

COMMUNAUTÉ
ÉCONOMIQUE EUROPÉENNE



COMUNITÀ
ECONOMICA EUROPEA



EUROPÄISCHE
WIRTSCHAFTSGEMEINSCHAFT

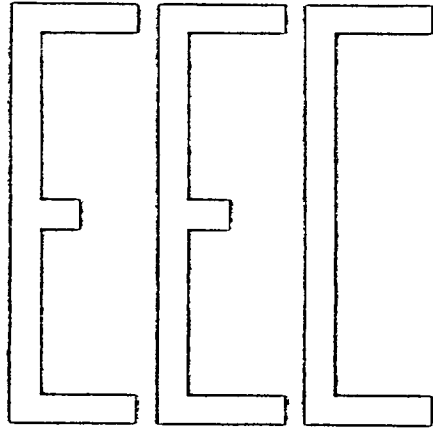
EUROPESE
ECONOMISCHE GEMEENSCHAP



BULLETIN

of the

**EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY**



BRUSSELS – DECEMBER 1962

ISSUED MONTHLY

N° **12**

FIFTH YEAR

BULLETIN

of the European Economic Community

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION OF
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Contents

I.	Action programme for the second stage	5
II.	Communiqué of the Commission on President Kennedy's Signature of the Trade Expansion Act	11
III.	Authorization to impose countervailing duties	12
IV.	Association of Greece with the Community	15
V.	Activities of the Community	17
	— External relations	17
	— Economic and financial affairs	23
	— Internal market	26
	— Competition	27
	— Social affairs	30
	— Agriculture	32
	— Transport	36
	— Overseas development	38
	— Administrative affairs	45
VI.	Institutions and organs	46
	A. The Parliament	46
	B. The Council	58
	C. The Court of Justice	60
	D. The Economic and Social Committee	61
	E. The Monetary Committee	62

ANNEXES

Resolutions of the European Parliament	63
— Resolution on the co-ordination of monetary policies in the EEC	63
— Resolution on the co-ordination of budgetary and financial policies	64
— Resolution on the Fifth General Report on the Activities of the European Economic Community	64
— Resolution on the drafts submitted by the EEC Council for applying to the Netherlands Antilles the special association arrangements defined in Part Four of the Treaty	67
— Resolution on procedure for the conclusion and entry into force of the new association convention	67
— Resolution on the establishment of a parliamentary committee on association with Greece	68
— Resolution on the appointment of the members of the European Parliament in the parliamentary committee on association with Greece	68
— Recommendation of the Permanent Joint Committee set up by the Conference of the European Parliament with the Parliaments of African States and of Madagascar	68

Supplement to Bulletin 12 / 1962

Draft Council directive for the harmonization amongst Member States of turnover tax legislation.

Draft Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations governing pharmaceutical products.

Draft Council regulation on the criteria to be observed on fixing target prices for agricultural products.

I. Action programme for the second stage

In a recent memorandum the Commission has set forth its ideas and outlined its work for the second stage in the establishment of the Common Market. The Memorandum has been submitted to the European Parliament, the Council and the other institutions of the Community. It was given wide publicity in the press (1).

In working out the action programme the Commission was inspired by two aims: the first was to lay down lines to be followed in pursuing its own action in the years ahead and settle the direction of the Community's further development; and the second aim was to fulfil the duty incumbent on it to give guidance to other countries seeking to participate in the common task or to link themselves organically with it. These countries are entitled to ask what the economic union which the Treaty lays down is going to mean in practice if it is to be correctly applied in the letter and the spirit. Finally it is important for the Community to press on with its own consolidation at a time when new tasks are facing it in its relations with the outside world, particularly since the adoption by the United States Congress of the Trade Expansion Act.

The introduction to the Memorandum says: 'What we call the economic integration of Europe is in essence a political phenomenon. Together with the European Coal and Steel Community and Euratom, the European Economic Community forms a political union embracing the economic and social spheres.

The Treaty of Rome, interpreting as it does the intention of its Contracting Parties to embark on full integration, and taking into account the economic conditions which govern the establishment of a unified economic area, provides for the economies of the Six to be welded into a real economic union. Within this general framework, a distinction should be drawn between the customs union and the economic union (in the narrower sense of the term), which are complementary and interdependent.'

After briefly reviewing the customs reductions and the first approximation towards the common external tariff, the introduction continues:

The rapid progress made by the Community towards a free internal market has been made possible by the amazing speed with which the free flow of commodities has developed among the Member States, and by the boldness and enterprise with which industry and commerce have risen to meet the challenge of the Community's foundation. The impetus supplied by production and consumption in the Community countries has been so great that this first vigorous opening up of markets has occurred without upsetting the Community's internal equilibrium. The customs union had proved to be the right take-off point for a vigorous advance towards a unified economy. At the same time as it has provided a foundation for the Community's economic power, it has acted as a unifying factor

(1) The Memorandum will shortly be available in the four Community languages and in English.

among the Member States. But this swift demolition of trade barriers has also confirmed that the Treaty was rightly heedful of economic requirements in prescribing that the establishment of economic union proper should proceed in parallel with the customs union, and not lag behind.

‘Nothing has shown this more clearly than the story of the Community’s agricultural policy over the past four years and more. After two years spent on endeavours to abolish the obstacles to trade, which, in this particular sector, are so complex and tenacious, it was realized by everyone that the task could only be successfully accomplished once the stage of a common policy had been reached. This has now been achieved, and so successfully that we have already here a clear outline of a unified economic area which presents the characteristics of a domestic market and is to be achieved by clearly defined stages. It is a good augury that the transition to the second stage by the prescribed date should have coincided with this break-through towards a common policy in one of the most sensitive and important sectors of the economy.

‘In order to grasp fully the true nature of the Community’s task in settling the final shape of the common policies, and so of economic union, it must be remembered that an economic order based on freedom can only exist in the world of today at the price of constant State intervention in economic life.

‘Such intervention takes a twofold form : in the first place, the State sets up a framework of controls covering every branch of the economy as well as every adjacent field; secondly, it is constantly altering the factors called into play, through the innumerable adjustments involved in its day-to-day economic activity : in short, by pursuing a “ policy ” in the proper sense of the term.

‘In speaking of economic union we refer specifically to both these aspects of State intervention. What is required is to harmonize and unify the influence exerted by the six Member States on the economy in such a way that the six countries find they are sharing a single new economic area within which their Governments will have a common set of economic regulations and pursue a common policy.

‘The agricultural policy and the policy on competition represent the first step towards the accomplishment of this task; but the greater part of it still lies ahead and will provide the basic content of the second and third stages. This is not to say that we should not press on rapidly with the final completion of the customs union and all that goes with it. Henceforward, however, there will also be a further and complementary field for Community action. Here the main emphasis will no longer be, as with the customs union, on the negative purpose of abolishing systems and regulations impeding progress, but on a positive goal : public responsibility in economic affairs. What remains to be done is gradually to forge national economic policies into a common short-term and long-term policy designed to secure the fastest expansion possible, economic stability and a smoothing out of cyclical swings and national or regional disequilibria. This necessarily involves setting long-term targets for the Community.

‘The merging and harmonization of the statutory framework for economic policy-making and of the individual measures in the Member States are inherent in the logic of our undertaking. While the dismantling of trade barriers between the Member States leads on to integration of the separate economies within a wider

European area, the domestic economic policies of the six States must also be integrated in this wider unit. A customs union that was not geared to a broader economic union would scarcely be viable.

‘ This is the first of the reasons for which we are constrained to press onwards from a pooling of markets to the sharing of public responsibility for economic affairs within a Community system. There is another reason too. Integration of the economic and social aspects of national policies is aimed at in the Treaty of Rome as a means of achieving political unity in Europe; for what is being brought together, what is here being welded into a community, is the policies of the individual States. What we are building is a union of Member States in the eminently political sphere of economics, or more precisely of the influence exercised by the State on economic affairs, i.e. economic policy. It is a union which affects an essential part of the internal policies of Member States, and part of their external policy, namely, trade policy. It would therefore be unrealistic to see a distinction between “ economic affairs ” which would be dealt with jointly in the economic community, and “ political affairs ”, the joint handling of which remained in large part to be dealt with by a “ political union ”. Such a dichotomy between the economic and the political, dating from a time when the relationship between politics and economics was altogether different, can only cause confusion now. The EEC is in no way a purely economic venture now requiring to be duplicated by a political venture. On the contrary, it can be safely asserted that with the Community political integration has already begun in one essential field, whereas others — cultural policy, the other sectors of foreign policy, and defence policy — are left in the hands of the Member States.

‘ Therefore the course on which we have embarked in establishing the EEC is the right one from more than one standpoint. First, because it will only be possible to create one big internal European market if integration extends to those aspects of policy and of State control which affect the economy. Second, because such integration is the required instrument for achieving here and now the political union of Europe within a limited sphere, that of economics. In other words, the object has been to achieve European integration, or union on the economic plane, by way of the customs union, which itself demands the achievement of such a wider union.

‘ Whereas action on the customs union is taken automatically in accordance with a time-table which was fixed in advance, such a procedure is not practicable in the wider and more complex fields of the economic union. The establishment of a body of European law and the approximation of domestic legislations, the organization on a Community basis of national policies and co-ordination of action in the various States, are not operations which can be conducted according to a precise and detailed plan laid down beforehand.

‘ Consequently, the drafters of the Treaty drew up the chapters on the economic union in the form of enabling legislation or outline laws to be filled in, usually during the transition period, by the specific enactments of the Community institutions and appropriate political measures.

‘ For this legislative work, the function assigned to the Commission by the Treaty is characterized by the fact that the Council, as the Community’s chief decision-making body, acts as a rule only on proposals by the Commission.

‘ Thus in the progressive establishment of the economic union the Commission is primarily responsible for the timing of projects and their fundamental planning. [...]

‘ Lastly, the Commission is also presenting its programme at a time when the Governments of Member States are debating the extension of integration to other political fields. This debate, of a length which bears witness to its high political import, can only derive benefit from anything the Executive of the EEC does to provide a detailed and comprehensive picture of foreseeable developments in integration under the Treaty of Rome in the sector of economic and social policy.

‘ From what has just been said of the political nature of the European Economic Community, it follows that the Commission is bound to adopt an unreservedly positive attitude towards any extension of European unification to other fields than that of economic and social policy, notably defence, the non-economic aspects of foreign affairs and cultural policy, in short to whatever comes under the heading of “ political union ”. While it can legitimately be felt that such an extension ought to take the form of an enlargement and strengthening of the existing Communities, the Commission nevertheless realizes that in the new fields the organizational arrangements adopted should possibly not be entirely identical with those chosen for the Economic Community. To be sure, experience bids it be on its guard against any solution in which there is no component embodying the Community interest as such. It also maintains the view it has always consistently advocated, that no extension of European integration to other fields should be allowed to endanger or weaken the existing Communities in their vital essence, their methods of working and growth potential. Rather, it should make them stronger and more efficient.’

In the eleven chapters of the Memorandum the Commission sets out the measures which must be taken if the common objectives are to be reached, making a comprehensive forecast of the European Community’s evolution.

On the customs union the Commission emphasizes that there must be no slowing down of the pace at which duties are being abolished. It has been possible to reduce duties between the Member States by 50 % in four and a half years and it should be possible to abolish the remaining 50 % in a further four and a half years. This is possible since a reduction of 80 % will be achieved on 31 December 1965 by applying the Treaty time-table, while the subsequent reductions (during the third stage) will, we know, be governed by directives to be proposed by the Commission. However, if the general economic situation permits, and if the economic union has advanced *pari passu* with the customs union, the Commission intends to propose that internal customs duties be completely abolished on 1 January 1967. In the first half of 1963 the Commission will issue directives to abolish charges equivalent in effect to customs duties, and in the course of the year it will work out a programme for the introduction of Community customs legislation.

There are other obstacles which the Commission is also tackling: cartels, fiscal frontiers and other distortions of competition. The Memorandum highlights the essential function of competition in guiding economic life in Europe and gives details of EEC policy on cartels, dominant positions and State aids; which must be “ selective, degressive and temporary ”; the Memorandum goes on to indicate action planned or already begun in the fields of taxation and harmonization, of

legislation. In the matter of turnover tax the Commission has prepared a draft Council directive (1).

The chapters on common agricultural policy, common energy policy, social policy, common transport policy and aid to developing countries are based on earlier studies and give a general picture of future development in these different fields and of the action which will have to be undertaken in order to achieve it.

The economic policy chapter defines short-term objectives and discusses more distant aims. Before the middle of 1963 the Commission intends to submit proposals to the Council for "Community planning". The first step would be to make a comparative study of the long-term plan, programmes, projections or forecasts of Member States with the aim of dovetailing the long-term national policies and the various Community measures and of preparing the technical and political foundations for a consolidated plan. The aim would be to establish such a plan for the 1964-1968 period.

It would have to lay down the desirable and possible course of economic activity during this period, expressed in terms of gross national product. It would further have to contain long-term forecasts of State and other public revenue and expenditure in the Community, the probable, desirable or acceptable distribution of the GNP amongst the principal sectors of Community activity (agriculture, extraction industries, manufacturing, transport and services), an estimate of labour supply and demand (with due regard to migration from rural areas), a forecast of the availability of private investment on a scale commensurate with the requirements of Community expansion, and finally an analysis of the Community's foreign trade with the rest of the world (broken down by major groups of countries).

On the matter of structural policy the Memorandum announces sector studies to supplement the plan discussed above; three working parties will examine problems of regional policy.

Monetary policy is of vital importance for the Common Market. From the end of the transition period on, if not even sooner, economic union will involve fixed rates of exchange between Member States, with very narrow limits on the variations allowed. The Commission's suggestions are based on the collaboration which already exists between the six countries, but further consultation procedures are envisaged and they should gradually lead to a genuine monetary union.

The Commission suggests as a preparatory step that a Council of the governors of the central banks of the Community countries be set up.

The Commission recommends that a common position be adopted on international monetary policy and, in the international finance institutions, on the harmonization of central bank policies concerning reserve currencies, and so on.

In the chapter on external relations, the Commission emphasizes that the Community is very conscious of its duties towards non-member countries in Europe and in the world at large, and that it desires to follow a policy of co-operation and progress for all. This policy finds specific expression in the following four fields: the widening of the Community; partnership with the United States, aid

(1) See below, Chap. V.

to developing countries and the shaping of the Community's trade policy along liberal lines.

In short, the action programme shows that considerable areas of the economic and social policies of the States are inevitably affected by the process of European integration. This is due as much to the pressure of economic forces — since the customs union necessarily calls for economic union — as to the intentions of the authors of the Treaty, who chose this way of establishing the unity of Europe.

It would therefore be unrealistic to see a distinction between “economic affairs”, which would be dealt with jointly in the Economic Community, and “political affairs”, the joint handling of which remained in large part to be dealt with by the “Political Union”.

Discussion of the Memorandum in the European Parliament has already begun. It was presented to the Parliament's Political Committee by M. Caron, a Vice-President of the EEC Commission, who said that the Commission had decided as early as 14 January 1962 to draw up an action programme for the coming years, but had been delayed by the heavy burden of other work, especially that arising from the negotiations with Great Britain. After M. Caron's address, the Committee congratulated the Commission on its preparation of the programme.

The objectives to be attained during the second stage on the basis of this programme will be one of the subjects for discussion at the colloquy between the institutions which is to take place on 20 November.

II. Communiqué of the Commission on President Kennedy's Signature of the Trade Expansion Act

The Commission of the European Economic Community salutes the signing of the Trade Expansion Act by President Kennedy as a major step toward a new era in international economic affairs. By his act, and with the support of the American Congress and people, the President has pledged his country to a far-reaching liberalization of free-world trade. He has proclaimed the readiness of the United States to undertake this programme in partnership with the nations of the European Community for the benefit of all free nations.

The Atlantic partnership can now move forward from conception to accomplishment. The means are at hand for an enlargement of exchanges of goods by a general reduction of tariffs accompanied by the adoption of rules of fair play. Such a stimulation of trade, undertaken in terms of reciprocal advantage to both partners, will also produce throughout the free world, as it has in the European Community, new economic strength and vigour. Inevitably, the new enterprise of partnership will also intensify Atlantic co-operation as the separation of national economies diminishes. These and other benefits undoubtedly to be discovered on the new path of partnership confirm the historic importance of President Kennedy's action in behalf of his country and the free world.

III. Authorization to impose countervailing duties

At the end of the transition period, trade in processed agricultural products will be conducted on the basis of uniform prices for the basic products. With a view to remedying in the meanwhile any distortion of competition due to differences in the prices of certain farm products in the Member States, the Council decided on 4 April 1962, under Article 235 of the Treaty, to allow the imposition of countervailing duties on certain goods derived from the processing of the agricultural products concerned (cereals, sugar, milk, etc.).

Pursuant to this decision, the Commission has granted or rejected a total of eight applications of the Member States for permission to impose a countervailing duty on various products imported from other Member States. The favourable decisions of the Commission are noted below. Normally the countervailing duties are imposed by the importing country, but they may in certain cases be imposed by the exporting country.

Decision of 15 July 1962 authorizing countervailing duties on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of fondant paste (tariff heading ex 17.04 C) from the Netherlands, Belgium and France ⁽¹⁾

This decision is valid until 4 April, 1963.

The countervailing duty will be :

- a) On imports from the Member States
 - i) 28.65 fl. per 100 kg, if the duty is imposed by the Netherlands;
 - ii) 396 Bfrs. per 100 kg, if it is imposed by Belgium;
 - iii) 39 NF per 100 kg, if it is imposed by France;
 - iv) 37.20 DM per 100 kg, if it is imposed by Germany.
- b) On imports from non-member countries
39.80 DM per 100 kg.

Decision of 5 July 1962 authorizing countervailing duties on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of biscuits and waffles (tariff heading ex 19.08) from the Netherlands ⁽²⁾

The decision is valid until 4 April 1963.

