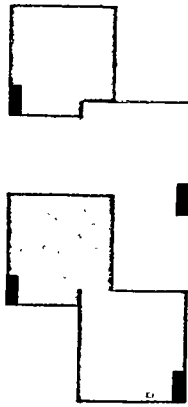


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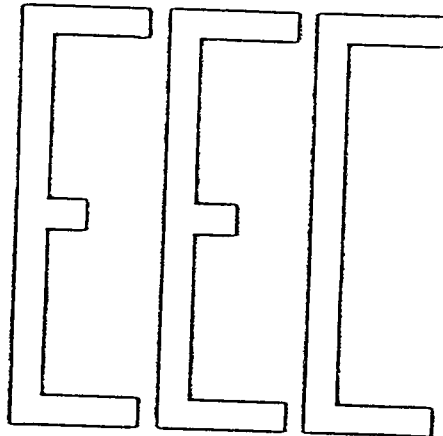
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**BULLETIN**

of the

**EUROPEAN  
ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY**



**BRUSSELS – SEPTEMBER 1962**

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# BULLETIN

of the European Economic Community

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY



# Contents

	Page
The Common Agricultural Policy becomes a reality	5
The Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece comes into force	7
I. Scope of the provisions adopted in recent months with regard to the common agricultural policy	15
II. Modified customs duties in processing traffic	19
III. Accession of other countries to the Community	21
— Negotiations with the United Kingdom	21
— Negotiations with Denmark	23
IV. Association of non-member countries	24
V. Activities of the Community	
— External relations	27
— Economic and financial affairs	31
— Internal market	39
— Social affairs	51
— Agriculture	55
— Transport	63
— Overseas development	65
— Development aid	72
— Administrative affairs	73
VI. Institutions and organs	
A. The Parliament	74
B. The Council	74
C. The Economic and Social Committee	76
D. The Monetary Committee	76

## **Supplement to Bulletin 9/10-62**

Draft Council directive concerning freedom of establishment on farms that have been derelict or uncultivated for more than two years

Draft Council directive on freedom of establishment in agriculture for nationals of a Member State who have worked as paid agricultural workers in another Member State for an unbroken period of two years

Draft Council directive for the removal of restrictions on travel and residence by nationals of Member States within the Community as they affect freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Draft Council directive for co-ordination of the special measures governing the entry and residence of foreign nationals, where such measures are warranted on grounds of public policy, public safety or public health (Article 56)

Draft Council directive for the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in reinsurance and retrocession

Draft Council directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the form of activities serving trade and industry

Draft Council directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in connection with wholesale trade

Draft Council directive removing all prohibitions on or other obstacles to payments for services where payment restrictions are the only limiting factor on their supply

Draft Council first directive concerning cinematography

# The Common Agricultural Policy becomes a reality

by M. S. L. MANSHOLT,

Vice-President of the Commission of the European Economic Community.

The Common Agricultural Policy is now being put into practice. Numerous decisions which until recently would have been taken by national authorities as matter of domestic policy are now being taken by Community institutions, which are using them to establish a common market for agricultural produce. This transfer of authority and the acceptance of Community rules are in themselves enough to prove the Community's confidence in the scheme and faith in its purpose.

In the important products to which the new regulations apply the re-organization has been radical, both as regards trade between Member States and in dealings with the outside world. A completely new machinery has to be operated, and this makes some adaptation necessary, especially for trade in agricultural produce. It is gratifying to note how smoothly and almost effortlessly this change has been effected. There is some hesitation among dealers, it is true, but nowhere have the difficulties or disruption of the market been such as to call for sudden acts of intervention or the use of escape clauses. This is not to say that the system has proved to be perfect. Experience will certainly bring to light small imperfections that will have to be put right, but there is reason to hope that this process will take place gradually and after mature consideration.

We must naturally bear in mind that this is only a beginning and that all we have done is set up machinery — machinery without which we would not be able to absorb the existing national systems and mould them into a single European policy. The methods employed still include some devices to prevent disturbances on the market, but they will progressively be simplified as we approach the target.

Regulations will soon be adopted for other products — dairy produce, beef, rice — and there will be more to follow. Here too the aim is to work out the market system for the final phase, the common market, and the rules for the preparatory period that must lead up to it.

The implementation of these regulations alone does not mean that we have achieved the aims set out in the Treaty. Much more will have to be done before we reach that stage: I have in mind the task of bringing prices into line and the criteria to be applied in that task; but even more I have in mind all that will have to be done to improve the structure of agriculture and social conditions. For there is more to our task than just creating a single market; our foremost cares must be a flourishing agricultural population, favourable production conditions, high quality, reasonable prices to the consumer and good business relations with non-member countries.

Opening up the market is one condition for attaining all this. A heavy responsibility rests on farmers, on the various agricultural organizations and on dealers to use it as a means of developing the machinery in mutual understanding and constructive co-operation until all the conditions are created in which European agriculture can flourish, on the same level as the other sectors of economic life, in the interests of the producers and of the whole economic community.



# The Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece comes into force

*On 24 August 1962 the instruments of ratification of the Association Agreement between Greece and the EEC were exchanged by the Permanent Representatives of the Member States and the Permanent Delegate of Greece; this marked the final conclusion of the Agreement, which will come into force on 1 November 1962.*

*Greece is the first country to become associated with the Community under Article 238 of the Treaty of Rome. Its application for association, which was submitted in 1959 was at one and the same time an act of faith in the Community's future and the first evidence of its force of attraction in Europe. The negotiation of the Agreement, together with the parliamentary debates preceding ratification, demonstrated the EEC's determination to be a Community that remains open to the rest of Europe, and also the warm friendship of its peoples for the Greek nation, with whom they feel their interests are linked.*

*In Bulletin No. 7-8/61, M. Jean Rey, member of the Commission and chairman of the External Relations Group, welcomed the signature of the Agreement in Athens on 9 July 1961. To mark the impending entry into force of the Agreement, we print below an article by M. John Pasmazoglu, chairman of the Greek interdepartmental Committee for European Co-operation, bringing out both the economic and the political significance of association. M. Pasmazoglu, who is also Deputy Governor of the Bank of Greece, led the delegation that negotiated the Association Agreement. The main object of the inter-departmental Committee for European Co-operation of which he is chairman is to see that the Agreement is applied both at the domestic level of reorienting and developing the Greek economy and in the sphere of Greece's external relations with the Member States and the Community.*

## THE MEANING OF THE ATHENS AGREEMENT

by John S. Pasmazoglu

Deputy Governor of the Bank of Greece

Chairman of the inter-departmental Committee for European Co-operation

The Athens Agreement and the integration of Greece into the European Community that it postulates are closely bound up with the major objective of upholding and fostering the growth of democracy in Europe. It aims at genuine integration, with all the economic and political consequences attaching to that concept. Indeed, it could not be otherwise: our traditional economic ties and common cultural heritage made the Athens Agreement an inescapable necessity. The differences between our countries go no deeper than the economic differences that may exist between one region and another in a single nation. Historical accident prevented Greece from sharing in the great industrial and technical

revolution of the nineteenth century. Having occupied the centre of the world stage for a long period of history, Greece was eventually pushed into the background. To get away from the outer fringe and win back to the centre that is the meaning of the Athens' Agreement, and that is what we are after. Above all it is vital to grasp that the success of this experiment goes hand in hand with the spread of Europe's political and ideological influence. In this world of ours, where ideological action is the most effective, and possibly even the only conceivable way of resolving the antitheses between conflicting systems, proof that Europe is capable of rising above its own regional contradictions, of reconciling the interests of areas at different stages of growth, would be of capital strategic importance.

In the first place the Athens Agreement creates a customs union between Greece and the EEC countries which obviously implies the gradual removal and eventually the total abolition of all barriers to trade. It will also result in the erection of a common external tariff towards outside countries. But this does not exhaust the content of our association. Like the Treaty of Rome, the Athens Agreement aims to establish a true economic union based on common rules and policies valid throughout the Community and Greece. Although relying on Article 238 of the Treaty of Rome, under which the Community may conclude agreements with a third country, a union of States or an international organization, the bonds of our Association could hardly be higher: we may say that in content the Agreement is as far as one could go this side of full membership.

But the Athens Agreement is not merely confined to economic integration: it also shares the political aims of European integration — particularly that of establishing ever closer links between the peoples who believe in Europe's future greatness. It goes without saying that genuine economic integration is inconceivable without some degree of political unification. Although there has been no concrete sign of political integration as yet, Europe's economic targets and achievements imply some growing awareness of Europe as a political entity. In short, we think that the economic, and the political and ideological spheres merge together so far as the aim of real integration is concerned, in a dynamic relationship in which neither takes precedence.

But if the Athens Agreement translates the same economic and political philosophy as the Rome Treaty, why then have we chosen association rather than membership pure and simple on the basis of Article 237 of the Treaty? We deemed it advisable (I mean, for the final success of integration) to advance at a somewhat more deliberate pace than that adopted among the Six. We felt that for some products the period of customs disarmament and that for bringing the Greek tariff into line with the common external tariff should be extended from twelve to twenty-two years. In addition, the special circumstances of the Greek economy obliged us to adopt, in respect of economic union and the common policies, the so-called "harmonization" procedure. This reflects the need to adapt the arrangements considered acceptable for integration between the Six to suit the requirements of the Greek economy and its process of integration. The reason for these adjustments for toning down the procedure prescribed by the Rome Treaty, is precisely the difference in level of development between Greece and the Six. The problems raised by economic integration in Greece could certainly not be equated with those arising from the integration of the Six. Besides, even

if the problems are of a similar nature, the solutions envisaged in many cases could not be applied in exactly the same form and under exactly the same conditions in Greece and in the Six. Thus we are obliged if our country is to be integrated at all with the Community, to relax some of the rules of the Treaty of Rome and to base the formulation of rules valid within the context of association on the harmonization procedure. The decisions taken by the Six in accordance with the procedural rules of the Treaty of Rome may only be extended to Greece if the Greek Government, better placed than anyone else to appreciate the special position of the Greek economy and the country's vital needs, is satisfied that they are sufficiently tailored to suit its requirements. Let me also point out that bringing decisions taken by the Six into line with the special circumstances of Greece, which will be the major task of the Council of Association, would be made extremely difficult and often problematic if these decisions were not partly based on the needs of the Greek economy. This concern for harmonizing if possible the decisions of the Six is at the root of the principle laid down in the Athens Agreement to the effect that the Community, in framing its rules, must take account of the special situation of the Greek economy. As far as the common agricultural policy is concerned, this is explicitly stated in Article 33 of the Agreement, relating to the extension of the common agricultural policy to Greek agriculture. In other fields, such as the supply of services, the right of establishment, or capital movements, the Community must also take care not to lose sight of the particular aspects under which these questions may appear from the standpoint of Greece's economy. Lastly, let us remember that for some questions in which Greece has a vital interest (the common agricultural policy on tobacco or the common external tariff on tobacco and raisins, for instance), it is laid down that decisions must be taken jointly with Greece within the Council of Association.

The Athens Agreement may be summed up as having three basic characteristics : *a*) it institutes a customs union and an economic union, which involves setting up machinery for economic integration; *b*) the present Association is only a temporary step, since it is expressly stated that the final aim is for Greece to become a full member of the European Community; *c*) all the aims of the Rome Treaty are accepted, particularly that of establishing closer links between the peoples of Europe.

This last aim of the Rome Treaty and of the Athens Agreement lies at the roots of every effort made towards the political organization of Europe. The definite acceptance of this aim by our association, its aim towards integration, as evinced by its content and the fact that full membership is the ultimate target, together with the fact that we discarded the idea of immediate membership solely for tactical reasons due to the gap between the stage of growth reached in our country and that of the Six, furnish abundant proof, we believe, of our interest in the construction of a politically integrated Europe.

But we must now look beyond these legal and procedural matters and state the major issue : will the integration of Greece into the wider European economic area speed up growth and raise the people's living standard?

This is not the place to draw up a detailed balance-sheet of the forces, favourable and unfavourable, that will act upon the growth of our economy within the framework of association with the Community. Nor are we going to examine the

particular problems involved in adapting Greece's economy to the new situation created by association. We shall merely state the basic conditions under which our country could gain most benefit from association with the European Economic Community.

There is much talk about the dangers to Greece of having to face competition from countries that are much more advanced, industrially and technologically. But we hear less of the end to which the Greek economy might come if it remained isolated at the precise moment when larger politico-economic units are being formed. Even more seldom is any thought given to the opportunities now held out to Greece, provided of course we muster our strength in time to seize them. Obviously, in order to court success, we shall have to take some chances, but the worst hazard will come from missed opportunities, or failure to profit from them in time. This is where the real risks involved in our association chiefly lie.

We must realize the necessity of outgrowing the mentality that thinks of the national economy as a watertight compartment. Only in this way shall we arrive at a correct definition of general economic policy and adequate methods of reconversion. We must be imbued with a spirit of creative emulation and competition, for the Common Market offers scope for competition embracing every aspect of human activity and creativeness. We shall be engaging in competition among peoples having the same traditions of civilization and in most cases standing in the forefront of the technical and scientific achievements of our age. To keep up with the leaders in this competition, we shall have to summon up a resurgence of national strength. We shall also have to see that this strength is systematically addressed to activities that match current trends in the world economy. In the last analysis, our share of this competitive European market will depend on the resources we mobilize to get the most out of our economy.

At all events, we shall only be able to cope with the problems raised by the integration of Greece into Europe provided we can adapt our economy in time to suit the new pattern of productive forces that is bound to emerge within the Community as a result of its own process of integration. This explains why the chief aim of our economic policy is to expand exports, for apart altogether from balance-of-payments considerations, this corresponds to the urgent need to adapt our production to European demand. By exporting more we shall attain high growth rates in national output and living standards which will mean fuller employment in the really productive sectors. Expanding exports, particularly to the countries of the Community, is the central theme of our economic policy, because this is the way in which our economy is actually going to be integrated with that of the Six.

Another of our chief aims is at the same time to secure a rapid increase in the number of European firms setting up in Greece, either for themselves or in association with Greek companies, with a view to lending their experience and organizing ability to the promotion of our exports. In this connection it should be stressed that once the Athens Agreement comes into force all Greece's industrial and agricultural exports will, pending the harmonization of agricultural policies in the Community and Greece, be given the same treatment in the EEC area as Community products; that is to say we shall be given the benefit of all the tariff cuts already made or to be made between the Six. At the same time, the first tariff reduction for most Greek industrial manufactures will be 5 %, and

customs disarmament will be spread over a period of twenty-two years. For products not manufactured in Greece and agricultural exports taken as a whole, the first tariff cut will be 10 % and the period of customs disarmament twelve years.

Exploiting these possibilities to the full should be the aim of Greek enterprises, and should also afford a powerful incentive for the participation, in various forms, of European capital.

In view of this it should be noted that the successful implementation of the Athens Agreement does not depend solely on the way in which it is interpreted, or on the switches involved. Apart from both these points, success might be held up by opposing forces engendered by the process of integration itself. The main question — and incidentally one that concerns the Community as a whole — is whether the integration of an outlying region such as Greece might not devitalize the Community's economy by attracting economic activity towards those parts of Europe that are already heavily industrialized. Such an eventuality was pointed out by Greece during negotiations with the Six, in support of the case for giving us special provisions and some assistance.

This is a matter of problems concerning development poles and the need to draw up a plan of action on a Community scale. Even with frontiers still existing there were undeniably powerful trends towards concentration and polarization of economic activity. The disappearance of economic frontiers might reinforce such trends and in view of the almost constant full employment of the labour force in the heavily developed part of Europe, this would run the risk of intensifying still more the flow of migrants from countries or areas where there was underemployment to countries or areas with full employment. There are already signs of such a trend in Europe, and they are also apparent in Greece. However, we know that for a great many reasons such a solution to the unemployment problem in outlying countries or areas would be of advantage neither to the advanced countries nor to the new economic unit of an integrated Europe. Nevertheless, it would be possible to neutralize these trends by taking adequate steps to attract industry to the less-favoured regions of Europe.

But it seems to us that action confined to the level of the less-favoured areas only is not sufficient in this field. Nor should the interest taken by the central European authority — the Commission of the Community, say — merely take the form of supporting domestic measures. A solution to this problem, which is crucial for the Community's future can only be found within the framework of a common European policy for regional development.

Such a policy means first of all working out an investment programme that will eventually alter the economic map of Europe more or less independently of national frontiers. This does not imply compulsory overall planning, which would be at variance with the Community's economic and political structure and the present stage of European unification. In putting this programme into effect, the European Investment Bank would certainly have a decisive role to play — in accordance, incidentally with the duties assigned to it in the Treaty of Rome. But this would probably not be enough to ensure a flow of investment on a big enough scale. By way of a common policy we must work out a set of measures capable of directing private investment and economic activity in general towards the outlying regions of Europe.

First of all, there might be a research service for these outlying regions, publicizing investment possibilities in the developing regions by means of general information and specializing studies made from the point of view of an integrated European economy. A series of fiscal measures might also be envisaged, and specialized financial agencies with the aim of stimulating direct investment on a sufficiently large scale in the outlying regions. It would also be possible to co-ordinate Government orders with an eye on growth targets for those areas. Lastly, the creation of an efficient transport and communications system linking the outlying areas more closely with the centre and a comprehensive programme of vocational training for local manpower would also be likely to provide a set of facilities that would speed up the expansion of European investment for the benefit of these areas. A common plan of action of this kind should, in combination with national policies, result in the optimum geographical distribution of European economic activity by utilizing on the spot surplus manpower resulting from unemployment or underemployment in inadequately developed areas.

In the case of two big peripheral regions in particular (southern Italy and Greece), the total surplus manpower can be estimated at 2.5 million — 1.5 million in Italy and 1 million in Greece. This figure may be compared with that of the total labour force employed in the secondary and tertiary sectors in the Community Member States, estimated at 56 million — 30 million in the secondary sector, 26 million in the tertiary. It is also significant to note the annual growth rate of the volume of employment — an average of 900 000 units in recent years. If some of this annual growth occurred in outlying areas like southern Italy and Greece as a consequence of a suitable distribution of European investment, the crucial problem of employment in these areas would be solved in a few years.

This would reinforce the social and political equilibrium of the Community, which might be seriously upset by large-scale migration. It would also allow overall production to rise more quickly and at less cost and would add to the economic strength of Europe. Finally, such joint regional development planning at European level would promote the economic and social progress and harmonious development of all countries in Europe, in accordance with the underlying principle of the Rome Treaty and the Athens Agreement, by narrowing the gap between one region and another, and enabling the underprivileged ones to catch upon the more prosperous.

September 1962.

**EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR VENTURINI,  
Permanent Representative of the Italian Republic, on the occasion of the exchange  
of instruments of ratification of the Association Agreement, 24 August 1962**

“ Your Excellency, Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to welcome you to the ceremony at which we are to exchange the instruments of ratification of the Agreement for an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece, which was signed in Athens on 9 July 1961.

It will be a genuine pleasure for us to perform this ceremony in a few moments' time, for it marks a historic milestone in relations between Greece and the Community — in that it determines the date on which the Agreement comes into force.

Now that our six States and the Council of the Community on the one hand, and the Kingdom of Greece on the other, have concluded, approved and ratified this Agreement, the process by which the economies of Greece and the Community are to be gradually integrated in accordance with the Agreement is set in motion and cannot be reversed.

The Association Agreement is an obvious recognition of the progress made by Greece in stabilizing and developing her economy, and evidence that the standard of living of the Greek people has been raised. Moreover, it will strengthen the political and psychological ties that traditionally bind Greece and the six Member States, and it confirms Greece's standing in the free world.

We are well aware of the particular significance attached by Greece to its association with the Community. I would assure you once more, Your Excellency, on behalf of all my colleagues and myself, that the European Economic Community and its six Member States regard this first Association Agreement to be concluded by the Community as of the utmost importance.

Your Excellency, I now call upon you to speak, and afterwards we shall proceed with the ceremony for which we have come together."

On behalf of the Community, M. Venturini concluded :

" All the formalities required for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Association Agreement between the EEC and Greece have now been completed. Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of Article 76 of the Agreement, the Agreement will come into force on 1 November 1962. "

## **EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS**

**between President Hallstein and M. Constantine Karamanlis,  
Prime Minister of Greece**

" May I take this opportunity of the exchange of instruments ratifying the Association Agreement between Greece and the European Economic Community, to send your Excellency my best wishes. My colleagues in the Commission and myself have particular pleasure in welcoming Greece as an associated country of the European Economic Community, thus testifying — in a manner befitting the political institutions of our day — that for centuries past she has formed an integral part of Europe and Western culture and civilization. It is my firm conviction that this association will have great economic and political significance for both parties, and that it will make a substantial contribution to the prosperity of Greece. I am very happy that the Agreement will soon be coming into force, and I place great hopes in future collaboration between your country and the Community. "

Walter Hallstein,  
President of the Commission  
of the European Economic Community.

“My warmest thanks for your telegram, which gives me the opportunity of proclaiming once again how much importance His Majesty’s Government and the Greek people attach to the association between Greece and the European Economic Community which we have today inaugurated. This association is not only a solemn confirmation of the political, cultural and ideological ties uniting my country to the countries of the Community, it also offers vast scope for an economic co-operation which, by raising the standard of living of the Greek people, will certainly play its part in achieving the general aim of a peace firmly rooted on stability and prosperity.”

Constantine Karamanlis,  
Prime Minister.



# I. Scope of the provisions adopted in recent months with regard to the common agricultural policy

The whole set of measures embodied in the regulations on the common agricultural policy drawn up by the Council on 14 January, came into force from midnight on 29 July.

The regulations on the gradual establishment of common organizations of the markets in cereals, pigmeat, eggs, poultrymeat and fruit and vegetables contain a number of provisions whereby the Council or the Commission, acting either alone or in consultation with the Management Committees, is empowered to take the decisions required for the practical implementation of the regulations. All this has involved an enormous amount of work, as the publication in the official gazette of the European Communities of about a hundred regulations and decisions by the Council or the Commission goes to show.

