	Italy	225 000 m ³ at 1.5 %	5 %

b) *Quotas granted under Article 25(2) : (1)*

No. in the common customs tariff	Description of product	Applicant Member State	Quantities (in metric t.)	Duty in common customs tariff
ex 29.08 D	Paramethanehydroperoxide	Italy	96 t. at 0 %	17 %
ex 29.23 D IV	Ethylenediamine sodium tetraacetate	Italy	48 t. at 0 %	17 %
ex 29.31 B	Sodium dibutyldithiocarbamate	Italy	11.2 t. at 0 %	18 %
ex 29.31 B	Tertiary dodecylmercaptane	Italy	120 t. at 0 %	18 %

c) *Quotas granted under Article 25(3) :*

No. in the common customs tariff	Description of product	Applicant Member State	Quantities (in metric t.)	Duty in common customs tariff
ex 22.05 B I b	Red wines, natural wines of fresh grape, for blending, etc.	W. Germany	80 000 hl. at 5.25u.a. per hl.	9 u.a. per hl. 11 u.a. per hl. 14 u.a. per hl.
(2) ex 01.04 A I b	Live sheep for slaughter of a maximum value of 2.65 NF per kg. on the hoof cif Algerian port	France	160 000 head at 0 %	15 %
(2) ex 02.01 A IV	Meat of the bovine family of a maximum value of 4.85 NF per kg. cif Algerian port	France	600 t. at 0 %	20 %
(2) ex 03.01 B I b	Fresh tunny chilled or frozen for canning	Italy	25 000 t. at 0 %	25 %

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities No. 26 of 9 April 1962.

(2) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 33 of 4 May 1962.

COMPETITION

Approximation of legislation

Pharmaceutical products

21. On 7 and 8 February 1962 the Working Party on the approximation of laws and regulations on pharmaceutical products held its fourth meeting.

The meeting dealt in particular with the criteria for refusing, suspending or withdrawing authorization to market branded pharmaceuticals, the length of the procedure for granting such authorization, and the period of its validity.

The meeting worked out an advance draft directive for study at the following meeting on 11 and 12 April 1962.

Approximation of certain penal provisions

22. At the invitation of the Commission, an initial meeting with government experts took place on 1 March 1962 to discuss the approximation of certain penal provisions in connection with Community regulations. The aim of the work in the initial stage was to elaborate principles and rules for proceedings in the event of infringement of domestic provisions introduced or to be introduced pursuant to Community regulations, for example in the field of health.

Arbitration in commercial matters

23. At a co-ordination meeting held in Brussels in October 1961 government experts from Community countries studied the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration drawn up by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe at Geneva on 21 April 1961. The government experts agreed that certain rules of this Convention were not applicable to relations between the Member States of the European Economic Community.

The Six consequently considered it advisable to work out a supplementary arrangement under which certain provisions of the Geneva agreement will be set aside in relations between the States which have subscribed to that agreement. Following this decision the Member States of the Community submitted to the Council of Europe Committee of experts on arbitration a proposed arrangement acceptable to the greatest possible number of West European States.

The proposal of the Community countries met with a favourable reception in this Committee. At its last session held from 19 February to 3 March 1962, at which a representative of the Commission was present, the Council of Europe Committee completed a draft agreement based on the proposal of the Six on the implementation of the European Convention of International Commercial Arbitration. This draft has been transmitted to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

Fiscal problems

Italian measures relating to countervailing charges on imports and drawback on exports

24. In February the Commission noted the measures introduced by the Italian Government to apply the compromise solution of 30 June 1961 on the reduction of certain countervailing charges and drawbacks in the matter of turnover tax (Presidential decree of 10 February 1962, based on the law of 25 January 1962, delegating powers).

As stated in Bulletin 7-8/61, Chap. 5, sec. 36, the Italian Government, by three Presidential decrees, had increased these countervailing charges and drawbacks for a great number of tariff headings with effect from September 1960.

After negotiations conducted by the Commission, the Italian Government agreed, on 30 June 1961, to reduce the rates of these new countervailing charges and drawbacks as follows :

The 8 and 7.5 rates would be reduced to 6.5

The 7 rate would be reduced to 6.25

The 6.5 rate would be reduced to 6

The 6 rate would be reduced to 5.5

The 5.5 rate would be reduced to 5.25

(Rates of 5 or under would remain unchanged).

These new measures have been in force since 10 February 1962.

Harmonization of direct taxation

25. On 26 and 27 February 1962, Working Parties IV and V set up at the meeting of the heads of taxation departments on 5 October 1961 held their second meeting in Brussels. ⁽¹⁾

Working Party IV, which is studying the basis of assessment of direct taxes in the member countries, continued its work on rules concerning depreciation and the calculation of appreciation. It studied the list of assets on which depreciation can be allowed for and worked out a questionnaire on the depreciation systems authorized in some industrial sectors (iron and steel, shipbuilding, textiles, motor vehicles) as well as a questionnaire on the tax treatment of appreciation and depreciation of assets.

Working Party V, which is dealing with questions of taxation on investments from non-member countries in Community countries, has drawn up a questionnaire on the tax system to be applied to subsidiaries or other permanent establishments set up in one or more member countries by a parent company situated in a non-member country. Replies to this questionnaire must cover both the treatment applied under general legislation and the treatment resulting from international tax conventions.

The Working Party also took up the question of the countries known as "tax havens".

(1) See Bulletin No. 12/61, Chap. IV, sec. 25; Bulletin No. 1/62, Chap. VIII., sec. 25; Bulletin No. 2/62, Chap. VI, sec. 21.

Harmonization of taxes on the movement of capital

26. On 26 March 1962 the first meeting of Working Party VI, also set up on 5 October 1961, was held in Brussels. It is instructed to make proposals for the harmonization or approximation of taxes on the movement of capital.

The meeting studied the general problems involved in the harmonization of these taxes and laid down a programme of work. It was agreed to begin by an examination of taxes on contributions of capital and also of stamp duties on the movement of capital. Taxes on stock exchange operations will be studied later.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The European Social Fund

27. The Working Party set up by the Committee of the European Social Fund on 8 February 1962 to prepare a report on the suggested revision of certain clauses in Regulation No. 9⁽¹⁾ met on 6 and 27 March 1962.

It discussed certain amendments, mainly of a technical nature, proposed either by members of the Committee or by the administration of the Social Fund.

At its next meeting, the Working Party will examine a draft opinion for submission to the Committee.

Social security

Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

28. This Committee held its 32nd session in Brussels on 29 and 30 March. It examined a proposal for simplifying calculations in certain transfers of family allowances, and it resumed consideration of the draft amendment to Regulation No. 3 concerning the payment of family allowances where the family accompanies a breadwinner temporarily working in a country of the Six other than his own.

The Administrative Committee also made a decision concerning the interpretation of Article 40 (1) of Regulation No. 3. This concerns the calculation of family allowances where the children reside in a country other than that in which the worker is employed.

The Committee has been asked to give an opinion on questions in the Parliament addressed to the Commission of the European Economic Community concerning the application of certain clauses of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4. (2).

(1) See monthly Bulletin No. 4/62, Chap. IV, sec. 1.

(2) See written question No. 79 by M. Troclet and reply of the EEC Commission, official gazette No. 16 of 6 March; and written questions Nos. 86, 87 and 88 by M. Troclet, with replies of the EEC Commission, official gazette No. 23 of 3 April 1962.

Auditing Committee

29. The Auditing Committee held its seventh session in Brussels on 8 March 1962. The Committee took note of a number of documents concerning claims settled in or outstanding from the financial years 1959 and 1960. It also approved standard forms on which statistical and financial information for the Administrative Committee's 1961 Annual Report is to be supplied.

Mineworkers

30. The Working Party on mines instructed by the Administrative Committee to study the revision of bilateral agreements concerning mineworkers held its first meeting on 2 March 1962 in Luxembourg.

The Working Party gave initial consideration to various social security problems affecting mineworkers. With a view to gathering information as a basis for study, it drew up a set of questionnaires to which national experts have been asked to reply.

