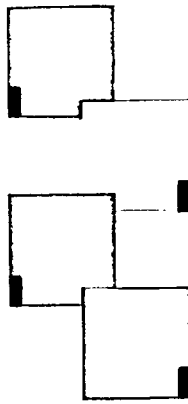


COMMUNAUTÉ  
ÉCONOMIQUE EUROPÉENNE

COMUNITÀ  
ECONOMICA EUROPEA



EUROPÄISCHE  
WIRTSCHAFTSGEMEINSCHAFT

EUROPESE  
ECONOMISCHE GEMEENSCHAP

BULLETIN

of the

EUROPEAN  
ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY

EEC

BRUSSELS – JANUARY 1963

ISSUED MONTHLY

N° 1

SIXTH YEAR



1 - 1963

# **BULLETIN**

of the European Economic Community

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY



## Contents

	Page
Harmonization of turnover taxes	5
I. Joint Meeting between Institutions	8
II. The Association of Greece with the EEC	23
III. Accession of other countries to the EEC	25
IV. Activities of the Community	27
— External relations	27
— Economic and financial affairs	33
— Internal market	33
— Competition	36
— Social affairs	43
— Agriculture	46
— Transport	49
— Overseas development	52
— Administrative affairs	57
V. Institutions and organs	59
A. The Parliament	59
B. The Council	63
C. The Court of Justice	64
D. The Economic and Social Committee	64
E. The Monetary Committee	66
 ANNEXES	
 RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	
— Resolution on the application of the rules of competition to transport by rail, road and inland waterway	67
— Resolution on the application of the rules of competition to sea and air transport	67
— Resolution on the need for a provisional regulation on competition in transport	68



# Harmonization of turnover taxes

by Hans VON DER GROEBEN

Member of the EEC Commission

The draft directive recently submitted to the Council of Ministers for the harmonization of Member States' turnover tax legislation has provoked various reactions. Whereas some Member States have spoken in favour of this, the Commission's first proposal concerning taxation, others have expressed reservations on the ground that it goes too far. Some of the Governments believe it would be premature to fix the final stage for the harmonization of turnover taxes now. It is also felt in some quarters that the tax problem should be dealt with in its entirety (including both direct and indirect taxation) and that any proposal limited to a single tax is therefore hardly to be entertained.

In view of these differences of opinion, it seems to me that some attempt should be made to set out the Commission's reasons for submitting this draft.

1. It is true that in the Member States there is a close relationship between direct and indirect taxes, that these links, like the structure of the tax system itself, are a result both of the countries' economic, social and political situation and of their historical development, and that any change in the individual components of this complex must be made with the utmost precaution if the balance of the whole is not to be suddenly upset. In submitting proposals that for some time to come will really involve only a reform of the structure of turnover-tax systems without affecting their yield, the Commission feels it has taken due precaution in this respect.

On the other hand, it is as well to remember certain differences that undoubtedly exist between direct and indirect taxes. Whereas direct taxes vary considerably in their effects on prices according to the market situation and current economic trend, indirect taxes — particularly turnover taxes — have an immediate impact. They can therefore influence Community trade sharply and drastically. Direct taxes, however, have an influence on the mobility and utilization of production factors — especially capital — and on the profitability of investments, that indirect taxes do not have.

These differences also explain why the Treaty deliberately makes separate provision for direct and indirect taxes. Whereas Article 99 lays down that the Commission shall consider how turnover taxes can be harmonized in the interest of the Common Market, direct taxation comes under Articles 100 and 101, which deal with the approximation of laws in general.

It was therefore logical that from its inception the Commission should pay particular attention to turnover taxes, which give rise to urgent practical problems that can be solved separately. Concurrently, the Commission is working on direct taxation — starting with general comparative surveys and then going on to more specialized studies on various aspects that may have a direct effect on investment and the trend of the economy.

2. In collaboration with the representatives of the Member States, the Commission has brought out the incontrovertible drawbacks inherent in the structure of particular taxes and in the coexistence of different systems of turnover taxation. These disadvantages have also been pointed out by the Fiscal and Financial Committee under the chairmanship of Professor Fritz Neumark. Multistage tax systems, which encourage concentration, or which favour already integrated enterprises and may thus hinder industrial specialization and technological progress, require countervailing measures at the frontier, which in themselves are a source of difficulty.

The possibility of averaging the rates of countervailing charges and drawbacks may result in what amount to actual export bonuses being granted or a disguised form of import protection.