Animated by the same spirit in which the decisions of 14 January were taken, the Council has been able to complete its part of the arrangements with commendable despatch. Furthermore, through the newly established Management Committees, which have proved highly satisfactory in their working, the Community services have worked in close liaison with national administrations. This new technique of collaboration between the Member States and the Community has been of great help in tackling such a huge undertaking.

For the common organization of the cereals market, provisions had to be taken concerning prices, levies, processed products, and measures for a smooth and orderly transition from the systems prevailing in the Member States to that provided for in the new common agricultural policy.

By a Council decision establishing the upper and lower limits of the target prices, Member States have fixed certain levels for national target prices, intervention prices and threshold prices. Because of qualitative differences among products both within each Member State and on the world market, the Commission has been obliged for purposes of comparisons, to establish quality standards for cereals, correcting factors as between these standards and the quality standards to which the national target prices relate, and correcting factors as between the quality of cereals on the world market and the quality standards to which the threshold prices relate. In the case of these threshold prices, special criteria have been defined for certain types of flour, cereal groats and cereal meal.

Regulations have been drawn up, especially in respect of levies, settling such practical details as the criteria for determining prices c.i.f. and free-to-frontier, and arrangements for the issue of import and export certificates. Standard rates have been fixed (e.g. for cereals, 1 unit of account per metric ton); this means that an intra-Community preference has been instituted to stimulate purchases, preferably in the member countries, without jeopardizing the price formation at national level or the gradual expansion of trade.

Council Regulation No. 19 makes the system for products processed from cereals subject to Council decision; consequently these products are dealt with in a regulation, as detailed as the one for primary products, based on that important Regulation, No. 55.

Transitional measures have been taken, for instance, maintaining temporarily the compulsory incorporation of wheat in Belgium or authorizing Italy provisionally to postpone the application of the lower limit of the target price for barley.

The basic Regulations Nos. 20, 21 and 22 for the gradual establishment of common organizations of the markets in pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat are designed, just as in the case of cereals, to bring about free movement of these commodities among Member States and to establish uniform treatment at the frontier for products of non-member countries. The implementing regulations concern the determination of the ratios of processed products to feed grains, the introduction of the levy system and the establishment of the system of sluice-gate prices.

In order to establish the levy system and the sluice-gate price system on an economic footing predetermined ratios of livestock products to the raw material used, i.e. feed grains, had to be prescribed :

- a) By fixing conversion factors for the rate at which feed is converted into eggs and poultry, possibly distinguishing between different species;
- b) By fixing the composition of feed rations; and
- c) By determining the price of the cereals entering into the rations.

The purpose in each case is to establish the cost of the feed ration per unit of product.

Here, unlike the cereals sector, intra-Community levies and levies on imports from non-member countries are fixed directly by the Community institutions, and are of a more permanent nature. There is one for each product marketed, i.e. for the various cuts of pigmeat, the different forms of presentation for poultrymeat, and the eggs of different species of poultry, which explains why such a large number of regulations have been adopted.

So as to avoid having the markets for livestock products upset by abnormally priced imports from non-member countries, sluice-gate prices, valid for three months, have been fixed with due regard to price trends, in feed grains both inside the Community and on the world market. This sluice-gate price — or import price level — is therefore adjusted at quarterly intervals.

As regards pigmeat, although the system for live pigs, carcasses and half-carcasses came into force on 30 July, it was found impossible to work out the arrangements for joints of pork immediately. These are to be dealt with in a special regulation to be issued on 1 November, so that the system can enter into force on 2 December.

Regulation No. 23 on the gradual establishment of a common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables provides for :

- a) The application of the common standards for fruit and vegetables listed in Annexes I A and I B of the regulation;

b) Details of the inspection procedure for fruit and vegetables, and

c) The application by member countries in the event of serious disturbances on the Community market caused by abnormally cheap imports of a uniform countervailing charge equal to the difference between the price on entry and the reference price of the particular products; or else the closing of the Community frontier.

As Regulation No. 23 prescribed common standards of quality only for the products listed in Annex I A thereof, it has been necessary to determine, following the procedure in Article 13 of the Regulation, common standards for the products in Annex I B, i.e. spinach, endives (witloof), peas, beans, carrots, artichokes, sweet oranges, tangerines, clementines, lemons, table grapes, cherries and strawberries.

Commission Regulation No. 60 laid down provisions governing the operational procedure of national inspecting authorities in order to ensure uniform interpretation of the quality standards.

In particular, a Community procedure has been drawn up whereby the Management Committee examines any case in which the opinion formed by the inspecting authorities of the exporting country in the course of their compulsory inspection of the goods for export, differs from that of the inspecting authorities of the importing member country when checking the goods on entry.

In pursuance of the procedure in Article 13 of Regulation No. 23, the Commission has drawn up Regulation No. 100 for implementing Article 11, paragraph 2.

This regulation gives the general principles for fixing the annual Community reference prices for fruit and vegetables and for the daily prices on entry of products imported from non-member countries.

By virtue of Commission Regulation No. 100 the inspecting authorities will be able each day to compare the entry prices with the reference price for each product and where necessary, draft proposals for action in respect of a given product either by way of applying a countervailing charge of an equal amount in all member countries, or by closing the frontier to non-members.

For a number of fruit and vegetables, such as outdoor tomatoes, peaches, plums, pears, lemons, outdoor table grapes, tangerines, and clementines, reference prices have been fixed by Commission Regulations Nos. 101 to 107.

In the performance of the duties assigned to it, the Commission needs to have direct and speedy means of communication with national authorities and the different agricultural markets. For this reason a telex system has been installed for the sole purpose of matters concerning EEC policy on the agricultural markets. Market information comes in daily or several times a week (e.g. prices c.i.f. and free-to-frontier for cereals and flour, transport costs, import prices for fruit and vegetables from non-member countries, prices on the main home markets for pig-meat, eggs and poultry).

The Commission in turn communicates to the Member States decisions which have immediate effect. These mainly concern prices c.i.f. and free-to-frontier for cereals and flour, on which the levies for these commodities and products processed from them depend.

Thus the Commission, after sifting the data received, prepares daily prices c.i.f. for imports into the Community of cereals and flour from non-member countries. On the basis of these, the Commission determines the c.i.f. prices to be applied in the Member States on the following day, and transmits them by telex.

These numerous Commission decisions are also published in the official gazette of the European Communities, to which an agricultural supplement has had to be added.

Complicated machinery has been built up, and efficiently operated since 30 July. The present running-in period may still bring to light one or two shortcomings or defects to be put right in coming months. The method finally worked out will also make it easier to establish European market organizations in other sectors such as dairy produce, rice, beef and sugar.

## II. Modified customs duties in processing traffic

On 28 June 1960 the Commission adopted a decision <sup>(1)</sup> pursuant to Article 10 (2) of the Treaty, concerning the movement of goods in whose manufacture products have been used on which the appropriate customs duties and charges with equivalent effect have not been levied, or which have benefited by any total or partial drawback on such duties or charges. Under the terms of this decision, whenever the products referred to are imported from non-member countries, the admission to the preferential system in the importing Member State of goods manufactured under such conditions will be subject to payment in the exporting Member State of a "levy", equal to a percentage of the duties prescribed in the common customs tariff for the "non-member" products used. This percentage, which is fixed by the Commission, increases *pari passu* with the dismantling of customs duties between the Member States, so that by the end of the transition period it will cover the whole of the duties charged in the common customs tariff. This system offers two advantages :

In the first place, it will allow a smooth and gradual transition from the situation as it was before the Treaty came into force (when no customs duty was charged on "non-member" products used in the manufacture of goods intended for export) to the situation at the end of the transition period (when "non-member" products used in the manufacture of goods for consumption in one of the Member States of the EEC must be allowed to circulate freely); secondly it places all EEC processing industries in any Member State whatsoever, in exactly the same position from the customs standpoint, since the "levy" is based on the duties of the common customs tariff which, by definition, are the same for all Member States.

The novelty of the system is chiefly that a Member State importing manufactured goods is afforded protection in respect of the "non-member" component in them partly by the exporting Member State (which collects the customs levy) and partly by the importing Member State itself, which collects its domestic, progressively reduced, duties on the finished manufactures.

The Commission's decision of 28 June 1960 fixed at 25 % the percentage of the rates of the common customs tariff to be charged as a "levy". By a decision of 20 December 1961 this was raised to 35 %, in order to take into account the reduction of intra-Community duties, as from 1 January 1962, to 40 % of the basic duty on industrial products and 30 or 35 % of the basic duty on agricultural products.

The situation created by the recent reduction (on 1 July) of customs duties (to 50 % of the basic rates) clearly called for an adjustment of the customs "levy". Accordingly, by a decision of 25 July 1962, the Commission raised the amount of levy to be charged from 35 to 45 % of the rates laid down in the common customs tariff. This amount will remain in force until a further reduction of intra-Community duties has taken place (i.e. in principle until 31 July 1963).

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(1) See Bulletin 2-61, Chap. II.

At first sight it may be felt that to take for the levy a figure of 45 % of the rates in the common customs tariff does not sufficiently take into account the fact that the total tariff reduction from which the goods listed in Annex II to the Treaty (agricultural products) benefit amounts to only 35 % of the basic duty. It seems odd that a "levy" of 45 % of the rates in the common customs tariff should be charged on "non-member" products used in the manufacturing process but not allowed free circulation, whereas the end products only enjoy a 35 % tariff reduction in the importing Member State. It must however be remembered that by far the majority of the goods listed in Annex II to the Treaty are raw materials which, for that very reason, are never obtained under the conditions stipulated in the Commission's decision of 28 June 1960 (i.e. produced from goods on which the appropriate customs duties have not been charged). As for the processed goods listed in the same Annex II, most of them are as a rule entirely produced in Member States or come under regulations adopted, or shortly to be adopted, by the Council under the common agricultural policy. In the former case the processed goods are entitled to benefit from the preferential arrangements laid down in the Treaty, without being subject to any levy; in the latter, they do not come within the scope of the decision of 28 June, 1960.

Therefore, a rate of levy equivalent to 45 % of the duties in the common customs tariff is fully warranted, if it is remembered that practically all the goods produced under the conditions referred to in the decision of 28 June 1960 come within the category of industrial products which, in the importing Member State, benefit from a 50 % reduction of the basic duty.

Hence, for the implementation of the common agricultural policy, the provisions adopted by the Commission under Article 10 (2) sub-para. 2 of the Treaty will have to be adjusted shortly, since the chief agricultural products will be protected no longer by customs duties but by the agricultural levies. If the customs "levy" introduced by the decision of 28 June 1960 continues to be based on the rates of the common customs tariff, it cannot be considered as affording adequate protection to a Member State importing goods produced in another Member State and incorporating "non-member" products subject to the agricultural levy system. However, if new provisions, better adapted to the new situation, are to be worked out, a thorough study is required of the conditions under which agricultural products are processed. Lack of time has prevented the Commission from carrying out such a study before 30 July 1962, when the first agricultural regulations came into force.

For these reasons, and in order not to abolish all protection in respect of goods manufactured from products subject to the agricultural levies, it has been deemed advisable to keep the present arrangements provisionally in force for such goods; therefore, the duty rates of the common customs tariff will still be taken into account when the customs "levy" is calculated (Article 2 of the Commission's decision of 25 May 1962). In these circumstances the fact that the application of the agricultural levies in trade with non-member countries entails the abolition of any customs duty whatsoever on their imports is disregarded.

### III. Accession of other countries to the Community

#### **Negotiations with the United Kingdom**

The ninth ministerial meeting, held on 20 and 21 July, dealt with important problems affecting the United Kingdom's domestic agriculture. The British delegation had asked for an annual review of the agricultural situation to be made a practice of the enlarged Community and for farmers to be given assurances as to their income.

At this meeting the Conference provisionally adopted a decision providing for an annual review of the situation and of the economic outlook for agriculture in the Community.

The EEC Commission was made responsible for preparing this annual survey by making use of information from the Member States and of any annual surveys made in individual countries; it will also take into account the outcome of its consultations with the representatives of agricultural associations, especially of producers. The survey should include information on the situation during the year under review, price trends, consumption, imports and exports, the number of the persons engaged in agriculture and the trend in their individual incomes.

The Commission will each year submit to the Council of Ministers its Review of Agriculture in the Community.

Should the survey show that income from agriculture does not ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural population of the Community or of certain areas, as stipulated in Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome, the Commission will consider the matter, either on its own initiative or at the request of a Member State.

As part of its action to implement the common agricultural policy, the Commission will submit to the Council any proposals it considers are needed to put the situation right and to ensure that the aims and principles of the Treaty are implemented.

At this meeting the British delegation also expressed the hope that a general report on the state of negotiations could be made for the end of July. With this report in mind Ministers met on 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 August to review the problems still outstanding. These mainly concerned temperate agricultural products, association of Commonwealth countries and economic relations with India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

The first subject of the discussion on temperate agricultural products was a proposal drafted by the Six. After this had been examined at considerable length it became clear that there was a very large measure of agreement between the two sides, but it proved impossible to reach complete agreement on every point. Consequently, the Ministers decided to take these problems up again at their coming session in Brussels during October.

In dealing with the association of Commonwealth countries with the Community under Part Four of the Treaty of Rome, the Ministers studied the list, drawn up by the Committee of Deputies; showing the Commonwealth dependent territories that might be considered suitable candidates for association. The Conference approved the proposals as a whole, with the exception of a few special cases, which will be studied at a later date.

It was agreed that any independent Commonwealth countries in Africa and the West Indies who wished to associate themselves with the Community could do so under the new convention.

The ministerial meeting reached agreement on the following points concerning exports from India, Pakistan and Ceylon :

As soon as the United Kingdom became a member, the enlarged Community would propose to India and Pakistan that they should each open negotiations for trade agreements with the Community, to be concluded at latest by the end of 1966.

These agreements would aim at so improving co-operation with India and with Pakistan over the expansion of trade between each of these countries and the Community that the amount of foreign currency earned by them, and the assistance afforded to their development plans generally, should be as great as possible.

The approximation to the common external tariff (CET) of British preferential tariffs on imports from India, Pakistan and Ceylon would be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the Treaty, with due allowance for the speed-up decisions.

Special arrangements have, however, been envisaged for the following products :

a) *Cotton goods :*

Approximation of the British tariffs to the CET would be carried out in four stages.

The first approximation would be made on the accession of the United Kingdom and the fourth would coincide with the final approximation of the national tariffs of the other Member States.

The proposals contain clauses to deal with any drop in India's and Pakistan's exports of cotton goods to the Community and for any abnormal expansion of these exports.

b) *Jute :*

Arrangements to cover exports of jute products would be dealt with in trade agreements negotiated with these countries. A common trade policy such as is required by Article 111 of the Treaty of Rome would also be prepared at latest by the time the negotiations are begun.

Without prejudice to this common trade policy, the United Kingdom will gradually establish the CET in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 and with due allowance for the speed-up decisions.



c) *Other industrial products :*

The approximation to the CET of British tariffs on imports of other industrial products from India and Pakistan would be made in five stages, beginning with the accession of the United Kingdom and finishing on 1 January 1970.

A zero tariff or a system for delaying application of the new rates (décalage) would operate for a limited number of products.

d) *Tropical products :*

Special arrangements, i.e. suspension of duties or limited suspension, have been envisaged for certain tropical products.

A zero tariff for tea will be provided for in the CET.

### **Negotiations with Denmark**

The fifth ministerial meeting with Denmark took place in Brussels on 28 July 1962.

Discussion centred on the customs union and agriculture.

It was agreed, in particular, that certain agricultural problems which the Danish delegation view with some anxiety could be settled through the various procedures laid down in the agricultural regulations. In this connection it was decided to maintain the contacts between the Danish delegation and the EEC Commission. The other problems will be discussed at the next ministerial meeting which is due in October.

## IV. Association of non-member countries

Greece (See Chap. V, sec. 1)

### Austria

On 12 December 1961 the Austrian Government had made a request for the opening of negotiations with EEC for a purely economic agreement to enable Austria to participate in an enlarged European market <sup>(1)</sup>.

Following a request by the Austrian Government to be heard by the European Economic Community, the Council at its session on 14 and 15 May 1962 proposed that a hearing take place either at the end of July or during September <sup>(2)</sup>.

The hearing took place at a meeting on 28 July at ministerial level between the Austrian Government and the Council and Commission of EEC.

The chair was taken by M. Carlo Russo, Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the current President of the Council, who welcomed the Austrian delegation.

The delegation was headed by M. Bruno Kreisky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by M. Fritz Bock, Minister for Trade and Reconstruction.

In his speech of welcome M. Russo said that the Community institutions took special pleasure in being able to receive an Austrian delegation, since his presence was proof not only of the success of the Common Market but also of the progress recently made in building Europe according to the plans of the Six.

The Council then heard M. Kreisky's statement.

After thanking the Council and the Commission for the opportunity they had given him of presenting the Austrian point of view on association with the European Economic Community at somewhat greater length, and affirming that, as far as its political status would allow, Austria wished to make a real contribution to the economic integration of Europe, M. Kreisky went on to say: "Austria accepts the principle laid down in the Treaty of Rome under which tariffs and quantitative restrictions as between the countries participating in a comprehensive European Market shall progressively be abolished. Austria is furthermore prepared to harmonize to a very large extent her customs tariffs with the common external tariff of the European Economic Community as well as to co-ordinate in the highest possible degree her future customs and other trade policies with those of the European Economic Community. Austria is also fully aware of the fact that participation in the economic integration of Europe as desired by her can by no means be limited to the abolition of tariffs and quantitative restrictions but will have to include also other spheres of economic life. Austria, therefore, generally accepts the principles laid down in the Treaty

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(1) See Bulletin 1-62, Chap. VII.

(2) See Bulletin 7-62, Chap. III.

of Rome to the extent they are in accordance with her commitments undertaken under the State Treaty and with her status as a permanently neutral country.”

M. Russo assured the Austrian delegation that its statement would be studied with the utmost attention by the Council and the Commission. He pointed out that, since there were certain similarities and bonds of inter-relationship in the various neutral countries' applications, the wisest course would be for the Council to have an overall view of the problems and concerns of such countries, which would only be possible after the hearing of the Swiss Government, due to be held at the end of September.

As regards subsequent procedure, M. Russo said that as soon as the Council had had an opportunity to form a definite opinion on all the neutral countries' declarations, the Community would not fail with due regard to the implications and requirements of the time-table for the negotiations already in hand, to get in touch with the Austrian Government again through its mission in Brussels.

## Sweden

The Swedish Government had submitted a request at the same time as the Austrian Government's for the opening of negotiations with EEC on an agreement to enable Sweden to collaborate in establishing an integrated European market <sup>(1)</sup>.

At its session on 14 and 15 May 1962 the Council had taken the same stand towards this request as towards those of Austria and Switzerland; it had proposed to the Swedish Government, which had expressed the wish to be heard by the European Economic Community, that a hearing take place either at the end of July or during September <sup>(2)</sup>.

The hearing was given on 28 July at a meeting at ministerial level between the Swedish Government and the Council and Commission of EEC. M. Carlo Russo, President of the Council, took the chair.

The Swedish delegation was headed by M. Gunnar Lange, Minister of Trade, accompanied by M. Eric Holmqvist, Minister of Agriculture.

M. Russo made an opening speech of welcome on the same lines as that given when the Austrian Delegation was heard.

The Council then heard a statement by M. Lange who first conveyed his Government's gratitude for the opportunity afforded it by the European Economic Community to put forward its views.

M. Lange went on to say: "At the outset I would like to make it clear that the Swedish Government does not for its part propose to exclude from the negotiations any subject-matter covered by the various chapters of the Treaty of Rome. With regard to the economic aspect we share the view of the Community that integration not only implies the abolition of customs tariffs and quotas on trade between the countries concerned but also entails a number of other economic

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

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin 7-62, Chap. III.

and social measures designed to ensure a good result. Like the original and prospective Member States we have of course specific points of economic interest to defend and in this context the possibilities of derogations and suspension may have to be discussed. But we are ready to negotiate with the Community in a constructive and positive spirit. My Government has never contemplated an association with the Community in which Sweden would not undertake obligations equivalent to the advantages received."

M. Lange continued : " We believe that an extensive and close association, which enables Sweden to participate in the European economic integration, would be of advantage to the Community. The special requirements raised by our neutrality policy are important but they are not of a nature to damage the interest or interfere with the progress of the Community. "

M. Russo said that M. Lange's statement confirmed just how complex and serious the problems were which the association of neutral countries raised for the Community. The statement would however be studied with the greatest care by the Council and the Commission. He pointed out that, for the same reasons as those given at the meeting with the Austrian delegation, they should wait until the Council could have an overall view of the problems and concerns of the three neutral countries which would only be possible after the hearing of the Swiss Government which is due to take place at the end of September.

M. Russo indicated that, as soon as the Council was able to come to a definite opinion on all the neutral countries' declarations and the important problems involved, the Community would not fail, with due regard to the implications and requirements of the time-table for the negotiations already in hand to get in touch with the Swedish Government again, through its mission in Brussels.

### **Switzerland**

The hearing by the Council and the Commission of a Swiss delegation, following the Swiss request for the opening of negotiations, is due to take place on 24 September (1).

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(1) See Bulletin 1-62, Chap. VII.

# V. Activities of the Community

## EXTERNAL RELATIONS

### The association of Greece

#### a) Exchange of instruments of ratification

1. On 24 August 1962 at the Secretariat of the Council in Brussels the Permanent Representatives of the six EEC member countries and Ambassador Constantin N. Tranos, Permanent Delegate of Greece to the EEC, exchanged instruments of ratification by the EEC Member States and Greece of the Agreement for the Association of Greece with the European Economic Community, signed in Athens on 9 July 1961, and the Act of notification of the conclusion of the Agreement by the EEC Council.

The Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Republic had approved the Association Agreement on 27 July 1962, thus completing the ratification procedure by the seven countries.

Consequently, in accordance with Article 75 thereof, the Association Agreement will enter into force on 1 November 1962.

#### b) Establishment of the Greek delegation to EEC

2. The Greek Government has appointed Ambassador Constantin N. Tranos as its Permanent Delegate to the Community. The EEC institutions took note of this appointment on 28 June 1962.

Ambassador Tranos paid his protocol visit to the President of the Commission, M. Walter Hallstein, on 12 July. M. Jean Rey, Member of the Commission, and M. G. Seeliger, Director General for External Relations, were also present.