The countervailing duty will be :

- a) On imports from the Netherlands
 - i) 6.42 fl. per 100 kg, if the duty is imposed by the Netherlands on exportation;

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities No. 68, 31-7-1962, p. 1967.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities No. 68, 31-7-1962, p. 1965.

ii) 8.35 fl. per 100 kg, if the duty is imposed by the Federal Republic of Germany on importation.

b) On imports from non-member countries
8.35 DM per 100 kg.

Decision of 5 July 1962 authorizing countervailing duties on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of bread (including rolls) manufactured mainly from wheat flour (tariff heading ex 19.07) from the Netherlands

This decision extended until 30 September 1962 a decision taken by the Commission on 22 December 1961 under Article 226 of the Treaty, which was a standstill measure pending an appraisal by the Commission of the first effects of the levy system provided for by Regulation No. 19.

The duty authorized is 8.75 fl. per 100 kg. It is imposed by the Netherlands on exports ⁽¹⁾.

Decision of 25 July 1962 rejecting an application from Belgium and Luxembourg to impose a countervailing duty on imports of gingerbread and similar products (tariff heading ex 19.08) from the other Member States

Decision of 9 October 1962 authorizing countervailing duties on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of hard and soft caramels and of sugared almonds (tariff heading ex 17.04 C) from certain Member States, as follows :

- a) Of hard and soft caramels from Belgium and Luxembourg;
- b) Of hard caramels and sugared almonds from France;
- c) Of hard and soft caramels and sugared almonds from the Netherlands.

The decision will apply until 31 December 1962.

Amount of duty :

- a) The duties have been fixed in relation to a composition table for seven categories of product. They vary according to the country of origin (B.L.E.U., France, Netherlands);
- b) The duties on imports from non-member countries are equal to the highest duty imposed on imports from Member States.

(For practical reasons this decision annuls a decision of 30 July 1962 by which the Commission had authorized a countervailing duty on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of certain sugar-coated sweets from the Netherlands. Depending on their composition, these fall into one or other of the categories referred to above.)

⁽¹⁾ See also the Decision of 10 October 1962, official gazette of the European Communities No. 68, 31-7-1962, p. 1969.

Decision of 9 October 1962 authorizing countervailing duties on imports into France of sweetmeats not containing cocoa or liqueur (tariff heading ex 17.04 C) from other Member States

The decision is valid until 31 December 1962.

Amount of duty :

a) The duties have been fixed in relation to a composition table for seven categories of product. They vary according to the country of origin (B.L.E.U., Italy, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany).

b) As regards protection vis-à-vis non-member countries, the Commission considers that the small French quota for such imports is sufficient to maintain Community preference.

Decision of 9 October 1962 authorizing countervailing duties on imports into France of chocolate, of cocoa or chocolate confectionery not containing liqueur, and of preparations containing cocoa or chocolate (tariff heading ex 18.06 B) from other Member States

This decision is valid until 31 December 1962.

For the amount of duty see a) and b) of the previous decision.

Decision of 10 October 1962 authorizing countervailing duties on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany from the Netherlands of bread (including rolls) manufactured mainly from wheat flour (tariff heading ex 19.07) ⁽¹⁾

This decision is valid until 31 December 1962.

The countervailing duties will be :

a) On imports from the Netherlands

- i) 9.48 fl. per 100 kg, if the duty is imposed by the Netherlands on exports;
- ii) 11.78 DM per 100 kg, if it is imposed by the Federal Republic of Germany on imports.

b) On imports from non-member countries
11.78 DM per 100 kg.

This authorization is based on a Council Decision, taken under Article 235 of the Treaty, which mentions bread among the goods to which it applies.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities No. 105, 29-10-1962, p. 2549.

IV. Association of Greece with the Community

Association with Greece in force

The Association Agreement between the Kingdom of Greece and the European Economic Community entered into force on 1 November 1962. This Agreement, which was signed on 9 July 1961, establishes close economic ties between Greece and the EEC. Besides providing for a mutual lowering of customs barriers and the introduction of a common customs tariff as part of a customs union, it includes measures for harmonizing the economic policies followed by the two parties (1).

Statement by President Hallstein

The President of the EEC Commission made the following statement on this occasion :

“ We welcome Greece as an associate member of the European Economic Community. This is a development — the outcome of protracted efforts on both sides — which is of great political and economic significance for both parties.

The Community is proving its outward-looking nature, proving that it is not merely a selfish enterprise for the sole benefit of its own members but is also working for the strength and peace of Europe beyond the Community's frontiers.

Greece is bearing witness to the political principles to which it has long been true. It is consolidating its security by binding itself more closely to its old friends and is opening up wide prospects for its economy. Association will allow the Greek economy to advance cautiously step by step to the level of prosperity enjoyed by the member countries of the Community. The way is now open for a move in due course from association to full membership.

I am sure that this undertaking will be crowned with success not only because of the balanced nature of the Association Agreement but also because both partners share a similar political resolve. Both uphold the ideal of freedom — which first took root 2 000 years ago on the Greek mainland. It is today the main concern of the West, and the cornerstone of our Community's strength and unity.”

The Interim Committee

The Greece-EEC Interim Committee held its sixth meeting on 19 October 1962 under the chairmanship of Ambassador Tranos, Permanent Delegate of the Greek Government to the EEC. This was the last meeting of the Committee,

(1) See the article by M. Pesmazoglu in Bulletin 9-10/62 entitled *The meaning of the Athens Agreement*.

where terms of reference had been to prepare the ground for the Council of Association during the period before the Agreement entered into force. The Council, set up under Article 65 of the Agreement, will hold its first meeting in Brussels on 12 November 1962.

The meeting will be preceded by a short special session of the EEC Council to approve all the items on which the representatives of the Community and the Member States will have to take a joint stand (in accordance with Article 1 of the Community's internal agreement — which is appended to the Association Agreement — on the measures to be taken and procedures to be followed in the implementation of the Association Agreement).

V. Activities of the Community

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Relation between Ireland and the Community

1. At its session on 22 and 23 October 1962 the Council unanimously agreed to the Irish Government's request for the opening of negotiations and instructed M. Emilio Colombo, President in office of the Council, to write to Mr. Sean Lemass, Prime Minister of Ireland, to inform him of the decision. This was done on 23 October 1962.

Turkey's application for association

2. The negotiations for the conclusion of an association agreement between the EEC and Turkey were resumed in Brussels on 8 October 1962. Talks between the Turkish delegation and the Commission lasted until 12 October and centred on how the agreement should be framed and what arrangements should be made for trade during the preparatory phase.

At its session on 22 and 23 October the Council, after hearing a progress report by M. Rey on this phase of negotiations, agreed to hold at its meeting on 13 and 14 November 1962 a general discussion on the political, commercial and financial problems involved.

Relations between EEC and Israel

3. The Council, it will be remembered, decided at its session on 24 and 25 September 1962 to authorize the opening of negotiations with the State of Israel for the conclusion of a trade agreement or some other trading arrangement. These negotiations will probably start in the second half of November.

Relations between EEC and Iran

4. In accordance with its mandate from the Council ⁽¹⁾, the Commission organized from 1 to 5 October 1962 talks between its staff and the Iranian Mission to the European Economic Community on ways and means of improving and expanding trade between the Six and Iran, as requested by the latter in a memorandum of 24 May 1962. A report on these talks will be submitted to the Council, who will have to take a decision on opening negotiations for the conclusion of a trade agreement between the EEC and its Member States and Iran.

(1) See Bulletin No. 11/62, Chap. V.

Relations between EEC and Lebanon

5. On 2 October 1962 the Lebanese Mission to the European Economic Community handed the Commission a memorandum requesting a discussion of the problems of Lebanon's relations with the EEC Member States. On the basis of this document the Council agreed at its session on 22 and 23 October that exploratory talks should be begun between the Commission and the Lebanese mission.

Association of the Netherlands Antilles

6. Having noted the opinion given by the Commission and the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾, the Council approved at its session on 22 and 23 October the principle of convening a meeting of government representatives of the Member States to decide what amendments should be made to the Treaty establishing the EEC so that the association system provided for in Part IV of the Treaty can be applied to the Netherlands Antilles. At its session on 13 and 14 November 1962, the Council agreed that such a meeting should be held.

Commercial policy : application of Article 115 of the Treaty

7. The German, Italian and French Governments have on several occasions invoked the safeguard clause in Article 115 of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment, by derogation from Articles 9 and 10, certain products originating in non-member countries and admitted to free circulation in another Member State.

The reasons advanced by the governments concerned (disparities in the trade measures taken by the Member States) were deemed acceptable, in the Commission's view, under the terms of Article 115.

The following is a list, dated 1 November 1962, of products which, by reason of the invocation of the safeguard clause, are not entitled, even when accompanied by free circulation certificates, to Community treatment on importation into the Member State concerned if they originate in non-member countries.

List of products originating in non-member countries to which the safeguard clause in Article 115 is applied as of 1 November 1962 by the Member States mentioned

Federal Republic of Germany

03.01 A II	Carp
ex 24.01	Tobacco leaves, unstripped, and tobacco refuse
31.02 B	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous
59.04	Hempen twine, cordage, ropes and cables
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber
73.02 C	Ferro-silicon

⁽¹⁾ See Chap. VI, The Parliament.

73.02 ex G, H	Ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-vanadium
ex 84.41	Sewing machines for domestic use
97.03	Toys
<i>France</i>	
01.01 A II	Horses for slaughter
02.01 A II a	Meat of domestic animals of the bovine species
ex 02.01 B II	Offal of animals of the bovine species and swine (liver)
ex 04.05	Birds eggs and egg yolk, fresh, dried, or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not (not including products falling under Council Regulation No. 21)
05.15 ex B	Salted cod's-roe
07.01	Vegetables and pot-herbs, fresh or chilled
09.01 A II	Coffee, roasted
09.09 I	Anisèed
11.08 A II	Potato starch
16.04 B	Prepared or preserved salmonidae — packed in hermetically sealed containers; in tins, jars, bottles, tubes and the like
20.06 A	Nuts, including roasted ground-nuts
29.15 C II b	Dimethyl terephthalate
ex 29.36	Sulfathiazole
ex 29.44	Oxytetracycline hydrochlorate
33.01 A II ex c, ex d	Essential oils (other than terpeneless) of camphor, cananga, geranium (bourbon, rose, etc.), palmarosa, ilang-ilang
35.02	Albumins, albuminates and other albuminoid derivatives.
39.07 E ex II	Miscellaneous articles
41.09	Parings and other waste of leather, of leather substitutes from heading 41.10 and of parchment-dressed leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles; leather dust, powder and flour
42.02 A I and B I	Travel goods
47.01	A. Mechanical wood pulp, including brown mechanical wood pulp ("semi-chemical pulp") B. Chemical wood pulp I. sulphate or soda II. sulphite
48.05 B I	Kraft paper and paperboard, creped or crinkled
53.02 ex B	Fine wool of angora rabbits
62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods
64.02 B	Footwear with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material
ex 69.08	Other glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles, in ceramic materials other than common earths

85.03 ex 85.15 A III	Primary cells and primary batteries Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer	
90.05	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular) prismatic or not	
97.06 F I	Rackets for tennis, badminton, squash and the like	
98.10 A	Lighters	
<i>Italy</i>		
16.04 a	Prepared or preserved fish	
28.01 c		
28.13 h		
28.33		
29.02 a 3), 4), 9), 10)		
29.02 b 2		
29.13 g 2 beta		
29.14 a 7		
28.01 d		
28.34 (not including caesium iodide and rubidium iodide)		
29.02 a 5), 6), 11), 12)	Bromine and its derivatives	
29.02 b 3		
29.34 a	Iodine and its derivatives	
38.14 a		
37.02		
45.01 and 45.02		
48.01 b 2), 3)		Tetraethyl-lead and anti-knock preparations based on tetraethyl-lead ("ethyl fluid")
50.01		
50.02		Films in rolls, sensitised, unexposed
50.04 to 50.10 ex 69.07 c), d) ex 69.08 c), d)		
69.09 a 2 beta		Natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground; natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers)
69.10 c		
69.11	Paperboard, unhardened, unglued, etc.	
69.13 b 5		
69.14 b 5	Silk-worm cocoons	
70.04 to 70.07		
73.02 ex G, H	Raw silk, silk yarn and woven fabrics of silk	
81.04 1 J I ex 84.35		
84.41 a), b), c)	Setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles of earthenware or ceramic materials.	
84.52 a), b), c) ex 84.55		
	Miscellaneous china or porcelain articles	
	Glass	
	Ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-vanadium	
	Unwrought antimony waste and scrap	
	Printing machinery: offset rotary presses for printing newspapers and other periodicals; multi-colour offset rotary presses	
	Sewing machines and parts thereof	
	Calculating machines and parts thereof	

ex 85.15 b	Transistor wireless-receivers
85.21 c	Transistors
ex 85.24 a	Carbon and graphite electrodes for electric furnaces
ex 90.01	} Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular) and parts thereof
ex 90.02	
90.05	
ex 90.01	} Cameras and parts thereof
ex 90.02	
90.07 a 2	
97.03 d), e)	Other toys and parts thereof

The Community and GATT

8. At a meeting in Geneva from 8 to 11 October 1962 Committee III of GATT (problems of developing countries) reviewed the progress made by the Contracting Parties in implementing the GATT recommendations for cutting down obstacles to trade that are liable to prevent the less-developed countries from expanding their exports.

The Committee, with which the Commission collaborates, found that there had been a reduction in the number of quantitative restrictions on products of concern to the developing countries. While expressing satisfaction at the progress made, the Committee noted that the extent of liberalization achieved did not yet come up to the general expectations of the Contracting Parties, particularly as regards such important products as jute and leather articles, cotton textiles and vegetable oils.

A report was also placed before the Committee on the tariff reductions granted by countries and the Community at the Tariff Conference for products figuring prominently in the less developed countries' export trade. The Committee welcomed these reductions and the unilateral 10 % cut in the Italian tariff in respect of sundry products exported by the developing countries.

In accordance with the decision by the Contracting Parties of 7 December 1961 on the implementation of the Ministers' conclusions, whereby GATT Committee II is authorized to consult with Contracting Parties on any substantial changes in their agricultural policies, and pursuant to the GATT Council's request at its meeting in May 1962, Committee II consulted the Community on the gradual establishment of a common agricultural policy in five product sectors. The EEC had supplied the Committee with the texts of its Regulations (Nos. 19 to 24) for the gradual establishment of a common organization of the markets in five sectors — cereals, pigmeat, eggs, poultrymeat, fruit and vegetables and wine. The Commission delegation responsible for the consultations informed Committee II that the Council and the Commission had taken a number of further decisions, expounding the principles laid down in the basic regulations, and that the EEC Member States had taken steps to adapt their domestic legislation accordingly and to settle the points left to their discretion by the basic regulations.

The Commission representative described to the Committee the features and general aims of the common agricultural policy.

The non-member countries, while expressing their appreciation of the cordial manner in which the Community had answered the questions put, had some misgivings as to the possible effects of the regulations, which would depend so much on the spirit in which they were applied, especially as an enlarged Community would constitute the world's biggest import market.

A report will be presented to the Contracting Parties in the course of the 20th session which began on 22 October.

Relations with international organizations

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees

9. The Community sent an observer to the eighth session of the Executive Committee for the "Programme of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees" in Geneva from 22 to 26 October 1962. The Executive Committee expressed its satisfaction with the present relations between the High Commissioner's Office and the EEC Commission and with their increasingly fruitful collaboration in sectors of major importance to refugees.

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)

10. The Community was represented at the 39th session of the FAO Council, held in Rome from 15 to 26 October 1962. The EEC member countries participating were Belgium, France and Italy.

Basic products

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

11. The Community was represented at the sixth session of the International Lead and Zinc Study Group in Geneva from 24 to 27 October 1962. The Group failed to pronounce an opinion on the retention of the existing system of voluntary restrictions on output, but decided to study possible forms of agreement or arrangements for the solution of long-term problems of lead and zinc.

Associated countries' missions to the Community

12. On 30 October Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, received Ambassador Georges Condat, Representative of the Republic of Niger, Ambassador Vincent Ahanda, Representative of the Republic of Cameroun, and Ambassador Ali Omar Scego, Representative of the Somali Republic.

Non-member countries' missions to the Community

13. Ambassador Muhammad Ayub, head of the Pakistani Mission to the EEC, Ambassador Nagib Sadaka, head of the Lebanese Mission to the EEC and Ambassador Carlos Valenzuela, head of the Chilean Mission to the EEC, presented their letters of credence to the President of the Commission on 1 October. Amba-

sador Slaheddine El Goulli, head of the Tunisian Mission to the EEC, presented his letters of credence to the President on 30 October.

The institutions of the EEC have given their agrément to the appointment of Ambassador John W. Tuthill as the new head of the United States Mission to the Community.

The institutions of the EEC have acceded to the requests of the Governments of Guatemala and Ecuador for establishing diplomatic relations with the Community.

Visits to the Commission

14. On 29 October the President of the EEC Commission, Professor Walter Hallstein, received M. Hans Kristian Engen, State Secretary in the Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, who transmitted an invitation from the Norwegian Government for an official visit to Norway by the President of the Commission. The President accepted the invitation with thanks but in view of the great pressure of work at present, the actual date of the visit was left open.

On 4 October 1962 the President received M. Masayoshi Ohira, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. They discussed present and future economic relations between Japan and the EEC.

On 2 October the President and M. Jean Rey, President of the External Relations Group, received Dr Djahanchahi, Minister for Commerce of Iran. Dr Djahanchahi voiced his country's preoccupations and hopes as regards trade relations with the Six. It was clearly to the interests of both Iran and EEC that existing trade flows should be kept up and enlarged.

On 9 October the President received M. Gonzalo Correa de Oliveira, Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister of Portugal. The talks centred on problems connected with Portugal's request to open negotiations with the Community.

The President and M. Henri Rochereau, President of the Overseas Development Group, received Mr Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad-Tobago on 26 October. They discussed problems of economic relations between Trinidad and the EEC, having regard to the current negotiations for the United Kingdom's entry into the Common Market.