Organization of a European Conference on social security

31. The Commission has decided to convene in Brussels, from 10 to 15 December 1962, the European Conference on social security which was agreed to in principle at the end of December last. The Conference is being held with the concurrence of the High Authority and the Euratom Commission, and its object will be to determine the aims and methods of harmonization between the six countries in the field of social security.

The Governments, the two sides of industry, social security institutions and other associations concerned will be represented.

The three subjects to be discussed are the extension of the scope of social security, the financing of social security and the possibilities of harmonizing social benefits.

A rapporteur assisted by co-rapporteurs will be appointed for each subject.

A study of the impact of population trends on social security will be presented to the Conference in plenary session. There will also be a paper on social security systems in the transport sector.

Labour problems

Social harmonization

32. On 19 and 20 March 1962, the Commission organized with the representatives of workers' and employers' organizations two meetings in Brussels devoted to problems of social harmonization. M. Levi Sandri, President of the Social Affairs Group, was in the chair. The subjects discussed were surveys of labour costs and the question of working hours.

At the meeting of 19 March, the representatives of the two sides of industry expressed certain wishes in connection with the third and later surveys; they also suggested that the results of the 1959 survey should be studied by a working party. In the light of these suggestions it was decided to set up an ad hoc working party of workers' and employers' representatives, which would be assisted by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

The meeting of 20 March discussed a programme for the study of working hours and decided to set up two study groups, one on the working day and working week, and the other on the working year. Study groups for the agricultural and transport sectors will also be set up.

Enquiries into wages in industry

33. The Commission has submitted to the Council a draft regulation on the organization of two enquiries into wages in Community industries to be carried out in 1962 and 1963. The enquiries will be supplementary to those carried out under Regulation No. 10 of 25 August 1960 and Regulation No. 14 of 24 July 1961 respectively. Details concerning the new enquiries will be given when the regulation in question is adopted by the Council.

Policy on family benefits

34. A meeting on questions of family benefits was held on the initiative of the Commission in Brussels on 1 and 2 March. It was attended by government experts and delegates from the European Secretariat of the International Union of Family Organizations (IUFO) and from international workers' organizations (ICFTU, IFCTU) and employers' organizations (UNICE, COPA).

The meeting examined the principal measures affecting the family in force in the Community countries in 1961, with particular reference to family allowances, housing, and tax rebates. Views were also exchanged on present plans and policy trends with respect to the family.

At the suggestion of the Commission the meeting also turned its attention to the family problems of migrant workers. The experts showed considerable interest in the forthcoming survey of family budgets which will provide the material for a study of the effect of family responsibilities on standards of living.

AGRICULTURE

35. At its 65th session, held on 2, 3 and 4 April 1962, the Council adopted in the four languages the regulations and decisions approved in substance at its 60th session on 14 January 1962. The texts have been published in the official gazette of the European Communities together with the resolutions on dairy produce, beef and sugar (1).

(1) See list of EEC publications at the end of this Bulletin.

The Council agreed that the regulations and decisions approved constitute texts independent of the Council's express statements and of the unilateral statements with which the Council has yet to deal at its next session.

As regards other products for which regulations have not yet been made, the Commission plans to submit draft regulations on rice, dairy produce and beef and veal to the Council early in May 1962, and a draft regulation on sugar by 15 July 1962.

The regulations on dairy produce and beef and veal will enter into force on 1 November 1962 and the regulation on sugar on 1 January 1963.

TRANSPORT

Common transport policy

36. The Commission's staff, under M. Schaus, have continued preparatory work on the Community's programme in the field of transport policy. The programme was submitted to the Commission in the middle of April and examined in detail early in May.

Transport Committee

37. The Transport Committee's Working Party III (internal transport by non-resident carriers) met in Luxembourg on 20 and 21 March 1962 to resume its consideration of certain problems connected with the admission of non-resident carriers to internal transport services in a Member State. A preliminary opinion was drafted for submission to the Transport Committee.

38. The Committee met in Luxembourg on 22 and 23 March 1962 to frame an opinion for the Commission on the establishment of common rules applicable to international road transport between the Member States (Article 75, 1a) and an opinion on conditions under which non-resident carriers might operate transport services in a Member State (Article 75, 1b).

The Committee also decided to appoint a fourth Working Party to examine the elimination of double taxation in the field of international road transport.

Abolition of discrimination

39. The Commission has advised the French Government that its draft decree under Regulation No 11 on the abolition of discrimination in transport rates and conditions, which was framed in the light of the Commission's earlier comments, is consistent with the aims of the Regulation.

The Commission has advised the Italian Government that it has no comments to make on the Italian bill on sanctions to be taken against transport firms under Article 16 or Regulation No. 11.

Infrastructure costs

40. The Working Party on road infrastructure costs, set up by the Committee of government experts studying transport costs, held its third meeting in Brussels on 16 March 1962. Plans were prepared for the authorities in the member countries to inventory road and road-engineering works.

The conclusions reached by the Working Party in its three meetings were submitted for approval to the relevant sub-committee on 18 and 19 April 1962.

Transport costs

41. The sub-Committee studying the effective burden on the various forms of transport and transport firms held its second meeting in Brussels on 19 and 20 March. It resumed its consideration of methods of approach in studying the effects of intervention by public authorities in the field of international road transport. In particular, it began the work of establishing a schedule for calculating cost prices which will be used in these studies.

It was decided to continue the work at the next meeting in May 1962.

Improvement of frontier crossing conditions

42. In pursuance of Article 81 of the Treaty, and to accompany the improvement of international communications, consideration will be given to arrangements for simplifying the crossing of frontiers by rail, road and inland waterway within the Community. This work is also part of the Commission's programme of action under Article 75(1a) of the Treaty.

The studies have begun with rail transport. A meeting of deputies of the transport ministers, assisted by railway experts, was held on 1 and 2 March in Brussels. A questionnaire was drafted to elicit information on the formalities and difficulties to be coped with in crossing frontiers, with a view to possible solutions.

Answers to the questionnaire are expected by 31 October 1962.

It was agreed that priority should be given to certain frontier posts and internal customs stations where there was a glaring need for action.

Road infrastructure

43. The Road Infrastructure Committee met again in Brussels on 13 and 14 March 1962.

The Committee made a close study of the work in progress or contemplated for arterial roads of European importance, and compiled much information of interest to the Commission.

44. The Committee also discussed road transport goods terminals, a question which the Commission has taken up because they present opportunities for solving

certain problems of traffic and transport organization. The national delegations expressed considerable interest and made arrangements to study the matter from its various angles with the Commission's staff.

A Working Party will meet in June to study at Community level possible action by public authorities and general standards for installations of this kind.

45. The Committee discussed the desirability of a technical study and analysis of present and future road traffic. The data obtained by such a study applied to specific routes of Community importance will constitute an important economic factor to be taken into account in carrying out the European infrastructure programme. The Committee appointed a Working Party, which was to meet in Brussels in June, to consider the practical problems involved in putting these studies in hand.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

Scholarships, training periods and symposia for nationals of the associated overseas States

46. On 28 March the Commission approved a programme for the allocation of 1 000 scholarships to nationals of the associated States for the academic year 1962-1963.

In March, the Commission organized short training periods mainly for scholarship students who are at present studying in the six member countries; two series of lectures on the EEC and on association in particular were held in Brussels, Amsterdam, Bruges and Stuttgart.

47. A second training period at Commission headquarters for nationals of associated States began on 1 March and will run to 30 June. Trainees from the following countries are taking part : the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Madagascar, the Kingdom of Burundi, and the French Somali Coast.

Signature of financing agreements

48. During March the following financing agreements were signed :

An agreement with the French Republic to finance an economic project in the Department of Martinique for an amount of NF 10 000 000 (about 2 025 000 units of account);

An agreement with the Central African Republic to finance three social projects for a total amount of Frs. CFA 992 500 000 (about 4 020 000 units of account);

An agreement with the Republic of Cameroun, Niger and Chad to finance a social project for Frs. CFA 486 251 000 (about 1 972 000 units of account);

An agreement with the Republic of Madagascar to finance two social projects for a total amount of Frs. CFA 200 000 000 (about 810 000 units of account).

OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved - situation on 31 March 1962

(in thousand units of account)

Country or territory	No. of projects	Amount
Congo (Leopoldville)	8	9 384
Rwanda-Burundi	14	4 558
Total	22	13 942
Cameroun	19	33 797
Central African Republic	15	9 654
Comores	5	2 069
Congo (Brazzaville)	12	13 502
Ivory Coast	15	24 621
French Somali Coast	1	742
Dahomey	11	8 389
Gabon	9	8 058
Upper Volta	8	14 806
Madagascar	25	27 401
Mali (former Sudan)	18	15 092
Mauritania	7	9 780
Niger	4	13 052
New Caledonia	4	273
Polynesia	1	2 474
Senegal	11	17 379
Chad	10	11 851
Togo	13	10 041
Réunion	3	1 682
Martinique	2	4 567
Guadeloupe	2	970
Algeria	7	17 680
Sahara	1	316
Groups of States	1	1 972
Total	204	250 168
Somali Republic	4	4 760
Netherlands New Guinea	6	12 487
Grand total	236	281 357

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Budget matters

49. The Commission has submitted to the Council a document concerning the carry-over of appropriations from the 1961 to the 1962 budget year; these relate to the Commission and the common institutions.

In March, the accounts and balance sheet of the European Economic Community for 1961 were submitted to the Committee of Control.

The Commission has submitted to the Council three draft provisional regulations to extend over 1962 the application of the financial regulations on the rendering and auditing of the accounts of the European Economic Community, the common institutions and the Secretariat of the Councils, these regulations having expired on 31 December 1961.

V. Institutions and organs

A. THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament met in plenary session from 27 to 30 March 1962.

The session opened on 27 March with M. Friedensburg, the oldest member present, in the chair.

M. Gaetano Martino, Chairman of the Italian Liberal Party and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President.

In his presidential address, M. Martino recounted the development of the European Communities, in particular EEC, and spoke of the tasks still to be accomplished, with special reference to political union.

Only trenchant political decisions could speed the progress of European unity and direct it towards its final aim. M. Martino recalled the basic problems still to be solved: the merger of the Executives, election of the Parliament by direct universal suffrage, the European University and the choice of a single seat for the Community institutions. The Parliament, the speaker added, had always given the lead in promoting action for European unity. Only the prospect of genuine unity in the relatively near future could avert disagreeable setbacks.

After the President's address, the Parliament elected as Vice-Presidents M. Fohrmann, M. Furler, M. Vendroux, M. Rubinacci, M. Vanrullen, M. Blaisse, Mme. Strobel, M. Duvieusart.

On 29 March, taking the presidential chair in the absence of M. Martino, M. Fohrmann delivered an address commemorating the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome.

Other speakers at this meeting were M. Couve de Murville, current President of the Councils, M. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, M. Medi, Vice-President of the Euratom Commission, and M. Malvestiti, President of the High Authority of ECSC.

M. Couve de Murville stated that the experience of four years and three months had proved that the Treaties were workable: everything had turned out as expected. The Common Market had been able, in 1960, to speed up customs disarmament between the Six and the approximation of national tariffs to the external tariff; and now a second speed-up was contemplated. The Common Market was an obvious success and the agreement on common agricultural policy (a difficult stage in the development of the Community) concluded on the night of 13 to 14 January had been no mean feat. Turning to the future he stressed the responsibilities of the Common Market in world economy. New developments had to be foreseen and economy and politics could not be disassociated from each other. In conclusion, M. Couve de Murville said that Europe with its economy, its policy and its determination, would be a new factor of world equilibrium working for the West and for peace.

M. Hallstein, President of the Commission, then spoke. He declared that the Community had proved itself, its organization had stood up to all the demands — frequently very heavy — that had been made upon it; co-operation between the various institutions had been entirely satisfactory and the substantial content of the Treaty had been fully respected.

Signs of recognition of the Community's success had not been lacking, the most striking had been the applications from other European States for membership and those from other States, not all of them European, for association. Another expression of this recognition was that the President of the United States, in taking the initiative for a recasting of the whole trade and economic policy of the Atlantic area, had addressed himself to the European Community as the partner in this undertaking.

European unification was first and foremost a work of freedom. Not violence, coercion or threats, but persuasion had been used to overcome the resistance of habit. Appeal was made not to force but to reason, wisdom and solidarity. The work was an enterprise of great daring, a triumph of creative imagination which refused to be cramped by the legacy of the past, but it was none the less balanced and restrained. The Treaty set out the guiding ideas, but these were no more than a framework which left the institutions free to give form and substance to the Community will.

President Hallstein concluded by saying that the field in which European integration was at present proceeding was confined to economic and social policy. "But this situation has never been considered as the final stage of European unification. It is no more than the partial achievement of a general plan agreed on at the outset. We are awaiting impatiently the day when our work will be extended to other political fields".

Statement on the activities of the Councils

On 29 March M. Couve de Murville, the current President of the Councils, presented a review of their activities during the preceding half year, referring in particular to the advance into the second stage, the common policy and rules on competition, the vital decisions in the agricultural sector, the development of the customs union and the applications for membership of or association with the Community. The development of the Community had been particularly noteworthy in recent months; it had become a key factor in commercial policy throughout the world as witness for example the agreement with the United States signed at the beginning of March. Pointing to the important new responsibilities of the Common Market, the speaker said that they did not justify the organization losing sight of its own objective, which was set out in the first words of the Preamble to the Treaty: "to establish the foundations of an ever closer union among the European peoples". Because the Community had this vocation and essential mission, it must safeguard its cohesion and its personality.

Social security of frontier workers

On 27 March M. Aschoff (Germany: Liberal) presented the report containing the reply of the Social Committee to the Council's request for an opinion on the

EEC Commission's proposed Regulation concerning the social security of frontier workers.

After a debate, in which M. Levi Sandri spoke, the Parliament adopted an opinion on the social security of frontier workers approving the Commission's draft Regulation and urging that account be taken of the Social Committee's observations and of the additions it hoped would be made.

Social security of seasonal workers

M. van der Ploeg (Netherlands : Christian Democrat) presented the reply to the request for an opinion on the Commission's proposed Regulation concerning the social security of seasonal workers.

After a debate the Parliament adopted an opinion approving the Commission's draft but proposing certain amendments.

Occupational training

On 29 March M. Sabatini (Italy : Christian Democrat) presented the reply to the Council's request for an opinion on the general principles of a common occupational training policy proposed by the Commission.

On 30 March, after a lengthy debate to which M. Levi Sandri made several contributions, the Parliament approved the report and the opinion, which proposes some amendments to the Commission's draft.

Free movement of workers

On 30 March M. Nederhorst (Netherlands : Socialist) presented the reply to the Council's request for an opinion on the Commission's proposed Directive pursuant to Article 47 of Regulation No. 15 (free movement of workers).

After M. Levi Sandri had spoken, the Parliament adopted an opinion approving the Commission's Directive and the common list of diseases and infirmities appended thereto.

Agricultural structures

After the presentation by M. Vredeling (Netherlands : Socialist) on 30 March of the report of the Agricultural Committee containing the opinion requested of it by the Council on the Commission's proposed decision concerning the co-ordination of agricultural structure policies, the Parliament adopted an opinion on this question in which it proposed certain amendments. The following is an extract from this opinion :

“ The Parliament,

[...]