### Common commercial policy

3. At its meeting of 23 - 24 July 1962 the Council approved the Commission's proposals for a first practical action programme in pursuance of a common commercial policy which were put forward in the second memorandum on commercial policy submitted to the Council on 24 March 1962 <sup>(1)</sup>. This decision, which will be published in the official gazette of the European Communities, follows several other decisions on the common commercial policy adopted by the Council on proposals from the Commission under the terms of Article 111 of the Treaty. The Council had already decided at its session on 20 July 1960 that commercial agreements between Member States and non-member countries

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(1) See Bulletin 5-62, Chap. IV, sec. 3 to 5.

should include an "EEC clause" <sup>(1)</sup>. Similarly, it had taken two important decisions at its session of 24 - 25 July 1961, on the basis of the proposals in the first memorandum on commercial policy. These decisions concerned the consultation procedure for commercial negotiations by the Member States and standardization of the period of validity of commercial agreements with non-member countries <sup>(2)</sup>.

Here it should be recalled that the practical programme for the common commercial policy approved by the Council sets forth the objectives to be obtained in the harmonization of Member States' import and export systems and lays down the methods by which they should be pursued. It also provides for the harmonization of the Member States' efforts to expand trade and to promote sales on external markets.

This programme will enable the Member States to carry out standardization of national commercial policies in successive stages, taking into account the concrete problems arising product by product and area by area. This should lead naturally to the establishment by the end of the transition period of a common policy for external trade.

## **Relations with international organizations**

### United Nations Economic and Social Council

4. The Community was represented at the first part of the 34th session of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva from 3 July to 3 August 1962.

This session was mainly concerned with means of intensifying international action to achieve the aims of the "United Nations Development Decade".

A resolution was unanimously adopted containing certain recommendations to the member governments of ECOSOC and giving instructions to the Secretary-General of the organization. The resolution appealed for efforts to reach the target of \$150 million annually for the Special Fund and the extended Technical Assistance Programme, and stressed the urgency of carrying out the World Food Programme without delay. Another resolution of the Council called for the establishment of a Co-ordination Committee for the Decade.

The European Economic Community was discussed at some length, and its development figured prominently in statements made by the United Nations' Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and by the Executive Secretaries of several regional Economic Commissions.

The standpoint of the Six was put forward by the Italian delegation, being the delegation supplying the current president of the EEC Council. The statement of the Italian delegates, which had been prepared in co-operation with the other delegations of the Six, stressed the liberal nature of the Community's commercial policy, explained in greater detail the general organization of the common

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 5-60, Chap. II, sec. 14 and the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 84 of 31 December 1960, p. 1965.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin 9-10/61, Chap. V, sec. 1, and official gazette of the European Communities, No. 71 of 4 November 1961, pp. 1273-1275.

agricultural policy and drew attention to the large contribution made by the EEC to aid for developing countries.

As to the advisability of a conference on problems of international trade and more particularly the commodity market, ECOSOC adopted a resolution to hold a United Nations conference on trade and development, preceded by preparatory work to be undertaken in the spring of 1963.

The Council also examined the United Nations' annual survey of the world economic situation, a report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, measures designed to stabilize international markets for commodities and proposals to expand United Nations activities in the field of industrial development.

### **United Nations : commodity problems**

#### **International Coffee Agreement**

5. A United Nations Conference on coffee was held in New York from 9 July to 25 August 1962 to draft a new long-term coffee agreement. The Community was represented by observers.

The Conference provisionally approved a new stabilization agreement to take effect from 1 October 1962, which for the first time covered consumer countries. The final decision was to be taken at a plenary session on 28 September 1962.

The proposed agreement lays down export quotas for the 36 producer countries concerned. The global quota for the year from 1 October 1962 to 30 September 1963 will be 45 587 189 sacks of 60 kilogrammes. The Latin American countries have the biggest share in this quota with 32 626 380 sacks, followed by the African growers with 11 380 803 sacks.

The importing countries undertake to keep a control on export quotas by requiring certificates of origin for their coffee imports. They also pledge themselves not to increase purchases from exporting countries which are not parties to the Agreement.

An International Coffee Council with headquarters in London will supervise the implementation of the agreement.

#### **Missions of associated countries to the Community**

6. The institutions of the European Economic Community have noted the appointment of His Excellency Ambassador Ali Omar Scego as Representative of the Republic of Somalia to the EEC in succession to Ambassador Mohamed Sheikh Hassan who has resigned.

The EEC institutions have also noted the appointment of His Excellency Ambassador Nicolas Songumas as Representative of the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) to the Community.

## **Missions of non-member countries to the Community**

7. His Excellency Ambassador Abdellatif Filali, head of the Moroccan Mission to the EEC, and His Excellency Ambassador Alejandro A. Espailat, head of the Dominican Mission to the EEC, presented their letters of credence to President Hallstein on 10 July. His Excellency Regulo Burelli-Rivas, head of the Venezuelan Mission to the EEC, presented his letters of credence to President Hallstein on 30 July.

The institutions of the EEC have given their agreement to the following appointments : head of the Argentinian Mission, Ambassador Carlos A. Juni; head of the Chilean Mission, Ambassador Carlos Valenzuela; head of the Pakistan Mission, Ambassador Muhammad Ayub; head of the Uruguayan Mission, Ambassador Julio Lacarte-Muro.

The institutions of EEC have given their assent to the request of the Government of Thailand to establish diplomatic relations with the Community.

## **Visits to the Commission**

8. On 6 July 1962 President Hallstein received Mr. Marardji Desai, Indian Minister of Finance.

The problems of economic relations between India and the EEC in the light of the possible accession of the United Kingdom were discussed in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

On 13 July President Hallstein received Mr. David Morse, Director General of the International Labour Office.

Their conversation ranged over all problems of common concern to the International Labour Organization and the European Economic Community.

Mr. Morse had previously seen M. Rey and M. Levi Sandri, both members of the Commission of the EEC.

Relations between the European Economic Community and the International Labour Organization are governed by the agreement signed in Geneva on 7 July 1958 which provides for reciprocal consultation and co-operation between the two organizations. This agreement lays down, inter alia, that there shall be regular consultation on matters of common concern, so that the objectives of the ILO and the EEC in the social and labour spheres may be attained.

On 16 July 1962 President Hallstein and M. Rey received Dr José A. Mora, Secretary-General of the Organization of American States. Dr Mora was accompanied by the Assistant Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, Dr Jorge Sol Castellanos.

This visit was the sequel to that paid by Professor Hallstein while in Washington in April 1962. Dr Mora expressed satisfaction over the renewed manifestations of Europe's interest in the Alliance for Progress. He also acknowledged the importance of the tariff reductions contemplated by the Community on some important Latin-American export products.



Agreement was reached on the necessity of establishing regular future exchanges of information, based upon permanent relations between the General Secretary of the OAS and the EEC Commission. The form and content of these relations were discussed in detail. In addition, there was a frank exchange of views on the policies of the European Economic Community with regard to agriculture and the association of African States.

## ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

### Economic policy

#### 9. Notes on economic developments — prepared end of September 1962.

##### COMMUNITY

		March	April	May	June	July
Industrial production <sup>(1)</sup>	1961	126	127	127	127	127
	1958 = 100	1962	134	134	134	135
Imports from non-member countries	1961	1 825	1 712	1 758	1 741	1 602
cif <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup>	in \$ million	1962	1 913	1 749	1 997	1 865
Exports to non-member countries fob <sup>(2)</sup>	1961	1 830	1 654	1 661	1 727	1 697
	in \$ million	1962	1 881	1 650	1 769	1 685
Trade balance <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup>	1961	+ 5	— 58	— 97	— 14	+ 95
	in \$ million	1962	— 32	— 99	— 228	— 180
Trade between member countries <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup>	1961	1 065	940	986	1 017	991
	in \$ million	1962	1 174	1 025	1 139	1 067
Gold and foreign exchange reserves <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup>	1961	15 527	15 189	15 404	15 889	16 220
	in \$ million	1962	15 999	15 998	15 196	16 352

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

<sup>(2)</sup> The mark and the guilder were revalued by 5 % at the beginning of March 1961.

<sup>(3)</sup> Calculated on the basis of imports.

<sup>(4)</sup> Amount held by the monetary authorities at end of month.

<sup>(5)</sup> Uncorrected for changes made at the beginning of 1962 in the method of compiling customs returns in France and Western Germany, these changes will be taken into account in due course.

The moderate growth of the economy continued throughout the late summer; the major stimulus by far was provided by internal demand.

Exports to non-member countries in June were in fact somewhat smaller than in June 1961, the fall in sales to Algeria being, it is true, the decisive factor. The growth of investment expenditure was probably again sluggish; at all events the propensity to invest seems to have further slackened, as may be seen from the trend of orders in the capital goods sector. It is certain that hardly any impetus worth mentioning was provided by investment in stocks; orders for these, particularly from traders, were pretty hesitant. On the other hand private consumption continued to expand briskly, and current State expenditure on goods and services also rose in most member countries.

This behaviour of the components of demand was clearly reflected on the supply side. Thus, while the expansion of industrial output was in general only very moderate, it was relatively vigorous in the case of consumer durables, the motor-car industry in particular registering a specially big increase. Among imports from non-member countries also it was mainly consumer goods which showed rising growth rates. The timid development of trade between member countries in June was probably attributable in part to a policy of holding off for the customs reductions due on 1 July.

As predicted, the generally better harvests resulted in some correction of the earlier price increases.

The fall in official gold and foreign exchange reserves in July was entirely due to debt prepayments by France and Italy.

#### FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

		April	May	June	July	August
Industrial production (1)	1961	130	128	127	127	127
	1958 = 100	1962	133	133	134	134
Number of unemployed in thousands	1961	131.2	111.5	99.2	93.3	98.4
	1962	122.1	97.9	87.6	84.9	83.0
Orders received	1961	137	142	145	137	132
	1958 = 100	1962	144	155	146	(142)
Turnover in retail trade	1961	115	121	115	120	117
	1958 = 100	1962	137	131	131	129
Consumer prices	1961	104.1	104.8	105.6	105.8	105.5
	1958 = 100	1962	108.9	109.2	109.8	110.3
Imports cif in \$ million	1961	915	936	934	930	870
	1962	943	1 093	1 037	1 053	(994)
Exports fob in \$ million	1961	1 099	1 012	1 108	1 058	1 019
	1962	1 064	1 170	1 078	1 125	(1 041)
Gold and foreign exchange reserves net (2) in \$ million	1961	6 688	6 705	6 845	6 729	6 423
	1962	6 033	6 082	6 233	6 209	(6 241)

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

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

Economic expansion continued, although the stimulus provided by external demand and by firms' propensity to invest have clearly weakened.

In August exports were up only 2.5 % on the corresponding period of the previous year and new orders from abroad were even 6.5 % lower than in August 1961. Building investment continued to advance quite strongly, but the expansion of outlay on machinery and equipment fell off. Domestic orders in the representative capital goods industries were lower than a year earlier — in some cases considerably lower.

Under the influence in particular of substantial wage increases, private consumption continued to rise with unabated vigour: this year expenditure on tourism seems to have grown especially fast.

Harvests were better than in the previous year. Industrial output advanced roughly at the same pace as hitherto: its year-to-year growth rate was 6 % in August according to the national Index. At the same time imports were up 14.5 % on August 1961.

The prices of certain foodstuffs, which had been rising appreciably in the previous months, fell steeply in August; as a result the year-to-year rise in the cost-of-living index was 2.9 %, as against 4.3 % in July. At \$47 million the surplus on the trade balance was relatively small.

#### FRANCE

		April	May	June	July	August
Industrial production (1)	1961	118	119	119	120	120
	1958 = 100	1962 127	128	128	.	.
Number of persons seeking employment (2)	1961	111	110	113	113	113
	in thousands	1962 95	95	99	111	161
Turnover of large retail stores (Paris)	1961	123	133	140	114	100
	1958 = 100	1962 143	156	153	125	112
Consumer prices (Paris)	1961	111.9	111.6	111.4	112.2	112.9
	1958 = 100	1962 117.6	118.3	118.7	119.3	119.3
Imports cif	1961	576	575	607	512	466
	in \$ million	1962 603	659	614	595	.
Exports fob	1961	562	619	640	606	505
	in \$ million	1962 600	619	614	612	.
Trade balance (with foreign exchange areas)	1961	- 20.9	+ 23.1	- 2.0	+ 54.7	+ 14.4
	in \$ million	1962 + 13.0	- 4.7	+ 44.6	+ 28.4	.
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (3)	1961	2 472	2 606	2 777	2 965	2 811
	in \$ million	1962 3 318	3 492	3 484	3 332	3 414

(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.

So far as can be ascertained from the incomplete information available — it is always very scant at this time of the year — the economy continued to expand in August.

According to recent business polls, however, external demand was probably only a minor factor in this growth, since exports to the franc area again declined as a result of developments in Algeria. On the other hand internal demand doubtless once more provided great stimulus. It is most likely that private consumption in particular again rose appreciably. Mass incomes in any case showed a further rise, not only thanks to a fresh increase in hourly wages — by about 2.5 % from April to July — but also because of State aid to persons repatriated from Algeria, who, in addition to this help, spent some of their past savings on consumer goods.

The quite sharp rise in numbers of employed during recent months is indicative of a further expansion of activity in industry and in the services sector. So far

strains on the labour market have hardly eased. Although the influx from Algeria caused the number of persons seeking employment to rise sharply in August, these manpower reserves do not always seem to be qualified for the jobs available.

For the first time in six months the index of consumer prices fell somewhat as a result of the seasonal reduction in the cost of food. In August it was 5.4 % higher than the year before. Gold and foreign exchange reserves, which had fallen in July as a result of considerable advance debt repayments, went up in August by a further \$82 million.

#### ITALY

			March	April	May	June	July
Industrial production (1)		1961	135	136	138	141	144
	1958 = 100	1962	153	153	154	154	154
Number of unemployed		1961	1 506	1 412	1 347	1 283	1 283
	in thousands	1962	1 317	1 180	1 102	1 037	1 032
Internal trade turnover in main investment goods (2)		1961	171	165	195	165	198
	1958 = 100	1962	196	177	211	206	.
Cost of living		1961	104.1	104.7	105.1	105.2	105.1
	1958 = 100	1962	109.2	110.6	110.7	111.4	111.9
Imports cif		1961	471	426	463	426	431
	in \$ million	1962	521	475	517	468	(464)
Exports fob		1961	365	323	335	326	376
	in \$ million	1962	416	363	399	383	(424)
Official gold and foreign exchange reserves (3)		1961	2 936	2 948	3 003	3 108	3 232
	in \$ million	1962	3 279	3 274	3 204	3 239	3 152
Yield on fixed-interest-bearing securities		1961	5.02	4.92	4.97	4.98	4.99
	in %	1962	4.81	4.78	4.91	5.42	5.32

(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 at end of month.

The general economic trend was still slightly upward in July; the only strong impetus seems to have been provided by private consumption.

Despite the customs reductions on 1 July the year-to-year growth rate of exports has clearly fallen — to barely 13 %; however, the July 1961 level was unusually high. Judging by the results of the EEC economic survey, investment in plant continued to expand but little. On the other hand private consumption again grew appreciably: not the least important stimulating factor here was the increase totalling 300 000 million lire in pensions with effect from the beginning of July.

The slow basic growth of industrial output continued. The rise in the year-to-year growth rate from 6.6 % in June to 8.8 % in July (ISTAT index) was doubtless largely due to the fact that shortfalls due to strikes were smaller in the latter

month. The year-to-year growth rate of imports dropped from 10 % in June to 7.5 % in July.

The fact that the decline in unemployment seems to have gathered speed despite the relatively quiet development of production is probably connected with the rate of increase of the working population, which has recently tended to fall off. The main cause of the rise in the cost-of-living index was a fresh increase in food prices. A sharp fall on stock markets was mainly due to domestic political factors: the net interest return on securities rose steeply in June and a month later had fallen only slightly. Despite the improvement in the balance of capital movements and the high surplus on current transactions, official gold and foreign exchange reserves went down by \$87 million in July following advance debt repayments to the United States amounting to \$178 million.

#### NETHERLANDS

		April	May	June	July	August
Industrial production (1)	1961	129	128	127	127	128
	1958 = 100 1962	132	131	132	133	.
Number of unemployed in thousands	1961	32	26	24	29	28
	1962	29	24	23	28	28
Building permits for housing (number)	1961	9 847	11 975	8 824	9 267	10 597
	1962	5 189	5 300	8 448	7 413	5 749
Retail sales (value) 1958 = 100	1961	118	121	117	131	115
	1962	124	130	129	.	.
Consumer prices 1958 = 100	1961	103	104	104	105	105
	1962	109	107	109	108	.
Imports cif in \$ million	1961	399	418	448	399	396
	1962	403	475	440	459	450
Exports fob in \$ million	1961	330	347	342	338	339
	1962	343	378	396	356	351
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (2) in \$ million	1961	1 661	1 652	1 700	1 753	1 710
	1962	1 754	1 786	1 794	1 866	.

(1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.  
(2) Held by the Nederlandsche Bank N.V. at end of month.

The slight pick-up in economic growth has continued; it is probably attributable in the main to private consumption.

The growth in exports has slackened somewhat. However, the year-to-year rate was still 4.5 % in July/August. An important factor for the future trend of exports is that new orders received from abroad, particularly in the consumer goods sector, are still going up. Investment demand seems again to have been hesitant only. It is true that in July machinery imports, stimulated by the reduction of internal tariffs at the beginning of the month, were definitely rising, but the corresponding inflow of orders has evidently slowed down again. The speedier growth of private consumption noted since about May probably continued, chiefly due to the recent income tax cuts.

The growth of industrial output, which was 5 % higher in July than a year earlier, has also speeded up a little and imports were consequently somewhat brisker. In July/August they were up a good 14 % on the corresponding level a year ago.

Consumer prices dropped in July after the exceptional rise in the cost of certain vegetable products in the previous month. The money market should remain fairly fluid despite the big tax date, since the minimum reserve ratio was reduced on 22 September from 7 to 6 % as a precautionary measure and a great many Treasury bills also mature at this time of year.

#### BELGIUM

		April	May	June	July	August
Industrial production (1)	1961	116	117	117	118	118
	1958 = 100	1962	119	119	119	.
Number of unemployed in thousands	1961	93	83	78	72	70
	1962	47	41	37	35	33
Number of non-residential buildings put in hand (number)	1961	585	572	648	546	622
	1962	474	415	.	.	.
Turnover of large retail stores	1961	110	111	116	119	103
	1958 = 100	1962	119	119	125	116
Consumer price	1961	102.1	102.3	102.5	102.9	103.1
	1958 = 100	1962	103.6	104.9	105.5	104.9
Imports cif in \$ million	1961	339	354	353	326	321
	1962	359	392	383	357	.
Exports fob in \$ million	1961	338	331	340	314	289
	1962	356	359	372	356	303
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (2) in \$ million	1961	1 420	1 438	1 459	1 541	1 523
	1962	1 619	1 632	1 602	1 620	1 625

(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.

The moderate growth of production continued.

Exports in July/August were again about 9 % higher than a year previously. According to the partial information available, total capital investment — which continued to be very high — does not seem to have influenced economic growth to any notable extent, despite the considerable expansion of public works. Private consumption continued to climb slowly.

The general trend of industrial output in June, and probably also in July, was slightly upward. It is true that the falling off of output noted at mid-year in some basic materials sectors continued; as against this expansion in the metal industry was often all the greater. The year-to-year growth rate of imports rose in July to almost 10 %.

There was a marked drop in consumer prices in August. After the temporary hardening at the end of July and in August, the money market again became quite fluid. Despite sizeable new public issues this development also affected the capital market.

GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

			April	May	June	July	August
Industrial production (1)	1961		117	118	118	118	118
	1958 = 100	1962	111	111	111	.	.
Output of crude steel	1961		341	349	361	359	346
		1962	332	334	329	335	321
in thousand tons							
Building and construction (2)	1961		95	109	108	110	112
	1958 = 100	1962	102	118	112	.	.
Workers employed in industry	1961		45.5	46.3	46.9	47.0	47.1
		1962	46.5	47.8	48.4	48.6	48.0
in thousands							
Consumer prices	1961		100.6	100.6	101.3	101.3	101.9
	1958 = 100	1962	101.5	101.6	102.6	102.5	102.5

(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 economy continued to show a tendency to mark time during the late summer. External demand may, however, have put on a temporary spurt. In any case the inflow of orders from abroad to the iron and steel industry in July/August was 8 % up on the admittedly low level of July/August 1961. Iron and steel exports in July only fell 1.5 % short of the corresponding level a year ago, i.e. a great improvement over the May/June figure. Despite a slight falling-off in building activity in June, overall investments in plant probably expanded again. The same is probably true of private consumption.

Output of crude steel in July/August was down 7 % on a year previously (in the second quarter — 5.5 %). Total industrial output, seasonally adjusted, was stagnant in June and is therefore unlikely to have grown at all during the remaining two months of the quarter.

Higher prices for certain foodstuffs were the main cause of a slight rise in consumer prices in September.

### Energy policy

10. On 17 July 1962 the ECSC Council of Ministers made a preliminary study of the memorandum on energy policy submitted to it by the High Authority on behalf of the Executives of the three European Communities.

While in broad agreement with the review of the situation presented in the memorandum, the Ministers felt that not all the conclusions drawn from it were consonant with the present energy policies of the Member States.

Replying on behalf of the Inter-Executive Working Party on Energy, M. Robert Marjolin explained the grounds for its proposals, in particular those relating to low-cost energy.

A suggestion that the memorandum be referred to experts was rejected and the Council decided to resume its study in greater detail on 5 October.

## Summary of the memorandum on energy policy (1)

11. The common energy policy proposals submitted by the three Executives aim at creating a true common market for energy in Europe.

The intention is to establish, by the end of the transition period (1970), a system of freedom of supply and movement for all sources of energy supplying Europe with energy at as low a price as possible. They take account of the need for assured supplies and for phasing the adjustment of coal output to the changing demand so as to avoid excessive social and regional difficulties.