On 11 October the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, M. Felix Schnyder, paid a courtesy visit to the Commission's headquarters and was received by M. Jean Rey, President of the External Relations Group.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Group for the co-ordination of policy on credit insurance, guarantees and financial credits

15. The 10th meeting of the Group took place in Brussels on 29 and 30 October.

The Group took stock of the work done by the Technical Committee of Credit Insurers on the harmonization of credit insurance systems. All delegations

accepted the scheme for a uniform system of calculating premiums and the Technical Committee was instructed to proceed on this basis. A definition of sub-contracting was also approved.

The Group took due note of the conditions under which the European Investment Bank will be able to intervene in future to assist the financing of certain export transactions of particular importance.

The mobilization of financial credits granted to developing countries was discussed and an ad hoc group of banking experts was charged with making a detailed technical study of the matter in December.

Finally, the Group held a preliminary review of the progress of the consultations, which have been proceeding smoothly. Some suggestions were made for improving the procedure used.

Structure and long-term development

16. The Working Party on structure and long-term development met in Brussels on 30 and 31 October 1962 under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Uri.

On the basis of the initial hypotheses adopted in the report on "Economic development prospects in the EEC from 1960 to 1970" (which was presented to the Commission on 20 June 1962), the experts examined a preliminary breakdown into 19 major sectors of the projections of private and public consumers' expenditure, investment, imports and exports in 1960, 1965 and 1970. They studied the incidence of the trend in the various elements of consumer demand and investment on output in the major sectors.

The Working Party also took up the problem of financing the required investment to achieve the growth rate prescribed in its first report. An initial exchange of views was held on price trends for the different categories of products.

Group of experts on economic budgets

17. On 8 October 1962 the Commission organized a meeting of the Group of experts on economic budgets. The purpose of the meeting was to compare and contrast the main hypotheses of the economic forecasts for 1963 drawn up by the Governments of member countries. It was found that the national experts' views on the world economic situation and the probable trend in exports to non-member countries, and the consistency of hypotheses concerning the trend of intra-Community trade in 1963, coincided with the Commission's. The group decided to meet again before the economic budgets were passed on to the Economic Policy Committee.

Energy problems

The memorandum on energy policy

18. The Special ECSC Council of Ministers met in Luxembourg on 4 October 1962. The Council was due to resume its study of the memorandum on energy policy adopted last June by the Community's three Executives.

Several ministers objected to some of the arrangements proposed in this document, notably the system for subsidizing Community coal. Some also wanted greater guarantees concerning security of supplies to be embodied in the Community's proposed oil policy.

The President of the ECSC High Authority drew the Council's attention to the need to amend certain provisions of the Treaty of Paris which are no longer in tune with the current situation and are liable to impede the establishment of a common energy policy.

In the discussion that followed it was suggested that one or more working parties of Government representatives be set up, with the participation of the three Executives, to study item by item the proposals in the Executives' Memorandum. The Council has instructed the co-ordinating Committee to submit proposals on the procedure to be followed in this study.

Parliamentary Energy Committee

19. The Energy Committee of the European Parliament met in Strasbourg on 19 October 1962 under the chairmanship of M. Burgbacher. Representatives of the three Executives also attended. The Committee exchanged views on progress in the co-ordination of the common energy policy.

M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, pointed out that each government had put its own national point of view at the last meeting of the Special ECSC Council of Ministers. If a common energy policy was indeed to be formulated, each of the Six must make an effort to rise to a single Community standpoint. M. Marjolin added that if the Council could not come to a general agreement in a reasonable time the EEC Commission would still be obliged, under the Treaty of Rome, to present proposals for the fields within its purview, notably for the oil sector.

Meeting of the Group of petroleum experts

20. The Group of petroleum experts held its eighth meeting on 2 October 1962.

The experts noted the replies to the Commission's questionnaire on legislation affecting the oil sector.

The Group first studied the question of stockpiling, in accordance with its mandate of 12 July 1962 from the senior government officials responsible for petroleum policy. It then discussed the problem in broad terms and instructed the Commission's staff to draw up a preliminary working document reviewing the question both from the standpoint of current stocks and from that of ways and means of harmonizing stockpiling policies at Community level.

THE INTERNAL MARKET

Customs problems

Problems connected with the origin of goods (future arrangements for the trade between the EEC and the associated African States and Madagascar) — Trade in Community goods incorporating products subject to the agricultural levy system

21. On instructions from the Council's Trade sub-Committee, the panel of Government customs experts continued on 23 and 24 October, their work on determining a common position for the Six with regard to future customs arrangements for preferential trade with the associated States, which will have a bearing on the coming negotiations with those States ⁽¹⁾.

The panel examined problems of trade in goods derived from the processing of products subject to agricultural levies though not themselves covered by the agricultural regulations. The Commission's staff had drafted a working document outlining a solution to the present situation, which arises from the Commission's decision of June 1962 (on processing traffic) to continue to apply *in toto*, as a temporary measure, the decision of 28 June 1960, despite the fact that imposing a fraction of the common customs tariff duties as a customs levy is no longer a suitable measure in the agricultural field. The Commission recommends that the customs levy should consist of a growing proportion of the average of agricultural levies applicable to imports from non-member countries, to be calculated at regular intervals, for example every six months. In order to establish equal competitive conditions for all processors whatever the origin of the farm produce used and its price, the Member States should be allowed to grant a refund on exports of processed goods, designed to reduce where applicable the price of the farm produce used to the world price. On the other hand, the customs levy would be applied even when the farm produce incorporated is of EEC origin, with the proviso that a degree of preference for the latter is ensured by appropriate measures.

The experts were in favour of a solution along the lines suggested by the Commission, and instructed an ad hoc group to study the consequences of the measures proposed in given sectors.

The Customs Committee

22. The Customs Committee, which includes the directors of customs departments in the six Member States, held its second meeting in Brussels on 25 October 1962 under the chairmanship of M. Caron, a Vice-President of the EEC Commission.

The main item of business was to consider action to be taken in the next few years in order to build up a complete customs union.

⁽¹⁾ See below, sec. 55, *in fine*.

The Committee agreed that the work in hand on customs laws and regulations, which was essential for the satisfactory operation of the Common Market, was bound to lag behind the introduction of the common tariff, and that, at the present rate of progress, it would not be possible to establish as soon as was hoped a single customs area in which trade in goods would be untrammelled.

It therefore adopted a programme and order of priority for the essential operations to be completed between now and 1 January 1967, the object being to make the necessary Community customs arrangements in order to attain the basic aims of the Treaty, in particular the free movement of goods in the EEC and the application of the trade clauses of the association treaties. The Committee will supervise and co-ordinate the execution of this programme, providing for the necessary machinery at national level and in the Commission. This will include rationalizing and strengthening the specialized mixed committees.

In addition, the Committee approved a draft administrative agreement drawn up by the experts of Greece, Austria and the Member States to overcome certain difficulties arising for goods in transit at the international railway stations in Austria. The appropriate measures will enter into force on 1 November 1962 and the German customs will implement them on behalf of the customs departments of the other EEC countries.

The Committee also noted that all the customs departments had agreed to introduce very liberal common rules on duty-free entry for small non-commercial consignments. Lastly, it agreed to seek without delay ways and means of relaxing customs control of persons travelling within the European Economic Community.

Tourism

23. On 10 October the Commission decided to begin a systematic study of tourism problems, and instructed the Directorate General for the Internal Market, under the authority of M. Caron, a Vice-President of the EEC Commission, to supervise, in co-operation with other Directorates General concerned, the preparation of a programme of work on problems in this field whose solution must be sought at Community level (harmonization of laws, transport, transfers of foreign currency, vocational training, etc.). This work is being done in preparation for a meeting of experts from the Member States.

COMPETITION

Rules applicable to firms

Working Party of government experts studying problems connected with licensing contracts

24. Experts from the Member States and from the Commission met in Brussels early in October to study problems involved in the application of Council Regulation No. 17 and of Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty to licensing agreements covering patents and trade-marks (1).

(1) See Bulletin No. 9/10, Chap. V, sec. 22.

The findings of the experts will be embodied in proposals defining, among other things, the scope of the relevant clauses of the Treaty and of Article 4 (2 ii b) (industrial property rights) of Regulation No. 17.

Approximation of laws

Industrial property

25. The Co-ordinating Committee on industrial property rights and the competent State Secretaries in the six Member States met on 1-2 and 3-4 October respectively.

On a proposal of the Co-ordinating Committee, the State Secretaries, under the chairmanship of a member of the Commission, decided to publish the preliminary draft convention on European patent law. They agreed on a procedure for consulting government departments, official bodies and the private circles concerned.

A time-table was drawn up for the work to be done before the expected signature of the convention in the spring of 1964.

The preliminary draft convention, which will be summarized in the next Bulletin, was to be released on 14 November 1962. The Working Party on patents was instructed to prepare by then a draft regulation for implementing the convention.

Lastly, a committee comprising representatives of the Member States and of the EEC Commission was appointed to prepare the draft of a general agreement on the machinery needed for the operation of the convention on patents and of the future conventions on trade-marks and on designs and models.

Pharmaceutical products

26. The Working Party on the approximation of laws and regulations on pharmaceutical products met in Brussels on 25 and 26 October 1962.

The main item of business was to examine preliminary draft directives on the harmonization of regulations concerning advertisement for and testing of branded pharmaceuticals. The next meeting will take place on 9, 10 and 11 January 1963.

On 29 October 1962, the Commission approved a draft directive for submission to the Council on the alignment of laws, regulations and administrative practices relating to pharmaceutical products. The text will be published as a supplement to a later issue of the Bulletin.

Harmonization of laws on turnover taxes

27. The Commission has drafted a directive on the harmonization of Member States' laws concerning turnover taxes, which it has submitted to the Council in accordance with Article 99 of the Treaty of Rome (1).

(1) The draft is published in the supplement to this Bulletin.

The Commission's draft is based on studies by the Fiscal and Financial Committee and working parties which have examined several kinds of single-stage turnover tax possibly suitable for harmonization, namely, a single general tax levied at the stage prior to retail trade, a common tax imposed at the production stage and a single added-value tax. Each of these systems might be combined with a retail sales tax imposed by the Member States independently.

The Commission considers preferable and feasible a final system of added-value tax, down to the wholesale stage inclusive, combined if need be, according to the requirements and customs of the countries, with a supplementary tax imposed independently at the retail stage.

Such a system, to be introduced in the Member States not later than the end of the transition period, would exclude neither the manipulation of the harmonized taxes in relation with an expansionary and anti-cyclical policy of the Community nor that of the supplementary independent taxes as part of social, economic and budgetary policy at national level.

State aids

28. The Commission has informed the Italian Government that it has no objection to a Bill notified in accordance with Article 93 (3), by which the Sardinian provincial Government will introduce measures to aid stockraising, related activities and milk and cheese production in Sardinia.

29. The Commission had previously drawn the attention of the Italian Government to a ministerial circular dated 5 March 1954 urging Italian government departments to give preference, in making their purchases, to office machines made in Italy. The Italian Government has advised the Commission that the circular in question is withdrawn. Suppliers from other Member States may now compete on equal terms with suppliers in Italy.

30. The Italian Government has informed the Commission that the Sicilian provincial assembly has approved a law designed to expand the activity of the Ente Siciliano d'Elettricità. The main purpose of this law would be to promote electricity supply in Sicily. Noting that the provisions of the law did not seem incompatible with the Treaty, the Commission reminded the Italian Government that it observed with particular interest the granting of aids of this kind to small firms.

31. The Commission decided to raise no objection in principle to the proposed amendment of Act 1053 (film industry) ⁽¹⁾, as this measure seemed designed to adapt Italian aid arrangements to the requirements of the Treaty of Rome. The Commission expressed regret, however, that the aid system in force had been extended despite the objections it had voiced.

(1) See Bulletin No. 9/10, Chap. IV, sec. 34.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The European Social Fund

32. At its session of 22 and 23 October 1962, the Council decided, pursuant to Article 127 of the Treaty, to consult the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on the draft regulation amending Council Regulation No. 9 (the European Social Fund) ⁽¹⁾.

On 25 October 1962, the Committee of the European Social Fund held its third meeting of the year in Brussels. It rendered opinions on a number of applications for contributions to retraining and resettlement schemes carried out by Germany, Italy and Belgium.

The Committee set up an ad hoc working party to examine the problems involved in assessing applications for contributions to the retraining and resettlement of under-employed workers.

A favourable opinion was given on the draft of a form to be used by government departments in submitting applications to the Social Fund for contributions towards resettlement within the national territory. This form will be submitted to the Commission for approval.

Social Security

Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

33. This Committee held its 37th meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 October 1962. It approved the text of the guides (one section per country) concerning unemployment benefits in each of the six countries, and it adopted a decision concerning the conditions for reviewing disablement, old age or surviving dependents' benefits granted before 1 January 1959.

The Administrative Committee gave initial consideration to the draft amendments to Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 designed to secure social benefits for certain categories of workers whose residence situation caused problems, and also discussed a proposed simplification of the pension clauses of these regulations.

It continued its study of the problem of determining the legislation to be applied to commercial travellers working in more than one Member State.

Protection against industrial accidents and occupational diseases

34. On 3, 4 and 5 October 1962 the Directorate General for Social Affairs arranged in Brussels a series of meetings of independent experts from the Member States to study problems in harmonizing the legal rules of the Member States on

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 11/62, Chap. IV, sec. 27.

protection against industrial accidents and occupational diseases (Articles 117 and 118 of the Treaty).

The experts discussed the problems of accidents in farming and in building and public works, and accidents and occupational diseases caused by the use of toxic substances in agriculture. Rapporteurs were appointed to draft five collective reports. These will be prepared on outline plans proposed by the Commission's staff and will be examined at later meetings of independent experts.

Free movement of workers

35. As mentioned in the last Bulletin, the Commission has submitted to the Council in pursuance of Article 52 of Council Regulation No. 15 — first steps for the achievement of free movement of workers within the Community — draft regulations and directives on liberalization measures for the second stage.

The new rules proposed by the Commission are based on those adopted by the Council for the first stage (Regulation No. 15). For this reason the Commission has proposed, firstly, a regulation which will be applied during the second stage to the fields covered by Regulation No. 15 during the first stage, and, secondly, a directive which will supersede the Council Directive of 21 August 1961 ⁽¹⁾ and whose purpose will be the relaxation of current administrative procedures and practices regarding manpower movements.

One of the most important aspects of this draft regulation is the elimination of priority treatment for the home labour market, with certain exceptions and safeguards for areas affected by unemployment. The Commission again urges that priority treatment for the Community market should be more firmly established than in the first Regulation. Substantial steps forward are also proposed with regard to prolonging the employment of migrant workers and to their eligibility for election to representative bodies within the employing firm.

At its session of 22 and 23 October 1962, the Council decided to consult the Economic and Social Committee on the draft regulation and directive as required by Article 49 of the Treaty, and also voluntarily to consult the European Parliament. The consultation of the Parliament had been proposed by the Commission; this procedure had previously been followed in the case of Regulation No. 15 and the regulation and directive concerning the free movement of frontier and seasonal workers.

36. In accordance with Articles 35 and 41 of Council Regulation No. 15, the Commission has submitted to the Council for approval the rules of procedure of the Advisory and Technical Committees set up by Regulation No. 15.

In its covering letter, the Commission intimated that it had no comment to make on these rules. They are largely based on those of the European Social Fund's Committee, which were approved by the Council at its session of 5 and 6 February 1962.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 57, 26 August 1961.

Social policy in agriculture

37. In pursuance of the decisions of the Conference on the social aspects of the common agricultural policy, held in Rome from 28 September to 4 October 1961 ⁽¹⁾, a meeting was held in Brussels on 24 and 25 September 1962 between the Commission's staff and government representatives.

The topics discussed were parity in social matters for agriculture vis-à-vis other sectors, occupational and geographical mobility, access to farming and security of tenure, the situation of women in farming, regional policy, social harmonization, statistics and the co-operation, consultation and joint responsibility of employers and workers.

It was agreed that the Commission should draw up a programme for the first steps to be taken, which it would submit to the government representatives.

AGRICULTURE

Common agricultural policy

38. At its meeting of 9 and 10 October 1962, the EEC Council again discussed the draft regulations submitted by the Commission concerning a common organization of the markets for beef, dairy produce and rice. Without taking a decision, it instructed the Special Committee for Agriculture to study the most important points in these proposals. The Special Committee met in Rome for this purpose on 29 and 30 October 1962.

39. GATT Committee II (agricultural problems) has examined the changes which have taken place in the Member States' agricultural policies as a result of the institution of common organizations of the markets ⁽²⁾. During these discussions, which took place from 8 October to 2 November, the Commission's representatives gave a detailed account of the common organization of the markets and explained the general aims of the EEC common agricultural policy.

40. A report was prepared at the instance of the EEC Commission and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forests of the Federal Republic of Germany.

This report, to which eight experts contributed, makes a technical study of the effects on incomes in the Federal Republic of Germany of a fall in agricultural prices as a result of the EEC common agricultural policy.

The common organization of the markets

41. During the third month from the inception of the common organization of the market for certain agricultural products, it has been found necessary, in order

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 11/61, Chap. II.

⁽²⁾ See above, sec. 8.

to supplement and improve the machinery of these organizations, for the Council and the Commission to make certain other enactments. Regular meetings of the Management Committees for the various products have been held, ensuring close co-operation between the Commission and the Member States.

42. With regard to cereals, the Council approved on 9 October 1962 Regulation No. 130 ⁽¹⁾, proposed by the Commission. By way of exception to Article 17 of Council Regulation No. 19 in respect of the prior establishment of the levy on certain products, this regulation provides for the introduction of forward transactions in cereals in intra-Community trade also, with a consequent improvement in trading conditions.

At its meetings of 17 and 26 October, the Management Committee for cereals gave a favourable opinion on four draft Commission regulations concerning :

- i) The fixing of correcting factors as between certain grades of rye from the United States and from Canada and a grade of oats from the United States on the one hand, and the grades of rye and oats to which the threshold prices apply on the other;
- ii) The extension to glucose of Commission Regulations Nos. 92 and 97;
- iii) An amendment to Commission Regulation No. 90 concerning refunds on cereal exports;
- iv) The temporary limitation of the maximum refund on exports to the Member States of certain processed products based on cereals.