Invites the EEC Commission to put forward as soon as possible and in any event before 1 October 1962, taking into account the opinion of the Agricultural Committee of the Parliament, concrete proposals to the Council for the establishment of a Fund for the improvement of agricultural structures;

Hopes that the EEC Commission will define clearly the interdependence between this Fund and that portion of the Guidance and Guarantee Fund which, in conformity with the decisions of the Council on the common agricultural policy of 14 January last, is appropriated to carrying out the objectives set out in Article 39(1) of the Treaty, including the structural improvements necessitated by the development of the Common Market;

Considers, in agreement with the EEC Commission, that agricultural structure policy is an integral part of the common agricultural policy, that the various parts of the latter are consequently closely correlated and that the agricultural sector is intimately linked with the economy as a whole;

Urges the EEC Commission to submit as soon as possible, in view of the interdependence of structural policy and social policy in the agricultural field, proposals for this social policy considered as an integral part of the common policy, taking into account in particular the recommendations of the Conference on the social aspects of the common agricultural policy... ”

Road traffic

On 28 March the Parliament heard the report presented by M. Drouot l'Herminie (France : Liberal group) on behalf of the Transport Committee on the unification of road traffic rules in EEC and adopted a resolution of which extracts are given below :

“ The Parliament,

[...]

Notes with satisfaction the progress made or contemplated by the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) in unifying highway codes;

Urges the Member Governments to introduce as soon as possible the rules recommended by the ECMT;

Considers that a working party should be set up in the EEC Commission with the following terms of reference :

- a) To pursue and broaden the studies undertaken by the ECMT so as to work out rapidly a single and complete highway code for the whole Community;
- b) To harmonize the technical specifications of vehicles in the Community, particularly in the matter of weight and dimensions;
- c) To encourage Community action on accident prevention and the education of road users, in which the Joint Information Service could perhaps be associated;

[...]

Considers that the EEC Commission should be called upon to participate in the discussion of road safety problems by these bodies;

Believes that in the interests of road safety the unified regulations should include urgent measures regarding time on the road and hours of rest, number of co-drivers and fitness qualifications for transport work;

Urges the EEC Commission and the Member Governments to take more intensive action for road modernization;

Believes that a study of the cost to society of road accidents and its wide distribution would be of considerable service;

Considers that in the work to be undertaken by the Community on the subject of highway codes account should be taken of the possible accession of other States and of the requirements of transit traffic through the territory of non-member countries.

M. Schaus, a member of the Commission, spoke twice in the debate on this resolution, saying that if it was really desired to have free movement of goods and vehicles in the EEC countries uniform traffic rules would have to be drawn up. A European highway code was indispensable but infrastructure in the six countries also called for attention.

Oral question on the opening of negotiations with Spain

At the previous session on 20 February M. Birkelbach (Germany: Socialist) speaking on behalf of the Socialist group had put an oral question to the Council and the Commission concerning the application of the Spanish Government for the opening of negotiations with EEC. He asked "whether an application should be considered which was made by a regime whose political philosophy and economic practices were completely opposed to the concepts and structures of the European Community".

On 29 March M. Fohrmann, President at the sitting, read out the written reply of the President of the Council to this question. This was to the effect that the Spanish Government's application had been acknowledged on 7 March 1962 but that the Council had not yet discussed the problems involved in the application from the Spanish Government; consequently he was not in a position to reply more fully to the question.

M. Birkelbach then amplified his question and M. Rey replied for the Commission. He said that European policy was compounded not only of interests but also of ideals to which the Six were attached. When public opinion was stirred this constituted one of the elements which must be taken into consideration by all the European authorities which would be responsible when the time came for taking decisions. The Commission had found, M. Rey added, that it was very difficult to separate this problem from the other problems arising in connection with the association of European countries with the Community. This presented a complex of political, economic and technical problems and it was difficult to isolate one of them before the Council and the Commission had adopted a policy on the association of non-member countries, and particularly European countries, with the Community.

Appointment of rapporteurs for the general reports of the three European executives

On proposals from the Political Groups and the Bureau, the Parliament appointed on 30 March the following rapporteurs:

- a) For the General Report of ECSC: M. Kapteyn,
- b) For the General Report of Euratom: M. Brunhes,
- c) For the General Report of EEC: M. Deringer.

Expenditure of the Parliament in 1961

On 30 March the Parliament adopted a resolution on the closing of the Parliament's accounts of expenditure for the financial year 1961.

Disaster in North Germany

On 29 March, M. Deist presented a report by the Economic and Financial Committee on the measures taken or contemplated to assist reconstruction in the flooded coastal region of North Germany. The Parliament passed a resolution of which extracts are given below :

“ The Parliament,

Convinced that natural disasters on the scale of that which has brought destruction to the North German coast strike not only the inhabitants of the regions and Member State affected but the Community at large.

[...]

Expresses its satisfaction that the Community institutions, following a resolution of the European Parliament, immediately opened a quota for the import of 6 000 prefabricated houses for the afflicted areas;

Recommends the opening of further quotas for the import of prefabricated houses for renting, the form of accommodation most needed;

Hopes that the EEC Commission will study without delay the possibilities of aid from the Social Fund in the event of the temporary closing or conversion of small and medium enterprises, particularly in the afflicted areas;

Suggests that the Fund at present being established for the improvement of agricultural structures could also provide aid, since the floods have destroyed the very means of livelihood of many farmers;

Considers that the condition laid down in Article 130 (a and c) of the Treaty for contributions by the Investment Bank to the financing of a large programme of dyke building are fulfilled...”

Mission to Greece

On 28 March the Parliament appointed a delegation to visit Greece and establish contact with members of the Greek Parliament in preparation for the formation of a joint Parliamentary Association Committee in accordance with a decision of the Council of Association set up under the Athens Agreement of 9 July 1961.

The delegation was authorized to pay only one visit to Greece.

Future work

On a proposal of the Committee of Presidents the Parliament decided to hold its next session from 7 to 11 May 1962.

Name of the Parliament

On 30 March the Parliament adopted a resolution concerning its name, which reads as follows :

“ The Parliament,

Noting that its name is not identical in the four official languages of the Community,

Decides to take the name of “ Parlement européen ” in French and of “ Parlamento Europeo ” in Italian ”.

This resolution stood in the names of M. Poher (France : Christian Democrat), M. Pleven (France : Liberal) and M. Birkelbach (Germany : Socialist) on behalf of the three political Groups. M. Poher, in presenting the draft resolution, said that the members of the Parliament wished :

- 1) To choose a name for the Parliament which would be the same in the four Community languages;
- 2) To avoid confusion with the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe;
- 3) To show that the Parliament had, in a limited field, powers which a consultative assembly did not possess and that it undoubtedly constituted, albeit on a modest scale, the nucleus of a true European Parliament.

B. THE COUNCIL

63rd session (5 - 7 March 1962)

The Council held its 63rd session from 5 to 7 March 1962 under the chairmanship first, of M. Pierre Guillaumat (France), Minister Delegate attached to the Prime Minister, and then of M. Maurice Couve de Murville, Foreign Minister of the French Republic.

The following matters were discussed :

Tariff questions: After consultation with the Council and Commission of Euratom and with the Commission of the EEC, the Council decided to maintain the 10 % duty laid down in the common external tariff for reactors and reactor parts and to fix the duty for fuel elements also at 10 %, it being understood that these duties would be partially suspended as from 1 January 1962 in order to bring them to certain levels for a definite period.

The Council also adopted a decision to suspend the duty of the common external tariff on prefabricated wooden houses ⁽¹⁾.

GATT: The Council approved the conclusion of the tariff agreement negotiated by the Commission with Japan for an indefinite period, on the understanding that it should be subject to review after three years at the request of the Community.

Agricultural questions: The Council decided to consult the European Parliament concerning the Commission's proposal for the co-ordination of policies on agricultural structure, and to instruct the Special Committee on Agriculture to examine this proposal.

(1) See Chapter IV, sec 19 above.

The Council also heard the report submitted periodically by the chairman of the Special Committee on Agriculture. The Council agreed to a time-table for its studies of agricultural questions, for which preparatory work will be done in the coming months by this committee.

Associated African States and Madagascar : The Council discussed the future arrangements between the Community and the associated African States and Madagascar. Unanimous agreement was reached on a number of points of substance on which negotiations with these countries will continue.

Appointments to the Economic and Social Committee : The Councils of the EEC and of Euratom discussed procedure for the appointment of members to the Economic and Social Committee for the period from 25 April 1962 to 24 April 1966 and decided to make these appointments at their session of 2 and 3 April 1962. They further decided to ask the Governments of the Member States, in making their nominations, to respect the present structure of the Committee.