The European Executives therefore propose that an agreement be concluded forthwith, setting out the operating conditions of an open market in all forms of energy which will be the final system as from 1970 and providing for a transition period during which the present national systems will be brought into line to form this Community system.

As regards coal, aids will be necessary to bridge the gap between coal prices and those of competing forms of energy, should it be decided to maintain for reasons of social policy or security of supply, a section of production which would not normally be competitive.

For petroleum, the plan is for imports of crude oil to continue to have duty-free entry into the Community. Customs duties on petroleum products will be set at a fairly low level in the common external tariff and internal taxation on refining will be lowered and brought into line.

Quotas may be imposed on imports of coal and petroleum from State-trading countries.

Such aids to Community energy production, which would be financed by the Community as a whole, would be the price Europe is prepared to pay in order to have an authentic common market in energy, with reliable supplies at low prices.

The memorandum also makes certain recommendations concerning rules of competition in the petroleum sector; it proposes that permanent machinery be set up for consultation between the Governments and the Commission on trends in the petroleum market and on investment projects in the petroleum industry.

The three Communities are to request the Governments to come to an agreement as soon as possible on the principle of granting aid, and the limits of such aid, to domestic production in an open market. The length of the transition period will depend on the objectives thus defined.

### Petroleum problems

12. Senior officials from Government departments concerned with petroleum and natural gas met in Brussels on 12 July 1962 with M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, in the chair. These experts meet periodically to exchange information on the main problems in this field. To begin with, questions of supply and investment received special attention and a group of experts were instructed to gather information and report.

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(1) The full text appeared in the ECSC Bulletin, August 1962 (second special number of 1962).



At the meeting on 12 July the senior officials adopted two reports prepared by the group of experts. These concern the situation of investments in the oil industry in the Community at 1 January 1962, and imports of crude oil and petroleum products from extra-Community sources, particularly Eastern bloc countries, in 1960 and 1961.

The first report describes the present situation with regard to oil prospecting, production, refining and transport; it also contains forecasts for consumption of petroleum products and for refining capacity in 1965.

The second gives particulars of recent trends in imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products from extra-Community sources, particularly Eastern bloc countries.

General distribution of these two reports was authorized.

Certain proposals were then discussed which concern the petroleum sector and appear in the memorandum on energy policy which is now being studied by the Governments (1).

The first proposal concerns the fixing of the common external tariff for petroleum products (List G), on which the Commission intends to submit proposals to the Governments before the end of 1962. The group of experts has noted the results of the first exchange of views on 11 July, in which the Member States' customs experts took part, and would like to see concrete proposals framed after the next meeting of this group which is to take place early in October.

With regard to security of supply, the senior officials were in favour of the Commission's proposals for joint regulations on stocks. The question has been referred to a panel of experts who will report at a coming meeting of the group.

### **Meeting of Ministers of Finance**

13. The Ministers of Finance of the EEC member countries met at Echternach in Luxembourg on 9 and 10 July 1962. They discussed the problems of fiscal harmonization in the Community, questions concerning the comparison of the budgets of the Community member countries and certain general problems of financial aid connected with association with the Community.

## **THE INTERNAL MARKET (2)**

### **Reduction in duties between Member States**

14. On 1 July, pursuant to the speed-up decisions of 15 May 1962 (3), the Member States made a fifth reduction of 10 % in customs duties on products not included in Annex II to the Treaty (agricultural produce).

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(1) See sec. 11.

(2) A study on modified customs duties on goods in processing traffic appears in the first part of this Bulletin and is not included in this chapter.

(3) See Bulletin 6-62, page 5.

This means that customs duties for industrial products have been reduced by 50 % of the basic duties in force on 1 January 1957. As on previous occasions, the cuts were made on an across-the-board basis.

In the case of agricultural produce, this latest reduction brings customs duties down to 65 % of the original level for products listed in the schedule to the decision of 15 May 1962, in so far as this level had not already been reached. The chief omissions from the list are products dealt with in one of the agricultural regulations passed on 4 April 1962 or to be covered by further regulations in 1962 or 1963.

It will be recalled that a levy system is to replace customs duties for these products.

The next 10 % reduction for industrial products is due on 1 July 1963. The second alignment of national tariffs on the common customs tariff will also be made on that date.

### **Draft directive on establishment and services in reinsurance and retrocession (1)**

15. On 25 July 1962 the Commission approved and submitted to the Council a draft directive for the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in reinsurance and retrocession.

The proposal covers a series of statutory provisions in the Member States which will have to be adjusted to authorize specialized reinsurance concerns in one Member State (a) to set up in another Member State provided they satisfy the same conditions for admission to the profession and transaction of business as those stipulated for domestic concerns, and (b) to supply their reinsurance and retrocession services within the Community. Hybrid firms, i.e., those writing direct insurance as well as reinsurance, will also benefit from the measures taken by the Member States under this directive, in respect of that portion of their business concerned with reinsurance and retrocession.

Articles 54 and 63 of the Treaty state that the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament must be consulted by the Council before the directive is adopted.

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in reinsurance and retrocession, will no doubt be introduced before the final time-limit set for the end of 1963 in the General Programmes on establishment and services adopted by the Council in December 1961 (2).

### **Proposed directive on payment for services**

16. On 25 July 1962 the Commission approved a draft directive removing all prohibitions or other obstacles to payments for services where payment restrictions are the only limiting factor on their supply. The directive was submitted to the Council on 3 August.

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(1) The draft directives referred to in this chapter are published in a supplement to this number of the Bulletin.

(2) See Bulletin 2-62, page 23.

This is being done under Article 106 (2) of the Treaty, with reference to Articles 59 to 66 concerning services. Title V, B, paragraph 1, of the General Programme for the removal of restrictions on freedom to supply services, adopted by the Council in December 1961, sets a time-limit in the matter, and the purpose of the draft directive is to see that this part of the programme is fulfilled.

Before discussing the content of the draft, a note on the nature of restrictions on services will be in order. There are two conceivable kinds of restriction hampering freedom to supply services in the Community. First, monetary restrictions originating in exchange control regulations and obstructing payments for services (e.g. by restricting the amount transferable to the supplier of the service). The second kind of restriction arises from regulations answering economic rather than monetary purposes and liable to hamper freedom to conclude contracts for the supply of a given service (e.g. by prohibiting the award of contracts to a firm established abroad). Depending on the particular regulations in force, these different kinds of restriction occur either separately or in conjunction.

The Commission's proposal aims at lifting the first kind of restriction, and so establishing freedom to supply services in cases at present limited only by monetary restrictions. Actually, by now only residual cases of this kind of restriction subsist in the six States, as the liberalization of payment for services has reached a very high level compared with 1958. The main objective therefore is to consolidate the progress already made in jettisoning controls, and the secondary objective to mop up the few marginal restrictions which have out-lived the postwar period.

The scope of the proposed directive is limited not only in respect of the nature of the restrictions which are to be abolished or which it will no longer be permissible to reintroduce in control regulations, but also as regards the nature of the services concerned, since for legal and technical reasons transport and tourists' foreign travel allowances are explicitly excluded. Article 106 (2) of the Treaty refers indirectly to the Title on transport, and the General Programme on establishment lays down special measures for tourists' allowances, which are to be embodied in a separate directive.

The persons benefiting under the proposed liberalization measures are in the last analysis those defined in Title I of the General Programme for the removal of restrictions on freedom to supply services, i.e. individuals and corporations of Member States supplying services within the Community.

Under Article 63 (2) of the Treaty, the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament must be consulted by the Council before the directive is adopted. Most of the Member States will have to adjust their laws and regulations within 90 days of notification.

### **Proposed directives on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in commerce**

17. On 25 July 1962 the Commission adopted two directives which constitute the first milestone on the road to freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in trade between the EEC Member States. The directives were

submitted to the Council on 28 July and will be issued after consultation with the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. Their effect will be to apply to self-employed workers part of the General Programmes on establishment and services <sup>(1)</sup>. As the right of establishment affects all self-employed workers, a series of directives of this kind will have to be drafted and adopted as time goes on.

The time-table for the liberalization of commercial activities is as follows :

By the end of 1963 : wholesale trade and activities serving trade and industry;

By the end of 1965 : wholesale trade in pharmaceuticals; retail trade;

By the end of 1967 : wholesale trade in coal;

By the end of 1969 : door-to-door sales.

Main features of the two directives :

Both directives cover freedom of establishment as well as freedom to supply services. Freedom of establishment here means freedom of admission to and pursuit of an occupation in one of the EEC Member States on the same terms as those applied to nationals of that State. The Treaty's interpretation of freedom to supply services differs from the definition generally used by economists in that, besides a service involving no travel by the supplier, it covers temporary residence abroad for business purposes.

The directives concern nationals of Member States and companies satisfying the conditions of Article 58 of the Treaty. No account is taken of the nationality of the members of the company or the composition of the registered capital.

The restrictions are shown in extenso in the directives, although the list makes no claim to be exhaustive. Any rule requiring a foreigner to seek special authorization will have to be withdrawn and all persons covered by the directives must be entitled to conclude contracts, acquire immovable property, obtain aids and credits, qualify for social security benefits, sue and be sued in a civil action, etc., in so far as may be necessary for the pursuit of their calling and wherever there are bans or restrictions applying to foreigners in these fields.

The directives also provide that Member States shall not grant aids to their nationals wishing to set up in another country : such aids would distort the conditions of establishment from the start.

The two directives are summarized below :

a) *Proposed directive on wholesale trade*

This directive concerns wholesale trade, whether wholesale trade on the domestic import-export market, or in the form of wholesale transit trade. For the purposes of the directive, a wholesale trader is any individual or corporation which habitually purchases goods for commercial purposes in its own name and on its own account and resells them either to other traders — wholesalers or retailers — or to manufacturers, commercial users or other major users, e.g. canteens, hospitals, etc. The only stipulation is that the purchaser shall not be the end consumer. Processing, e.g. bottling or packaging, does not cause an activity to be regarded as an industrial activity, provided it is standard practice in the trade.

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(1) Official gazette of the European Communities, No. 2, 15 January 1962.

## **Corrigendum to Bulletin 9/10-1962**

Page 43, in the Table :

*For Italy :*

number of firms : 50 000

average number of employees per firm : 1.3

*Read : 75 960 and 3.2 respectively.*



As the directive also covers corporations, it includes co-operatives, e.g. farmers' buying and selling co-operatives.

On the other hand it does not apply to traders and middlemen, e.g. commission agents, brokers, sales representatives, etc., acting on behalf of and in the name of other persons.

The scale of wholesale trade in the Member States varies fairly widely, as the following table shows :

	Number of firms	Average number of employees per firm
Federal Republic of Germany	134 000	10
Belgium	19 000	3
France	137 000	3.6
Italy	50 000	1.3
Netherlands	38 000	5
Luxembourg	450	

The nature of restrictions on the pursuit of the trade also varies from one country to another.

The proposed directive stipulates that France and Belgium shall no longer be able to ban access to wholesale trade to all save those who hold special foreign trader's indentity cards issued subject to the exigencies of the business situation.

In Germany, the special permit required by legal persons from abroad if they wish to transact business on Federal territory will no longer be necessary for EEC undertakings; the travelling salesman's card will no longer be required by those wishing to visit other persons in the course of business.

#### b) *Proposed directive concerning activities serving trade and industry*

For the purposes of this directive, activities serving trade and industry are commercial agents or accredited agents, brokers, commission agents and auctioneers. These activities may be pursued by natural or legal persons, who together constitute the persons benefiting under the directive.

As the occupational classifications of the different EEC countries contain widely differing designations, a table of these is given, for the sake of clarity, in the directive.

Some of these activities, in various sectors of the economy, are excluded from the scope of the directive — e.g. insurance agents, brokers and experts, and occupations ancillary to banking and the stock market (stockbrokers, bill brokers, mortgage brokers, etc.) and certain intermediary activities in the transport sector (forwarding agents, travel agencies, etc.). Separate directives are being drafted for these activities.

On the other hand, travelling salesmen in regular paid employment come under the directive. As in the case of the commercial agent, the nature of the business in which he acts as intermediary is of no consequence. Employees are in

principle governed by special provisions of the Treaty, but these stipulate that certain relaxations of formalities are permissible only if the situation on domestic labour markets is favourable. Such a condition is unnecessary in the case of a temporary stay in the host country since the worker is not filling a vacancy in that country but continues to be attached to the firm employing him.

The directive lays down that the activity of paid employees shall be considered as temporary when it does not exceed either three consecutive months, or a total of 120 days in any twelve months.

### **The opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the directives concerning establishment in agriculture**

18. At its meetings of 16 and 17 July the Economic and Social Committee, consulted by the Commission, gave its opinions on two draft directives. The first dealt with the right of establishment on farms that have been derelict for more than two years or on fallow land and the other deals with the right of nationals of a Member State to establish themselves as farmers in another Member State if they have worked there as paid agricultural workers for an unbroken period of two years. The two opinions approve the Commission's draft suggesting the extension of the scope of these two directives to refugees, stateless persons and sharefarmers.

### **Tariff quotas**

19. The Commission has proposed that the Council grant the following tariff quotas under Article 25 (1) for the second half of 1962 :

38.07 A	Spirits of turpentine	Germany	3 500 metric t. at 0 %
		Netherlands	650 metric t. at 0 %
		B.L.E.U.	750 metric t. at 0 %
38.08 A	Rosin (including the products known as "brais résineux")	Germany	25 000 metric t. at 0 %
		Netherlands	10 000 metric t. at 0 %
		B.L.E.U.	2 000 metric t. at 0 %

The Commission has granted the following quota under Article 25 (2) :

ex 29.15 C II	Dimethyl terephthalate	Germany	1 200 metric t. at 0 %
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The following quotas have also been granted under Article 25 (3) :

ex 08.01 B	Bananas, fresh	Germany	130 000 metric t. at 0 %
ex 08.04 B	Dried grapes	Germany	Total suspension for the second half of 1962 of duties in the German customs tariff
ex 12.03 A	Sugar beet seed of the "Eagle Hill", "Maribo", "Janaz", "Saroz" and "Hellehog" varieties	Italy	1 500 metric t. at 0 %



17.03 B II	Sugar cane molasses of which the dry extract contains less than 63 % of sucrose, intended for the manufacture of coffee substitutes	Italy	3 800 metric t. at 0 %
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The Commission has granted the following quotas for products on Lists G :

78.01 A	Unwrought lead	Netherlands	18 050 metric t. at 0 %
		Germany	27 000 metric t. at 0 %
		Belgium	3 000 metric t. at 0 %
79.01 A	Zinc spelter	Netherlands	4 200 metric t. at 0 %
		Germany	27 000 metric t. at 0 %

*Rejected applications for tariff quotas or for suspension of duties in national tariffs.*

The Commission has rejected the following applications for tariff quotas under Article 25 (2) :

ex 29.06 A IV	Paranox (di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol) <sup>(1)</sup>	}	Italy
ex 29.06 B IV	2.2-methylene-bis-4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol <sup>(1)</sup>		
ex 29.08. D	Di-isopropyl-benzene-hydro-peroxide <sup>(1)</sup>		
29.14 B III a	Oleic acid <sup>(1)</sup>		
ex 29.15 C II	Dimethyl terephthalate		
ex 29.31 B	Mercaptane B 8 <sup>(1)</sup>		
ex 29.34 B	Diethyl aluminium chloride <sup>(1)</sup>	}	Netherlands
ex 29.35 O	2 Vinylpyridine <sup>(1)</sup>		
ex 29.27	Acrylonitrile		

<sup>(1)</sup> Intended for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

The Commission has rejected the following applications, under Article 25 (3) concerning products in Annex II :

28.02 A	Oranges	Germany
11.07	Malt	Belgium
		Luxembourg
11.08 A II a	Potato starch intended for the manufacture of dextrins, glues, dressings or glazings	Italy
ex 15.04 A II	Fish liver oils from fish other than the "Gadus" species	Italy
ex 15.07 B Ib 1	Crude linseed oil, intended for technical uses	Germany
ex 15.07 B Ib 1	Crude palm oil, intended for technical uses	Germany
ex 15.07 B Iib 1	Crude palm oil	Germany
		Netherlands
ex 15.12 B	Spermoil, hydrogenated, whether refined or not but not further processed	Germany

ex 22.05 B I b	Wine of fresh grapes, intended for the manufacture of
ex 22.05 B II b	vermouth, imported in containers of a capacity of more
ex 22.05 B III b	than 2 litres of an actual alcoholic strength not exceed-
ex 22.05 B IV b	ing 22° and containing not more than 130 grammes of
	total dry extract

Germany

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### Countervailing duty on imports

20. The Commission has made three decisions authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing duty on imports of bread from the Netherlands, of fondant paste from the Netherlands, Belgium and France, and of biscuits and waffles from the Netherlands (1).

The first decision extends the Commission's decision of 22 December 1961 until 30 September 1962, assuming no decision based on the provisions adopted by the Council under Article 235 of the Treaty enters into force before this date, introducing a countervailing duty on imports into a Member State of certain goods processed from agricultural products.

The second decision is also an extension of measures adopted by the Commission on 27 June 1960 and 28 June 1961. However, certain factors in the calculation of the duty are to be modified as from 1 July 1962, so as to take into account the reduction for 21 % to 17.5 % in the intra-Community customs duty on fondant paste and the increased levy on processing traffic. This has been raised from 35 to 45 % of the common external tariff on sugar from non-member countries processed in the exporting Member State — in this case the Netherlands.

The third decisions, which is effective until 4 April 1963, authorizes the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing duty on biscuits and waffles if the Netherlands does not apply this duty when the goods leave the country.

## COMPETITION

### Rules applicable to enterprises

#### Programme of the Consultative Committee on Cartels and Dominant Positions

21. The Consultative Committee set up under Article 10 of Council Regulation No. 17 (2) will meet in Brussels for the first time on 25 and 26 September 1962 and will examine three cartel cases.

The first case concerns an application for clearance (Article 2 to Regulation No. 17) and an accessory notification with a view to obtaining dispensation

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(1) See No. 68 of the official gazette of the European Communities of 31 July 1962.

(2) Published in No. 13 of the official gazette of the European Communities on February 21, 1962.

under Articles 85 (3) of the Treaty [Article 5 (1) of Regulation No. 17] by a horizontal and vertical cartel, in existence before 13 March 1962, which in one Member State controls the access of national buyers (dealers) and of national and foreign suppliers (manufacturers) to the market by means of a system of admission linked with exclusive agency agreements.

The other two cases are allegations of infringements (Article 3 of Regulation No. 17). One application concerns a firm, operating in two Member States, which supplies quality labels and imposes minimum prices. The plaintiff did not adhere to these prices and was denied the use of the label in his home market. The second of these applications is directed against an exclusive agency agreement between two undertakings from two Member States, by virtue of which the plaintiff was refused delivery of products contracted to be supplied.

### Working parties of government experts

22. It had been decided at the twelfth meeting of government experts on cartels on 5 and 6 July 1962 <sup>(1)</sup> to set up two working parties of experts from the Member States and the Commission to study problems arising in the implementation of Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome and Regulation No. 17. The first of these working parties, which is to study the question of exclusive agency agreements, will meet in Brussels from 17 to 29 September 1962. The second working party will meet from 1 to 10 October 1962 and will endeavour to define the scope of the Treaty's provisions and of Article 4 (2 ii b) of Regulation No. 17 as regards licencing agreements. The conclusions of these two working parties should clarify certain points of interpretation.

At present Regulation No. 17 contains no special provision concerning exclusive agency agreements. Only agreements confined to firms of a single Member State are exempt, by virtue of Article 4 (2 i) of the Regulation, from the notification requirement in claiming benefit of Article 85 (3) of the Treaty, provided that the agreements do not concern either imports or exports between Member States. All agreements referred to in Article 85 (1), i.e. any agreement, decision or concerted practice "likely to affect trade between the Member States and which have as their object or result the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the Common Market" and which do not qualify for the exemption provided for in Article 4 (2 i) are therefore still subject to the general rule. It is advisable to give notification of them before the final date of 1 November 1962 in the case of multilateral agreements and before 1 February 1963 in the case of agreements which concern only two firms <sup>(2)</sup>.

### Special provisions for certain sectors

23. At present the Commission is considering whether special provisions should be made for certain sectors, in particular whether and under what conditions it may be desirable and feasible to suspend the application to transport by rail,

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 8-62, Chap. III, sec. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> Time-limits set by Council Regulation No. 59, published in No. 58 of the official gazette of the European Communities on 10 July, 1962.

road and inland waterway of Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty and of Regulation No. 17 or other provisions <sup>(1)</sup>).

24. As regards sea and air transport, the Commission has submitted an opinion to the Council suggesting that the application of Articles 85 to 94 of the Treaty might be suspended until 31 December 1964. After studying the existing situation in these two means of transport in conjunction with the Member States, the Commission would propose suitable measures to the Council before 1 January 1964.

25. In the banking sector, the Commission has been in touch with the " Fédération bancaire " set up at Community level. This body has sent to the Commission a general memorandum accompanied by a digest of the legal provisions governing banks in the Member States. These two documents are now being studied. The Federation has been asked for further detailed information. The Commission has also consulted the Monetary Committee and raised the prior question of to what extent agreements between banks are prompted by considerations of monetary policy — a matter of some importance for the Commission's decision.

26. The Commission has established contact with the European Insurance Committee in order to acquaint with the special features of this sector.

### **Approximation of legislation**

#### **Public contracts**

27. The Working Party for the approximation of legislation on public contracts held its eighth session in Brussels on 4 July 1962.

The Working Party continued its drafting of common rules for awarding public works contracts in accordance with the terms of reference assigned to it by the Council of Ministers under the general programmes for liberalizing establishment and the supply of services.

Articles 1 to 8 of a preliminary draft directive on the award of public works contracts were studied and given their final form. These articles mainly concern :

- i) The value of public works contracts to which the proposed co-ordination measures will apply;
- ii) The dates when the measures will be put into force;
- iii) The rules regarding publication which will apply to such contracts from 1 January 1964.

Decisions have also been taken on :

- i) The procedure to be used in liberalizing supply contracts;
- ii) The establishment of a European qualifying list.

It was decided not to undertake the second task.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See also sec. 56 et seq. below.