Moreover, the Treaty leaves the Member States free to adjust the level of these rates up to the maximum referred to in Articles 95 and 96, and this constitutes an element of uncertainty for trade. But some stability of the tax component in business costs is indispensable to enable firms to calculate the selling prices of their products in international trade and be competitive in the tougher conditions resulting from the gradual lowering of tariffs.

Finally, the application of these compensatory measures also results in the maintenance of tax frontiers, which form a barrier to the free circulation of goods because of the controls required. In an economic union, which aims at creating a single internal market in the six countries, such barriers are quite uncalled for.

3. Once the situation had been analysed in this way, a means of improving it had to be found.

The Commission first engineered an agreement under which Member States were to refrain from altering the rates of countervailing charges or drawbacks for any reasons other than fiscal.

However, the Member States subsequently put different constructions on the concept of "fiscal reasons", so that the agreement of 21 June 1960 did not have the expected results. The principle of consultation prior to any change in the rates of compensatory measures was however accepted, and has been observed. Nevertheless, it came up against practical difficulties with respect to the checking of calculations. To overcome these difficulties an attempt was made to find a common method of calculation. A draft, arrived at after arduous preparation, will soon be submitted. This, however, can only be a makeshift and temporary solution, and will only get rid of some of the disadvantages of multistage taxation.

It must therefore be admitted that our aims can only be reached by abolishing these multistage systems. And this is the chief purpose of the directive.

Should we rest content with this and take no further steps? Whereas some circles regard it as premature to lay down already (even without going into details) the main lines along which turnover taxes are to be standardized, others refuse to embark on a course whose end is not plainly in view.



Thoroughgoing inquiries in co-operation with Government experts have meanwhile made it possible to demonstrate clearly the advantages accruing from the general acceptance of a system based on the added-value tax.

The Commission therefore deemed it advisable not only to abolish cumulative taxes but also to propose that the current tax systems be developed into a common system of added-value taxation, which would also make it possible in the longer term to abolish tax frontiers between the Member States.

The approval and implementation of the directive should not involve any considerable upsets. As I have already said, it involves primarily little more than a reform of the structure of turnover taxes, and one that has already been introduced in several countries by the application in certain sectors of flat rates covering a number of successive sales.

# I. Joint meeting between institutions

The annual joint meeting between the European Parliament, the Councils and the Executives of the three European Communities was held in Strasbourg on November 20 and 21, 1962. This was the fourth of such meetings; it gave rise to an important debate which all sides found instructive.

The two subjects chosen by the Councils from those submitted by the Parliament were :

- i) The objectives of the Community during the second stage of the transition period of the Common Market;
- ii) The way the Community institutions might develop and collaborate in relation to the growing responsibilities of the Community.

Speeches were made on behalf of the Councils by M. Piccioni, Italian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, and M. Colombo, Italian Minister for Industry and Commerce, and there was a personal contribution by M. Erhard, Vice-Chancellor and Economics Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany; other speeches were made by the spokesmen of the parliamentary committees and political groups. M. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, M. Malvestiti, President of the High Authority of the ECSC and M. De Groote, a member of the Euratom Commission, spoke on behalf of the Executives.

Before the statements by the representatives of the three Executives, M. Janssens (Belgium, Liberal), M. Illerhaus (Germany, Christian Democrat) and M. Margulies (Germany, Liberal) opened the debate on behalf of the Parliament.

A combined debate on both topics followed; it was wound up by the replies of the two representatives of the Councils and by a speech from M. Martino, President of the Parliament.

The discussions were so full that the two subjects will here be treated separately and, for the sake of clarity, the first will be divided into two sections : one devoted to European programming and competition policy and the second to the other chapters of the memorandum submitted by the EEC Commission.

## **I. The objectives of the Community during the second stage of the transition period**

The basis for this discussion was a memorandum containing an action programme for the second stage presented by the EEC Commission. The broad lines of the programme were warmly approved by the Parliament.

### *Speech by M. Colombo, acting President of the Councils*

M. Colombo emphasized the interdependence existing between the different sectors of the economy and the fact that economic union had inevitable political effects; it was not possible to move forward to economic union without a firm political resolve and permanent political co-ordination between the Member States.

The work to be done must be set in the framework of an overall plan; objectives and their order of priority must be established, especially for the action to be taken during the second stage. M. Colombo declared that the Council of EEC had received with great interest the Commission's memorandum, which it would examine in more detail in the near future; it was not yet in a position to express any definite opinion on the suggestions put forward in the document.