Acceleration : The representatives of the Member Governments discussed in detail a further speed-up in the implementation of the Treaty. They decided to return to this question at the Council's next session on 22 March 1962.

64th session (21 to 23 March 1962)

The Council held its 64th session from 21 to 23 March 1962 under the chairmanship, first, of M. Edgar Pisani, French Minister of Agriculture, and then of M. Maurice Couve de Murville, French Foreign Minister.

Agricultural questions : On 21 March the Council examined agricultural questions but took no decisions. It was agreed to resume the discussions at the next session.

Acceleration : The representatives of the Member Governments continued their discussion of a further speed-up in the implementation of the Treaty.

It was agreed to defer the final decision to the session of 14 - 15 May 1962. In order that it should nevertheless be possible to put the speed-up into effect on 1 July 1962, the customs authorities of the Member States will begin making the necessary preparations immediately.

65th session (2 - 4 April 1962)

The Council held its 65th session on 2, 3 and 4 April 1962 under the chairmanship, first, of M. Georges Gorse, French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and then of M. Edgar Pisani, French Minister of Agriculture.

The following matters were discussed :

Progress report of the Monetary Committee : M. van Lennep, chairman of the Monetary Committee, introduced the fourth progress report of that Committee, which covers the year 1961.

The Council took note of the report and joined the Commission in thanking the Monetary Committee and its Chairman warmly for their work in 1961, which had done to further the aims of the Treaty in the field of monetary and financial policy.

The Council decided to submit the report to the European Parliament and to have it published in the official gazette of the European Communities.

Free movement of seasonal and frontier workers : The Council decided to consult the Economic and Social Committee, in accordance with Article 49 of the Treaty, on the proposed regulations and directives concerning the free movement of frontier and seasonal workers within the Community, and also to refer this matter to the European Parliament.

Conclusion of tariff agreements with Cambodia, Israel and Portugal : The Council approved draft decisions for the conclusion of tariff agreements with Cambodia, Israel and Portugal ⁽¹⁾.

Duties imposed by the United States on woven carpets and window glass : The Council discussed in detail the increase of United States duties on woven carpets and window glass.

It was noted that these measures, which the United States Administration had taken immediately after signing the "Dillon" tariff agreements, had caused profound disappointment in the Community and were likely to have an adverse effect on the atmosphere of confidence and readiness to co-operate which were necessary among the western countries for the continued expansion of trade.

The Council hoped that the American Administration would reconsider these measures since they seriously affected important industrial sectors in the Community, and the latter would, if necessary, take steps to protect its interests.

A memorandum was prepared and presented the same day by the President of the Council to the Chargé d'Affaires of the diplomatic mission of the United States with the Community.

Furthermore, the Council approved the action taken in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by the Commission and the Special Committee set up under Article 111.

Tariff quotas : Decisions were adopted concerning the opening of tariff quotas ⁽²⁾.

Turkey : Emphasizing the political importance of close relations with Turkey, the Council decided to resume at its May session in conjunction with the Ministers of Finance its consideration of transitional arrangements under the agreement envisaged with Turkey.

To this end the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to report to it on appropriate measures, especially regarding trade.

(1) See Chapter IV, sec. 2 above.

(2) See Chapter IV, sec. 19 above.

Greece : The Council, together with the representatives of the Member Governments meeting in Council, approved the texts concerning the application of the agreement concerning the Financial Protocol to the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece.

Relations with the associated African States and Madagascar : The Council continued to study in detail problems relating to future relations between the Community and the associated African States including Madagascar.

In the light of the progress made in the negotiations with the associated States the Council considered in particular various economic and trade problems and questions of financial co-operation.

The discussion cleared the ground for the second meeting at ministerial level between the Council of the European Economic Community and the representatives of the associated African States and Madagascar, which was fixed for 9 and 10 April 1962 ⁽¹⁾.

Merger of the Executives : The Council of the EEC and of Euratom instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to prepare as soon as possible a report setting out the views of the various delegations on the Netherlands proposal for a Convention establishing a Council of the European Communities and a European High Commission.

Economic and Social Committee : M. Rosenberg, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, presented to the Councils a brief report on the activities of his Committee during his term as Chairman. He stressed the importance of consulting representatives of the various walks of economic and social life in the six countries whenever the Community institutions were called upon to take measures to implement the Treaties. He noted with pleasure that the Committee had been consulted not only in the cases expressly provided for in the Treaty, but also on many other questions.

The Councils and Commissions thanked M. Rosenberg for his statement and asked him to convey to the Committee their appreciation of the work done in the first four years of its existence and of the important contribution it had made to the preparation of decisions for the Councils of the European Communities.

After consulting the Commissions, the Councils appointed the members of the new Economic and Social Committee, the term of office of the present members expiring on 24 April 1962.

Agriculture : The Council discussed the points still outstanding before finalizing the decisions taken on 14 January 1962 on the common agricultural policy.

These texts were then formally approved in the official languages of the Community.

The Council further agreed on a decision fixing the upper and lower limits of target prices for wheat during the marketing period 1962/63.

C. THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Case withdrawn

On 12 April 1962, at the Commission's request, the Court of Justice of the European Communities struck off the list case 18/61, European Economic Community v. the Federal Republic of Germany.

It will be recalled ⁽¹⁾ that the Commission had referred to the Court of Justice on 11 August 1961 a dispute with the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the failure of that Member State to introduce global quotas, in accordance with Article 33 of the Treaty of Rome, for calves for slaughter, veal, sausages and preserved meat.

The Commission had referred this matter to the Court of Justice to obtain a ruling on the scope of the obligations imposed on the Federal Republic by the Treaty in this particular case.

On 31 March 1962 the Commission informed the Court of Justice that the Government of the Federal Republic had expressed its willingness to grant the other Member States quotas covering the whole of the year 1962 which the Commission considered satisfactory; further, in principle, import restrictions on these products would be settled by comprehensive regulations to be made before the end of 1962 within the framework of the regulations on pigmeat and veal which had already been, or shortly would be, issued by the Council.

For these reasons the Commission informed the Court that it withdrew the case, which could be regarded as settled by agreement between the parties, although both reserved their legal position.

Opening of a new case

The Commission of the European Economic Community has referred to the Court of Justice of the European Communities its dispute with the Governments of Belgium and Luxembourg concerning a special import duty on "pain d'épice" and similar products (heading ex 19.08 of the common customs tariff).

In August 1957 these two countries imposed a special import duty on "pain d'épice". On 1 January 1958 the rate of duty was 35 Bfrs per 100 kilogrammes. After the Treaty had come into force the Governments several times increased this duty until it reached 137 Bfrs; at present it stands at 56 Bfrs per 100 kilogrammes. In the first quarter of 1960 the duty was extended to products similar to "pain d'épice".

The Commission holds that Belgium and Luxembourg have committed an infringement of Article 12 of the Treaty, which prohibits Member States from introducing as between themselves any new customs duties or charges with equivalent effect and from increasing those which they already levy in their trade with each other.

After inviting the comments of the Belgian and Luxembourg Governments, the Commission issued a considered opinion on 2 October 1961, concluding that an

(1) See Bulletin No. 9-10/61, Chapter V, sec. 59.

infringement had been committed. In their replies to this opinion, the two Governments asked the Commission to approve the measure they had taken, invoking Article 226 of the Treaty, which permits under certain conditions the application of measures of safeguard constituting derogations from the Treaty in the event of serious difficulties which are likely to persist in any sector of economic activity.

The Governments of Belgium and Luxembourg, pending the Commission's decision as to their having recourse to Article 226, took no steps to put an end to the infringement complained of in the opinion rendered by the Commission.

The Governments not having acted upon the opinion, the Commission has applied to the Court of Justice for a precise definition of the obligations laid upon Member States by Article 12 of the Treaty.

D. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 21st and last session of its four-year term of office on 28 and 29 March in Brussels. M. Rosenberg was in the chair.

The Committee rendered the following opinions :

i) Opinion on the "draft directive for certain common rules applicable to international goods transport by road". This opinion was adopted *nem. con.* with two abstentions.