## Rights in industrial property

28. The report to the Co-ordinating Committee on the law of designs and models has been sent to the members of the Committee and the national delegations.

It will be considered by the Co-ordinating Committee at a forthcoming session.

## Approximation of penal provisions

29. The Working Party set up by the Commission on approximation of penal provisions on matters of concern to the Common Market had asked at its first meeting for a report on the results obtained in Benelux and by the Council of Europe on the approximation of penal legislation.

This report has been drawn up by Professor Mulder (Leyden) and has been passed on to the national experts for the second meeting of the Working Party.

## Approximation of technical specifications

30. The "Working Party on technical obstacles to trade — various products" held its second meeting on 17 and 18 July 1962.

The Working Party had under consideration a draft directive on the approximation of provisions concerning approved patterns of motor vehicle trafficator.

It was decided to appoint a special group for electrical appliances and, in principle, for chemical fertilizers and paints and varnishes.

Initial consideration was given to arrangements whereby the Member States should consult or inform the Commission in advance whenever contemplating new measures in matters falling within the terms of reference of the Working Party.

## State aids

31. In the shipbuilding sector the Commission raised no objection to the prolongation for two years of the grant made by the French Government to shipyards converting to other activities. This aid will in fact improve conditions in this sector.

The Commission has moreover transmitted proposals to the French Government for modifications to the French system of aids to shipbuilding.

32. After consulting experts from the Member States, the Commission has come to the conclusion that the French Government's proposed subsidy to the paper-pulp industry for 1962 is not such as to distort intra-Community trade to an extent damaging to the common interest.

33. The Federal Republic of Germany has put an end to discrimination in German postage rates for newspapers and publications edited but not printed in Germany; consequently these will now enjoy the preferential rates obtaining for newspapers and periodicals printed in the Federal Republic.

34. As the parliamentary reading of the Italian Bill to amend the system of aids to the film industry was not completed before the expiry of the enactment in force (30 June 1962), the Italian Government has transmitted to the Commission several parliamentary Bills for the temporary extension of this enactment.

Since the Government Bill provides for a gradual reduction of subsidies, the Commission had raised no objection to it, but did not feel able to approve the mere extension of the arrangements in force. Consequently, the Commission has set in motion the formal procedure of Article 93 (2) of the Treaty with regard to the parliamentary Bills (1).

35. In accordance with the provisions of Article 93 (3) of the Treaty the Italian Government has notified the Commission of :

- i) A number of Bills and proposals of the Sicilian provincial government to promote the economic development of this area.
- ii) A Bill introducing various aid measures for the development of Southern Italy, amending a previous Bill to which the Commission had raised no objection;
- iii) Two laws, still to be promulgated, of the provincial government of Trentino-Alto Adige, one granting aids to the improvement and drainage of agricultural land, and the other concerning measures to improve livestock in that area. The Commission has informed the Italian Government that at the present stage it has no comment to make on these two Bills. It has, however, reserved the right to study at a later stage, the effects of such aids on the conditions of competition, with due regard for all the agricultural structural policy measures in force in the Community Member States;
- iv) A law introduced by the Sardinian provincial government on 13 July 1962 and still to be promulgated on aid measures for stock-raising, related activities and milk and cheese production.

36. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has notified the Commission of :

- a) A Bill granting rebate of interest on certain loans contracted by members of the professions;
- b) A Bill introducing various aids for Berlin and the coastal areas affected by the recent floods (Hamburg).

37. The Commission has raised no objection to the entry into force of Bills of which it had previously been notified by the Italian Government. These are :

- i) A Bill of the provincial government of Sardinia to grant emergency aid to the Ente Sardo Elettività;
- ii) A Bill of the provincial government of Val d'Aosta to promote the industrialization of that area.

## **Fiscal problems**

### Harmonization of turnover taxes

38. The reports of the six sub-groups of Working Party No. 1, concerning various methods for the harmonization of turnover taxes, were examined at a plenary session in Brussels on 16 May 1962 (2), when the chairman, M. von der

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(1) See Bulletin 6-62, sec. 26.

(2) See Bulletin 7-62, Chap. V, sec. 35.

Groeben, announced that a directive on the subject would be prepared by the Commission's staff.

This has since been drafted. It reflects to a large extent the views expressed by the heads of taxation departments present at the meeting on 10 May 1962, to whom it will be referred at a meeting on 13 September, before being examined by the Commission.

### Fiscal and Financial Committee

39. The Fiscal and Financial Committee met in Paris on 7 and 8 July 1962, when Professor Neumark took the chair for the last time. The object of this meeting was to finalize the Committee's report, giving due weight to the comments made by the heads of taxation departments at a meeting on 11 May (1).

The Committee decided, inter alia, to draw up a time-table and order of priority for reforms, which would be carried out in three stages.

The Commission should receive this report by October of this year.

### Countervailing duty on wool worsted in the Federal Republic of Germany

40. A countervailing duty of 4 % on carded or combed wool was already imposed in the Federal Republic of Germany before the Treaty came into force. Since this duty is well in excess of the charges applied directly or indirectly to similar domestic products, and therefore incompatible with the principles set out in Articles 95 and 97 of the Treaty, the Federal Republic of Germany, in accordance with Article 95 (3), was called upon to amend or abolish this countervailing duty by the beginning of the second stage at the latest.

Since the Federal Republic had still not taken the necessary steps by 30 July 1962, the Commission issued a directive on that date, under the terms of which the Federal Republic is obliged to amend the countervailing duty in question in principle within three months of the date of communication of the directive.

## SOCIAL AFFAIRS

### Social security

#### Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

41. This Committee held its thirty-fifth meeting in Brussels on 12 July 1962. The main subjects discussed were the position of civil servants with respect to Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 on the social security of migrant workers, and the application of certain provisions of Regulation No. 3 to the public works and building sector.

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(1) See Bulletin 7-62, Chap. V, sec. 36.

During the meeting, the Government representatives on the Administrative Committee, duly authorized by their ministers, signed a number of bilateral agreements among the six countries in pursuance of Article 43 (d) of Regulation No. 3, concerning refunds between social security institutions of Member States.

#### Auditing Committee attached to the Administrative Committee

42. The Auditing Committee held its ninth meeting in Brussels on 19 July 1962. It noted the 1960 figures, now available, of average costs of benefits in kind in the six countries, and examined the Administrative Committee's system for compiling data concerning the amount of advances to be set against sums to be refunded, as well as total actual refunds.

#### Industrial health services

43. On 20 July, after consulting the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, the Commission adopted and sent to Member States a recommendation on medical services in industry (1).

The object of the recommendation is to induce the six Member States to confer a proper legal status on industrial health services through a set of measures concerned with teaching industrial medicine and training medical specialists, securing the requisite professional safeguards for industrial medical officers and promoting the development of works medical services.

In its recommendation the Commission suggests that the Community institutions should ensure that the recommendation is given a wide distribution among the authorities and other persons concerned, and also proposes regular consultations on the stages and time-limits for its implementation.

#### Occupational diseases

44. On 23 July, after consulting the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, the Commission adopted and sent to Member States a recommendation on the adoption of a "European list of occupational diseases" (2).

The purpose of this recommendation is to have the Member States adopt a uniform European list of occupational diseases or their potential causes, as a first step towards the harmonization of statutory and administrative provisions relating to protection against such diseases and compensation for their consequences.

The existing divergences between the lists of diseases recognized by the laws of the Six may result in considerable discrepancies between the safeguards afforded to workers and compensation for occupational diseases.

Besides the European list of occupational diseases, the recommendation contains a tentative list of diseases or causes of diseases that do not yet figure on any

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(1) See official gazette of the European Communities No. 80, 31 August 1962, and Bulletin 2-62, Chap. VI, sec. 35.

(2) See official gazette of the European Communities No. 80, 31 August 1962, and Bulletin 4-61, Chap. IV, sec. 21.



domestic list but that should be added to any modern list taking account of the most recent advances in medicine and technology. Such a list, appended to the European list, will enable medically, statistically and economically valuable documentation to be compiled for updating the European list from time to time and stimulating medical research.

### **Social services for migrant workers within the Community**

45. On 23 July, after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and noting the comments of the Social Committee of the European Parliament, the Commission adopted and sent to Member States a recommendation on the work of the social services concerning workers moving about within the Community (1). The aim of the recommendation is to stimulate and promote the development or establishment of social services endowed with adequate funds and personnel for assisting workers and their families moving about within the Community. For this purpose, the Commission recommends the Governments of Member States to grant these services appropriate financial assistance and take as soon as possible the necessary steps to realize the stated aim.

In its recommendation the Committee also offers to help Member States in developing co-operation between the social services of the six countries at both Community and bilateral levels.

A short analysis of this recommendation was given in Bulletin 1/62, Chapter VIII, section 32.

46. The Commission has approved the endowment of sixteen scholarships to enable welfare officers from each of the Member States to go to other Member States for periods of attachment in order to improve their knowledge and in particular to study the methods used in social services for migrant workers inside the Community.

The scholarships will be awarded by the appropriate authorities in each country in consultation with the Commission.

### **Free movement of workers**

47. The Advisory Committee for the freedom of movement and employment of workers established by Council Regulation No. 15 met in Brussels on 12 and 13 July 1962 to examine the report drawn up by the ad hoc Working Party on measures of liberalization to be applied during a second stage; under Article 52 of Regulation No. 15, the Commission must submit these measures to the Council in the form of a draft regulation before 30 September 1962.

The Committee adopted the Working Party's report.

48. Meeting on 16 and 17 July, the Economic and Social Committee expressed its opinion on the proposed regulations and directives on the first measures for giving effect to the freedom of movement of frontier and seasonal workers within the Community.

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(1) See official gazette of the European Communities No. 75, 16 August 1962 and Bulletin 1-62, Chap. VIII, sec. 32.

By this opinion the Committee approved the proposed regulations and directives, subject to a number of considerations, recommendations and proposals.

Mention may be made in particular of a proposal that the concept of "national" be extended to stateless persons and refugees (by analogy with Article 4 of Regulation No. 3 on the social security of migrant workers), a reminder of previous resolutions on equal treatment for frontier and seasonal workers and domestic workers both as regards conditions of employment and work and as regards membership of trade unions and of workers' representative bodies, and a request that frontier and seasonal workers be guaranteed minimum standards of hygiene, security and comfort in housing and the use of leisure.

### **Manpower problems**

49. The Commission has drawn up its third annual report on manpower trends in the Community (1). Like the two previous reports, it has been submitted to the Council, having already been approved by the Advisory Committee for the freedom of movement and employment of workers at its meeting of 12 and 13 July.

The report analyses the effects of economic trends on the labour market by country, sector and particular regions and occupations. Forecasts are given of manpower requirements and availabilities in 1962 and indications as to the means of promoting economic expansion while at the same time reducing existing disequilibria on the labour markets of Member States.

The report notes that there is a very wide gap between supply and demand, and this puts a brake on expansion in some sectors. Whereas manpower reserves continued to dwindle sharply in 1961, despite the fact that they were already very low in several countries, the number of unfilled vacancies generally increased quite considerably. Strain therefore persisted in spite of manpower surpluses — particularly in southern Italy — and the slight slowing down of growth in some countries.

The imbalance was most acute from the qualitative standpoint, and it will probably get worse. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the scarcity of manpower will continue to hold back the expansion of production in some sectors, and in the Netherlands the growth of gross national product will continue to be hampered by local shortages. These difficulties might be accentuated by the trend towards a shorter working week.

Even in countries that still have surpluses, vacancies are proving difficult to fill as a direct result of candidates' lack of suitable skills; thus training is assuming critical importance everywhere.

In view of this, the report advocates that all means of making fuller use of available manpower within the Community be stepped up. After examining domestic measures by Member States to improve the balance of their labour markets, the Commission recommends that their application be continued and extended. It also stresses the possibility of encouraging labour to move from

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(1) See Bulletin 7-62, Chap. V, sec. 46. This report can be obtained from the Directorate General for Social Affairs, 56, rue du Marais, Brussels.

one country to another. The lines on which collaboration between Member States should be developed with a view to co-ordinating their labour policies, facilitating the investigation of problems and analysing more thoroughly employment trends by sector, occupation and standard of skill, at international and regional levels. Forecasting labour supply and demand should in future be given full attention by the governmental and non-governmental bodies concerned.

Furthermore, the Commission lays stress on the need to develop occupational guidance and draw up new short- and medium-term training programmes to cope with the increasing scarcity of skilled and specialized labour.

Lastly, the Commission thinks that more information might be given to all interested workers on opportunities for migration, training and jobs.

## **AGRICULTURE**

### **The common agricultural policy**

50. The Community regulations on cereals, pigmeat, eggs, poultry, fruit and vegetables, and wine entered into force on 30 July 1962.

Bulletin 8-62 contained a list of the regulations and decisions adopted by the Council or by the Commission as of 24 July 1962. A further list, complete up to 24 August, is given below <sup>(1)</sup>.

#### **A. General decisions**

##### *General decision by the Council*

28-7-62 Decision concerning the maintenance by Member States vis-à-vis state-trading countries of quantitative import restrictions on products covered by Council Regulations Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. Ref. official gazette No. 68, 31 July 1962 (valid until 31 December 1962).

##### *General decisions by the Commission*

18-7-62 Commission Decision setting up an Advisory Committee for cereals. Ref. official gazette No. 72, 8 August 1962.

18-7-62 Commission Decision setting up an Advisory Committee for pigmeat. Ref. official gazette No. 72, 8 August 1962.

18-7-62 Commission Decision setting up an Advisory Committee for poultry-meat and eggs. Ref. official gazette No. 72, 8 August 1962.

18-7-62 Commission Decision setting up an Advisory Committee for fruit and vegetables. Ref. official gazette No. 72, 8 August 1962.

18-7-62 Commission Decision setting up an Advisory Committee for wine. Ref. official gazette No. 72, 8 August 1962.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See also the editorial by M. Mansholt and the general review of regulations adopted during July, elsewhere in this Bulletin.

## B. Implementing regulations

*By the Council : pursuant to Regulation No. 19 on the gradual establishment of a common organization of the market in cereals*

- 30-6-62 Council Regulation No. 55 concerning the levies and refunds on products processed from cereals. Ref. official gazette No. 54, 2 July 1962 [Art. 14 (3), Art. 19 (2d), Art. 20 (2) second sentence, Art. 23 (4) and Art. 24] (1).
- 30-7-62 Council Regulation No. 56 concerning aids to production of and trade in potato starch and potatoes for the manufacture of starch. Ref. official gazette No. 54, 2 July 1962 [Art. 19 (1)].

*By the Commission : pursuant to Regulation No. 19*

- 21-5-62 Commission Directive concerning certain transitional arrangements for imports in the cereal sector. Ref. official gazette No. 44, 9 June 1962 (Art. 29).
- 17-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 70 fixing correcting factors between the qualities of cereals available on the world market and the quality standards by which the threshold price is established. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 (Arts. 10 and 12).
- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 86 laying down provisions to prevent any diversion of trade in cereals. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 15 (4)].
- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 87 on procedure for the use of import and export certificates for cereals and cereal products. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 16 (3)].
- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 88 laying down for certain types of flour coefficients of equivalence between the qualities offered on the world market and the quality standard in respect of which the threshold price is fixed. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 (Arts. 10 and 12).
- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 89 laying down criteria for determining the free-to-frontier prices of cereals, flours, groats and meal. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 (Arts. 3 and 12).
- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 90 relating to refunds applicable to cereal exports. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Arts. 11 (3), 16 (3), 19 (2a) and 20 (2)].
- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 91 relating to refunds applicable to exports of certain types of flours, groats and meal. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Arts. 19 (2a) and 20 (2)].
- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 92 relating to refunds applicable to exports of products processed from cereals. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 20 (2) and Regulation No. 55, Art. 14 (2)].

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(1) The articles quoted in brackets are those of Regulation No. 19 in pursuance of which Regulation No. 55 was adopted. The same applies, mutatis mutandis, to articles quoted in brackets in the remainder of the list.

- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 93 on determining the starch content of brans and compound animal feeds. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 (Regulation No. 55, Arts. 11 and 12).
- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 94 on the denaturing of flours of manioc and other roots. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Regulation No. 55, Art. 7 (2)].
- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 95 amending Regulation No. 29 on certain transitional provisions applicable to exports of wheat flours. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 (Art. 29 and Regulation No. 29).
- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 96 concerning the amount of and conditions for the grant of denaturing bounties. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 7 (4)].
- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 97 on the incidence of the grant of refunds to producers on arrangements for starches and gluten. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 (Regulation No. 55, Arts. 13, 17 and 18).
- 25-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 98 fixing the criteria for adjusting the variable component of the levy on certain products processed from cereals. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 15 (2)].
- 27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 108 fixing a provisional limit to the maximum refund applicable to exports to Member States of certain products processed from cereals. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 [Regulation No. 55, Art. 15 (3)].
- 4-8-62 Commission Regulation No. 119 on transitional arrangements for products of the cereals sector put into bond in the Federal Republic of Germany before 30 July 1962. Ref. official gazette No. 71, 7 August 1962 (Art. 29).
- 6-8-62 Commission Regulation No. 120 amending the annex to Commission Regulation No. 68. Ref. official gazette No. 72, 8 August 1962 [Art. 10 (3) and 11 (2)].
- 6-8-62 Commission Regulation No. 121 laying down coefficients of equivalence between qualities of durum wheat from Iraq, Syria and Turkey and the quality standard of durum wheat in respect of which the threshold price is fixed. Ref. official gazette No. 72, 8 August 1962 (Art. 12 and Regulation No. 70).
- 6-8-62 Commission Regulation No. 122 concerning the revision of threshold prices fixed by the Federal Republic of Germany for certain types of cereal. Ref. official gazette No. 72, 8 August 1962 (Art. 4, second paragraph).
- 27-7-62 Commission Decision fixing the c.i.f. prices of cereals, flours, groats and meal. Ref. official gazette No. 73, 9 August 1962.
- 27-7-62 Commission Decision fixing the premiums to be added to levies and the c.i.f. prices for forward purchases of cereals. Ref. official gazette No. 73, 9 August 1962.

- 27-7-62 Commission Decision fixing the free-to-frontier prices of cereals, flours, groats and meal. Ref. official gazette No. 73, 9 August 1962.  
[Note : Under Article 10 of Regulation No. 19, the Commission fixes c.i.f. prices according to criteria established in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 26 of that Regulation for imports of cereals from non-member countries and the free-to-frontier prices for intra-Community trade and the premiums for forward transactions with non-member countries (1).]

*Application of Regulation No. 20 on the gradual establishment of a common organization of the market in pigmeat*

- 30-5-62 Council Regulation No. 57 waiving Council Regulation No. 20. Ref. official gazette No. 54, 2 July 1962.
- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 81 fixing the sluice-gate price vis-à-vis non-member countries for live pigs other than live sows for slaughter. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 7 (4), first case, valid until 30 September 1962].
- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 82 fixing the sluice-gate price vis-à-vis non-member countries for live sows for slaughter. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 7 (4), valid until 30 September 1962].
- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 83 fixing intra-Community sluice-gate prices for pig carcasses. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 (Art. 8, valid until 30 September 1962).
- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 84 fixing intra-Community sluice-gate prices for live pigs other than live sows for slaughter. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 (Art. 8, valid until 30 September 1962).
- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 85 fixing intra-Community sluice-gate prices for live sows for slaughter. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 (Art. 8, valid until 30 September 1962).
- 27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 109 on fixing the additional amount provided for in Art. 7 of Council Regulation No. 20 and in Article 6 of Council Regulations No. 21 and No. 22. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 [Art. 7 (4)].
- 27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 110 on fixing the additional amount provided for in Art. 8 of Council Regulation No. 20. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962.

*Application of Regulation No. 21 on the gradual establishment of a common organization of the market in eggs*

- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 71 fixing the amount of intra-Community levies for farmyard poultry eggs in shell. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 3 (5a), first sentence, valid until 31 December 1962 for eggs for hatching, 28 February 1963 for other eggs].

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(1) See above Chap. I, *in fine*.

- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 72 fixing the amount of levies vis-à-vis non-member countries on farmyard poultry eggs in shell. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 4 (3), valid until 30 September 1962].
- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 73 fixing the amount of levies on farmyard poultry eggs, shelled, and egg yolks, fresh, preserved, dried or sweetened, fit for human consumption. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 4 (3), valid until 31 December 1962].
- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 74 fixing the sluice-gate price for farmyard poultry eggs, shelled, and egg yolks, fresh, preserved, dried or sweetened, fit for human consumption. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 6 (4), first sentence, valid until 30 September 1962].

*Application of Regulation No. 22 on the gradual establishment of a common organization of the market in poultrymeat*

- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 75 fixing the amount of intra-Community levies on slaughtered poultry. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 3 (6), first sentence].
- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 76 fixing the amount of intra-Community levies on slaughtered poultry vis-à-vis non-member countries. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 4 (3), valid until 30 September 1962].
- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 77 fixing the amount of levies on live farmyard poultry exceeding 185 grammes in weight and cuts of slaughtered farmyard poultry. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 3 (6), first sentence, and Art. 4 (3), valid until 31 December 1962].
- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 78 fixing the sluice-gate price for live poultry exceeding 185 grammes in weight and cuts of slaughtered poultry. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 6 (4), first case, valid until 30 September 1962].
- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 79 fixing the amount of intra-Community levies for live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 3 (6), first sentence, valid until 31 December 1962].
- 23-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 80 fixing the amount of levies vis-à-vis non-member countries on live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight. Ref. official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962 [Art. 4 (3), valid until 30 September 1962].
- 27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 112 amending Commission Regulation No. 75 fixing the amount of intra-Community levies on slaughtered farmyard poultry and Commission Regulation No. 79 fixing the amount of intra-Community levies on live farmyard poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 ([Art. 3 (6), first sentence].

31-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 118 altering the levies on imports into Luxembourg of the products listed in Article 1 (1) of Council Regulation No. 22 and on exports of these products from Luxembourg to France and Germany. Ref. official gazette No. 69, 3 August 1962 (Art. 5).