The Commission then approved these regulations, whose purpose is to enable :

- a) The qualities of rye and oats from the United States and Canada to be taken into account in fixing c.i.f. prices;
- b) The amounts of export refunds on glucose and glucose syrup to be fixed;
- c) The procedures for fixing the amount of refunds on cereal exports to be simplified, and lastly,
- d) Disturbances on the Member States' markets to be avoided by fixing a ceiling for refunds on exports of certain processed products based on cereals.

43. The regulations regarding levies to be applied under the common organization of the pigmeat market had so far been limited to live and slaughtered swine. The Council had decided that common regulations on processed pigmeat products should enter into force not later than 3 December 1962. In order to extend the common organization of the market to pigmeat and offals, the Commission has proposed to the Council that trade in these products between Member States and with non-member countries should be regulated. The Special Committee discussed the two relevant draft regulations at its meeting of 29 and 30 October 1962.

The drafts will be referred to the Council (Ministers of Agriculture) at its meeting of 14 and 15 November 1962.

On 18 October 1962 the Management Committee for pigmeat discussed for the first time corresponding draft Commission regulations on the fixing of sluice-gate prices for pigmeat and offals in both intra-Community and external trade. For

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 106, 30 October 1962, p. 2555.

the drafting of regulations applying to other products (tinned meat and sausages), the first meetings of experts have already taken place and the matter has also been referred to the Management Committee.

44. With regard to the common organization of the poultry market, it has been found that the sluice-gate price and levies as fixed for separate parts of fowls (necks and backs) have virtually brought trade to a standstill. The Commission has proposed that the sluice-gate price and the levies should be lowered; the proposed regulation was referred to the Management Committees for eggs and poultry, which gave it unanimous approval. The Council will discuss the proposal at a forthcoming session.

45. The Commission's staff are preparing two regulations to suspend the application of levies between Belgium and Luxembourg in order to avoid any impairment of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

46. On 17 October 1962, the EEC Commission authorized the Federal Republic of Germany to cut levies on slaughtered geese in trade both with other Member States and with non-member countries. This authorization is effective until 31 December 1962. The reductions are to be DM 0.5828 per kg. and DM 0.5524 per kg. respectively for drawn geese and for geese bled but not drawn.

The Commission has also authorized the Federal Republic to reduce levies on imports of eggs broken out, whole or yolks, from non-member countries. At the same time the intra-Community levies for these products will be slightly adjusted. Since the basis of calculation may change, this authorization is valid until 28 February 1963.

47. On 12 October 1962, the Management Committee for fruit and vegetables expressed approval of the Commission's draft regulation fixing reference prices for apples in trade with non-member countries, in accordance with Article 11 (2) of Council Regulation No. 23. The Commission adopted this regulation on 25 October (1).

Using for the first time the special safeguard clause in Regulation No. 23 for fruit and vegetables of "Extra" quality, the Commission decided on 16 October 1962, in response to a request from the Belgian Government, to authorize Belgium to suspend until 21 October 1962 imports of "Extra" class table grapes unless the market situation returns to normal before that date. Since 20 September, the Belgian Government had already stopped imports of the other commercial grades of table grapes, as Regulation No. 23 empowers it to do during the transition period.

In response to a second request from the Belgian Government, the Commission decided on 31 October 1962 to extend until 7 November inclusive the authorization it had given. It ruled out, however, any further extension, so that imports of "Extra" class table grapes into Belgium must be resumed as from 8 November.

48. Article 2 of Regulation No. 24 (progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in vine products) provides that producers of must and

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 111, 6 November 1962.

wine and merchants other than retailers dealing in these products shall declare their stocks regularly. On 3 October 1962 the Management Committee for wine expressed approval of the Commission's draft regulation concerning the application of this system of notifying harvests and stocks. The Commission then adopted the regulation, which entered into force on 26 October 1962 ⁽¹⁾.

Harmonization of legal provisions

49. In close co-operation with the Member States' Governments, the Commission has continued its work on harmonizing legal provisions.

Priority has been given to laws on foodstuffs and on veterinary practices. A draft directive concerning certain problems of health control in intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs has again been discussed by several groups of experts and provisionally adopted. After approval by the Commission, this proposal will be submitted to the Council in the near future.

Work on harmonizing laws regarding foodstuffs has been concerned with additives, more especially colouring matter and preservatives. It is expected that the Council will issue a directive on the approximation of Member States' regulations concerning permitted colouring matters; in the meantime two drafts on preservatives have been finalized in co-operation with the Member States' experts.

Proceedings of the Parliament's Committee on Agriculture

50. This Committee met three times in October, when it discussed proposal for a common policy on fats and oils.

The Committee heard a statement by M. Mansholt, a Vice President of the EEC Commission, on the work in hand in the Commission and in the Council and on the progress of the negotiations for the accession of Great Britain to the EEC. M. Mansholt said that the regulations adopted were now operative but that for lack of statistics it was still difficult to say what changes had taken place in the pattern of trade.

With regard to the negotiations with Great Britain, M. Mansholt expressed the view that, in accordance with the spirit of the Council's decisions of 14 January 1962, the common agricultural policy should be financed on a Community basis.

The Committee adopted a draft report which will be submitted to the Parliament in reply to the request for an opinion on the draft directive concerning certain health problems connected with fresh meat.

It also gave initial consideration to the draft reports prepared by the study missions which recently visited Sicily, Sardinia and Apulia. It will return to this subject shortly, with special reference to Sicily, at a meeting to which a number of experts will be invited.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 111, 6 November 1962.

TRANSPORT

Common transport policy

The action programme

51. On 29 and 30 October 1962 the Council held a meeting devoted to transport. It continued its examination of a "Programme for implementation of the common transport policy" submitted on 25 May 1962 by the Commission (1). Various points of major importance in the elaboration of this common policy were discussed: problems of adapting bilateral quotas for international road transport to the development of trade and to the economic situation, establishment of a Community quota for such transport services, and introduction of the tariff bracket system recommended by the Commission.

After noting that a number of points were agreed to, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives to study those which it had not so far been able to examine and to continue work on the drafting of a resolution defining the general framework of the common transport policy.

The Council agreed, in addition, to request opinions from the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on the Commission's proposal concerning the Council Directive on weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles operating between the Member States (2).

The Council decided to resume its discussion of these questions on 18 and 19 December 1962.

Application of rules of competition to transport

52. The application of the rules of competition to transport has been discussed by the Economic and Social Committee and by the European Parliament on the basis of proposals submitted by the Commission to the Council (3).

On 29 October the Economic and Social Committee rendered favourable opinions on both the Commission's proposals. On the other hand, the European Parliament was unable to reach a decision on this question at its October session.

In these circumstances the Council agreed at its session of 29 and 30 October to discuss the matter with a view to approving the proposed regulations at the session following the date on which the Parliament rendered the opinion requested. The Council will fix at this session the dates on which the regulations in question will enter into force.

For its own part, the Commission had issued a press communiqué on 25 October reminding the business community that the time-limit for notification of agreements coming under Article 5 (1) of Regulation No. 17 expired on 31 October, and that the only way in which firms — including, of course, transport undertakings — could avoid unwelcome legal consequences was for them to notify the Commission of the agreements at issue before 1 November 1962.

(1) See Bulletin No. 7/62, Chap. I.

(2) See Supplement to Bulletin No. 11/62.

(3) See Bulletin No. 11/62, Chap. IV, sec. 38.

Working conditions in road transport in the Member States

53. In order to prepare for the "social harmonization" provided for in the programme, the Commission's staff have conducted an inquiry into working conditions in road transport in the member countries, on which they have produced a draft comparative survey accompanied by a country-by-country report.

For the purpose of verifying the data of this study, meetings of experts representing the Governments and of experts representing both sides of industry were held on 16 and 17 October 1962.

After the survey has been brought up to date, further meetings will be devoted to a study of the harmonization measures to be taken in this field.

Transport costs

54. The Committee of government experts set up to assist the Commission in studying transport costs held its third plenary meeting on 8 and 9 October 1962 in Brussels.

The Committee first made certain changes in the programme for studies of transport costs. In the study of infrastructure costs, it decided to make the general calculations for determining and apportioning costs, after completion of the theoretical studies, and to relate them to the year 1965.

Between now and then only sample calculations will be made at each of the study stages in order to check the principles and methods adopted. Since the Committee has requested that the formal decision on organizing the general work on the figures, planned for 1965, should be taken by the Council, the Commission will shortly submit an ad hoc proposal.

As regards the actual burden borne by the various types of transport and by the firms concerned, the Committee intends to study this subject side by side with the relevant measures of the common transport policy, giving priority to international and domestic road transport of goods and of passengers and proceeding later to a study of international goods transport by inland waterway.

At the request of the Community's competent bodies, notably the Council, the Committee has made practical arrangements to enable the work to be pressed forward more rapidly.

Lastly, the Committee has stressed the need for a more systematic exchange of information on the steps taken by the member countries with regard to studies of transport costs, in order to ensure more effective co-ordination of the work undertaken at Community level with that at national level.

Implementation of Article 81 of the Treaty

55. On 18 and 19 October 1962 the Commission held a meeting of the panel of railway experts (appointed by a decision of 25-26 June 1962) with a view to putting into effect Article 81 of the Treaty, which provides for a progressive reduction of the surcharges made by carriers for the crossing of frontiers.

The experts began by finalizing the report on the situation regarding charges and dues collected in international rail traffic. They then discussed the scope for harmonizing the structure of domestic tariff systems. It was agreed that the Commission would prepare detailed proposals on this subject in the light of the opinions expressed by the experts, to whom they would be referred.

The experts were unanimous that it was desirable to avoid any divergent development of domestic regulation pending their harmonization in the Community framework. With this in mind they planned closer co-operation between the railway administrations and between them and the Commission.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

Renewal of the association convention (1)

Fourth ministerial meeting

56. The fourth ministerial meeting between the associated African States and Madagascar and the European Economic Community, at which the Commission was represented, was held in Brussels on 23 and 24 October 1962. M. Emilio Colombo, the current President of the EEC Council, was in the chair. The object of the meeting was to deal with a number of outstanding points.

In a spirit of mutual understanding, general agreement on the main lines of the association was reached, and it should be possible at an early date to sign a new convention for a period of five years.

The main points agreed upon were the total amount and the distribution of Community financial aid to the associated African States and Madagascar, and the trade arrangements which will be established as soon as the new convention comes into force.

With regard to financial co-operation, the Community has decided, in response to a request from the associated States made last July, to increase its contribution to 730 million units of account. Agreement was also reached on the distribution of this sum : 500 million u.a. are earmarked for economic and social investments, for technical assistance connected with investments, and for technical co-operation, and 230 million u.a. are to be devoted to aids for the improvement and diversification of production. A basic criterion for the distribution of this second category of aid has been the absence or existence of excess prices for products from the associated States.

The associated States which already sell their produce at world prices are allotted 32 million units of account as aid to diversification. These countries are the Congo (Leopoldville), Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi. A second group of States including Gabon, Mauritania and Upper Volta, which have decided to forgo excess prices from 1 January 1963, receive 15 million units of account. Lastly, the eleven States in which excess prices can only be abolished gradually are granted

(1) See also in the chapter on the Parliament : the legal problems involved in the conclusion of a new association convention.

for this purpose 183 million units of account, appropriated to the financing of aids to production and diversification. These States are : the Central African Republic, the Republics of Cameroun, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

The decisions taken by the Ministers also concern the form of the Community's financial aid. Experience of the working of the first Association Convention showed that non-repayable aid from the European Development Fund did not entirely meet the needs for rapid economic expansion in the associated countries. It has therefore been agreed to diversify the form of Community aid, supplementing grants where necessary by special Community loans or normal loans from the European Investment Bank, possibly with interest rebates borne by the Fund. The distribution of these aids is as follows :

non-repayable aids	620 million units of account
special loans	46 million units of account
normal loans	64 million units of account

Decisions of a commercial character have also been taken with regard to the problem of excess prices and trade arrangements between the Community and the associated States.

a) A time-table for scaling down excess prices has been drawn up product by product or by groups of products so that the associated countries now benefiting from them may soon be in a position to sell their tropical products at competitive prices, first in the Common Market and then on the world market :

(i) For desiccated coconut, pepper, palm oil, cotton and gum arabic, from the beginning of the 1963-1964 season;

(ii) For rice and sugar, as soon as the common agricultural policy is in operation for these products;

(iii) For oil seeds, as soon as the common agricultural policy is put into effect for these products or by the beginning of the 1964-1965 season, whichever is the earlier;

(iv) The marketing of coffee at competitive prices will begin with the season opening in the second half of 1963 and will be fully effective not later than at the beginning of the season opening in the second half of 1967. The gap between the prices on the French market and the world price will be narrowed progressively at an annual rate of from 15 % to 35 % approximately. At the beginning of each season the Associated Council will consider the rate to be applied.

b) With regard to trade arrangements between the associated States and the Community, it was agreed, without prejudice to decisions of previous meetings, that as an exception to the principle of reciprocity, the Community and the Member States would also take over the financial and commercial commitments provided for in the convention for certain associated States. This would apply to States with international commitments, incurred before the Treaty came into force, obliging them to pursue a specified customs policy, and which therefore felt they could not fulfil their Community commitments immediately.

The contracting parties concerned will re-examine the situation not later than three years after the entry into force of the convention.

Certain questions, particularly of an institutional nature, must still be settled before a text of the convention can be submitted to the appropriate national bodies. There is no question, however, of these being a serious obstacle to the conclusion of the negotiations, which can now be considered imminent. There is every hope that the final draft of the convention will be submitted at the next ministerial meeting between the EEC and the associated African States and Madagascar.

Meeting of the Permanent Joint Committee

57. The Permanent Joint Committee, comprising members of the European Parliament and of the Parliaments of the associated African States and of Madagascar, met from 3 to 5 October 1962 in Tananarive (Madagascar).

The EEC Commission was represented at this Conference by M. Rochereau, a member of the Commission and President of the Overseas Development Group. The EEC, ECSC and Euratom Councils were also represented.

The main business of the meeting was to discuss the present state of the negotiations for the renewal of the association convention.

M. Rochereau clarified a number of points. With regard to trade arrangements, the parliamentarians made no secret of their misgivings as to the effects of the common agricultural policy on similar and competing products from the associated States. M. Rochereau assured the meeting of the Commission's concern for the associated States' interests.

In considering the institutions of the new association, the parliamentarians urged that the budget of the parliamentary conference of the association should be independent of any decisions of Community bodies. M. Rochereau said that it seemed to him proper that the Parliament should enjoy the necessary independence in this matter.

The Joint Committee made a recommendation, the text of which is given in an annex.

Meeting of the Parliamentary Committee for co-operation with the developing countries

58. At its Strasbourg meeting of 18 October 1962, the Committee for co-operation with the developing countries heard a statement from its chairman, M. Margulies, on the meeting of the Permanent Joint Committee at Tananarive. M. Margulies drew attention to certain problems in connection with information in the African States and with co-operation between independent associated States. M. Duveiusart was appointed rapporteur for the recommendation of the Permanent Joint Committee.

African and Malagasy Economic Conference

59. M. Rochereau presided over the African and Malagasy Economic Conference, which was organized in Marseilles from 18 to 21 October 1962 by the Chamber of Commerce and of Industry of that town. The subject for study

chosen was development planning in its various aspects in the African States and Madagascar. M. Ferrandi, Director of Research and Development Programmes in the Directorate General for Overseas Development, addressed the Conference on "EEC action in the associated countries".

M. Ferrandi said that EEC aid was multilateral and had no political strings. It was limited in geographical scope, given through government channels and supplementary to any aid from other sources. He then reviewed the action taken in the fields of trade and technical co-operation, and the work of the European Development Fund.

Two kinds of activity, said M. Ferrandi in conclusion, should be pursued with fresh vigour: technical co-operation in the training of workers, managers and technicians, etc. and the co-ordination and harmonization of development plans and programmes at inter-State level.

On a motion from the chair the Conference unanimously adopted the following main conclusions :

- a) Whatever the political inclination of the Governments, existing or future plans must have certain features in common. They must be national and comprehensive; they must have continuity and must facilitate the co-ordination of the African and Malagasy economies.
- b) Although some more favoured States can finance their plans to a substantial extent from their own resources all in varying degree need outside aid — in men, techniques and finance — on a bilateral or multilateral basis.
- c) One of the most useful forms of aid would unquestionably be a certain stabilization of the prices of tropical products.

Traineeships and seminars for nationals of associated overseas States

60. In October, the Commission organized a number of rapid training courses for nationals of the associated States :

- a) From 1 to 6 October in Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany, for 35 African and Malagasy students from the Centre National de la Coopération agricole;
- b) From 8 to 14 October in Brussels and Strasbourg for a group of 22 African students from the Collège coopératif;
- c) From 15 to 19 October in Brussels and in Cologne, for 50 African trainees from the Bureau pour le Développement de la Production agricole;
- d) From 27 to 31 October for 31 trainees from the Institut des Hautes Etudes d'Outre-Mer.

61. The training period 1962-1963 for nationals of the associated overseas States and territories began on 1 October. After a short introductory period, the trainees were attached to the departments of the Commission they had chosen with a view to improving their technical knowledge.

Visits from African leaders

62. On a visit to Brussels, the President of the Rwanda Republic, M. Grégoire Kayibanda, paid a call on the EEC Commission. He assured M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, by whom he was received on 4 October, that the Rwanda Republic was resolved to remain associated with the EEC.

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Burundi, M. André Muhirwa, also visited the Commission. He had an interview with M. Rochereau, in the course of which various points concerning the association of Burundi were discussed.

During these visits several working sessions were held with the staff of the Directorate General for Overseas Development.

Opening of the European Centre for training economic statisticians from the developing countries

63. This Centre, the foundation of which was decided on 3 October 1962 at a meeting in Wiesbaden of the Directors of the national statistics institutes of the European Economic Community, was opened in Paris on 5 November 1962.