Consequently, M. Colombo confined himself to certain preliminary considerations on the memorandum. He drew a distinction between "fixed-term" objectives in the second stage and those for which no definite date was set. For the first-mentioned objectives, the Community should consider the possibility of speeding up the pace. For those in the second category, which ranged over almost all sectors of the economy, M. Colombo outlined the action taken or contemplated by the Council. He spoke of the transport policy and the programme and timetable which was at the moment being studied by the Council, energy policy, social policy and commercial policy. Regarding social policy, M. Colombo made special reference to the necessity for equal pay for men and women, for advancing a common policy on vocational training and for harmonizing legislation in social matters. As to commercial policy, the instruments of a common policy would have to be created during the second stage; the negotiations in progress with third countries would enhance the intrinsic importance of the Community among the great commercial powers and would lay upon it increased responsibility towards the rest of the world, in whose eyes it already appeared as a distinct entity.

M. Colombo ended on a note of optimism "justified simply by the facts and the results achieved".

#### a) EUROPEAN PROGRAMMING AND COMPETITION POLICY

The views on programming or target forecasts put forward by the Commission in its memorandum provoked lively discussion and met with general approval. It was the express desire of Parliament that the responsibilities of the Commission and of the other institutions of the Community in these matters should be well defined and that emphasis should be placed on the political aspect which governed economic union.

#### *Speech by M. Erhard*

After the introductory statements by the representatives of the Councils, M. Erhard, Vice-Chancellor and Economics Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, spoke in his personal capacity, though at the same time his remarks reflected "the spirit of German economic policy".

After stressing how important it was that the second stage should be as fruitful as possible, M. Erhard added: 'In order to avoid any misunderstanding, I wish to state that not only do I approve without reservation the objectives of the Common Market as set out in the Treaties of Rome and believe that we must courageously strive to fulfil them — that goes without saying; I will go yet further in my profession of faith, and in giving my opinion on the document of the European Commission I will say that I am not thinking merely or even primarily of the present, nor solely of the economic integration of Europe, but also of the future political shape of Europe.'

M. Erhard considered that economic measures could prejudice the constitutional form of the political Europe of tomorrow.

'We want to advance integration, to promote the economic Community, to complete the merging of our economies', M. Erhard added.

But he continued that for the time being and up to the end of the transition period, the Ministers with seats on the Council remained responsible to their own country and their respective parliaments, since the sovereignty of the Member States was not yet abolished.

Turning to the Commission's memorandum, M. Erhard, first of all reviewed the sections concerning competition and economic policy. The section concerning rules for competition in the Common Market was perfectly in keeping with his own ideas: 'Competition', he added, 'is the supreme instrument of a market economy and we must give it solid foundations. On the contrary, dirigism or planning of any kind is retrograde and over-centralizing. . . . It seems to me important that we should recognize that the two systems cannot easily co-exist. It is impossible to believe in competition on one hand and on the other in planning and programming.'

M. Erhard declared himself favourable in principle to short-term forecasts, but he criticized medium and long-term programmes; 'in the Federal Republic we have always endeavoured as far as possible to look to the future and make forecasts. But we have never imagined that, in the long run, life could be expressed in figures. The human element — and this is the determining factor — represents a "quality" whether you consider the entrepreneur, the trader or the most modest consumer. By their very nature, "qualities" of this order defy mathematical assessment, and I am firmly convinced that any such attempt is doomed to failure.'

M. Erhard emphasized that economic forecasts and budgets, even if intended only as a guide, perforce lagged behind or were at odds with real life.

He was opposed to certain centralizing tendencies evident from the memorandum of the Commission, and set against this centralization the idea of a federal Europe. They must prevent centralization from taking root in the economic field.

#### *Speech by M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of EEC*

Speaking partly in reply to M. Erhard, M. Hallstein presented the action programme contained in the memorandum of the Commission.

Recalling the reasons for which this action programme had been prepared, M. Hallstein said that the main reason, politically speaking, was that the working of the Community had undergone a change on entry into the second stage. On the economic plane the changing circumstances at the time of moving on to the second stage had to be taken into account. M. Hallstein added: 'Competition continues to grow keener. The "business climate" is not as easy as it was. Economic growth seems to have slowed down. It is not impossible that in the coming years some further slackening will take place . . . But even on that view all our estimates point to continued growth within the Community.'

One condition for this optimism was that the evolution of the Community as a fact and a structural element of economic development could offset certain

features which were no longer quite as favourable. A second condition was that the Community pursued an internal economic policy which stimulated this development.