*Regulations common to the pigmeat, egg and poultry sectors*

27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 109 on fixing the additional amount provided for in Article 7 of Council Regulation No. 20 and in Article 6 of Council Regulations No. 21 and No. 22. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 [Regulation No. 20, Art. 7 (4); Regulation No. 21, Art. 6 (4); Regulation No. 22, Art. 6 (4)].

27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 111 fixing the additional amount that may be refunded on exports to non-member countries in implementation of Article 11 of Council Regulation No. 20 and Article 8 of Council Regulations Nos. 21 and 22. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 (Regulation No. 20, Art. 11; Regulation No. 21, Art. 8; Regulation No. 22, Art. 8).

*Application of Regulation No. 23 on the gradual establishment of a common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables*

27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 100 on the procedure for applying Article 11 (2) of Council Regulation No. 23 on the gradual establishment of a common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 [Art. 11 (2)].

27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 101 fixing reference prices for pears. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 [Art. 11 (2)].

27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 102 fixing reference prices for plums. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 [Art. 11 (2)].

27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 103 fixing reference prices for outdoor table grapes. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 [Art. 11 (2)].

27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 104 fixing reference prices for peaches. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 [Art. 11 (2)].

27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 105 fixing reference prices for outdoor tomatoes. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 [Art. 11 (2)].

27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 106 fixing reference prices for tangerines and clementines. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 [Art. 11 (2)].

27-7-62 Commission Regulation No. 107 fixing reference prices for lemons. Ref. official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962 [Art. 11 (2)].

**Proposals now before the Council**

Draft Council Regulation on the institution of a system of levies and the gradual establishment of a common organization of the market in milk and dairy products (submitted 2 May 1962).



Draft Council Regulation on the gradual establishment of a common organization of the market in the beef sector (submitted 2 May 1962).

Draft Council Regulation on the gradual establishment of a common organization of the rice market (submitted 2 May 1962).

Draft Council Decision on the co-ordination of policies on farm structures (submitted 7 February 1962).

### **Commission Regulation on manioc flour and starch**

51. During July 1962, in view of the entry into force of the levy system for cereals, the Commission had studied problems relating to the import system for certain products in trade between the Member States and the Associated African States and Madagascar. These products comprise flour and starch of manioc and of other roots and tubers originating in the Associated States.

Having regard to the commercial interests concerned, and bearing in mind that the present Association Convention lapses on 31 December 1962, the Commission adopted on 26 September 1962 a Regulation laying down transitional provisions for these products (1). This Regulation (Commission Regulation No. 128 laying down transitional provisions for manioc flour and starch originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar) suspends until 31 December 1962 the levy system in respect of imports into the Member States of flour and starch of manioc and other roots and tubers, provided (i) they originate in and are consigned from the associated overseas states and (ii) the volume of imports into each Member State does not exceed the quantities of the same product imported during a given reference period. The customs arrangements in force on 29 July 1962 will be applicable until 31 December 1962.

### **The Special Committee for Agriculture**

52. This Committee met on 17 and 18 July 1962, when it dealt mainly with the detailed procedure for the application of regulations already adopted, such as, in the cereal sector, derogatory measures for Luxembourg and Italy, and a proposal concerning the system of trade in glucose and dextrose.

### **Management Committees**

53. In addition to the Management Committees for cereals, pigmeat, fruit and vegetables, eggs and poultry (2), a Management Committee has been set up for wine. It held its first meeting on 12 July.

### **Advisory Committees**

54. On 18 July 1962 the Commission decided to set up an advisory committee for each of the commodities and groups of commodities subject to a common

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities No. 88, 30 September 1962.

(2) See Bulletin 8-62, Chap. III, sec. 41.

organization of the market, i.e. cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat, fruit and vegetables, and wine. This decision was prompted by the need to extend and systematize existing co-operation with agricultural organizations. Co-operation in this sphere has been steadily gaining ground since 1958, when the Agricultural Conference of Member States was held in Stresa. During the intervening period, agricultural associations and consumers' organizations in the Member States have set up more than a hundred bodies at Community level.

The creation of these Advisory Committees was recommended by the Economic and Social Committee in an opinion adopted on 6 May 1960.

The Committees will comprise delegates from the representative bodies at Community level of farmers' associations, co-operatives, the agricultural and food industries and trade, workers and consumers, most directly affected by the organization of markets in the above-listed commodities.

These Committees, representing non-governmental interests have a purely advisory function and enable the Commission to consult the opinions of trade and industry and the consumers on all matters concerning the application of the regulations on the gradual establishment of a common organization of the markets in these sectors.

The Committee's deliberations are not followed by a vote; the opinions expressed by the interests represented are included in a report on the proceedings that is sent to the Commission on request to the Council or the Management Committees. Where the Committee is unanimous, joint conclusions are transmitted to the Commission.

Each of the Committees elects a chairman and two vice-chairmen by a two-thirds majority of the full members present.

The secretariat of each Committee will be provided by the Commission. The composition of the Committees will be :

*Cereals Committee* : eighteen seats distributed as follows : seven to growers, two to co-operatives, three to processing industries, two to grain merchants, two to workers and two to consumers.

*Pigmeat Committee* : sixteen seats — seven to pig breeders, one to stock breeding and meat co-operatives and meat-processing co-operatives, one to the processing industries, three to the trade, two to workers and two to consumers.

*Poultry and eggs Committee* : twelve seats — five to producers, one to co-operatives, two to the trade, one to user industries, two to workers and one to consumers.

*Fruit and vegetable Committee* : sixteen seats : six to growers, two to co-operatives, two to processing industries, two to the trade, two to workers and two to consumers.

*Wine Committee* : twelve seats — four to growers, two to co-operatives and cellars, two to the trade, one to the wine making industry, two to workers and one to consumers.

### **Quantitative restrictions in respect of state-trading countries**

55. On 28 July 1962 the Council decided that quantitative restrictions and measures with equivalent effect now in force with respect to state-trading non-member countries should provisionally remain in effect until the end of the year

for the agricultural products covered by Regulations Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 <sup>(1)</sup>. The Commission is to make proposals for the period subsequent to 1 January 1963 by 1 November 1962.

## **Fishery problems**

56. The Committee for Agricultural Statistics at its meeting of 20 and 21 March 1962, set up a "Fishery Statistics" Working Party which met for the first time on 24 and 25 July 1962.

Data have been collected for the period 1950-1959 concerning Member States' landings and foreign trade in fish and will provide the working material for a proposed meeting on fisheries to be held in late 1962. The data were examined by the Working Party, which then went on to consider the fish supply balance-sheets. Other subjects to be dealt with later include prices, labour force, the fishing fleet, wages and incomes.

## **TRANSPORT**

### **The common transport policy**

#### **The action programme**

57. The programme for action on the common transport policy <sup>(1)</sup> was examined by experts from the six Member States during meetings of the Council held on 18, 19, 20, 26 and 27 July 1962.

This examination was by way of preparation for the special Council meeting on transport fixed for 27 September 1962.

#### **Application of rules of competition to transport**

58. At its meeting on 14 June 1962, the Council had invited the Commission to submit a draft proposal on a possible solution to the problem of applying the Treaty's rules of competition to transport. In compliance with this request, on 17 July the Commission sent the Council, in the form of an opinion pursuant to Article 155 of the Treaty, a draft regulation for suspending the application of Articles 85 to 94 of the Treaty to sea and air transport.

The Commission is of the opinion that the application of these articles to sea and air transport should be suspended until 31 December 1964. However, the suspension of the application of Article 85 would only cover agreements, decisions and practices having the purpose or effect of fixing transport prices and terms, of limiting or controlling the supply of transport and of dividing up markets. After examining the de facto situation in this field with the Member States, the

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities No. 68, 31 July 1962.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin 8-62, Chap. III, sec. 46.

Commission intends to propose suitable arrangements to the Council before 1 January 1964.

The Commission is also continuing its review of this question in relation to road, rail and inland-waterway transport.

### Harmonization of working conditions

59. By way of preparation for the harmonization of working conditions in transport, as laid down in its action programme, the Commission has made a study of working conditions in road transport in the member countries. This study will be submitted to the representatives of the Governments and of employers' and workers' organizations at a meeting that the Commission has convened for 17 and 18 October 1962.

### Procedure for prior consultation

60. In accordance with the Council decision of 21 March 1962 establishing a procedure for examination and prior consultation with regard to certain laws or regulations contemplated by the Member States in the field of transport <sup>(1)</sup>, the Committee of Ministers of the Benelux Economic Union has consulted the Commission on three decisions by the Committee concerning:

- a) The implementation of Benelux tariffs for goods transport by road;
- b) The removal of quantitative restrictions on goods transport by road between the territories of the high contracting parties;
- c) The weight and dimensions of utility vehicles allowed on the road within the Benelux Union.

The Commission expressed its approval of the first two decisions <sup>(2)</sup>.

On the decision concerning the weight and dimensions of utility vehicles, the Commission recommended <sup>(3)</sup> that the Governments of the three Benelux countries examine the advisability of postponing its entry into force until 1 January 1963 so that an attempt could meanwhile be made to agree on uniform regulations for all the countries in the Community.

### Further work on the application of Articles 79 (abolition of discrimination) and 80 (support) of the Treaty

61. On 9 and 10 July 1962 a bilateral meeting was held with German experts to examine certain tariffs on the German railways in order to find satisfactory solutions for bringing them into line with the Treaty.

62. The Commission has sent a letter to the Italian Government about the procedure applied by the Italian railways to put into effect a new measure under tariff heading 201 for the transport of lemons from southern Italy.

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(1) See Bulletins 1-62, Chap. VIII, sec. 35, and 3-62, Chap. VI, sec. 29

(2) See official gazette of the European Communities No. 66, 28 July 1962.

(3) See official gazette of the European Communities No. 66, 28 July 1962.

## **The improvement of frontier-crossing conditions**

63. As part of the work undertaken by the Commission to improve conditions in inland customs stations, the Commission has sent the French Government a communication about the Paris-La Chapelle customs station. This notes the difficulties and delays in carrying out customs and administrative business in the station and proposes measures for extending and improving the premises and equipment.

The Commission is continuing its examination of other customs stations in the Community which have come in for criticism and may approach the Governments concerned.

In addition, the Commission has called a meeting for 11 and 12 September of national experts charged with a study of improving frontier-crossing conditions for inland-waterway transport. Representatives of the ministries of transport and communications of the Member States and delegates from shipping organizations will take part in the meeting.

A similar meeting for road transport has been fixed for October.

## **OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT**

### **Renewal of the Association Convention**

64. At its meeting on 23 and 24 July 1962 the Council discussed the results of the third ministerial meeting between the Associated African States and Madagascar and the European Economic Community, held in Brussels on 4 and 5 July (1).

The discussion will be resumed at the Council meeting to be held on 24 and 25 September 1962.

After this third ministerial meeting, preparatory work on a preliminary draft convention on the association of the overseas States with the EEC were continued in the six Member States. The Trade and Finance Sub-committees and the Sub-Committee on Institutions met several times at the end of July and the beginning of September to examine this draft. The purpose of the meetings is to produce a paper that will serve as a basis for negotiations at the fourth ministerial meeting between the Community and the Associated African States and Madagascar to be held in Brussels during the first fortnight in October.

### **Trade**

65. From 30 July to 6 August, Community observers attended the meeting in Lagos of representatives of some twenty African States concerned with the problems of stabilizing the prices of primary products. The proceedings will be

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(1) See Bulletin 8-62, Chap. III, sec. 54.

summarized in a report to be submitted in September to the Standing Committee for Trade of the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa.

66. Acting on a request by the German Government for the suspension of customs duties on bananas, the EEC Commission organized a meeting on 17 July to enable experts from the Six and the associated countries to outline their respective viewpoints.

Together with representatives of the manioc industry in the overseas countries, the staff of the Commission studied the problems raised for these countries' exports to the Six by the implementation of the common external tariff.

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

67. EEC officials are at present engaged in three missions in Africa to examine on the spot problems relating to the implementation of the Commission's scholarship programme for 1962-1963.

During July the Commission organized the following short training courses for scholarship holders currently attending courses in the six Member States :

a) From 1 to 5 July in Lyon for fifty EEC scholarship holders from Africa and for fifteen European and African students from the Universities of Lyon and Grenoble;

b) From 9 to 13 July in Toulouse for fifty-two EEC scholarship holders from Africa studying in France and twenty European and African students from various French universities.

A seminar for scholarship holders in Germany has been organized in Saarbrücken with the co-operation of the Carl-Duisberg-Gesellschaft.

### **Mission to the Ivory Coast**

68. The Commission sent four experts, from the Société d'Etudes pour le Développement Economique et Social (SEDES), the Dutch Institute for Economic Research, the Commission's Directorate General for Overseas Development and the Statistical Office of the European Communities respectively, on a mission to the Ivory Coast from 21 May to 15 June.

The purpose of this mission was to find out, with the co-operation of specialist departments in the Ivory Coast Government, what additional data are needed for preparing a macroeconomic planning model in that country.

The information compiled by the mission has made it possible to determine the points on which Community action might prove desirable. In particular, the mission studied the terms on which technical assistance could be extended to the Ivory Coast Government on request for obtaining the material and staff required for an economic programme.

## **Joint campaign against cattle plague**

69. On 9 and 10 August 1962 the Commission took part in a meeting organized by the CCTA at Bamako (Mali) to plan a second joint campaign against cattle plague. The first campaign, which is to begin in October 1962, had been agreed on in Kano in May 1961 (1).

The aim of these campaigns is to eradicate by large-scale vaccination cattle plague in regions with a large livestock population.

As it would be technically impossible to put into effect and co-ordinate a campaign of this nature in too many countries at once it was decided at the Commission's suggestion to carry out not only a second but also a third campaign.

The second campaign, which is to begin in October 1964 and lasts until June 1966, will cover the following regions: western Niger, western Nigeria, northern Dahomey, northern Ghana, Upper Volta and eastern Mali.

The third campaign will be launched in October 1965 and will end in June 1967. It will extend to western Mali, the Ivory Coast, Guinea, Senegal, Mauritania, and (if these countries agree) to Gambia, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

As for finance, an initial rough estimate would indicate a total outlay for the second and third campaigns of between \$8 and 9 million.

These two campaigns, like the first, will be financed jointly by the European Development Fund and the Government of the United States.

Such regional schemes have undoubted advantages, and these are perhaps even more obvious for the second and third campaigns than for the first. Co-operation between French- and English-speaking countries is more extensive, for more countries with English as their official language are participating. The fact should also be mentioned that Mali and Senegal are going to co-operate, that Guinea has agreed to take part in the third campaign and that Ghana, having left the CCTA, is about to become a member again and has in any case agreed that its northern districts should be included in the second campaign.

## **European Development Fund**

### *ECONOMIC PROJECT*

70. In July and August 1962 the Council, acting on proposals by the Commission, approved the financing by the European Development Fund of the following seventeen economic projects:

#### **In the Territory of French Somaliland**

The construction of a bunkering post in the harbour of Jibuti, the provisional commitment being 110 million Jibuti francs (about 513 000 units of account).

Present handling capacity at Jibuti, which is chiefly a port of call at which vessels of all kinds refuel, is no longer enough to meet the continually growing demand.

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(1) See Bulletin 2-62, Chap. VI, sec. 49.

The new post will increase bunkering capacity and ensure the smoother handling and speedier turn-round of traffic.

### In the Republic of Upper Volta

The construction of 64 earth dams over a period of four years, the provisional commitment being 2 000 million francs CFA (about 8 102 000 units of account).

These dams are to meet the needs of a population of some 200 000 as regards domestic water supplies, grazing and irrigation.

### In the Republic of Gabon

*a)* The construction of two bridges, one at Ayem and the other at Ebel, the provisional commitment being 220 million francs CFA (approximately 891 000 units of account).

The bridge at Ayem is connected with the Ogooué "Route Economique" Scheme, of which it is the main permanent structure. The Ebel bridge is an essential addition to the Ebel-N'Djole road and will in particular facilitate communications between the capital and the wealthy Woleu-Ntem district.

*b)* The purchase of 500 head of trypano-resistant cattle of the Baoulé Lagues and Ndamas strains, mainly in the Ivory Coast and Dahomey; they are then to be sent to two stud ranches in Gabon.

### In the Malagasy Republic

*a)* The completion of improvements to the southern part of Route Nationale 13 (from Ihosy to Fort-Dauphin) along the 34-km section from Amboasary to Ranopiso, for 300 million francs CFA (some 1 215 000 units of account).

This road is the only land-link between Fort-Dauphin and the high plateau (Tanarive) and serves the south-eastern region of Madagascar.

*b)* The construction of a 104-km road, the provisional commitment being 1 370 million francs CFA (about 5 550 000 units of account).

The work includes earthworks, drainage, permanent structures and asphaltting. The object is to provide a road-link for the region of Andapa in the north-east of the country.

*c)* The protection of the Morondava waterfront and of its port against erosion by the sea, at a total cost of 150 million francs CFA (about 608 000 units of account).

*d)* The improvement of bridges, at a cost of 265 million francs CFA (about 1 074 000 units of account).

This project is to make the bridges on Route Nationale 4 (Tanarive-Majunga), one of the main trunk-roads in Madagascar, capable of taking standard loads of twenty-five tons.

*e)* The construction of about 50 km. of road, the provisional commitment being 430 million francs CFA (about 1 742 000 units of account).

The road will serve the outlying agricultural districts of the Sakay area and extend the trunk route linking Tanarive with Tsiroanomandidy and the west coast of Madagascar.



## In the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

a) The construction of thirteen dams for agricultural purposes and the development of three natural springs, the provisional commitment being 382 million francs CFA (about 1 547 000 units of account).

The dams will permit or improve the growing of millet on floodland in the districts of Guidimaka, Assaba and Eastern and Western Hodh. The three natural springs to be developed for watering livestock are in the Affolé massif (Western Hodh).

b) The sinking of wells for grazing purposes in the Eastern Hodh area south-east Mauritania, the provisional commitment being 249 million francs CFA (about 1 009 000 units of account).

This scheme forms part of the three-year plan to develop water supplies for pastoral farmers under the policy of settling the nomadic tribes of eastern Mauritania.

## In the Republic of Senegal

Improvements to the following road sections: N'Gatch-Birkelane (21 km.), St. Louis-Rosso-Richard Toll (103 km.) and Bakel-Kidira (55 km.), the total provisional commitment being 1 526 million francs CFA (about 6 182 000 units of account).

These improvements include asphaltting the first two sections and constructing a laterite carriage-way for the last section.

## In the Republic of Chad

a) Improvement of the permanent earth road from Doba to Fort-Archambault via Koumra, which is at present difficult to negotiate and often out during the rainy season. Bridging the Bahr Sara so that the present ferry service may be discontinued. The estimated cost of the projects is 1 200 million francs CFA (about 4 861 000 units of account).

b) The improvement of the Moundou-Kélo-Pala permanent earth road, which is at present difficult to negotiate. The estimated outlay is 750 million francs CFA (about 3 038 000 units of account).

This busy road crosses the richest and most populous farming areas in Chad.

## In the Republic of Togo

Rebuilding the 50-km. macadamized road from Aflao to Hilakondji, running along the Togolese coast from the Ghana to the Dahomey frontiers, the provisional commitment being 410 million francs CFA (about 1 661 000 units of account).

Traffic on this arterial road has increased tenfold in ten years.

## *SOCIAL PROJECTS*

71. Also in July 1962 the Commission approved the financing by the European Development Fund of the following social projects:

### In the Republic of Cameroun

The building, or rebuilding, of 638 classrooms in 14 départements of eastern Cameroun; 530 dwellings for teachers and extensions to the Mazenod College at N'Gaoundéré. The provisional commitment is 1 590 million francs CFA (about 6 441 000 units of account).

This scheme will increase the number of classes in many schools which have so far offered only junior courses and will now cover the full primary curriculum.

### In the Republic of Mali

The building and equipment of 50 seasonal agricultural schools, the provisional commitment being 480 million francs CFA (about 1 944 000 units of account).

Under its Five-year Development Plan, the Mali Government aims at building 173 seasonal schools. Thirty-seven have been opened and another fifty, already financed by the European Development Fund, are under construction.

### In the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville)

a) An anti-erosion project in the Parc district of Matadi, the provisional commitment being 6.4 million Congolese francs (about 98 000 units of account).

b) The construction of a drainage system for surface water in the new housing estate of Lemba, in Leopoldville, at a cost of 26 million Congolese francs (about 400 000 units of account).

### *REDUCTION OF COMMITMENTS*

72. On 21 July 1962 the Commission approved the amendment of an economic project in the Territory of Rwanda-Burundi. The provisional commitment of 65 million francs RB (about 1 300 000 units of account) has been reduced to 9 300 000 francs RB (about 186 000 units of account), as requested by the responsible authorities in Burundi. The project, which was for the improvement of the road section from Muramvya to Kitega, will be limited to the reconstruction of six bridges in the section.

### *FINANCING AGREEMENTS*

73. The following financing agreements were signed during July and August :

a) An agreement with the French Republic for an economic project in the Department of Guadeloupe to cost about 3 241 000 units of account;

b) An agreement with the Malagasy Republic for two economic projects to cost about 1 337 000 units of account;

c) An agreement with the Republic of Upper Volta for an economic project to cost about 8 102 000 units of account;

d) An agreement with the Federal Republic of Cameroun for a social project to cost about 227 000 units of account;

e) An agreement with the Republic of Senegal for two social projects to cost about 1 116 000 units of account;

f) An additional clause to an agreement with the Federal Republic of Cameroun for an economic project, the supplementary commitment being 61 000 units of account.

# OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved at 31 August 1962

(in thousand units of account)

Country or territory	Number of projects	Amount
Congo (Leopoldville)	8	5 482
Rwanda-Burundi	15	5 057
Total	23	10 539
Cameroun	21	40 464
Central African Republic	16	10 748
Chad	15	23 360
Comoro Islands	5	2 069
Congo (Brazzaville)	13	14 637
Dahomey	12	10 516
French Somaliland	2	1 255
Gabon	12	10 253
Ivory Coast	15	25 856
Madagascar	32	38 927
Mali	19	17 036
Mauritania	9	12 336
New Caledonia	5	1 560
Niger	4	13 052
Polynesia	1	2 474
Senegal	19	34 606
Togo	14	11 702
Upper Volta	9	23 039
Réunion	3	1 682
Martinique	2	4 567
Guadeloupe	3	4 211
Algeria	7	17 680
Sahara	2	2 747
Groups of States	1	1 972
Total	241	326 749
Somalia	4	4 760
Netherlands New Guinea	8	13 334
Grand total	276	355 382

## DEVELOPMENT AID

### Technical co-operation within the framework of OECD

74. On 12 and 13 July 1962 the fifth meeting of the Technical Co-operation Working Group of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was held in Paris. The Working Group examined the technical co-operation policies and programmes of member countries and particularly the criteria and methods employed in drawing up programmes and the conditions required for the granting of technical assistance.