The Centre has a General Assembly including as founder members senior officials of the EEC Directorate General for Overseas Development, of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, and of the national statistics institutes. It has elected as its chairman Professor Rolf Wagenführ, Director General of the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The Director of the Centre is M. C. Kolm, who was previously engaged in missions to the Latin American Governments as adviser on development and planning programmes.

The Centre's principal aim is to train statisticians with a good foundation in economics to assemble data, carry out surveys and prepare and collate the material needed for drawing up development programmes and national accounts. The Centre will train medium and higher-level executive staff in two and three-year courses. Though it will draw mainly on the French-speaking States which at present form the majority of the countries associated with the EEC, it is open to all candidates with good mathematics and economics provided they pass the competitive entrance examination set for each level.

Thirty-four students who passed such an examination last July have been awarded EEC scholarships to follow courses at the Centre beginning this November.

Believing that technical training, if it is to yield tangible results, must be given at all necessary levels, the EEC also awards scholarships for the local training of field workers taking courses in statistics for technical assistants.

European Development Fund

SOCIAL PROJECTS

64. In October the Commission approved the financing of the following social projects :

In the Republic of Mali :

Construction and equipment of educational establishments at Bamako comprising a mixed secondary school for 1 200 pupils with boarding facilities for 900 boys, and a primary teachers' training college for 300 resident students. The provisional commitment is about 6 279 000 units of account.

This project forms part of the Mali Government's five-year economic and social development plan.

In the Malagasy Republic :

A scheme to build and equip two agricultural colleges and five agricultural training schools at a total cost of about 1 863 000 units of account.

The work is part of a programme for expanding agricultural training establishments for qualified staff of various grades and teachers of agricultural subjects.

In the Republic of Gabon :

In the same month the Commission approved a supplement to the appropriation for a social project in the Republic of Gabon.

This is needed for additions to the equipment of health services already financed by the European Development Fund. The work, begun in June 1961, is nearly completed.

The increase in the authorized provisional commitment is about 85 000 units of account.

SIGNATURE OF FINANCING AGREEMENTS

65. The following financing agreements were signed in October :

- a) Agreement with the Togo Republic for an economic project to cost about 1 661 000 units of account;
- b) Agreement with the Congo Republic for two social projects to cost about 498 000 units of account;
- c) Agreement with the Republic of Gabon for an economic project to cost 891 000 units of account;
- d) Agreement with the Malagasy Republic for three economic projects to cost about 7 839 000 units of account;
- e) Agreement with the Kingdom of Burundi for an economic project to cost about 186 000 units of account;
- f) Agreement with the Republic of Chad for an economic project to cost about 4 861 000 units of account;
- g) Agreement with the Federal Republic of Cameroun for an economic project to cost about 2 714 000 units of account.

OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved at 31 October 1962

(in thousand units of account)

Countries or territories	Number of projects	Total 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
Comores	5	2 069
Congo (Brazzaville)	13	14 637
Ivory Coast	15	25 856
French Somali Coast	2	1 225
Dahomey	12	10 516
Gabon	12	10 338
Upper Volta	9	23 039
Madagascar	34	47 312
Mali	20	23 315
Mauritania	9	12 336
Niger	4	13 052
New Caledonia	5	1 560
Polynesia	1	2 474
Senegal	19	34 606
Chad	15	23 360
Togo	14	11 702
Réunion	3	1 682
Martinique	2	4 567
Guadeloupe	3	4 211
Algeria	7	17 680
Sahara	2	2 747
Group of States	1	1 972
Total	244	341 498
Somalia	4	4 760
Netherlands New Guinea	8	13 334
Grand total	279	370 131

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Budget matters

Draft budget for the financial year 1963

66. At its session of 22 and 23 October 1962 the Council adopted the draft operational budget of the EEC for the financial year 1963. In accordance with Article 203 of the Treaty of Rome, this draft will be submitted to the European Parliament for an opinion.

Other business dealt with included the Council's decision on the Commission's request for additional staff. The development of European activities, and in particular the implementation of the common agricultural policy and of the regulations on business agreements and combines are causing a heavier burden of work.

The Commission had requested an increase of 105 category A officials, 84 category B officials, 194 category C officials and 32 officials for the linguistic services (415 posts in all). Only 184 posts were approved by the Council — 45 A, 32 B, 75 C, and 32 translators and interpreters; of these 184 posts, 47 granted for the department administering the cartel regulations have been held in abeyance.

The Commission has expressed the fear that a cut of this order in the appointment of the staff requested may lead to serious difficulties in pursuing the common policies in coming months.

Report of the Committee of Control and management accounts and balance sheet for the financial year 1961

67. At the end of October the EEC Commission submitted to the Council and to the European Parliament the report of the Committee of Control and the management accounts and balance sheet for 1961, together with the replies of the Institutions to the comments made in the report.

Staff movements

68. M. V. Minunni, Director of the Directorate for Movements of Goods in the Internal Market Directorate General has resigned. He left the service of the Commission on 31 October 1962.

M. G. Cantono di Ceva, head of the Accounting Division in the Budget and Finance Directorate of the Directorate General of Administration has resigned. He left the service of the Commission on 31 October 1962.

M. H. Arnold, Rapporteur in the Special Cases Division of the Directorate for Approximation of Legislation of the Directorate General for Competition has resigned. He left the service of the Commission on 10 October 1962.

VI. Institutions and organs

A. THE PARLIAMENT

The session adjourned on 28 June 1962 was resumed on 15 October 1962, with M. Gaetano Martino in the chair and continued until 19 October.

A full debate was held on the Fifth General Report on the Activities of the European Economic Community during the period from May 1961 to May 1962 and on the report by M. Deringer. The debate issued a resolution ⁽¹⁾.

Speeches of M. Hallstein and M. Deringer

Opening the debate on 17 October M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, replied to the comments and suggestions put forward by M. Deringer in his report; he also dealt with the various constitutional aspects of the Community ⁽²⁾.

M. Hallstein began with some remarks on the General Report itself. As to the Parliament's general observation that the executive's annual Report was not detailed enough and silent on too many points, M. Hallstein said that the document was not, as in the case of the ECSC, the main basis for parliamentary control of the executive; this was done through standing co-operation between the executive and the Parliament and its committees. It was the purpose of the report to give a survey and not encumber itself with detail; it provided the basis for a general debate. Therefore the information it contained must be in summary form. M. Hallstein conceded that the report should shed light upon all the fundamental political and economic problems underlying the Commission's actions, and assured Parliament that so far as this point was concerned the Commission would take full account of its wishes.

M. Deringer, the rapporteur, then presented his report concerning the development of the Common Market, the external relations of the EEC, its internal structure and its position in the world. The report, he said, was based on many working papers of the various Committees of the Parliament and could be considered as fully reflecting the Parliament's opinion.

M. Deringer declared that most of the objectives set for the first stage of the Common Market had been attained, and that before passing on to the second stage it had been possible to narrow the gap between the progress made towards customs union on the one hand and towards economic union on the other.

The report noted with regret that certain opinions rendered by the Parliament had not been heeded. M. Deringer said that this was a constitutional issue; parliamentary control of the executive would become meaningless if the Council could oblige the Commission to submit certain proposals, or if the Commission were to accept without demur any compromise adopted by the Council.

⁽¹⁾ See text of this resolution in the Annex.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin No. 11/62 (Introduction) for large extracts from President Hallstein's statement.

M. Deringer, after surveying the prospects for the second stage and expressing the hope that the negotiations with Great Britain would be concluded at an early date, went on to consider the constitutional problems referred to by M. Hallstein.

The Community, he said, was no longer a mere association of States, but it had not yet become a true federation. It was now necessary to draw the practical conclusions from that intermediate situation and to go beyond the constitutional law contained in the Treaty. Above all, the Treaty must be applied to the full. But they must avoid the danger which might arise from a certain confusion of responsibility involved in permanent co-operation between Community bodies and national institutions. In practice the enormous burden of work falling upon Ministers meant that the role of expert consultants was becoming more and more important. For this reason M. Deringer felt there should be a clearer line of demarcation between political and technical matters.

The rapporteur then spoke of the respective functions and responsibilities of Parliament, Council and Commission and said that the Commission's position vis-à-vis the Council should be strengthened, and that in particular Parliament should be in a position to exercise effective control over the executive. M. Deringer felt that although the Council was not legally bound by the opinion of the Parliament, the latter could influence decisions through public opinion and by the high value of its opinions and the quality of its debates. Many political and legal problems would arise if the Council departed from the opinions expressed by the Parliament. The latter should be fully informed of what action was taken on its opinions, and in particular the Commission should keep it informed of the reception accorded to them in the Council, and also of the attitude of the Commission itself.

In order to strengthen its position, the Parliament should have more contacts with the Council — even at Committee level — and closer ties with the national Parliaments. The parliamentary Committees should also be able to hear experts or representatives of private interests on the lines of the American "hearings".

In conclusion M. Deringer spoke of the political prospects as they could be glimpsed behind the increasingly complex regulations, especially on agricultural matters. For that very reason it was necessary not to lose sight of these prospects, and Parliament should help in shaping the Community's political will.

Position of the three political groups

M. Deringer's speech was followed by a debate during which the Parliament's various political groups expressed their views, laying stress on means of strengthening the powers of the Parliament (coupled with means of strengthening those of the Commission) in order to ensure better parliamentary control and to establish equilibrium and satisfactory co-operation amongst the institutions.

Speaking for the liberal group, M. van Dijk dealt mainly with the political aspects of M. Deringer's report. He congratulated the Commission on its bold policy in endeavouring to standardize fiscal legislation among the Member States. He noted that the mechanism by which a common agricultural policy could be put into operation had now been set up, but such a policy had as yet no definite content and would have to be given substance and form. M. van Dijk hoped

that the Parliament would be kept informed of the contacts with Israel, and that the negotiations for accession or association at present under way with non-member countries would be concluded at an early date.

As to the legal and political aspects, M. van Dijk urged that a balance must be established between the various institutions of the Community, the most important point being the Council's relations with the Commission. Under Article 149 of the Treaty the Council needed unanimity to amend a proposal of the Commission. The Commission was responsible to Parliament, although there had been cases where the Council had modified its proposals without regard to the opinion of the Parliament. M. van Dijk wondered what became of the fundamental rights of Parliament in such cases. He regretted that with secret voting in the Council no check was possible. If the proceedings were not public, the Council should at least transmit to the Parliament a summary. He then listed some problems which required solution: the merger of the executives, parliamentary powers, the form of the budget debate, and the publication of Council discussions.

Speaking for the socialist group M. Birkelbach (Germany F. R.) stressed the importance of M. Deringer's report and of the present debate for the future consolidation of the Community. He had noted a certain weakening in the position of the Commission, for instance in connection with the current proposals for a common energy policy and a common commercial policy. Good co-operation amongst the institutions was essential; he suggested that unofficial methods of consultation on controversial matters be introduced. There were decisions which required organized and effective information.

There must be no separate factions among the governments, M. Birkelbach continued. No government should support another one in a sort of inter-governmental conspiracy at the expense of the Community interest.

M. Birkelbach felt that it should be possible to improve parliamentary control over the executive by making more use of the procedure of oral questions followed by a debate.

He suggested that, in order to prevent the Commission from changing its own proposals without considering the opinion of Parliament, or the Council from similarly amending a Commission proposal, there should at least be consultation of the competent parliamentary Committees if there was to be no new parliamentary debate because such a procedure was thought too cumbersome.

Speaking for the Christian Democrat group, M. Battista (Italy) congratulated the Commission on its annual General Report, which was lucid and comprehensive, and approved the report on behalf of his group.

M. Battista said it was important that in implementing the Treaty the Council should be able to take decisions in fields which from now on would fall outside the competence of national parliaments. From this there resulted a strange situation, a kind of vacuum, because whilst the national parliaments could not take action, the European Parliament could not do so either, as the Council was not subject to its control. This situation made a strong executive necessary because the Parliament needed a truly responsible and qualified partner to deal with.

The Commission submitted its proposals to the Council and argued the case for them. If they were not accepted, the Commission had to explain the reasons to the Parliament. The same must apply to resolutions of the Parliament: the executive should press them upon the Council.

In conclusion M. Battista said that a truly democratic Europe would be built by strengthening the institutions and insisting on closer co-operation between Parliament and executive.

M. Janssen, also speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat group, raised in connection with the budget matters which had been dealt with the previous day ⁽¹⁾ the question of the powers of the Parliament and more generally the need for parliamentary control of the Commission. He noted that the Council had sole powers of decision in budgetary matters; the other institutions could only make budget proposals, whereas the Council could settle its own budget and those of the other institutions as well. Now that the Community was standing on its own feet the procedure laid down for this matter in the Treaty must be condemned as not truly democratic.

Other speakers

The debate continued on Thursday, 18 October. After the three political groups had made their views known, a number of speakers took up the various points touched upon in M. Hallstein's speech and in M. Deringer's report. The problems most frequently raised were the legal and political aspects of the Community, the relationship between the institutions, external relations and the association of overseas countries.

M. Dehousse (Belgium, Socialist), referring to the legal problems discussed by President Hallstein, said that he shared the President's view that the word "institutional" should be replaced by "constitutional"; the Treaties were in fact "treaty-laws" (Vereinbarungen), under which the contracting parties worked out uniform rules for common observance: in other words they formed a constitution.

On the other hand, the speaker was not so sure about the federal character of the Communities. He felt that they did not amount to either a federation or a confederation, but came within some third category.

Turning to M. Deringer's report, M. Dehousse said that one of the most remarkable results of the Common Market's internal dynamism was the drive towards harmonization of legislation and even of jurisprudence, simply by application of the Treaty.

M. Dehousse wondered how the Council's regulations fared when they were applied in the Member States under municipal legal systems. Which of the two would prevail when the inevitable conflict arose. Opinions were much divided. M. Dehousse urged that the problem be studied in detail.

M. Deringer's reference in his report to cases where the advice of the Parliament had been disregarded led M. Dehousse to ask what happened if, in adopting a regulation, the Council added new provisions on which the Parliament had not

(1) See below.

been consulted. Since the preamble to every regulation contained the words: "Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament" and since that opinion concerned only part of the regulation, an appeal to the Court of Justice of the Communities would result in a finding that the regulation, or at least some of its provisions, was null and void.

Referring to President Hallstein's remarks about the functioning of the Council of Ministers, M. Dehousse said he was doubtful whether the term "Community organ" which had been applied to it was appropriate; it was correct only in theory. The Council had in fact remained an intergovernmental organ. If it were to play its part as a Community institution, a thorough reform was needed. This could come about, without any alteration of the Treaty, by the Council's own behaviour. It would be sufficient if the Council would consider itself a second Chamber in relation to the Parliament; it would then have to take the advice of the Parliament more often and would have to conform to it.

M. Dehousse said that during the period covered by the Fifth General Report the Council had sat for 75 days, which was a great deal when one remembered the heavy demands made on Ministers. A solution might be found in the appointment of Ministers for European Affairs. M. Dehousse pointed out that the members of the Parliament spent on Community work at least as much time as the Council, if not more. He paid tribute to the work of the Parliament and to the very real parliamentary control exercised by it and its Committees. He looked forward to a full-time European parliamentary mandate. This would come along in the normal course of events; it would be incompatible with a national parliamentary mandate and would become necessary as soon as the European Parliament was elected by universal suffrage.

M. Dehousse then turned to the question of the non-publication of voting in the Council to which M. van Dijk had already referred. He condemned this arrangement as thoroughly undemocratic, since it frustrated all parliamentary control, whether national or European. Moreover, the Treaties said nothing about secrecy of deliberation; it was laid down in the Council's rules of procedure, and as the Council had drawn up its own rules, it could also amend them without touching the texts of the Treaties. M. Dehousse ended by repeating that parliamentary control must be constantly strengthened because it was the basis of democracy in modern States; members of the House must unremittingly press for election by universal suffrage, whatever the resistance met with.

M. de Kinder (Belgium, Socialist) spoke on external relations; he refuted several allegations made against the EEC: that it was the economic basis of NATO (which was looked upon as an aggressive organization) or that the Common Market was likely to become a closed, self-sufficient and self-seeking community and that it constituted a form of neo-colonialism. M. de Kinder reviewed the various requests for accession to or association with the EEC and said that he was opposed to the association of Spain ("Spain is a dictatorship in the full sense of the word") or to a strengthening of economic links with Portugal. For precisely opposite reasons he pleaded in favour of an agreement with Israel.

In his closing remarks M. de Kinder spoke of the profound solidarity between Europe and Africa and of the need for association with the African States.

M. Margulies (Germany, Liberal) took up the point in M. Deringer's report which dealt with the association of the African States and Madagascar.

He was concerned at various rumours about the current negotiations and stressed that such an association must have a genuine Community character; he dealt particularly with the question of the Council of Association and the administration of the European Development Fund. Certain adjustments could be made in the relations between the Community and the overseas States, without altering the Treaty, in order to allow association to take effect at an early date. He regretted that the Commission had not made any concrete proposals, as it had done for the Netherlands Antilles. In conclusion M. Margulies urged the Commission to say how far it considered a true Community policy possible in relation to the overseas countries.

M. Kreyssig (Germany, Socialist) referred to various passages of the Deringer report, in particular where the hope was expressed that the Commission's proposals would be accompanied by the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee when they were submitted to the Parliament, so that the latter could take this opinion into consideration. M. Kreyssig said that the Parliament must be completely independent in taking its decisions; furthermore, such a procedure might cause delay.

On the previous day, M. Dupont (Belgium, Christian Democrat) speaking on behalf of M. Petre, the rapporteur of the Social Committee, had commented on activities in the social field and had regretted that in too many sectors work was still at the study and information stage (as for example in agriculture and vocational training). M. Dupont said that as an effect of economic policy some workers might need re-training and he regretted that there had been no development in the harmonization of social insurance systems since November 1961.

Replying to the debate, President Hallstein thanked the Parliament for its lively interest in these matters and said that the Commission hoped to see an extension of its powers.