The Council had consulted the Committee on 23 January 1962 in accordance with the provisions of Article 75(1) of the Treaty. In its opinion the Committee, while in favour of the Commission's directive, expressed reservations as to the advisability of taking partial measures, before the common transport policy had been finalized, which might prejudice this policy before it had even begun to take effect.

ii) Opinion on the "draft recommendation of the Commission to the Governments of the Member States on the adoption of a European list of occupational diseases". This was adopted *nem. con.* with one abstention.

The Commission had consulted the Committee on 23 December under Article 118 of the Treaty.

The Committee was broadly in favour of the Commission's draft recommendation. It drew attention, however, to the importance of laying down rules for disease prevention and to the fact that a European list of occupational diseases would enable the Commission to introduce better preventive methods on a European scale.

The Committee also expressed the hope that the Commission would study without delay possibilities for bringing into alignment the conditions for the grant of benefits and their amounts.

iii) Opinion on the "draft recommendation of the Commission to the Governments of the Member States concerning medical services in industry". This was adopted *nem. con.* with two abstentions.

The Commission had consulted the Committee on 23 December 1961, under Article 118 of the Treaty.

The Commission expressed its approval of the Commission's draft recommendation. It particularly stressed the need to develop the teaching of industrial medicine, to adopt regulations in the various countries covering the whole field of medical services in industry, making industrial medicine an independent branch of the profession, and the importance of collaboration between doctors in industry and the employers' and workers' organizations.

The Committee also considered that the benefits of industrial medicine should be extended to workers other than wage-earners, more especially to farmers.

iv) Opinion on the "draft regulations on the social security of frontier and seasonal workers". This was adopted unanimously.

The Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, had decided to consult the Committee on 22 December 1962.

The Committee approved the two draft regulations submitted to the Council by the Commission. It requested, however, that a certain number of details be added to the technical provisions in these proposals and that a study be made of ways and means of simplifying or standardizing the existing arrangements in the various countries without impairing the benefits available to the workers concerned.

The Committee also suggested that the definitions of frontier workers and of seasonal workers be brought into line in the various regulations already in existence.

Report on agriculture

The Committee took note of a report drawn up at the Commission's request by its Agricultural Section on a "draft decision on the co-ordination of structural policies in agriculture".

Address by the Chairman on the expiry of his term of office

To mark the conclusion of his term of office as chairman of the Committee, M. Rosenberg made a speech in which he reviewed the achievements of the Economic and Social Committee in the first four years of its existence.

M. Meyvaert, M. Major and M. Meunier, on behalf of the various groups represented in the Committee, paid tribute to M. Rosenberg and also spoke of the outstanding services the Committee had rendered to the Communities.

Farewell speech

In a farewell speech on behalf of the African and Malagasy advisors who have been attached to the Economic and Social Committee for four years as representatives of France, M. Letembet Ambilly said that the atmosphere in the Committee had been very cordial and the representatives of the overseas countries felt sure that the links between Europe and Africa could not but grow stronger in the future.

E. THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 38th session on 6 and 7 March 1962. In the course of its periodical survey of the monetary and financial situation in the Community countries, the Committee examined the situation of France on the basis of a memorandum submitted by the French members and a questionnaire prepared by the Belgian members. The Committee also examined the draft report on its activities which had been prepared at the previous meeting of the alternate members of the Monetary Committee.

The Committee held its 39th session on 30 March 1962 under the chairmanship of M. van Lennep. After a brief discussion of the monetary and financial situation of the Member States it examined the draft of a second directive for the liberalization of capital movements which had been submitted to it by the Commission for its opinion. The Committee further discussed certain questions relating to the Conference of the Finance Ministers of the Member States, fixed for 6 and 7 April 1962 in Rome.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

A. Items concerning the activities of the European Economic Community published in the official gazette of the European Communities between 26 March and 30 April 1962.

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and answers

- N° 80 de M. Vals au Conseil de la CEE. Objet : Conclusion d'accords d'association économique avec les pays indépendants de la zone franc et le royaume de Libye (No. 80 by M. Vals to the Council of the EEC. Subject : Conclusion of economic association agreements with the independent countries of the franc area and with the Kingdom of Libya).
No. 23, p. 713/62
- N° 86 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Hospitalisation des travailleurs ou séjour temporaire dans un Etat membre, dans le cadre des règlements n°s 3 et 4 du Conseil de la CEE (No. 86 by M. Troclet to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : Treatment in hospital of workers temporarily resident in a Member State, under Regulations No. 3 and No. 4 of the Council of the EEC).
No. 23, p. 714/62
- N° 87 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Réclamations des assurés sociaux contre les décisions prises par les institutions dans le cadre des règlements n°s 3 et 4 (No. 87 by M. Troclet to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : Complaints by persons affiliated to national insurance schemes against decisions of insurance authorities under Regulations Nos. 3 and 4).
No. 23, p. 714/62
- N° 88 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Emploi des langues dans le cadre des règlements n°s 3 et 4 du Conseil de la CEE concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (No. 88 by M. Troclet to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : Use of languages in connection with Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 of the Council of the EEC on the social security of migrant workers).
No. 23, p. 715/62
- N° 89 de M. Armengaud à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Financement des investissements dans les Etats africains et malgache associés à la CEE (No. 89 by M. Armengaud to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : Financing of investments in the associated African States and Madagascar).
No. 26, p. 857/62
- N° 91 de M. Armengaud à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Implantation en Europe de la société américaine d'aluminium "Reynolds" (No. 91 by M. Armengaud to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : Establishment in Europe of the American company "Reynolds Aluminium").
No. 28, p. 893/62

N° 93 de M. Kapteyn à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Application du droit d'établissement dans les pays associés d'outre-mer et les départements français d'outre-mer (No. 93 by M. Kapteyn to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : Application of the right of establishment in the associated overseas States and the overseas French departments).

N. 32, p. 1055/62

N° 95 de M. van Dijk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Suppression de contingentement (No. 95 by M. van Dijk to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : Abolition of quota restrictions).

No. 32, p. 1058/62

THE COUNCIL

REGULATIONS

Règlement n° 19 portant établissement graduel d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des céréales (Regulation No. 19 providing for the gradual establishment of a common market organization in the grain sector).

No. 30, p. 933/62

Règlement n° 20 portant établissement graduel d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Regulation No. 20 providing for the gradual establishment of a common market organization in the pigmeat sector).

N. 30, p. 945/62

Règlement n° 21 portant établissement graduel d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des œufs (Regulation No. 21 providing for the gradual establishment of a common market organization in the egg sector).

No. 30, p. 953/62

Règlement n° 22 portant établissement graduel d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Regulation No. 22 providing for the gradual establishment of a common market organization in the poultrymeat sector).

No. 30, p. 959/62

Règlement n° 23 portant établissement graduel d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Regulation No. 23 providing for the gradual establishment of a common market organization in the fruit and vegetables sector).

No. 30, p. 965/62

Règlement n° 24 portant établissement graduel d'une organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole (Regulation No. 24 providing for the gradual establishment of a common market organization in the wine sector).

No. 30, p. 989/62

Règlement n° 25 relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Regulation No. 25 concerning the financing of the common agricultural policy).

No. 30, p. 991/62

Règlement n° 26 portant application de certaines règles de concurrence à la production et au commerce des produits agricoles (Regulation No. 26 providing for the application of certain rules of competition to the production of and trade in agricultural produce).

No. 30, p. 993/62

INFORMATION

Budget de la Communauté Economique Européenne pour l'exercice 1962 (Budget of the European Economic Community for the financial year 1962).

No. 22, p. 397/62

Décision du Conseil portant abaissement du pourcentage minimum d'accroissement des contingents globaux ouverts par la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour l'importation de vin de table et de vin destiné à la fabrication de mousseux (Decision of the Council providing for a reduction in the minimum percentage increase in global quotas opened by the Federal Republic of Germany for the import of table wines and wines intended for the manufacture of sparkling wines).