The Working Party also examined the subject of relations between the DAC and the Organization of American States (OAS) with a view to increasing technical assistance to Latin America. The OAS representatives were informed that the members of DAC were on the whole agreed that they should increase bilateral technical assistance to Latin America, arrangements for the purpose being worked out directly between the OAS and the individual members of DAC.

75. On 25 and 26 July a Community representative attended the tenth meeting of DAC in Paris. This meeting was particularly important as it was intended to complete the annual review of the aid policies of DAC member countries and to outline the Committee's future policy.

After an opening speech by Mr. Kristensen, Secretary-General of OECD, the Committee welcomed Norway as a new member.

The Committee first examined its Chairman's report on the efforts made and policies followed by its members in the field of development aid. The report, which was adopted, summarizes the results of the review carried out in accordance with a resolution adopted by DAC in Tokyo. It showed a considerable increase in assistance provided by the public sector under bilateral agreements or in the form of contributions to multilateral aid organizations. The contribution of private capital to developing countries is also going up, though not at the same pace.

While taking note of the progress achieved, the Committee was mainly interested in ways and means of stepping up technical assistance.

A resolution was also approved setting forth the findings of the review and the agreement reached in DAC as to its future activities. Among the points raised in the resolution were :

- a) That DAC should study the problem of aid tying and any measures that might lead to gradual liberalization in this field;
- b) The interest expressed by DAC in measures to increase and stabilize the foreign-exchange earnings of less developed countries;
- c) DAC's reaffirmed intention of examining in greater detail the possibility of setting up a multilateral system of guarantees for private investment.

76. There was then a general discussion on the activities of DAC as a co-ordinating body. Tribute was again paid to the usefulness of the ad hoc groups that have already been set up and it was agreed that they should continue to work in close liaison with international organizations, such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Bank.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS**

### **Statute of service**

77. At its seventy-seventh session on 23, 24 and 26 July 1962, the Council adopted at a first reading the Commission's proposal for the amendment of Article 109 of the Statute in order to prolong the terms of office of the provisional Statute Committee and the provisional Staff Committee for six months from their scheduled expiry on 30 June 1962 — six months after the Statute came into force.

Under the terms of Article 212 of the Treaty of Rome, the Council cannot issue a final decision until it has consulted the European Parliament and the Court of Justice.

### **Budget matters**

78. At this session the Council also approved the financial regulation applicable to the common institutions of the European Communities on the establishment and implementation of budgets and the responsibility of pay commissioners and accountants.

The EEC Commission gave its answers to the comments of the audit board in its final report on the financial year 1961.

At the end of July the Commission drew up an estimate of its expenditure for the financial year 1963, and a draft organization chart for 1963.

### **Changes in the staff of the Commission**

79. M. F. Scaglione, head of the Budget Division in the Budget and Finance Directorate of the Directorate General for Administration, resigned from the Commission on 31 July 1962.

# VI. Institutions and organs

## A. THE PARLIAMENT

### *Visit of the President of the European Parliament*

On 17 July 1962 M. Gaetano Martino, President of the European Parliament, visited the Commission of the European Economic Community.

In their talks together M. Martino and President Hallstein reviewed all the current political problems of concern to the Community.

## B. THE COUNCIL

76th session of the Council (on agricultural subjects) from 23 to 24 July 1962

The Council's 76th session, which dealt with agricultural matters, was held on 23 and 24 July 1962, under the chairmanship of M. Mariano Rumor, the Italian Minister of Agriculture.

The Council formally approved the following texts in the four official languages of the Community :

Regulation fixing the opening date of the maize marketing year;

Decision concerning the lower limit of the target price for barley in Italy;

Regulation fixing the sluice-gate price for live farmyard poultry weighing not more than 185 grammes;

Regulation concerning the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates applicable under the common agricultural policy;

Regulation fixing the amount of intra-Community levies applicable to slaughtered turkeys in accordance with Article 3 (2) of Council Regulation No. 22;

Regulation concerning the levy system applicable to glucose and glucose syrup;

Decision authorizing the Italian Republic to keep in force certain provisions concerning the import system for wheat and wheat flour.

By this last decision the Council has authorized Italy to keep its present import system in force for one year, provided this causes no hinderance to the expansion of trade among the Six, and intra-Community preference is preserved.

The Council adopted a decision authorizing Belgium provisionally to keep in force some of its requirements for the compulsory addition of home-grown wheat to flour for bread-baking; such authorization being subject, however, to a number of conditions.

The Council noted that the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (B.L.E.U.) and the Benelux Union are to study the problems involved in adjusting existing agricultural enactments to suit the Community Regulations.

The Council declared the Luxembourg request for an extension of the period stipulated in Article 23 (1) of Regulation No. 19 on rye to be covered either by the Protocol concerning the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg or by Regulation No. 19 (on cereals).

The Council gave initial consideration to a proposal for a regulation concerning a countervailing charge on certain fruit and vegetable imports from non-member countries.

It pronounced on the proposal of the management committees set up by the regulations under the common agricultural policy.

Preliminary views were exchanged on the proposals for regulations concerning the milk, beef and rice markets.

#### 77th session of the Council (23 and 24 July 1962)

The Council held its 77th session on 23 and 24 July 1962 under the chairmanship of M. Emilio Colombo, the Italian Minister of Trade and Industry.

*Common commercial policy*: The Council approved the Commission's second memorandum concerning a common commercial policy; this memorandum comprises an action programme, setting out the objectives to be pursued and the procedures to be followed <sup>(1)</sup>.

On a proposal by the Commission, the Council adopted a decision on the harmonization of the commercial policies of Member States in the cotton textiles sector.

*Tariff questions*: The Council took a decision modifying in accordance with Article 28, certain rates of the common external tariff; under Article 25 (1) it also granted certain zero duty quotas <sup>(2)</sup>.

*Right of establishment and freedom to supply services*: The Council agreed to consult the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on the Commission's draft directives concerning the film industry, the movement and residence of nationals of Member States within the Community, and the co-ordination of special measures concerning the movement and residence of aliens, on grounds of public order and security.

*Approximation of legislation*: The Council adopted a directive concerning the approximation of legislation in the Member States on the subject of colouring matter suitable for use in food for human consumption <sup>(3)</sup>.

*Aid to Dahomey and Somalia*: The Council decided to make an emergency grant of about 60 000 units of account to the Republic of Dahomey in view of the floods which have ravaged parts of that country; for the same reason it made the Republic of Somalia an additional emergency allocation of roughly 210 000 units of account.

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(1) See Bulletin 5-62, Chap. IV, sec. 3 to 5, and Chap. V, sec. 3 of this Bulletin.

(2) See Chapter V, sec. 19.

(3) See official gazette of the Communities No. 11, dated 15-2-1962.

## **C. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE**

The Economic and Social Committee held its 23rd session in Brussels on 16 and 17 July 1962, with M. Roche in the chair.

The Committee rendered the following opinions :

i) Opinion on the draft regulations and directives concerning initial measures for giving effect to freedom of movement for seasonal and frontier workers within the Community. This opinion was adopted by 78 votes to 1.

The Council had consulted the Committee on 3 April 1962, in accordance with Article 49 of the Treaty, on these draft regulations and directives (submitted by the Commission).

On the content of the opinion, see Chapter V, section 48.

ii) Opinion on the draft directive concerning ways and means of giving effect to freedom of establishment on farms abandoned or uncultivated for more than two years. This was adopted unanimously.

The Council had consulted the Committee on 17 May 1962 under Article 54 of the Treaty on the draft directive (submitted by the Commission).

On the content of the opinion, see Chapter V, section 18.

iii) Opinion on the draft directive concerning ways and means of giving effect to freedom of establishment in agriculture for nationals of Member States who have been regularly employed as paid farmhands in another Member States for two consecutive years. This was adopted unanimously.

The Council had consulted the Committee on 17 May 1962, in accordance with Article 54 of the Treaty, on this draft directive (submitted by the Commission).

On the content of the opinion, see Chapter V, section 18.

## **D. THE MONETARY COMMITTEE**

The Monetary Committee held its 42nd session on 5 and 6 July 1962 under the chairmanship of M. van Lennep. Continuing its periodical reviews of the monetary and financial situation in the Member States, the Committee examined the situation of Belgium and Luxembourg.

At the request of the Council and the Commission it also gave an opinion on the Commission's proposal concerning the rates of exchange and the unit of account to be used in connection with the common agricultural policy.

The Committee also discussed the preparations for the Conférence of the Ministers of Finance of the Member States, which took place in Luxembourg on 9 and 10 July.



# 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 20 July and 24 September 1962**

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

### Written questions and answers

- N° 35 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Problèmes sociaux de l'agriculture (No. 35 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Social problems in agriculture) No. 64, p. 1835/62
- N° 37 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Réponse aux questions écrites de membres du Parlement européen (No. 37 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Answers to written questions put by members of the European Parliament) No. 64, p. 1836/62
- N° 38 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Prorogation de l'autorisation du tarif exceptionnel n° 201 des chemins de fer italiens de l'Etat (No. 38 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Extension of the authorization of special tariff No. 201 of the Italian State Railways) No. 64, p. 1837/62
- N° 40 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Amendements apportés par le Parlement européen aux projets de règlements et décisions (No. 40 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Amendments made by the European Parliament to draft regulations and decisions) No. 64, p. 1838/62
- N° 41 de M. Armengaud à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Travaux financés par le Fonds européen de développement à Cotonou (No. 41 by M. Armengaud to the EEC Commission. Subject : Projects financed by the European Development Fund at Cotonou) No. 64, p. 1839/62
- N° 42 de M. Nederhorst à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Enquête sur l'offre d'emploi dans l'industrie du bâtiment (No. 42 by M. Nederhorst to the EEC Commission. Subject : Enquiry into the employment situation in the building industry) No. 65, p. 1841/62
- N° 44 de M. Kalbitzer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Construction d'un canal nord-sud en Allemagne du Nord (No. 44 by M. Kalbitzer to the EEC Commission. Subject : Construction of a North-South canal in Northern Germany) No. 70, p. 1993/62
- N° 45 de M. Nederhorst à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Egalité des rémunérations entre les travailleurs masculins et les travailleurs féminins dans la République fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 45 by M. Nederhorst to the EEC Commission. Subject : Equal pay for men and women workers in the Federal Republic of Germany) No. 70, p. 1994/62

- N° 46 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Conférence sur les problèmes de la pêche (No. 46 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Fisheries Conference) No. 70, p. 1995/62
- N° 47 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Consultation du Parlement : prix indicatifs des céréales (No. 47 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Consultation of Parliament on target prices for cereals) No. 70, p. 1995/62
- N° 48 de M. De Block à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Camps de concentration d'Aglios Eustratios, établi sur une île grecque déserte (No. 48 by M. De Block to the EEC Commission. Subject : Concentration Camp at Aglios Eustratios on a deserted Greek island) No. 74, p. 2097/62
- N° 50 de M. De Gryse à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Régime linguistique de la CEE (No. 50 by M. De Gryse to the EEC Commission. Subject : Language system in the EEC) No. 74, p. 2098/62
- N° 52 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Normes de qualité des fruits et légumes (No. 52 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject : Quality standards for fruit and vegetables) No. 74, p. 2100/62
- N° 54 de M. Pleven à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Tarifs postaux dans la Communauté (No. 54 by M. Pleven to the EEC Commission. Subject : Postal rates in the Community) No. 74, p. 2100/62
- No 55 de M. Poher au Conseil de la CEE et au Conseil de la CEEA. Objet : Dénomination officielle du Parlement européen (No. 55 by M. Poher to the EEC Council and the Euratom Council. Subject : Official designation of the European Parliament) No. 74, p. 2102/62
- N° 49 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : L'information sur la CEE aux Etats-Unis (No. 49 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject : Information on the EEC in the United States) No. 76, p. 2129/62
- N° 53 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Rapport annuel sur la situation de l'agriculture (No. 53 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject : Annual report on the agricultural situation) No. 76, p. 2131/62
- N° 58 de M. Kapteyn à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Rapports entre la Commission de la CEE et la Conférence européenne des ministres des transports (CEMT) (No. 58 by M. Kapteyn to the EEC Commission. Subject : Relationship between the EEC Commission and the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT)) No. 76, p. 2133/62
- N° 59 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Dispositions spéciales pour certaines branches économiques en relation avec le règlement n° 17 (No. 59 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission. Subject : Special arrangements connected with Regulation No. 17 for certain branches of the economy) No. 76, p. 2134/62

N° 60 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Droit de refus de renseignements en relation avec le règlement n° 17 (No. 60 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission. Subject : Right to withhold information in connection with Regulation No. 17)

No. 76, p. 2135/62

N° 61 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : "L'attestation négative" dans le règlement n° 17 (No. 61 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission. Subject : " Negative clearance" under Regulation No. 17)

No. 76, p. 2135/62

N° 62 de MM. Van Dijk et Janssen à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Effectif du personnel de la Commission de la CEE (No. 62 by M. Van Dijk and M. Janssen to the EEC Commission. Subject : Size of the EEC Commission establishment)

No. 83, p. 2213/62

## THE COUNCIL

### Regulations

Règlement n° 113 du Conseil relatif à la valeur de l'unité de compte et aux taux de change à appliquer dans le cadre de la politique agricole commune (Council Regulation No. 113 concerning the value of the unit of account and the rates of exchange applicable under the common agricultural policy)

No. 68, p. 1953/62

Règlement n° 114 du Conseil portant fixation dans le cas prévu à l'article 3, paragraphe 2, du règlement n° 22 du Conseil du montant des prélèvements intracommunautaires applicables aux dindes abattues (Council Regulation No. 114 fixing the amount of the intra-Community levies on slaughtered turkeys for the cases covered by Article 3 (2) of Council Regulation No. 22)

No. 68, p. 1954/62

Règlement n° 115 du Conseil fixant le début de la campagne de commercialisation du maïs (Council Regulation No. 115 fixing the opening date of the marketing season for maize)

No. 68, p. 1955/62

Règlement n° 116 du Conseil portant fixation du prix d'écluse pour les volailles vivantes de basse-cour d'un poids n'excédant pas 185 grammes (Council Regulation No. 116 fixing the sluice-gate price for live farmyard poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight)

No. 68, p. 1956/62

Règlement n° 117 du Conseil relatif au régime applicable au glucose et au sirop de glucose (Council Regulation No. 117 concerning the arrangements applicable to glucose and glucose syrup)

No. 68, p. 1957/62

Rectificatif au règlement n° 49 du Conseil modifiant la date de mise en application de certains actes relatifs à la politique agricole commune (Journal Officiel des Communautés européennes, n° 53 du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1962) (Corrigendum to Council Regulation No. 49 amending the date of entry into force of certain clauses of regulations and decisions relating to the common agricultural policy (official gazette of the European Communities No. 53; 1 July 1962)

No. 65, p. 1855/62

Rectificatif au règlement des Conseils portant fixation du régime pécuniaire des membres de la Cour de Justice (n° 62, CEE; n° 13, CEEA) (Journal Officiel des Communautés européennes, n° 62 du 19 juillet 1962) (Corrigendum to the Regulation of the Councils fixing the salary scale of the members of the Court of Justice (No. 62, EEC; No. 13, EAEC) (official gazette of the European Communities, No. 62; 19 July 1962)

No. 72, p. 2062/62

### Information

Remplacement d'un membre du Comité économique et social (Appointment of a successor to a member of the Economic and Social Committee)

No. 65, p. 1843/62

Décision du Conseil relative à la limite inférieure du prix indicatif de l'orge en Italie (Decision of the Council on the lower limit of the target price for barley in Italy)

No. 68, p. 1960/62

Décision du Conseil autorisant la République italienne à maintenir dans le secteur des céréales certaines dispositions relatives au régime d'importation (Decision of the Council authorizing Italy to maintain certain provisions concerning the import system for cereals)

No. 68, p. 1961/62

Décision du Conseil concernant le maintien des restrictions quantitatives à l'importation par les Etats membres à l'égard des pays à commerce d'Etat pour les produits faisant l'objet des règlements n° 19, 20, 21, 22 et 23 du Conseil (Decision of the Council concerning the maintenance of quantitative restrictions on imports of products subject to Council Regulations Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 from State-trading countries into Member States)

No. 68, p. 1962/62

Décision du Conseil modifiant la décision du Conseil portant suspension de concessions tarifaires et relèvement des droits de douane applicables aux importations de certains produits en provenance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Decision of the Council amending the Council decision suspending tariff concessions and raising the customs duties applicable to certain imports from the United States of America)

No. 70, p. 2000/62

Décision modifiant la décision des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres portant application intégrale des taux du tarif douanier commun aux importations de certains produits en provenance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Decision amending the decision of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States applying in full the rates of the common customs tariff on certain imports from the United States of America)

No. 70, p. 2001/62

Décision du Conseil relative à certaines modifications du tarif douanier commun (Decision of the Council concerning certain changes in the common customs tariff)

No. 70, p. 2001/62

Décision du Conseil autorisant le royaume de Belgique à maintenir provisoirement le régime de l'incorporation obligatoire du blé indigène (Decision of the Council authorizing Belgium to maintain temporarily the system of compulsory incorporation of home-grown wheat)

No. 70, p. 2004/62

Première directive du Conseil relative à l'établissement de certaines règles communes pour les transports internationaux (transports de marchandises par route pour compte d'autrui) (First directive of the Council concerning the establishment of certain common rules applicable to international transport (goods transport by road for hire or reward)

No. 70, p. 2005/62

Modification de l'annexe 3 du règlement n° 4 du Conseil de la CEE fixant les modalités d'application et complétant les dispositions du règlement n° 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendment to Annex 3 of Regulation No. 4 of the EEC Council determining the manner of application of Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers and supplementing the said provisions)

No. 75, p. 2117/62

Communiqué concernant les avis de concours généraux (traducteurs d'expression allemande, française, italienne, néerlandaise) (Communiqué giving notice of general competitive examinations (Dutch, French, German and Italian translators)

No. 78, p. 2165/62

## THE COMMISSION

### Regulations

Gradual establishment of common organizations of the markets <sup>(1)</sup>:

In cereals:

Règlements n° 65 à 70 et 86 à 99 (Regulations Nos. 65 to 70 and 86 to 99)

No. 66, pp. 1868-1872  
and pp. 1894-1915

Règlement n° 108 (Regulation No. 108)

No. 67, p. 1938

Règlement n° 119 (Regulation No. 119)

No. 71, p. 2017

Règlements n° 120 à 122 (Regulations Nos. 120 to 122)

No. 72, pp. 2021-2024

In eggs:

Règlements n° 71 à 74 (Regulations Nos. 71 to 74)

No. 66, pp. 1868-1872

In poultrymeat:

Règlements n° 75 à 80 (Regulations Nos. 75 to 80)

No. 66, pp. 1873-1887

Règlement n° 112 (Regulation No. 112)

No. 67, p. 1945

Règlement n° 118 (Regulation No. 118)

No. 69, p. 1981

In pigmeat:

Règlements n° 81 à 85 (Regulations Nos. 81 to 85)

No. 66, pp. 1889-1893

Règlements n° 109 à 111 (Regulations Nos. 109 to 111)

No. 67, pp. 1939-1944

In fruit and vegetables :

Règlement n° 64 (Regulation No. 64)

No. 63, p. 1741

Règlements n° 100 à 107 (Regulations Nos. 100 to 107)

No. 67, pp. 1929-1937

Règlement n° 123 de la Commission portant modification du règlement n° 7 de la Commission déterminant les modalités de fonctionnement du Fonds européen de développement pour les pays et territoires d'outre-mer (règlement organique) (Commission Regulation No. 123 amending Commission Regulation No. 7 determining the operating methods of the European Development Fund for overseas countries and territories (organic regulation)

No. 79, p. 2173/62

Rectificatif au règlement n° 68 de la Commission fixant les critères en vue de la détermination des prix CAF pour les céréales, farines, gruaux et semoules (Journal Officiel des Communautés européennes n° 66) (Corrigendum to Commission Regulation No. 68 laying down criteria for determining cif prices for cereals, flour, groats and meal (official gazette of the European Communities No. 66)

No. 69, p. 1986/62

Rectificatif à l'annexe du règlement n° 70 de la Commission fixant les coefficients d'équivalence entre les qualités de céréales offertes sur le marché mondial et le standard de qualité pour lequel est fixé le prix du seuil (Journal Officiel des Communautés européennes n° 66) (Corrigendum to the Annex of Commission Regulation No. 70 fixing the correcting factors as between the quality of cereals on the world market and the quality standard to which the threshold prices relate (official gazette of the European Communities No. 66)

No. 69, p. 1986/62

## INFORMATION

### Directives and Decisions

Décision de la Commission relative à certaines mesures transitoires concernant l'incorporation obligatoire du blé en Belgique (Decision of the Commission with regard to certain transitional measures concerning the obligatory incorporation of wheat in Belgium)

No. 66, p. 1917/62

Décision de la Commission relative à l'autorisation de suspension de la perception du droit pour les pommes de terre de primeur, accordée au royaume des Pays-Bas (Decision of the Commission with regard to the authorization granted to the Netherlands to suspend the duty on new potatoes)

No. 66, p. 1918/62

Décision de la Commission relative à l'autorisation de suspension de droit accordée à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les raisins secs (Decision of the Commission with regard to the authorization granted to the Federal Republic of Germany to suspend the duty on raisins)