Article 152 of the Treaty did not require that proposals submitted by the Commission to the Council should be determined in substance by the latter body; the Commission was to submit its proposals quite freely. It was therefore fully subject to parliamentary control. M. Hallstein also agreed that as a constitutional matter any confusion of responsibility between the Community institutions should be avoided.

He considered very interesting M. Birkelbach's suggestion that the Council and the Parliament should be able to hold an exchange of views in cases where the opinion of the latter had not been respected; in the Federal Republic of Germany there existed a "Conciliation Committee" between the Bundestag and the Bundesrat, which functioned in cases of this kind. This idea could be put into practice without any modification of the Community's constitution.

Reverting to the constitutional issues, President Hallstein said that in planning the Community's institutions federal solutions had been kept in mind, and the Communities had from the outset tended towards federalism. Moreover, and this was of great importance, the Council of Ministers was not — contrary to what had been said — an intergovernmental body, because it could act by majority vote. It was, therefore, quite clearly a Community organ.

M. Levi Sandri, a member of the Commission, made brief reference to those passages of the Deringer Report which dealt with social affairs; these points

were to be discussed in detail when the Parliament came to examine the Fifth Report on the Social Situation in the Community.

Referring to one observation made in the Deringer Report, M. Levi Sandri said that the Commission had attached due importance to the amendments made to the first Regulation on the free movement of workers. In this context it should be noted that the Commission had submitted proposals to the Council which embodied the initial formula adopted by the Parliament.

On the subject of the common transport policy, a number of questions had been raised in the reports of M. Deringer and M. Arrighi. For lack of time M. Schaus, a member of the Commission, replied only to the two main questions which implied some criticism of the Commission's transport policy.

The Fifth General Report, he said, covered a fixed period of time, and therefore it did not take into account the transport policy aspect of the Action Programme submitted by the Commission in May. M. Schaus felt that now this programme had been presented the Commission could no longer be attacked for having no overall concept in the matter of transport policy.

According to the Deringer Report, the Commission should have submitted this overall concept in a certain statutory form. M. Schaus wished to clear up any misunderstanding on this point. In his opinion it was not for the Commission to put forward its overall concept of a common transport policy in the form of a general directive.

Wherever the Treaty required the Commission to propose general rules before submitting detailed proposals in a given field, it said so explicitly and set a time limit. No such obligation, however, was to be found in Article 75 of the Treaty, which was the legal basis for the establishment of a common transport policy. On the contrary, Article 75 said that provisions concerning the principles governing transport may be made throughout the transition period

This was the legal point of view, and the Commission had reached the same conclusion from the political point of view, which was that under the Treaty the common transport policy must be worked out during the transition period. Transport policies varied from one country to another and there were often conflicting interests involved. It therefore seemed desirable for the Commission, instead of seeking the Council's approval of an overall concept presented in some statutory form, to endeavour to put this concept into practice by means of specific measures proposed when economically and politically opportune. The directives provided for in Article 189 of the Treaty bound the Member States as to the desired results, but left it to the national authorities to decide on ways and means. The Commission felt it was inadvisable to fix the general objectives of the common transport policy and then to leave its implementation entirely to the Member States.

M. Schaus said that there was a large measure of agreement between the views of the Commission and those of the European Parliament. In drawing up its Action Programme the Commission had taken into account the reports by M. Kapteyn and M. Müller-Hermann. As to policy on transport rates, it had maintained its proposals for bracket rates, a system which the European Parliament had accepted, for a time at least. As to the question of controlling transport capacity,

the Commission had proposed a Community quota for international road transport. As to its final objective, in view of the reports to which he had referred, the Commission did not wish, at the moment, to prejudge the issue.

Replying to a question by M. Kapteyn, M. Schaus said that the Commission considered its Memorandum on the general lines of a common transport policy as a preparatory document. In its Action Programme the Commission had laid down its overall concept for a common transport policy and had noted with satisfaction that this had, generally speaking, been favourably received in the interested circles.

M. Caron, a Vice-President of the Commission, said that all speakers had mentioned the considerable progress made in the opening up of markets. The results achieved so far justified the hope that, if economic conditions remained favourable, the pace of reduction of customs duties could be maintained.

As to tariff quotas, these were an exception that would have to be eliminated as soon as internal customs duties were abolished; at the end of the transition period the only quotas remaining must be Community quotas.

The results of the reorganization of monopolies were satisfactory and the Commission was determined to take a firm stand in their dealings with Governments should this appear necessary.

Outlining the programme of work — and replying to M. Deringer — M. Caron said that the Commission would, in the first half of 1963, submit its first directives for the gradual abolition of charges having an effect equivalent to customs duties. He clarified a few points concerning the right of establishment : despite the shortage of staff to deal with this matter, he assured the House that everything would be done to adhere to the time-table.

Winding up the debate, M. Deringer, the rapporteur, thanked the representatives of the executives and his colleagues for their contributions. He replied to the various proposals for amendments to the resolution. As regards the constitutional aspects of the Communities, M. Deringer said that his views differed from those of M. Hallstein only on minor points. He had noted with interest M. Birkelbach's proposal to strengthen the powers of the European Parliament.

After a brief discussion on the amendments the Parliament unanimously adopted the resolution concerning the Fifth General Report on the Activities of the European Economic Community ⁽¹⁾.

On 15 October the Parliament debated problems affecting the coal industry and matters relating to the Fifth General Report on the Activities of the European Atomic Energy Community.

Association of the Netherlands Antilles

On 16 October the Parliament considered M. Angioy's report on the Council's draft for the application to the Netherlands Antilles of the special association arrangements defined in Part IV of the Treaty.

⁽¹⁾ For text of resolution see Annex.

Mme Probst (Germany, Christian Democrat) acting as rapporteur on behalf of the Political Committee, which had been asked for its opinion, said that the Council's proposals were based on the assumption that in future there was likely to be only one association procedure, whatever the country concerned. She drew the Parliament's attention to the serious consequences of such a concept, and doubted whether it was legally tenable. This was, in fact, an agreement which modified the Treaty. Mme Probst hoped that the procedure would be improved and that conventions of association would be submitted to the European Parliament for ratification.

Other speakers in the debate were M. Posthumus (Netherlands, Socialist), M. Jarrosson (France), speaking on behalf of the Liberal group, M. Carcassonne (France), speaking on behalf of the Socialist group, M. Vapteyn (Netherlands, Socialist), M. Pedini (Italy, Christian Democrat), M. van der Goes van Naters (Netherlands, Socialist), M. van Dijk (Netherlands, Liberal), the President, M. Martino, M. Margulies (Germany, Liberal) and M. Dehousse (Belgium, Socialist).

M. Rochereau, a member of the Commission, set out the reasons why the Council had not applied the same procedure in the case of the Netherlands Antilles as for Surinam. The Council had applied Article 236 because petroleum imports held a special position in the first of these countries and made necessary a modification of the provisions of Part IV of the Treaty (Articles 131-136). This explained why Articles 132 and 133 of the Treaty could not be applied; there had, therefore, been a new departure. The Parliament adopted a resolution on this subject (1).

Legal problems raised by the conclusion of a new association convention (interpretation of Article 136 of the Treaty)

The Parliament then heard a report by M. Dehousse on behalf of the Committee on co-operation with developing countries; the report concerned the legal problems arising from the conclusion of a new convention of association with the African States and Madagascar. It also dealt with the consultation of the European Parliament on this subject.

The rapporteur said that Articles 131 to 136 of the Treaty had not been modified by the new convention.

The Parliament expressed the hope that the national Parliaments would transfer to it some of their powers, especially with regard to the conclusion of association conventions, including that with the African States and Madagascar. Articles 228 and 238 had to be applied in negotiating an agreement based on Part IV of the Treaty. This implied that the European Parliament had to be consulted (2).

M. Dehousse said that under Article 238 there was no need to ask the national Parliaments to approve the new convention; only the opinion of the European Parliament was to be sought. Consultation of the Parliament should precede the

(1) See extracts of this resolution in Annex.

(2) The resolution published in the Annex contains the main points of the five conclusions at the end of M. Dehousse's report.

Council decision and therefore the draft of the new convention should be laid before the European Parliament at an early date.

In the debate, members were unanimous in the wish that under Article 238 the Commission should conduct the negotiations for a new convention of association with the African States and Madagascar and should not cede to the Council any of its rights under the Treaty.

M. Metzger (Germany, Socialist), speaking on behalf of his group, fully supported the conclusions arrived at in the Dehousse Report. M. Poher (France, Christian Democrat) and M. Margulies (Germany, Liberal) also spoke in the debate.

Debate on the resolutions concerning co-ordination of monetary, budgetary and fiscal policies

On 17 October the reports by M. Van Campen on the co-ordination of monetary policies and M. Bousch on the co-ordination of budgetary and fiscal policies were discussed.

M. Deist (Germany, Socialist), chairman of the Economic and Financial Committee, spoke in the joint debate on the reports submitted last May. He said that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be attained step by step, budgetary and fiscal policies must be co-ordinated within the general framework of economic policy. Closer co-operation in monetary affairs was needed at EEC, OECD and world level. It was not a question of protecting oneself "against" others, but of making for real international co-operation, bearing in mind that the present kind of budget policy was too particularist.

The aim was to move gradually towards an economic budget for Europe based on the economic budgets of the various member countries. The Committee therefore welcomed the endeavours being made to bring the several forecasts into one form and to obtain a European forecast.

M. Dichgans (Germany, Christian Democrat) said that the independence of private enterprise in matters of budgeting and finance was the main spring of the economy. If there was to be a genuine common market, it was essential to harmonize the tax systems; furthermore, a "European monetary symbol" should be created now. To co-ordinate budgets was one means of doing this.

M. Aschoff (Germany, Liberal) said that co-operation between Central Banks was necessary. He raised the question whether or not they were beginning to move towards 'dirigisme'. Certainly, a programme was needed, but it must be limited, as otherwise it could lead to a dangerous automatic development which would cut far too deeply into the liberty of the individual.

M. Nederhorst (Netherlands, Socialist) asked why no long-term forecasts had been made, as was done in France and, occasionally, in Holland. Would it not be a good thing to set oneself a certain expansion target? This would lead to higher individual incomes and a greater gross national income.

M. Burgbacher (Germany, Christian Democrat) asked the EEC Commission whether the progress made towards a common monetary policy was consonant with the pace at which the Common Market was developing.

M. de Block (Belgium, Socialist) said European economic planning was inevitable in order to give the workers the maximum of 'essential guarantees'. He criticized M. van Campen's report, which he described as too liberal and allowing far too little room for intervention; he recommended that a paragraph be inserted in the draft resolution, which would emphasize the need for European economic planning at Community level; budget policy and a European economic budget would be integral parts of this planning.

M. Deist (Germany), speaking for the Socialist group, agreed with the question raised by M. Burgbacher. M. de Smet (Belgium, Christian Democrat) pointed out that though the Community had been functioning for four years and the first stage of the transition period had ended, budgets were still a purely national affair. Co-ordination of budgetary principles and methods amongst the Member States was patently inadequate. The submission of comparable economic forecasts was a European necessity, but at the same time he felt that it was difficult for the smaller countries to define a policy for dealing with current economic developments; such a policy must be worked out at European level.

M. Kreyssig (Germany, Socialist) also spoke for a planned economy and harmonization of the instruments of planning.

M. Armengaud (France, Liberal) felt that the factors governing production costs should be harmonized.

M. Sabatini (Italy, Christian Democrat) said that economic forecasts could lead to undue dirigisme, the State acting as both producer and dealer. Another form of dirigisme was that under which the State guided the economy. This was a sound and useful type of dirigisme. He believed that the French planning system should serve as a model for Europe.

M. Marjolin, a Vice-President of the EEC Commission, took the floor to say that the Commission was preparing an Action Programme for the second stage of the Common Market. This programme, which went beyond the matters at present being discussed by the Assembly, provided for long-term measures. If economic expansion in Europe advanced by a least 60 % over the period from 1960 to 1970, Europe could make an important contribution towards attaining the objective set by the OECD, which was to bring about a 50 % increase in the standard of living of the Atlantic Community.

M. Marjolin explained that if all went according to plan the staff of the Commission would, by the end of this year or certainly early next year, have completed a comparative study of the national economic budgets and that they would then produce, not perhaps an economic budget for Europe, but at least some coherent economic budgets which could easily lead to a European economic budget.

M. Marjolin also said that the recommendations on the steps to be taken by the Member States in case of an economic recession were now ready and could soon be submitted to the various States. In this context M. Marjolin was anxious to clear up a misunderstanding which had frequently appeared in the press: he explained that this did not mean the Commission expected any economic recession, either this year or next.

On the question of the co-ordination at Community level of public investment and co-ordinated action to stimulate and guide private investment, M. Marjolin

said that this could produce considerable difficulties and would be fully effective only if what was done was fitted into a broad long-term picture of economic activity in Europe; such a picture would, of course, be a forecast, but it would also be an expression of the intention to ensure that the European economy should move forward on certain lines.

M. van Campen, rapporteur of the Economic and Financial Committee, urged that the Parliament should pay the greatest attention to the evolution of the primary producing countries. He welcomed what M. Marjolin had to say on long-term policy in the monetary and financial fields.

The Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution on the co-ordination of monetary policies (1).

M. Bousch, as rapporteur of the Economic and Financial Committee, presented his report on the co-ordination of budgetary and financial policies.

The debate issued in a resolution on the co-ordination of budgetary and financial policies (2).

Oral question on energy policy

On 18 October M. Leemans (Belgium, Christian Democrat) asked the High Authority of the ECSC for further information on a report which had appeared in several newspapers to the effect that a member of the Commission of the EEC had made a statement which amounted to saying that the establishment of the common energy policy had been postponed *sine die*.

M. P. O. Lapie, a member of the High Authority of the ECSC, recalled that a press release had been issued, which pointed out that each Minister in the Council had, in the course of an exchange of views, set out the principles which should underly the common energy policy. The Council had invited the Inter-Executive Working Party on Energy to study certain problems raised by the Memorandum on energy policy and referred to in the discussion, and to report back at the next session of the Council. This meant that the Memorandum was still the basic document on which the common energy policy would rest.

Statute of service for officials

On 19 October M. Carcaterra, as vice-chairman of the Administration and Budgets Committee, presented M. Thorn's report on the statute of service for officials of the EEC and the EAEC.

The Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution on the amendment of Article 109 of the statute of service for the officials of the two Communities.

Association Committee for Greece

The Parliament heard the report made by M. Battista on behalf of the Political Committee concerning co-operation with the Greek Parliament under the association agreement. It also heard the report made by M. Duvieusart on behalf

(1) See Annex for extracts of resolution.

(2) See Annex.

of the delegation of the European Parliament which had been on a study and information mission to Greece. These reports were debated jointly.

After a discussion, in which M. Bohy (Belgium, Socialist), M. Carboni (Italy, Christian Democrat), M. Battista (Italy, Christian Democrat) and M. Rey, a member of the EEC Commission, took part, the Parliament adopted a resolution on the establishment of an Association Committee for Greece ⁽¹⁾. In his contribution to the discussion M. Rey welcomed this outcome and said that the Commission would do all it could to assist the work of this Committee.

Agricultural problems

The Parliament heard M. Charpentier's report, presented by M. Dichgans on behalf of the Agricultural Committee, on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation concerning levies on imports of mixed grains.

The Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution approving without amendment the EEC Commission's proposal, which "rightly went back to the Treaty, and in particular its Article 43".

M. Dichgans (Germany, Christian Democrat) presented the report, made by M. Lückner, on behalf of the Agricultural Committee, concerning a regulation on the value of the unit of account and the rates of exchange applicable under the common agricultural policy.

The Parliament adopted a resolution approving the Commission's proposal without amendment.

The plenary session of the European Parliament then adjourned until 19 November 1962.

B. THE COUNCIL

81st session

The Council held its 81st session on 9 and 10 October 1962. M. Mariano Rumor, Italian Minister for Agriculture, was in the chair. The meeting was concerned with agricultural matters.

The Council adopted a regulation providing for exceptions to Article 17 of the Cereals Regulation on the point of fixing levies in advance.

The Council further decided to refer to the European Parliament the proposed regulation on the value of the unit of account and on the exchange rates to be applied under the common agricultural policy.

Deliberations were continued on the proposed regulation concerning the introduction of a countervailing duty on certain fruits and vegetables imported from non-member countries, and on the proposed regulation concerning the introduction of a levy system and the gradual establishment of a common organization of

⁽¹⁾ For text of resolution see Annex.

the markets for rice, milk and dairy products, and beef. The Council instructed the Special Committee for Agriculture to continue the study of these three proposals.

Finally, the Council examined a proposal of the Commission to call a conference of the Member States on fishery problems before the end of 1962.

82nd session

The Council held its 82nd session on 22 and 23 October 1962 under the chairmanship of M. Emilio Colombo, Italian Minister of Trade and Industry.

Common agricultural policy : Acting on a proposal of the Commission the Council adopted the final regulation on the value of the unit of account and on the rates of exchange to be applied under the common agricultural policy.

Common external tariff : The Council decided, under Article 28 of the Treaty, entirely to suspend until 31 December 1962 the common external tariff duty on divinylbenzene (item ex 29.01 D.6).

Association agreement with Greece (see Chapter IV).

Negotiations with Turkey (see External relations).

Association of the Netherlands Antilles (see External relations).

Relations between the Community and Lebanon (see External relations).

Social affairs : The Council decided to consult the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on the regulation and directive to liberalize the movement of workers in the Community during the second stage.

European Social Fund : The Council decided to consult the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on the regulation amending Regulation No. 9 concerning the European Social Fund.

Budget matters : The Councils of the EEC and Euratom adopted the draft operational budgets of the EEC and Euratom for the financial year 1963, which will be referred to the European Parliament.

Annual colloquy between the institutions : The Councils have informed the President of the European Parliament that they agree to hold the annual colloquy between the two institutions during the parliamentary session from 19 to 24 November 1962.

83rd session

On 29 and 30 October 1962 the Council held its 83rd session under the chairmanship of M. Bernardo Mattarelli, Italian Minister of Transport.

The Council continued its study of the action programme in the field of the common transport policy and decided to continue these deliberations on 18 and 19 December.