No. 21, p. 384/62

Décision du Conseil instituant une procédure d'examen et de consultation préalables pour certaines dispositions législatives, réglementaires ou administratives envisagées par les Etats membres dans le domaine des transports (Decision of the Council establishing a procedure for prior examination and consultation with respect to certain laws and regulations contemplated by Member States in the field of transport).

No. 23, p. 720/62

Décision du Conseil concernant les prix minima (Decision of the Council concerning minimum prices).

No. 30, p. 995/62

Décision du Conseil prévoyant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Decision of the Council providing for a countervailing charge on certain processed agricultural products).

No. 30, p. 999/62

Décision du Conseil établissant la liste des marchandises auxquelles peut être appliquée la décision du Conseil en date du 4 avril 1962 prévoyant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Decision of the Council establishing a list of goods to which the Council decision of 4 April 1962, providing for a countervailing charge on certain processed agricultural products, is applicable).

No. 30, p. 1000/62

Décision du Conseil portant fixation des contingents à ouvrir par la république fédérale d'Allemagne, par la République française et par la République italienne pour l'importation de vins (Decision of the Council fixing quotas to be opened by the Federal Republic of Germany, by the French Republic and by the Italian Republic for the import of wines).

No. 30, p. 1002/62

Résolution du Conseil (produits laitiers) (Resolution of the Council [dairy produce]).

No. 30, p. 1006/62

Résolution du Conseil (viande de bœuf et sucre - (Resolution of the Council [beef and sugar]).

No. 30, p. 1006/62

Décision du Conseil ouvrant un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour 6 000 maisons démontables, en bois, de la position ex 44.23 du tarif douanier commun, destinées aux régions sinistrées de la république fédérale d'Allemagne (Decision of the Council opening a Community tariff quota for 6 000 prefabricated wooden houses, ex heading 44.23 of the common customs tariff, for the flood-damaged areas of the Federal Republic of Germany).

No. 32, p. 1060/62

Décision du Conseil ouvrant un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour l'importation de certains matériaux pour la construction d'immeubles destinés aux régions sinistrées de la république fédérale d'Allemagne (Decision of the Council opening a Community tariff quota for the import of certain building materials for use in the flood-damaged areas of the Federal Republic of Germany).

No. 32, p. 1061/62

Décision du Conseil portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun sur le deutérium et ses composés (Decision of the Council for temporary suspension of the duty in the common customs tariff on Deuterium and its compounds).

No. 32, p. 1062/62

Décision du Conseil portant modification de la position 84.59 B "Réacteurs nucléaires" du tarif douanier commun et suspension temporaire des droits inscrits à cette position (Decision of the Council amending heading 84.59 B (nuclear reactors) in the common customs tariff and providing for the temporary suspension of duties under this heading).

No. 32, p. 1063/62

Décision du Conseil (modification du statut du Comité monétaire) - [Decision of the Council (amendment of the constitution of the Monetary Committee)].

No. 32, p. 1064/62

THE COMMISSION

REGULATIONS

Règlement n° 18 concernant les modalités d'application du règlement n° 15 aux artistes et musiciens (Regulation No. 18 concerning the application of Regulation No. 15 to artistes and musicians).

No. 23, p. 722/62

INFORMATION

La situation économique de la Communauté (The Economic Situation of the Community).

No. 29, p. 913/62

Directives and decisions

Décision de la Commission concernant l'application d'une taxe compensatoire à l'importation dans la république fédérale d'Allemagne de pain en provenance d'autres Etats membres (Decision of the Commission on the application of a countervailing charge on bread imports into the Federal Republic of Germany from other Member States).

No. 26, p. 860/62

Décision de la Commission concernant l'application d'une taxe compensatoire à l'importation dans la république fédérale d'Allemagne de pâte à fondant en provenance d'autres Etats membres (Decision of the Commission on the application of a countervailing charge on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of fondant paste from other Member States).

No. 26, p. 861/62

Décision de la Commission fixant, en application de l'article 226 du Traité, une taxe compensatoire applicable jusqu'au 7 août 1962 au sulfure de carbone (position n° 28.15 B du tarif douanier commun) à l'importation dans la République italienne ou à l'exportation des autres Etats membres vers la République italienne (Decision of the Council under Article 226 of the Treaty establishing a countervailing charge to be applied until 7 August 1962 to carbon disulphide (heading No. 28.15 B of the common customs tariff) imported into the Italian Republic or exported from other Member States to the Italian Republic).

No. 26, p. 863/62

Décision de la Commission portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la République italienne (Decision of the Commission granting a tariff quota to the Italian Republic).

No. 26, p. 864/62

Décision de la Commission portant octroi à la République italienne de contingents tarifaires (Decision of the Commission granting tariff quotas to the Italian Republic).

No. 26, p. 866/62

Décision de la Commission autorisant la République italienne à maintenir, jusqu'au 30 juin 1962 au plus tard, des contingents pour l'acide citrique (position 29.16 A IVa du tarif douanier italien) et pour le citrate de calcium (position 29.16 A IVb du tarif douanier italien) - (Decision of the Commission authorizing the Italian Republic to maintain until not later than 30 June 1962 quotas for citric acid (heading 29.16 A IVa of the Italian customs tariff) and calcium citrate (heading 29.16 A IVb of the Italian customs tariff)).

No. 27, p. 885/62

Recommendations and opinions

Recommandation de la Commission adressée aux Etats membres relative à la taxation, selon un droit de douane forfaitaire, des marchandises faisant l'objet de petits envois adressés à des particuliers ou contenues dans les bagages personnels des voyageurs (Recommendation from the Commission addressed to the Member States concerning a flat-rate customs duty on goods sent to individuals or carried in travellers' personal luggage).

No. 23, p. 724/62

Recommandation de la Commission aux Etats membres relative au régime d'exportation vers les pays tiers de certains déchets et cendres de métaux non ferreux ainsi qu'aux méthodes de coopération administrative entre les Etats membres, visant à permettre les échanges de ces produits à l'intérieur de la CEE (application des articles 16, 34, 115 et 155 du Traité) - (Recommendation from the Commission to the Member States concerning exports to non-member countries of certain non-ferrous metal wastes and ash and concerning methods of administrative co-operation to promote trade in these products within the EEC (application of Articles 16, 34, 115 and 155 of the Treaty).

No. 28, p. 895/62

Delegations and missions to the Community

Représentations d'Etats d'outre-mer associés (République du Niger) - [Representation of associated overseas states (Republic of Niger)].

No. 23, p. 725/62

European Development Fund

Compte rendu sur l'état d'avancement des opérations du Fonds européen de développement arrêté à la date du 31 décembre 1961 (Progress report of the European Development Fund at 31 December 1961).

No. 21, p. 386/62

Situation de trésorerie du Fonds européen de développement arrêté à la date du 31 décembre 1961 (Cash position of the European Development Fund at 31 December 1961).

No. 21, p. 388/62

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 190 lancé par la république du Tchad pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement (Notice of call for tender No. 190 issued by the Republic of Chad for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund).

No. 21, p. 389/62

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 191 lancé par le territoire des Comores pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement (Notice of call for tender No. 191 issued by the Territory of the Comores for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund).

No. 21, p. 390/62

Signature d'une convention de financement entre la CEE et les territoires du Rwanda et du Burundi (Signature of a financing agreement between the EEC and the Territory of Rwanda-Burundi).

No. 21, p. 392/62

Approbation d'investissements de caractère social dans les républiques du Sénégal, du Togo, centrafricaine, de la Côte d'Ivoire et malgache (Approval of social investments in the Republics of Senegal, Togo, the Central African Republic, the Ivory Coast and Madagascar).

No. 23, p. 726/62

Approbation d'investissements économiques dans la république du Cameroun (Approval of economic investments in the Republic of Cameroun).