No. 68, p. 1964/62

- Décision de la Commission autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de biscuits et gaufres en provenance des Pays-Bas (Decision of the Commission authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing duty on imports of biscuits and waffles from the Netherlands) No. 68, p. 1965/62
- Décision de la Commission autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de pâte à fondant en provenance du royaume des Pays-Bas, du royaume de Belgique et de la République française (Decision of the Commission authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing duty on imports of fondant paste from the Netherlands, Belgium and France) No. 68, p. 1967/62
- Décision de la Commission autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de pain en provenance des Pays-Bas (Decision of the Commission authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing duty on imports of bread from the Netherlands) No. 68, p. 1969/62
- Décision de la Commission relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif des céréales (Decision of the Commission concerning the establishment of an Advisory Committee for cereals) No. 72, p. 2026/62
- Décision de la Commission relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif de la viande de porc (Decision of the Commission concerning the establishment of an Advisory Committee for pigmeat) No. 72, p. 2028/62
- Décision de la Commission relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif de la viande de volaille et des œufs (Decision of the Commission concerning the establishment of an Advisory Committee for poultrymeat and eggs) No. 72, p. 2030/62
- Décision de la Commission relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif des fruits et légumes (Decision of the Commission concerning the establishment of an Advisory Committee for fruit and vegetables) No. 72, p. 2032/62
- Décision de la Commission relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif viti-vinicole (Decision of the Commission concerning the establishment of an Advisory Committee for wine) No. 72, p. 2034/62
- Décision de la Commission en date du 27 juillet 1962 portant fixation des prix CAF des céréales, farines, gruaux et semoules (Decision of the Commission of 27 July 1962 fixing cif prices for cereals, flour, groats and meal) No. 73, p. 2065/62
- Décision de la Commission en date du 30 juillet 1962 portant fixation des prix CAF des céréales, farines, gruaux et semoules (Decision of the Commission of 30 July 1962 fixing cif prices for cereals, flour, groats and meal) No. 73, p. 2068/62

- Décision de la Commission en date du 27 juillet 1962 portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements et des prix CAF d'achat à terme pour les céréales (Decision of the Commission on 27 July 1962 fixing the premiums to be added to levies and the cif prices for forward purchases of cereals) No. 73, p. 2073/62
- Décision de la Commission en date du 30 juillet 1962 portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements et des prix CAF d'achat à terme pour les céréales (Decision of the Commission on 30 July 1962 fixing the premiums to be added to levies and the cif prices for forward purchases of cereals) No. 73, p. 2078/62
- Décision de la Commission en date du 27 juillet 1962 portant fixation des prix franco-frontière des céréales, farines, gruaux et semoules (Decision of the Commission on 27 July 1962 fixing the prices free-to-frontier of cereals, flour, groats and meal) No. 73, p. 2094/62
- Décision de la Commission adressée aux Etats membres instituant des méthodes de coopération administrative spéciales pour l'application des prélèvements intra-communautaires institués dans le cadre de la politique agricole commune (Decision of the Commission addressed to the Member States instituting special methods for administrative co-operation in applying the intra-Community levies introduced as part of the common agricultural policy) No. 76, p. 2140/62
- Décision de la Commission relative au recours de la République française à l'article 115, alinéa 1, du Traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire certains produits originaires des pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Decision of the Commission concerning the invoking by the French Republic of Article 115, paragraph 1, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment certain products originating in non-member countries and admitted to free circulation in the other Member States) No. 77, p. 2153/62
- Décision de la Commission relative au recours de la République française à l'article 115, alinéa 1, du Traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire certains produits originaires des pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Decision of the Commission concerning the invoking by the French Republic of Article 115, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, to exclude from Community treatment certain products originating in non-member countries and admitted to free circulation in the other Member States) No. 77, p. 2154/62
- Décision de la Commission relative à l'octroi d'un contingent tarifaire pour les déchets du polissage ou autres traitements des grains de riz au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg (Decision of the Commission concerning the granting of a tariff quota to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for rice polish or residues resulting from other processes in the working of rice grain) No. 77, p. 2156/62



Décision de la Commission relative à l'octroi d'un contingent tarifaire pour les déchets du polissage ou autres traitements des grains de riz au royaume des Pays-Bas (Decision of the Commission concerning the granting of a tariff quota to the Kingdom of the Netherlands for rice polish or residues resulting from other processes in the working of rice grain)

No. 77, p. 2157/62

Décision de la Commission portant octroi au royaume des Pays-Bas d'un contingent tarifaire pour le téréphtalate de diméthyle (Decision of the Commission granting the Kingdom of the Netherlands a tariff quota for dimethyl terephthalate)

No. 79, p. 2176/62

Décision de la Commission portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la République italienne pour les morues, y compris stockfish et klippfish (Decision of the Commission increasing the tariff quota granted to the Italian Republic for cod, including stockfish and klippfish)

No. 79, p. 2177/62

Directive de la Commission concernant la taxe compensatoire correspondant à la taxe sur le chiffre d'affaires, perçue à l'importation de laines peignées dans la République fédérale d'Allemagne (Directive of the Commission concerning the countervailing duty corresponding to the turnover tax imposed on imports of worsted yarn into the Federal Republic of Germany)

No. 83, p. 2214/62

Décision de la Commission autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à diminuer les prélèvements résultant de l'application des articles 3 et 4 du règlement n° 22 du Conseil (Decision of the Commission authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to reduce the levies resulting from the application of Articles 3 and 4 of Council Regulation No. 22)

No. 84, p. 2221/62

Rectificatif à des décisions de la Commission parues au Journal Officiel des Communautés européennes en 1961 et 1962 (Corrigendum to decisions of the Commission published in the official gazette of the European Communities in 1961 and 1962)

No. 63, p. 1748/62

### Recommendations and opinions

Recommandation de la Commission adressée au royaume de Belgique, au grand-duché de Luxembourg et au royaume des Pays-Bas, au sujet de la décision du Comité de ministres de l'union économique Benelux du 21 mai 1962, relative aux poids et dimensions des véhicules utilitaires admis dans la circulation intra-Benelux (Recommendation of the Commission to Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands concerning the decision of the Committee of Ministers of the Benelux Economic Union of 21 May 1962 on the weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles allowed to operate between the Benelux countries)

No. 66, p. 1920/62

Avis de la Commission adressée au royaume de Belgique, au grand-duché de Luxembourg et au royaume des Pays-Bas, au sujet de la décision du Comité de ministres de l'union économique Benelux du 21 mai 1962, relative à l'abolition des restrictions quantitatives en matière de transports de marchandises par route (Opinion of the Commission addressed to Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands concerning the decision of the Committee of Ministers of the Benelux Economic Union of 21 May 1962 on the abolition of quantitative restrictions in transport of goods by road)

No. 66, p. 1921/62

Avis de la Commission adressée au royaume de Belgique, au grand-duché de Luxembourg et au royaume des Pays-Bas, au sujet de la décision du 21 mai 1962 du Comité de ministres de l'union économique Benelux concernant la mise en vigueur d'une tarification en trafic international marchandises par route (Opinion of the Commission addressed to Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands concerning the decision of the Committee of Ministers of the Benelux Economic Union of 21 May 1962 on the entry into force of a tariff system in international goods transport by road)

No. 66, p. 1922/62

Recommandation de la Commission aux Etats membres concernant l'activité des services sociaux à l'égard des travailleurs se déplaçant dans la Communauté (Recommendation of the Commission to the Member States concerning social services in respect of migrant workers in the Community)

No. 75, p. 2118/62

Recommandation de la Commission aux Etats membres relative à la médecine du travail dans l'entreprise (Recommendation of the Commission to the Member States concerning industrial health services)

No. 80, p. 2181/62

Recommandation de la Commission aux Etats membres concernant l'adoption d'une liste européenne des maladies professionnelles (Recommendation of the Commission to the Member States concerning the adoption of a European list of occupational diseases)

No. 80, p. 2188/62

Rectificatif à la recommandation de la Commission à la République française au sujet du monopole national à caractère commercial de la potasse (Journal Officiel des Communautés européennes n° 48) (Corrigendum to the Recommendation of the Commission to France concerning the State potash monopoly (official gazette of the European Communities No. 48))

No. 65, p. 1855/62

Rectificatif à la recommandation de la Commission aux Etats membres concernant l'adoption d'une liste européenne des maladies professionnelles (Journal Officiel des Communautés n° 80) (Corrigendum to the Recommendation of the Commission to the Member States concerning the adoption of a European list of occupational diseases (official gazette of the European Communities No. 80))

No. 82, p. 2210/62

## Delegations and missions accredited to the Community

Représentations d'Etats d'outre-mer associés (république de Somalie) (Representation of associated overseas States) (Republic of Somalia)	No. 65, p. 1845/62
Missions d'Etats tiers (Maroc et République dominicaine) (Missions of non-member States) (Morocco and Dominican Republic)	No. 65, p. 1845/62
Nomination de Son Excellence M. l'ambassadeur Constantin Tranos en qualité de délégué permanent du gouvernement grec auprès de la CEE (Appointment of His Excellency Ambassador Constantin Tranos as Permanent Delegate of the Greek Government to the EEC)	No. 68, p. 1971/62
Missions d'Etats tiers (Venezuela) (Missions of non-member States) (Venezuela)	No. 76, p. 2145/62
Représentations d'Etats d'outre-mer associés (république du Congo, Brazzaville) (Representation of associated overseas States) (Republic of Congo, Brazzaville)	No. 83, p. 2216/62

## European development Fund

Approbation d'investissement économique dans le territoire de la côte française des Somalis (Approval of economic investment in the Territory of French Somaliland)	No. 65, p. 1846/62
Résultats des appels d'offres, n° 114 lancé par la république islamique de Mauritanie, n° 115 et n° 122 lancés par la république du Mali, n° 144 lancé par la Nouvelle-Guinée néerlandaise, n° 148 et n° 149 lancés par la république du Mali, n° 152 lancé par la république du Togo, n° 166 lancé par la république du Mali, n° 174 lancé par la république du Gabon, n° 179 et n° 180 lancés par la république du Niger (Results of calls for tender, No. 114 issued by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Nos. 115 and 122 issued by the Republic of Mali, No. 144 issued by Netherlands New Guinea, Nos. 148 and 149 issued by the Republic of Mali, No. 152 issued by the Republic of Togo, No. 166 issued by the Republic of Mali, No. 174 issued by the Republic of Gabon, Nos. 179 and 180 issued by the Republic of Niger)	No. 65, p. 1846/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 217 lancé par la république de la Côte-d'Ivoire (Notice of call for tender No. 217 issued by the Republic of Ivory Coast)	No. 65, p. 1851/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 220 lancé par la république du Dahomey (Notice of call for tender No. 220 issued by the Republic of Dahomey)	No. 68, p. 1972/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 221 lancé par la République gabonaise (Notice of call for tender No. 221 issued by the Republic of Gabon)	No. 68, p. 1973/62

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 222 lancé par la république de Haute-Volta (Notice of call for tender No. 222 issued by the Republic of Upper Volta)	No. 68, p. 1974/62
Modification à l'avis d'appel d'offres n° 208 lancé par le territoire des Comores (Amendment to call for tender No. 208 issued by the Territory of the Comoro Islands)	No. 68, p. 1976/62
Approbation d'investissements économiques dans les républiques de Haute-Volta, du Tchad, du Gabon et Malgache (Approval of economic investments in the Republics of Upper Volta, Chad, Gabon and Madagascar)	No. 70, p. 2007/62
Investissements dans les républiques du Congo (Léopoldville), du Mali, et dans la république fédérale du Cameroun (Investments in the Republics of Congo (Leopoldville) and Mali, and the Federal Republic of Cameroun)	No. 74, p. 2111/62
Signature d'une convention de financement entre la CEE et la république de Haute-Volta (Signature of a financing agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Upper Volta)	No. 74, p. 2112/62
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 175 lancé par la République française concernant un projet en Algérie (Amendment to call for tender No. 175 issued by the French Republic for a project in Algeria)	No. 74, p. 2112/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 223 lancé par la république islamique de Mauritanie (Notice of call for tender No. 223 issued by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania)	No. 75, p. 2123/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 224 lancé par la république du Mali (Notice of call for tender No. 224 issued by the Republic of Mali)	No. 75, p. 2124/62
Modificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres n° 222 lancé par la république de Haute-Volta (Amendment to call for tender No. 222 issued by the Republic of Upper Volta)	No. 75, p. 2126/62
Résultats des appels d'offres n° 126 et n° 136 lancés par la république du Dahomey, n° 159 lancé par la République malgache, n° 161 lancé par la république de Haute-Volta, n° 168 et n° 172 lancés par la République malgache, n° 174 lancé par la république du Gabon, n° 181 lancé par la république du Tchad, n° 186 lancé par la république du Niger (Results of calls for tender Nos. 126 to 136 issued by the Republic of Dahomey, No. 159 issued by the Malagasy Republic, No. 161 issued by the Republic of Upper Volta, Nos. 168 and 172 issued by the Malagasy Republic, No. 174 issued by the Republic of Gabon, No. 181 issued by the Republic of Chad, No. 186 issued by the Republic of Niger)	No. 76, p. 2146/62
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 215 lancé par la république du Dahomey (Amendment to call for tender No. 215 issued by the Republic of Dahomey)	No. 81, p. 2201/62

Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 220 lancé par la république du Dahomey (Amendment to call for tender No. 220 issued by the Republic of Dahomey)	No. 81, p. 2201/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 225 lancé par la République malgache (Notice of call for tender No. 225 issued by the Malagasy Republic)	No. 81, p. 2202/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 226 lancé par la république de Haute-Volta (Notice of call for tender No. 226 issued by the Republic of Upper Volta)	No. 81, p. 2203/62
Signature d'une convention de financement entre la CEE et la république fédérale du Cameroun (Signature of a financing agreement between the EEC and the Federal Republic of Cameroun)	No. 81, p. 2204/62
Signature d'une convention de financement entre la CEE et la république du Sénégal (Signature of a financing agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Senegal)	No. 82, p. 2205/62
Signature d'un avenant à une convention de financement entre la CEE et la république fédérale du Cameroun (Signature of an additional clause to a financing agreement between the EEC and the Federal Republic of Cameroun)	No. 82, p. 2205/62
Approbation d'investissements économiques dans les républiques du Sénégal, islamique de Mauritanie, togolaise, malgache, du Tchad et gabonaise (Approval of economic investments in the Republics of Senegal, Togo, Madagascar, Chad and Gabon and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania)	No. 82, p. 2205/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 227 lancé par la République malgache (Notice of call for tender No. 227 issued by the Malagasy Republic)	No. 82, p. 2207/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 228 lancé par la République malgache (Notice of call for tender No. 228 issued by the Malagasy Republic)	No. 82, p. 2208/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 229 lancé par la République malgache (Notice of call for tender No. 229 issued by the Malagasy Republic)	No. 83, p. 2217/62
Résultats des appels d'offres n° 126 lancé par la république du Dahomey, n° 148 lancé par la république du Mali, n° 163 et n° 189 lancés par la République malgache, n° 200 lancé par la république du Gabon (Results of calls for tender No. 126 issued by the Republic of Dahomey, No. 148 issued by the Republic of Mali, Nos. 163 and 189 issued by the Malagasy Republic, No. 200 issued by the Republic of Gabon)	No. 84, p. 2223/62
Approbation d'investissement économique dans la République malgache (Approval of economic investments in the Malagasy Republic)	No. 84, p. 2224/62

## General information

Bourses pour des stages d'assistants sociaux auprès des services sociaux s'occupant des travailleurs qui se déplacent dans la Communauté (Traineeships in social services concerned with migrant workers in the Community)

No. 68, p. 1977/62

Bourses d'études de la Commission de la CEE pour la fréquentation d'instituts d'études européennes (Scholarships of the EEC Commission tenable at institutes of European studies)

No. 75, p. 2127/62

EEC Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

Décision n° 40 du 23 mai 1962 concernant l'interprétation de l'article 5 du règlement n° 3 quant à ses incidences sur la convention du 7 novembre 1949 tendant à étendre et à coordonner l'application des législations de sécurité sociale aux ressortissants des Parties contractantes du Traité de Bruxelles (Decision No. 40 of 23 May 1962 on the interpretation of Article 5 of Regulation No. 3 when read with the convention of 7 November 1949 extending and co-ordinating the application of social security legislation to nationals of the Contracting Parties to the Treaty of Brussels)

No. 83, p. 2219/62

## COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### Communications

Recours de la Fédération nationale de la boucherie en gros et du commerce en gros des viandes contre le Conseil de la CEE (affaire 19-62) (Appeal by the National Federation of wholesale butchers and of meat wholesalers against a regulation of the EEC Council) (case 19/62)

No. 70, p. 1997/62

Recours de la " Stichting voor Nederlandse Zelfstandige Handel en Industrie " contre le Conseil de la CEE (affaire 20-62) (Appeal by the " Stichting voor Nederlandse Zelfstandige Handel en Industrie " against a regulation of the EEC Council) (case 20/62)

No. 70, p. 1998/62

Recours du Syndicat de la boucherie en gros de Paris contre le Conseil de la CEE (affaire 21-62) (Appeal by the wholesale butchers' association of Paris against a regulation of the EEC Council) (case 21/62)

No. 70, p. 1998/62

Recours introduit le 9 juillet 1962 par le " Zentralverband des Deutschen Getreide-, Futter- und Düngemittelhandels " contre le Conseil de la CEE (affaire 22-62) (Appeal by the " Zentralverband des Deutschen Getreide-, Futter- und Düngemittelhandels " against a regulation of the EEC Council, filed on 9 July 1962) (case 22/62)

No. 70, p. 1999/62

Recours de la république fédérale d'Allemagne contre la Commission de la CEE, introduit le 26 juillet 1962 (affaire 24-62) (Appeal by the Federal Republic of Germany against a decision of the EEC Commission, filed on 26 July 1962) (case 24/62)

No. 76, p. 2138/62

Recours de l'entreprise Plaumann et C<sup>ie</sup> contre la Commission de la CEE, introduit le 30 juillet 1962 (affaire 25-62) (Appeal by "Plaumann et C<sup>ie</sup>" against a decision of the EEC Commission, filed on 30 July 1962) (case 25/62)

No. 76, p. 2138/62

**B. List of issues of the Agricultural Supplement to the official gazette containing the tables appended to the Commission's decisions fixing the cif prices, the premiums added to levies, the cif prices for forward purchases and the free-to-frontier prices for cereals :**

Supplement No. 1 of 15 August 1962

Supplement No. 2 of 22 August 1962

Supplement No. 3 of 29 August 1962

Supplement No. 4 of 5 September 1962

Supplement No. 5 of 12 September 1962

Supplement No. 6 of 19 September 1962

Supplement No. 7 of 26 September 1962

**C. Recent publications of the European Economic Community**

Periodical publications

4002 Notes and Graphs on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly. No. 8/1962. Three bilingual editions: English/French; French/Italian; German/Dutch. Price per issue: 3s. 6d.; \$ 0.50; Bfrs. 25. Annual subscription: £ 1.16.0; \$ 5.00; Bfrs. 250.

(List of recent additions. Library of the Commission of the European Economic Community). Bi-monthly. No. 6/1962. Free.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities.

Recueil de la Jurisprudence de la Cour, Volume VIII. (Prix d'abonnement: Bfrs. 350 (NF 34.) [Case book of the Court, Volume VIII. Subscription: Bfrs. 350 (NF 34.)]

Fascicule n° 1: Arrêts de la Cour et conclusions des avocats généraux dans: affaire n° 10/61 (Commission de la C.E.E. contre Gouvernement allemand), affaire n° 25/60 (Mme Leda de Bruyn contre Assemblée parlementaire européenne), affaire n° 4/62 (demande d'autorisation de pratiquer saisie-arrêt entre les mains de la Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A.), affaire 13/61 (demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par la Cour d'appel de La Haye

dans l'affaire : de Geus en Uidenbogerd contre Robert Bosch GmbH et Firma Willem van Rijn), affaires jointes n° 21 à 26/61 (Meroni et cinq autres requérantes contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A. [Section 1 : Judgements of the Court and conclusions of the advocates-general in case 10/61 (EEC Commission versus German Government), case 25/60 (Mme Leda de Bruyn v. European Parliamentary Assembly), case 4/62 (application for an order attaching a debt in the hands of the High Authority of the ECSC), case 13/61 (request for interlocutory decision by the Court of Appeal at The Hague in the case : de Geus en Uidenbogerd v. Robert Bosch GmbH and Firma Willem van Rijn), connected cases 21 to 26/61 (Meroni and five other plaintiffs v. the High Authority of ECSC).]

Fascicule n° 2 : Arrêt de la Cour et conclusions de l'avocat général dans l'affaire n° 13/60 (Comptoirs de vente du charbon de la Ruhr "Geitling", "Mausegatt" et "Präsident" contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A. [Section 2 : Judgement of the Court and conclusions of the advocate-general in case 13/60 (Ruhr coal-selling agencies : "Geitling", "Mausegatt" and "Präsident" v. High Authority of ECSC).]

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

### Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities :

Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft (weekly);  
The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap, No. 41, September 1962;  
Paris : Communauté Européenne, No. 8-9, August/September 1962;  
Rome : Comunità Europea, No. 8-9, August/September 1962;  
London : European Community, No. 5, July; No. 6, August; No. 7, September 1962;  
Washington : European Community, No. 54, July; No. 55, August 1962.

### Statistical Office of the European Communities

Bulletin général de statistiques, n° 7-8/62 et n° 9/62 (General Statistics, Nos 7-8/62 and No. 9/62).

Commerce extérieur : Tableaux analytiques : janvier/septembre 1961 (Foreign Trade : analytical tables : January-September 1961).

Charbon et autres sources d'énergie, n° 3-4/62 (Coal and other sources of energy, No. 3-4/62).

Statistiques industrielles, n° 3/62 (Industrial Statistics, No. 3/62).

Sidérurgie, n° 3-4/62 (Iron and Steel, No. 3-4/62).

Informations statistiques, n° 3/62 (Statistical Information, No. 3/62).

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle, n° 8-9/62 (Foreign Trade : Monthly statistics, No. 8-9/62).

Statistiques sociales, n° 2/62 (Social statistics, No. 2/62).

Statistiques agricoles, n° 2/62 (Agricultural statistics, No. 2/62).