The Council further decided to refer to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee the Commission's proposal for a Council directive on weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles licensed for traffic among Member States.

Road transport quotas : The Ministers were in favour of provisionally maintaining bilateral agreements on this subject and adapting them to the development of traffic.

Community quotas : The Ministers were in favour of a first quota of 500 licences and made an initial distribution of the Community quota.

The Council discussed the application of the rules of competition to the transport sector.

C. THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Under this heading the Bulletin will henceforward list the applications made to the Court of Justice and the findings thereon. The following are the applications made since July 1962 :

1. On 26 July 1962 the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany appealed to the Court to quash the Commission's decision of 11 May 1962 (case No. 24/62). Under this decision Germany was awarded a tariff quota, of only 100 000 hectolitres of wine for distilling, whereas the quantity asked for had been 450 000 hectolitres.
2. A second such appeal was lodged by the German firm of "Plaumann & Co." of Hamburg, fruit importers on 30 July 1962 (case No. 25/62).

This is an appeal from the Commission's decision of 22 May 1962 rejecting the Federal Government's request for authorization partially to suspend customs duties on clementines.

3. A third appeal was lodged on 12 September 1962 by the German firms "Verein zur Förderung des hamburgischen Handels mit Kolonialwaren und getrockneten Früchten e.V." and "Heinrich Bruening" (case No. 27/62). The two Hamburg firms contest the Commission's decision of 30 May 1962 rejecting the Federal Republic's request for authorization to open a tariff quota for the import of prunes.
4. Two appeals were brought against the Commission's decision of 15 March 1961, renewed on 13 December 1961; they were submitted by the firms "Milchwerke Heinz Wöhrmann & Sohn K.G., Wesel/Rhein" (case No. 31/62) and "Alfons Lütticke G.m.n.H., Germinghausen/Westfalen" (case No. 33/62) on 4 and 9 October 1962, respectively.

The contested decision authorized the Federal Republic of Germany to impose, by virtue of Article 46 of the EEC Treaty, a compensatory duty on imports of whole milk powder.

Requests for interlocutory decisions

The Court of Justice of the European Communities has also received four requests for interlocutory decisions. These were submitted under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty by the "Tariefcommissie" (Netherlands Supreme Administrative Tribunal) on :

14-8-1962 : in N.V. Algemene Transport en Expedities Onderneming Van Gend & Loos, Zaandam v. Netherlands Revenue Department;

18-9-1962 : in Da Costa en Schaake N.V. te Amsterdam v. Netherlands Revenue Department;

18-9-1962 : in N.V. Schuitemvoerderij en Expeditie Kantoor V/h Jacob Meijer, Venlo v. Netherlands Revenue Department;

18-9-1962 : in Hoechst-Holland N.V. v. Netherlands Revenue Department.

In all these cases (Nos. 26, 28, 29 and 30/62) the "Tariefcommissie" has applied for a ruling on two points concerning the interpretation of Article 12 of the EEC Treaty.

D. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 24th session on 29 and 30 October 1962 in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Emile Roche.

The Committee formulated the following two opinions :

1. Opinion on :

The draft regulation to suspend application to sea and air transport of Articles 85-94 of the Treaty;

The proposed regulation to suspend application to road, rail and inland waterway transport of Article 85 of the Treaty, and of the implementing regulations issued or to be issued under it.

The opinion was adopted by 53 votes to 19, with 9 abstentions.

The Council had consulted the Committee on these proposals, which it had received from the Commission on 5 October 1962.

The opinion on the regulation concerning rail, road and inland waterway transport had been requested under Article 75 of the Treaty.

The opinion of the Economic and Social Committee is in favour of both the Commission's proposals.

2. Opinion on :

The draft Council directive on certain matters of health control in intra-Community trade in fresh meat.

The opinion was unanimous.

The Council had consulted the Committee on this proposal which it had received from the Commission on 5 July 1962.

Subject to certain considerations, the opinion of the Committee is in favour of the proposed directive.

The Committee also debated the Communities' energy policy in the light of statements by M. Marjolin, a Vice-President of the EEC Commission, M. von der Groeben, a member of the Commission and M. Sassen, a member of the Euratom Commission.

The next session of the Committee was fixed for 27 - 28 November.

E. THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 44th session on 18 and 19 October 1962 under the chairmanship of M. van Lennep. In response to the Council's request for an opinion, the Committee held an initial discussion on the problem of the unit of account to be used in financial aid to the Associated African States and Madagascar. The Committee also studied the economic situation and problems in the field of monetary policy.

ANNEXES

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Resolution on the co-ordination of monetary policies in the EEC

The European Parliament,

[...]

Having noted its Economic and Financial Committee's report on the co-ordination of monetary policies in the EEC;

Considers that in the co-ordination of monetary policies the following principles must be observed:

1. [...]

a) In the first place arrangements for mutual information must be improved and the statistical bases must be unified;

b) After the instruments of monetary policy used by the Member States have been listed and studied, a sufficiently wide range of monetary policy instruments must be devised in each Member State.

The improvement and development of monetary instruments contribute decisively to the effectiveness of a co-ordinated monetary policy, which, during the transition period, should not necessarily take shape through the harmonization or standardization of the specific instruments used by the individual States.

2. An inventory of the instruments of monetary policy used in the member countries has been prepared by the EEC Monetary Committee. The findings of the Committee are to be published so as to enable the EEC Commission without delay to formulate principles for the co-ordination of monetary policies. In this way the Commission will be carrying out one of the tasks laid upon it by Article 105 of the Treaty, which requires the EEC Commission to make recommendations to the Council for instituting collaboration between the Member States in the field of economic policy, particularly between the relevant services of their administrative departments and between their central banks.

3. A co-ordinated monetary policy in the EEC must take account of the provisions of the Treaty. This means in particular:

a) Changes in Member States' exchange rates without prior joint consultations are not authorized (Article 107), and that

b) In connection with the application of Article 108 (mutual assistance in the event of balance-of-payments difficulties) a system of automatic granting of credits is ruled out.

4. Although the EEC, as an economic unit in the process of formation, fulfils in principle the conditions necessary for effective co-operation in the field of monetary policy, there can be no question of confining the co-ordination of monetary policy solely to the EEC. In view of the importance of the Member States' currencies in the international monetary system, it is essential that the EEC monetary departments should co-operate closely with the institutions of the International Monetary Fund, of the OECD and of the European Monetary Agreement, and that they should pay due heed to the international impact of national monetary policies.

[...]

7. To achieve a common monetary policy, a federal organization of the EEC banks of issue with a central institution handling Community monetary policy should be gradually set up. This European monetary organization, federal in structure, must co-operate very closely with the EEC institutions responsible for economic policy, which are in their turn subject to the control of the European Parliament. The EEC Commission has the task of preparing proposals in due course for federal co-operation between the central banks of the EEC countries. To do this it can make use of the valuable work done by the Monetary Committee and refer to the proceedings of the regular meetings of central bank governors.

[...]

Resolution on the co-ordination of budgetary and financial policies

The European Parliament,

[...]

Stresses the need for preparing a European economic forecast on the basis of a harmonized system of business surveys, and for the general use of economic forecasts drawn up on similar lines in all the countries;

Calls on the EEC executive to press forward the work it has undertaken in co-operation with the Member States with a view to preparing a European economic forecast;

Reiterates its request that the EEC executive should continue to inform it, at the beginning of each year, on the economic situation in the Community, and that the executive's statement should be the subject of a debate issuing in a resolution;

Considers that the establishment of budget

comparability must sooner or later lead to a concerted budgetary policy among the Member States and the European Communities, conducted with due regard to the indications of the European economic forecast;

Hopes that with regard to action to influence economic trends by budgetary means, the Community will make use of all the stabilizing methods afforded by budgets, bearing in mind that effective action is possible only on the condition that the instruments of budgetary policy are brought to bear jointly with other measures, in particular those coming under monetary policy;

Stresses the need to sustain economic growth in the Member States by public finance measures as well as by other means.

[...]

Resolution on the Fifth General Report on the Activities of the European Economic Community

The European Parliament,

Having examined the Fifth General Report on the Activities of the EEC;

Having heard the President and the members of the EEC Commission.

I

1. *Notes* with satisfaction,

a) That the objectives of the first stage of the Common Market have in the main been achieved, and that thanks to the decisions taken with regard to the common agricultural policy and to the first regulation implementing the Treaty provisions governing competition, it has been possible to narrow the gap between the development of the customs union and that of the economic union before the transition to the second stage;

b) That vis-à-vis the outside world the Community has become an important factor in international politics and that almost all the States of free Europe as well as many other countries are anxious to join it, to associate themselves with it or to co-operate with it;

2. *Expressly* supports the statement in the Fifth General Report that the development of the Community is already having wide political repercussions both within and without in addition to its economic effects;

3. *Endorses* in principle the policy followed by the EEC Commission during the period under review and will support it in the future in all respects where the object is to strengthen the Community and promote its internal development;

4. *Calls on* the EEC Commission, however, to bear in mind, in its future action, the observations, suggestions and proposals contained in the report setting forth the opinion of the Parliament and of its Committees;

II

With regard to the Common Market,

5. *Welcomes* in particular the following steps forward:

a) The speedier opening of the markets thanks to the anticipatory cuts in internal tariffs and the lifting of all quantitative restrictions on imports;

b) The submission to the Council of a second and third directive on the liberalization of capital movements and preparatory studies on matters of regional policy and harmonization of taxes;

c) The definition of a common agricultural policy, making this important sector of the economy henceforth subject to the application of Community principles;

d) The implementation of an active and unified competition policy thanks to the promulgation of the First Implementing Regulation pursuant to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty;

e) The steps taken by the Commission to promote financial co-operation between the Member States in the matters of housing and social services for migrant workers;

6. *Regrêts* that the EEC Commission has neglected :

a) To form a general concept underlying the various measures, as for example in transport policy, regional policy, social policy and development policy;

b) To synchronize and balance its work in the various fields;

c) To take the initiative in more matters, notably under the terms of Article 235, and also in cases where the Treaty does not set time-limits or provide for specific action by the Commission;

7. *Hopes*, in particular :

a) That in accordance with Articles 13 (2), 33 (7) and 37 (6), the Commission will submit without delay directives for the withdrawal of measures having equivalent effect to customs duties or quantitative restrictions, and for the elimination of commercial monopolies;

b) That it will be arranged that the Member Governments shall inform the Commission in good time of any Bill in preparation which is likely to have an impact on the freedom of establishment;

c) That the Commission will shortly submit proposals for exempting the classes of agreement coming under Article 85 (3) with respect to the various economic sectors referred to in Article 87 (2 c), and proposals on the relationship between municipal and Community law on cartels, in accordance with Article 87 (2 e);

d) That initial drafts concerning dumping practices, government subsidies, the approximation of legislation, patents and taxation should be prepared without delay;

e) That consultation between the Member States and the EEC Commission for the preparation of a uniform economic and monetary policy should be intensified;

f) That the Commission should publish each year a report on the development of agriculture in comparison with the rest of the economy and on the economic and social situation of the rural population;

g) That, in the framework of the general agricultural policy, special attention should be given to the close interaction of market and price policy, commercial policy, agricultural structure policy and social policy with regard to the farming community;

h) That the levy machinery should lead rapidly to the establishment of Community preference;

i) That the elimination of distortions of competition should be energetically pressed forward in the field of agriculture;

j) That the implementation of the Community measures proposed with regard to the free movement of workers should be speeded up;

k) That no time should be lost in preparing the conversion measures required, in the framework of regional policy, for those areas which are at a disadvantage from the economic or structural point of view;

l) That there should be no further delay in the preparation of the common transport policy and of the common energy policy;

m) That problems of research and culture should be considered from the angle of their importance for the Community;

8. With regard to the General Report, *points out* :

a) That a coherent presentation of certain subjects would enable the Parliament to formulate its opinion more easily;

b) That the Report should include a comparative table of the European Parliament's suggestions and of the action taken on them by the Commission and the Council;

c) That the Report should not omit reference to any problem or any provision of the Treaty which is important for the period under review;

d) That it should not be a mere factual account, but should also discuss technical and political problems and the main lines of the EEC Commission's future action;

III

With regard to external relations :

9. *Notes* with satisfaction that the agreement associating Greece with the Community has at length been ratified and will enter into force on 1 November 1962;

a) *Hopes* that the negotiations with Great Britain will be brought to a successful conclusion as quickly as possible without impairing the fundamental principles of the Treaty of Rome and on the understanding that Great Britain is willing to accept the full political implications of membership;

b) *Welcomes* the negotiations opened with many other countries for membership, association or the establishment of other relations and hopes that these negotiations also will be pressed forward and brought to a successful conclusion in the same spirit;

10. *Deplores the fact* that the negotiations on the renewal of the association of the African States and Madagascar under Part Four of the Treaty have not been conducted by the EEC Commission and are not yet concluded;

Urges the EEC Commission to see that everything is done to ensure the progress of the negotiations;

11. *Regrets* that the EEC Commission has not endeavoured to co-ordinate the Member States' economic relations with the associated African States and Madagascar;

a) *Stresses* the need for adequate information on the Community's activities in the developing countries;

b) *Attaches* particular importance to the need for the Community to pursue a far-sighted development policy, extending also to the cultural field;

12. *Regrets* that the EEC Commission has not yet submitted adequate proposals for the co-ordination of the Member States' commercial policies — proposals which should be supplemented later by uniform directives and a uniform Community policy;

Is of the opinion that, at future conferences, the Community must work out its own ideas and measures to promote a liberal commercial policy, if it wishes to honour the commitments it has undertaken on its own initiative towards non-member countries and thus justify the position it occupies in the world;

With regard to internal structure :

13. *Recognizes* that the EEC Commission is in principle ready to discuss all problems with the Parliament and its Committees and to supply them with all relevant information, while considering that this method might in certain respects be improved;

14. *Welcomes* the readiness of the Council of Ministers to co-operate with the Parliament, and intends for its own part to do everything in its power to maintain more active and fruitful co-operation;

15. *Regrets* nevertheless that on many points, including many that are essential — notably in the fields of freedom to supply services, the free movement of workers, agricultural policy, the rules of competition, the Statute of Service and the transport policy, the Council of Ministers has not taken into account the Parliament's opinion on the Commission's draft regulations, and questions the legality of the Council's introducing into Regulations entirely new matters of substance on which the Parliament has had no opportunity of expressing its opinion;

16. *Regrets* moreover that despite many approaches made by the Parliament, no progress has yet been made on matters which are particularly important for the internal development of the Community: the European university, the single seat for the institutions, the merging of the three executives and European elections;

17. *Stresses* the fact that supervision of the Community's activities by the Parliament means supervision of all aspects of these activities, and looks to the Commission as a matter of principle to press the Parliament's proposals upon the Council of Ministers;

18. *Consequently also hopes* that as part of the consultation procedure the Economic and Social Committee's opinion will be submitted in good time to the Parliament, so that the latter can take account of it in making its political appraisal;

19. *Believes* that with the progressive development of the Community the EEC Commission should be enabled more and more to act, in both internal and external affairs, in the name of the Community and to assume full political responsibility for its actions;

20. *Considers* in this connection that it is essential, by virtue of democratic principles, that the rights which the national Parliaments renounced on ratifying the EEC Treaty, notably with regard to legislative powers and budgetary policy, should be transferred in the near future to the European Parliament, since a disequilibrium between the Community's economic development and its internal struc-

ture would be liable to weaken its position in periods of difficulty;

21. *Is profoundly convinced* that despite all its progress and economic successes, the Community will not achieve its real aim — to serve the cause of mankind in Europe — unless development leads in the near future to the political unification of Europe.

Resolution on the drafts submitted by the EEC Council for applying to the Netherlands Antilles the special association arrangements defined in Part Four of the Treaty

The European Parliament,

[...]

Approves the drafts submitted by the Council;

Draws the attention of the Council, however, to the observations contained in the Report and in the Committee's opinions and in particular to the reservations expressed as to the advisability of instituting new safeguard rules in fields already suf-

ficiently covered by the Treaty, considering that the Treaty provisions should take precedence over the provisions of special regulations;

Hopes that when the present arrangements are reviewed in accordance with Article 6 of the draft protocol on the importation of petroleum products, the machinery of the safeguard clauses will be altered in the way suggested by its Committee.

[...]

Resolution on procedure for the conclusion and entry into force of the new association convention

The European Parliament,

Convinced of the importance of the rapid entry into force of the new association convention between the EEC and the associated African States and Madagascar, in order to avoid any breach of continuity between the present association and the system of association which the new convention will establish;

Stressing that the dominant rôle played by the Parliament in the development of relations between the Community and the associated States which have attained independence warrants its participation in the conclusion of the new association convention;

Noting that with regard to the procedure for the entry into force of the new convention the second paragraph of Article 136 of the Treaty is inapplicable because of the new political situation of the associated States;

Considering that Article 236 is also inapplicable, since the conditions required for its application do not obtain in the present case;

Hopes that the EEC Council will, on the basis of Part Four of the EEC Treaty, use the procedure provided for in Article 238 with respect to the conclusion and entry into force of the new convention, in so far as this is within the province of the Community;

Urges the Council and the EEC Commission, if the new association convention cannot be brought into operation for 1 January 1963, to make effective arrangements forthwith to ensure in due course a smooth transition to the system introduced thereby;

Hopes that in future the negotiations will in similar cases be conducted by the EEC Commission as required by Article 228 of the Treaty.

[...]

Resolution on the establishment of a parliamentary committee on association with Greece

The European Parliament,
[...]

Convinced of the need for co-operation between the European Parliament and the Greek Parliament to ensure that the working of the association between Greece and the European Community may have a democratic character;

Proposes the establishment of a parliamentary committee on the association with Greece, comprising 14 members of the Greek Parliament and 14 members of the European Parliament, whose task would

be to discuss any problem concerning the application of the Athens Agreement, on the basis, in particular, of an annual report which would be submitted to it by the Association Council (the committee will normally meet twice a year);

Instructs its President to transmit the present resolution to the Association Council, inviting it to take appropriate measures at its first meeting, in accordance with Article 71 of the Association Agreement, to facilitate parliamentary co-operation.