No. 23, p. 726/62

Signature de deux conventions de financement (entre la CEE et les républiques du Cameroun, du Niger et du Tchad, et entre la CEE et la République française) (Signature of two financing agreements [between the EEC and the Republics of Cameroun, Niger and Chad and between the EEC and the French Republic]).	No. 23, p. 727/62
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 169 lancé par le territoire des Comores (Modification of call for tender n° 169 issued by the Territory of the Comores).	No. 23, p. 727/62
Signature d'une convention de financement entre la CEE et la République centrafricaine (Signature of a financing convention between the EEC and the Central African Republic).	No. 26, p. 869/62
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 191 lancé par le territoire des Comores (Modification of notice of call for tender No. 191 issued by the Territory of the Comores).	No. 26, p. 869/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 192 lancé par la république islamique de Mauritanie pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement - Notice of call for tender No. 192 issued by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund).	No. 26, p. 869/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 193 lancé par la république de Haute-Volta pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement (Notice of call for tender No. 193 issued by the Republic of Upper Volta for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund).	No. 26, p. 871/62
Signature d'une convention de financement entre la CEE et la République malgache (Signature of a financing agreement between the EEC and the Malagasy Republic).	No. 27, p. 887/62
Modification à l'appel d'offres n° 184 lancé par la République fédérale du Cameroun (Modification of notice of call for tender No. 184 issued by the Federal Republic of Cameroun).	No. 27, p. 887/62
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 190 lancé par la république du Tchad (Modification of notice of call for tender No. 190 issued by the Republic of Chad).	No. 27, p. 887/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 194 lancé par la république du Dahomey pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement (Notice of call for tender No. 194 issued by the Republic of Dahomey for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund).	No. 27, p. 888/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 195 lancé par la république du Cameroun pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement (Notice of call for tender No. 195 issued by the Republic of Cameroun for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund).	No. 27, p. 889/62
Approbation d'investissements économiques dans les républiques du Tchad et du Dahomey (Approval of economic investments in the Republics of Chad and Dahomey).	No. 27, p. 891/62

- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 196 lancé par la république de Haute-Volta pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement - (Notice of call for tender No. 196 issued by the Republic of Upper Volta for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund). ✓ No. 28, p. 900/62
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 197 lancé par la République fédérale du Cameroun pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement (Notice of call for tender No. 197 issued by the Federal Republic of Cameroun for a project financed by the the EEC European Development Fund). ✓ No. 28, p. 901/62
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 198 lancé par la république de Côte-d'Ivoire pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement (Notice of call for tender No. 198 issued by the Republic of the Ivory Coast for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund). ✓ No. 28, p. 902/62
- Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 175 lancé par la République française (Modification of notice of call for tender No. 175 issued by the French Republic). No. 28, p. 904/62
- Relancement de l'avis d'appel d'offres n° 198 (suite à plusieurs modifications) lancé par la république de Côte-d'Ivoire pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement (Re-issue of notice of call for tender No. 198 (following several modifications) by the Republic of the Ivory Coast for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund). ✓ No. 31, p. 1046/62
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 199 lancé par la République somalienne pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement (Notice of call for tender No. 199 issued by the Somali Republic for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund). ✓ No. 31, p. 1048/62
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 200 lancé par la République gabonaise pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement (Notice of call for tender No. 200 issued by the Republic of Gabon for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund). ✓ No. 32, p. 1065/62
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 201 lancé par la République gabonaise pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement (Notice of call for tender No. 201 issued by the Republic of Gabon for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund). ✓ No. 32, p. 1066/62
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 202 lancé par la République du Congo pour un projet financé par la CEE - Fonds européen de développement (Notice of call for tender No. 202 issued by the Congo Republic for a project financed by the EEC European Development Fund). ✓ No. 32, p. 1068/62

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE MEMBER STATES

INFORMATION

- Renouvellement du mandat de trois juges et d'un avocat général à la Cour de Justice des Communautés européennes (Renewal of term of office of three judges and an Advocate-General in the Court of Justice of the European Communities). No. 21, p. 381/62
- Démission et remplacement d'un juge à la Cour de Justice des Communautés européennes (Appointment of successor to a judge in the Court of Justice of the European Communities). No. 21, p. 381/62
- Renouvellement des Commissions de la Communauté économique européenne et de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique et désignation des Présidents et Vice-Présidents de ces institutions (Renewal of the Commissions of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Committee and appointment of Presidents and Vice-Presidents). No. 21, p. 382/62

THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Judgements

- Arrêt de la Cour (Première Chambre) dans l'affaire 25-60 (Judgement of the Court (First Chamber) in case 25-60). No. 23, p. 717/62

Decisions

- Composition des Chambres (Composition of the Chambers). No. 23, p. 718/62

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Information

- Modification intervenue dans la composition de la Section spécialisée pour l'agriculture (Change in composition of agricultural section). No. 23, p. 719/62

B. Recent publications of the European Communities.

Occasional publications :

- Accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Grèce et documents annexes. Février 1962, 150 p. (français, allemand, italien et néerlandais). Prix : NF 4,— FB 40,— (Agreement setting up an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece and related documents. February 1962. 150 pp. (French, German, Italian and Dutch). Price : Bfrs. 40.)

Une politique agricole pour l'Europe (groupe du porte-parole de la Commission). Janvier 1962, 30 p. (français, allemand, italien, néerlandais et anglais). Gratuit. (A farm policy for Europe (Official Spokesman of the Commission). January 1962. 30 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch and English). Free.)

Quatrième rapport d'activité du Comité monétaire. 23 mars 1962, 35 p. (français, allemand, italien et néerlandais). Gratuit. Diffusion restreinte. (Fourth Report on the Activities of the Monetary Committee. 23 March 1962. 35 pp. (French, German, Italian and Dutch). Free. Limited distribution.)

Annuaire de la Commission de la Communauté économique européenne. 1^{er} janvier 1962, 41 p. (français, allemand, néerlandais et italien). Gratuit. Diffusion restreinte. (Directory of the EEC Commission. 1 January 1962. 41 pp. [French, German, Italian and Dutch]. Free. Limited distribution.)

Periodical publications :

La situation économique de la Communauté; rapport trimestriel; n° 1 - mars 1962, (français, allemand, italien, néerlandais et anglais). Prix au numéro : NF 10,— FB 100,— abonnement annuel NF 35,— FB 350,—. (The Economic Situation in the Community. Quarterly. March 1962, No. 1 [French, German, Italian, Dutch and English]. Price per issue : Bfrs. 100; annual subscription : Bfrs. 350.)

Graphiques et notes rapides sur la conjoncture dans la Communauté; mensuel; n° 4-1962; trois éditions bilingues : français/italien, allemand/néerlandais, anglais/français. Prix par numéro : NF 2,40; FB 25,—, abonnement annuel NF 24,50; FB 250,— (Notes and Graphs on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly. No. 4/1962. Three bilingual editions : English/French, French/Italian, German/Dutch. Price per issue : Bfrs. 25; annual subscription : Bfrs. 250.)

Bulletin des acquisitions. Bibliothèque de la Communauté économique européenne; bi-mensuel; n° 1-1962. Gratuit. (List of recent additions, Library of the Commission of the European Community. Bi-monthly. No. 1/1962. Free.)

C. Publications of the Joint Services of the three Communities.

Joint Information Service

Publications by the offices in capital cities :

- Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft (weekly);
- The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap, No. 37, April, No. 38, May 1962;
- Paris : Communauté Européenne, No. 4, April, No. 5, May 1962;
- Rome : Comunità Europea, No. 4, April 1962;
- London : European Community, No. 2, March 1962;
- Washington : European Community, No. 52, March/April 1962.

Statistical Office of the European Communities

Bulletin général de statistiques; n° 4-1962 (General Statistics, No. 4/1962)

Commerce extérieur : statistique mensuelle; n° 4-1962 (Foreign trade monthly statistics, No. 4/1962)

Commerce extérieur : tableaux analytiques; exportations janvier-mars 1961 (Foreign Trade analytical tables - Exports January-March 1961)

Statistiques industrielles; n° 2-1962 (Industrial Statistics, No. 2/1962)

Charbon et autres sources d'énergie; n° 1-1962 (Coal and other sources of energy, No. 1/1962)

Sidérurgie; n° 1-1962 (Iron and steel, No. 1/1962)