Resolution on the appointment of the members of the European Parliament in the parliamentary committee on association with Greece

The European Parliament,

After adopting the report on co-operation between the Greek Parliament and the European Parliament, established in accordance with the resolution adopted on 19 September 1961 providing for the establishment of a parliamentary committee on association with Greece,

Resolves :

1. The fourteen members representing the European Parliament in the parliamentary committee on association with Greece will be appointed by the Parliament from its own members with the proviso that half at least of the members will be drawn from the Political Committee;

2. The Political Committee of the European Parliament will meet, in the presence of those members of the parliamentary committee on association who are appointed

by the European Parliament, for prior discussion of the problems on the agenda of the meeting of the parliamentary committee on association;

3. The Political Committee will then examine the recommendations voted by the parliamentary committee on association in the presence of the members appointed by the European Parliament, and will submit a report for approval to the European Parliament;

4. The recommendations of the parliamentary committee on association with Greece will become effective only after adoption by the European Parliament;

5. The above arrangements will be subject to review if the European Parliament decides later on other ways and means of co-operation with the Parliaments of future associated States.

[...]

Recommendation of the Permanent Joint Committee set up by the Conference of the European Parliament with the Parliaments of African States and of Madagascar

(Tananarive, 3 to 5 October 1962)

The Permanent Joint Committee,

meeting in Tananarive from 3 to 5 October 1962,

a) *Recalling* its recommendations of 10 January and 15 May 1962, and the

recommendations adopted by the Parliamentary Conference in Strasbourg on 24 June 1962;

b) *Having* noted the results of the third ministerial conference of the associated African States and Madagascar and the

Council of the European Economic Community, as well as other discussions which have taken place at governmental level since its last meeting;

1. *Stresses* the need for an early conclusion to the negotiations between the European Community and the associated States and hopes that the fourth ministerial conference of 23 and 24 October will lead to full agreement on the new association convention;

2. *Hopes* that for this purpose the EEC Council of Ministers will use, in so far as the Community and the Member States are concerned, the most expeditious procedure possible for bringing the new association convention into force, failing which transitional arrangements should be planned forthwith;

A. — With respect to trade arrangements between the Community and the associated States :

3. *Stresses* that future arrangements must ensure for the associated States benefits at least equivalent to those they enjoy at present;

4. *Considers* that developments in trade should under no circumstances have the effect of reducing the associated States' earnings from exports as a result of the adaptation of their economies to international competitive conditions;

5. *Recalls* that, with respect to the prices of tropical produce, the stabilizing measures at present in force will have to be maintained or replaced by measures at least as effective; that the Community and the associates will have to make an active contribution to all efforts to organize and regulate the market in basic products; and that this should be done as far as possible on a multilateral basis;

6. *Urges* that the regulations adopted in pursuance of the common agricultural policy of the EEC should take account of the associated States' interests, particularly with regard to similar products competing with or supplementing European products (rice, manioc, oil-seeds, sugar, etc.), and that for this purpose mutual consultation prior to all new decisions, ensuring that the interests of both sides are taken into consideration, should be instituted forthwith;

7. *Reaffirms* its desire that consumer taxes in certain member countries on produce from the associated States should be abolished;

B. — With respect to the system of trade between the associated States :

8. *Notes* the desire of the associated States that trade between themselves should bear the same imports and enjoy the same advantages as trade with the EEC;

C. — With respect to financial co-operation :

9. *Hopes* that the next ministerial conference of 23 and 24 October will establish, with regard to the total of Community financial aid, an agreement making it possible to cover the financial outlay involved in economic and social investments and in the policy of diversifying production and supporting prices, the need for which is acknowledged;

10. *Requests* that the projects presented by the associated States should be examined as soon as possible by the Community in the context of the present Fund;

11. *Approves* the desire of the associated States to take part in the management of the future development fund, and in particular in the examination of dossiers through their permanent representatives to the Community;

12. *Endorses* the suggestion of the representatives of the Parliament of the associated States that arrangements should be made under the new convention to enable severe shortages of foreign exchange to be remedied;

13. *Hopes* that the Community will show flexibility in its financial aid and will take into account the real needs of each of the associated States;

14. *Is convinced* that the conclusion of a convention to protect private investments in the associated States against non-commercial risks may help considerably in the attainment of the association's objectives;

D. — With respect to cultural and technical co-operation :

15. *Regrets* the inadequacy of present arrangements for cultural and technical co-operation;

16. *Hopes* that the Community's efforts in this field will be intensified, in particular by increasing the number of scholarships, by assistance to education, by training for farming and industry and by encouraging all public or private initiatives aimed at widening cultural exchanges;

E. — With respect to institutional problems:

17. *Affirms* its resolve to pursue the parliamentary co-operation between the Community and the associated States which for two years has been maintained with such signal success;

18. *Considers* it advisable that as soon as the new association convention enters into force the practical details for such co-operation should be settled and that, in doing this, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the African States and of Madagascar should be guided by the experience gained since January 1961;

19. *Recalls* that the Community is to be represented in the associated States by missions, which will help to improve the two-way flow of information and furnish technical assistance in the solution of the problems arising in the functioning of the association;

20. *Hopes* that the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Coal and Steel Community will also take part, within their sphere of competence, in the association with the African States and Madagascar;

F. — With respect to information problems:

21. *Notes* that information in non-member countries on the aims and functioning of the association has proved inadequate;

22. *Suggests* that the European Community and the associated States should jointly decide on arrangements to supply adequate information in the other African States;

23. *Notes* the statements made by the African States and Madagascar claiming that the advantages and imposts now being negotiated with the Community should apply solely to the States taking part in the negotiations;

24. *Invites* the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the African States including Madagascar associated with the Community to endorse the above considerations and to make representations to the Governments of the Member States and of the associated States so that they may be borne in mind during the forthcoming negotiations.

Adopted unanimously by the Permanent Joint Committee in Tananarive on 5 October 1962.

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 25 October and 7 November 1962

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and answers

- N° 83 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Décision du gouvernement néerlandais d'imposer des restrictions aux exportations de pommes de terre (No. 83 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Decision of the Dutch Government to restrict potato exports). No. 102, p. 2525/62
- N° 85 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Règlement n° 3 et convention de sécurité sociale du Traité de Bruxelles (No. 85 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission. Subject : Regulation No. 3 and the social security convention of the Brussels Treaty). No. 102, p. 2526/62
- N° 86 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Droit des ouvriers migrants malades pendant six mois (loi belge) aux allocations familiales majorées (No. 86 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission. Subject : Right of migrant workers sick for six months to increased family allowances [Belgian law]). No. 102, p. 2525/62
- N° 87 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Traductions par la Commission administrative de la sécurité sociale (No. 87 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission. Subject : Translations by the Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers). No. 102, p. 2527/62
- N° 88 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Révision des droits à pension ou rente (No. 88 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission. Subject : Review of pension rights). No. 102, p. 2529/62
- N° 89 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Règles communes de concurrence concernant la culture et le travail du lin (No. 89 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Common rules of competition with respect to flax growing and processing). No. 102, p. 2529/62
- N° 90 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Convention sur la stabilisation du marché du café (No. 90 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Convention on the stabilization of the coffee market). No. 102, p. 2530/62
- N° 75 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Modifications au régime des importations de produits pétroliers (No. 75 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject : Amendments to arrangements for importing oil products). No. 110, p. 2589/62

- N° 91 de Mme Strobel et de MM. Faller et Kriedemann à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Interdiction d'importation de vins en France (No. 91 by Mme Strobel and MM. Faller and Kriedemann to the EEC Commission. Subject : Prohibition of wine imports into France). No. 110, p. 2590/62
- N° 92 de M. Richarts à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Importation de vins en France (No. 92 by M. Richarts to the EEC Commission. Subject : Wine imports into France). No. 110, p. 2590/62
- N° 93 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Unification des tarifs postaux à l'intérieur de la Communauté (No. 93 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject : Harmonization of postal rates within the Community). No. 110, p. 2591/62
- N° 94 de M. De Kinder à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres (No. 94 by M. De Kinder to the EEC Commission. Subject : Mutual recognition of degrees, diplomas and other certificates). No. 110, p. 2592/62
- N° 82 de M. Vals au Conseil de la CEE. Objet : Relation entre la CEE et l'Algérie indépendante (No. 82 by M. Vals to the EEC Council. Subject: Relations between the EEC and independent Algeria). No. 111, p. 2601/62
- N° 95 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Examen des contrats d'exclusivité prévus à l'article 85-I du Traité de la CEE et de l'article 4 du règlement n° 17 (No. 95 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission. Subject : Examination of exclusive-dealing contracts under Article 85 (1) of the EEC Treaty and Article 4 of Regulation No. 17). No. 112, p. 2617/62
- N° 97 de M. Charpentier à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Différents produits entrant dans la margarine (No. 97 by M. Charpentier to the EEC Commission. Subject : Various products contained in margarine). No. 112, p. 2619/62

THE COUNCIL

Regulations

- Règlement n° 129 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. 129 concerning the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates applicable under the common agricultural policy). No. 106, p. 2553/62
- Règlement n° 130 du Conseil portant dérogation à l'article 17 du règlement n° 19 du Conseil en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement pour certains produits (Council Regulation No. 130 derogating from Article 17 of Council Regulation No. 19 with respect to the advance fixing of the levy on certain products). No. 106, p. 2555/62

Information

Décision du Conseil portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun pour le divinylbenzène (Council Decision temporarily suspending the duty in the common custom tariff on divinyl benzene).

No. 106, p. 2557/62

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

No. 108, p. 2573/62

THE COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement n° 131 de la Commission limitant provisoirement le montant maximum de la restitution applicable aux exportations vers les Etats membres de certains produits transformés à base de céréales (Commission Regulation No. 131 provisionally limiting the maximum refund on exports to Member States of certain processed products derived from cereals).

No. 109, p. 2585/62

Règlement n° 132 de la Commission portant fixation des prix de référence pour les pommes (Commission Regulation No. 132 fixing the reference prices for apples).

No. 111, p. 2602/62

Règlement n° 133 de la Commission modifiant l'annexe 1 du règlement n° 60 de la Commission (Commission Regulation No. 133 amending Annex 1 to Commission Regulation No. 60).

No. 111, p. 2603/62

Règlement n° 134 de la Commission relatif aux déclarations de récoltes et de stocks de vin (Commission Regulation No. 134 concerning wine harvest and stock declarations).

No. 111, p. 2604/62

Règlement n° 135 de la Commission relatif à la fixation d'un montant supplémentaire pour les importations de poules et poulets abattus en provenance de pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 135 on the fixing of a surcharge on imports of slaughtered hens and chickens from non-member countries).

No. 112, p. 2621/62

Rectificatifs aux règlements n° 66, 68, 70, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 96 et 98 de la Commission (J.O. n° 66 du 28 juillet 1962) (Corrigenda to Commission Regulations Nos. 66, 68, 70, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 96 and 98 [official gazette No. 66, 28 July 1962]).

No. 105, p. 2552/62

Rectificatifs aux règlements n° 103, 104 et 112 de la Commission (J.O. n° 67 du 30 juillet 1962) (Corrigenda to Commission Regulations Nos. 103, 104 and 112 [official gazette No. 67, 30 July 1962]).

No. 105, p. 2552/62

Information

Directives and Decisions

- Décision de la Commission autorisant le royaume de Belgique à suspendre temporairement les importations de raisins de table en provenance des Etats membres, classés dans la catégorie de qualité "extra" (Commission Decision authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium to suspend temporarily imports of "Extra" class dessert grapes from the Member States).
No. 103, p. 2533/62
- Décision de la Commission portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission Decision granting aid from the European Social Fund to the Federal Republic of Germany for workers' retraining schemes).
No. 104, p. 2537/62
- Décision de la Commission portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission Decision granting aid from the European Social Fund to the Federal Republic of Germany for workers' retraining schemes).
No. 104, p. 2538/62
- Décision de la Commission portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission Decision granting aid from the European Social Fund to Italy for workers' retraining schemes).
No. 104, p. 2539/62
- Décision de la Commission portant octroi du concours du Fonds social européen au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des opérations de rééducation professionnelle (Commission Decision granting aid from the European Social Fund to the Netherlands for workers' retraining schemes).
No. 104, p. 2548/62
- Décision de la Commission autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations en République fédérale d'Allemagne, de pain de provenance des Pays-Bas (Commission Decision authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose countervailing duty on imports of bread from the Netherlands).
No. 105, p. 2549/62
- Décision autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (Decision authorizing the Netherlands to introduce a tariff quota for unworked lead).
No. 107, p. 2561/62
- Décision autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le zinc brut (Decision authorizing the Netherlands to introduce a tariff quota for unworked zinc).
No. 107, p. 2564/62
- Décision autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (Decision authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to introduce a tariff quota for unworked lead).
No. 107, p. 2566/62

Décision autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le zinc brut (Decision authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to introduce a tariff quota for unworked zinc).

No. 107, p. 2568/62

Décision autorisant le royaume de Belgique à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (Decision authorizing Belgium to introduce a tariff quota for unworked lead).

No. 107, p. 2569/62

Décision de la Commission relative au recours de la République fédérale d'Allemagne à l'article 115, alinéa 1, CEE, pour exclusion du traitement communautaire les engrais minéraux ou chimiques azotés de la position 31.02 B du tarif douanier commun originaires de la Pologne et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission Decision concerning the invoking by the Federal Republic of Germany of Article 115 (1) of the EEC Treaty to exclude from Community treatment mineral or chemical nitrogen fertilizers [heading 31.02 B of the common customs tariff] originating in Poland and admitted to free circulation in the other Member States).

No. 110, p. 2593/62

Décision de la Commission autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à diminuer les prélèvements pour les oies abattues (Commission Decision authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to reduce the levies on slaughtered geese).

No. 110, p. 2594/62

Décision de la Commission autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à diminuer le montant des prélèvements applicables aux produits du secteur des œufs (Commission Decision authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to reduce the levies applicable to eggs and egg products).

No. 110, p. 2595/62

Décision de la Commission prorogeant la décision de la Commission du 16/10/62, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à suspendre temporairement les importations de raisins de table en provenance des Etats membres, classés dans la catégorie de qualité "extra" (Commission Decision extending the Commission Decision of 16 October 1962 authorizing Belgium to suspend temporarily imports of "Extra" class dessert grapes from the Member States).

No. 110, p. 2597/62

European Development Fund

Investissement de caractère social dans la République malgache (Social investment in the Malagasy Republic).

No. 103, p. 2535/62

Signature d'une convention de financement entre la CEE et le royaume du Burundi (Signature of a financing agreements between the EEC and the Kingdom of Burundi).

No. 103, p. 2535/62

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 242 lancé par la république du Sénégal (Notice of call for tender No. 242 issued by the Republic of Senegal).

No. 108, p. 2574/62

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 243 lancé par la république du Sénégal (Notice of call for tender No. 243 issued by the Republic of Senegal).	No. 108, p. 2575/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 244 lancé par la république du Tchad (Notice of call for tender No. 244 issued by the Republic of Chad).	No. 108, p. 2576/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 245 lancé par la république du Tchad (Notice of call for tender No. 245 issued by the Republic of Chad).	No. 108, p. 2578/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 246 lancé par la République somalienne (Notice of call for tender No. 246 issued by the Somali Republic).	No. 108, p. 2580/62
Signature d'une convention de Financement entre la CEE et la république du Tchad (Signature of a financing agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Chad).	No. 110, p. 2598/62

General information

Communication concernant la notification des ententes (Communication concerning the notification of understandings).	No. 103, p. 2536/62
--	---------------------

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. 12, 31 October 1962.
Supplement No. 13, 7 November 1962.

C. Recent publications of the European Economic Community

Special publications

(1) CEE-CECA

Les régimes de sécurité sociale dans la Communauté européenne — Régimes autres que ceux applicables aux travailleurs du charbon et de l'acier.
Ouvrage de base et mise-à-jour (feuilles mobiles).
Octobre 1962. (Français, allemand, italien, néerlandais).

(1) EEC-ECSC

Social-security systems in the European Community — Systems other than those applicable to coal and steel workers.
Basic text with loose-leaf additions.
October 1962. French, German, Italian and Dutch).

(1) Edité et vendu par l'Association européenne d'éditeurs juridiques et économiques, 16, rue Giselbert, Luxembourg.

(2) Obtainable from the publishers, Association européenne d'éditeurs juridiques et économiques, 16, rue Giselbert, Luxembourg.

Periodical publications

- 4002 Graphiques et notes rapides sur la conjoncture dans la Communauté. Mensuel. N° 10/1962. Trois éditions bilingues : français/italien, allemand/néerlandais, anglais/français.
Prix par numéro : NF 2.40, FB 25.—; abonnement annuel : NF 24.—, FB 250.—.
- 4002 Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community. Monthly. No. 10/1962. Three bilingual editions : French/Italian, German/Dutch, English/French.
Price per issue : 3s.6d., \$0.50, Bfrs. 25. Annual subscription : £1.16.0, \$5.00, Bfrs. 250.

Bulletin des acquisitions. Bibliothèque de la Communauté économique européenne. Bi-mensuel. N° 7, 8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14. Gratuit.
List of recent additions. Library of the Commission of the European Economic Community. Bi-monthly. Nos. 7, 8, 9-10, 11-12 and 13-14. Free.

Economic and Social Committee

Comité Économique et Social — Bulletin d'Information n° 3/1962 (français, allemand, italien et néerlandais).
Information Bulletin No. 3/1962 (French, German, Italian and Dutch).

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. 43, November 1962;
Paris : Communauté Européenne, No. 11, November 1962;
Rome : Comunità Europea, No. 8/9, August/September 1962;
London : European Community, No. 9, November 1962;
Washington : European Community, No. 56, September 1962.

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General statistics — No. 11/1962.
External trade : Monthly statistics — No. 11/1962.
Iron and steel — No. 5-6/1962;
Social statistics — No. 3/1962 (in preparation).