However, it would be false to say that the EEC Commission favoured a planned economy.

A liberal economic order needed in the first place the law established by the State since this gave the individual legal capacity and the ability to contract. Other forms of law besides private law were equally necessary, for instance the law on competition, which laid down for each individual the limits of civilized competition. That was merely one aspect of the State's influence. The other was that the State was constantly changing certain situations; the State manifested itself in its economic policy.

M. Hallstein explained that this presence of the State 'means that if we wish to create a Community economy and merge the economies of the Member States, we must co-ordinate the interventions of legislative or executive authorities which influence the behaviour of economic transactors so that the six isolated economies may give way to one unified economy. This is the task which has fallen to us, a task of economic policy.'

President Hallstein maintained that those responsible for European economic policy had never had any intention of introducing elements of centralized economy into the policy of the Community.

'All the manifestations of the life and will of the Community,' he continued, 'which we broadly term Community policy, are nothing but the dovetailing of existing government interventions. The idea did not originate with the EEC that the governments have anything to do with creating conditions for economic activity in the Community; the Community found itself confronted with this living truth.'

M. Hallstein explained that government intervention would in part have to be abolished but a part would be maintained under a Community régime. In many cases such intervention would become entirely a matter for the Community as Community policy came to supersede the policy of individual States.

But M. Hallstein added that the subjection to Community rules which was taking place at the moment applied only to part of the interventions already current in the States — which meant that it was not centralist but federalist.

The President of the Commission went on to the question of European programming. He began by quoting the passage in the memorandum which states that the Community must envisage its future development over a span of years, not in any way according to an arbitrary plan but as a framework within which the action of the Governments and of the institutions of the Community would be set.

'Such an overall picture might be called a "programme", it being understood that this programme will have to be constantly adapted to new events and developments'. M. Hallstein added: 'This document is a working plan. It must be and will be translated by the Commission into proposals. All those having a measure of responsibility will be consulted about these proposals, that is

the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. The Council will then have to take decisions.'

The main point, according to M. Hallstein, was whether this programming was compatible with the conception of a market economy and a competitive economy. M. Hallstein's answer was: 'This programming does not limit the freedom of choice of producers and of consumers on a free market. There is no sharing out of the factors of production to industrialists, no rationing of products to consumers. Thus programming will not affect competition. On the contrary, it furthers a competitive economy. It creates or at any rate increases what is called the transparency of the market.'

Therefore this programming favoured competitiveness by providing industry with guide-marks for future development and rendered a service in particular to small and medium businesses.

#### *Speech by M. Malvestiti, President of the High Authority of ECSC*

M. Malvestiti stressed the need for fundamental coherence in economic union, notably by a policy of programming and development; the attention of Governments should be drawn to this requirement. Referring to the memorandum of the EEC Commission, M. Malvestiti said that the proposed programme tended to integrate more closely the general common market and that of coal and steel. The Treaty of Paris made the establishment of economic objectives obligatory and the High Authority had to be consulted on all investment schemes and to finance some of them. M. Malvestiti alluded to the experience gained by this organization in these fields and also in those of industrial concentration, competition and prices. He emphasized that without a flexible programme it would be difficult to frame common policies particularly for agriculture, transport and energy. In conclusion, he said that collaboration between ECSC and EEC could gain in depth and in breadth from the proposals of the Commission of EEC regarding economic union and development policy.

#### *Speeches by parliamentarians*

After M. Erhard's speech and M. Hallstein's reply, the three political groups expressed their views. The principal speakers were: for the Liberal group, M. Armengaud (France), and M. Van Dijk (Netherlands); for the Socialist group, M. Deist (Germany) and for the Christian Democrat group, M. Rubenacci (Italy), M. Blaisse (Netherlands), M. Biesheuvel (Netherlands), M. Dichgans (Germany), M. Pedini (Italy) and M. Sabatini (Italy).

Most of these speakers, with slight divergences of opinion according to their political allegiance, agreed with M. Hallstein, that there was no danger that the programming envisaged by the Commission would lead to planning of a kind contrary to the principles of liberty.

One speaker only, M. Dichgans (Germany, Christian Democrat) concurred with M. Erhard's view.

Points particularly stressed were: the necessity of Community programming within the framework of a free economy and the effects that this would have on future common policies, notably on commercial policy.

Other points made were that certain countries of EEC were moving towards a programming system, that it was perfectly possible for governments to draw up plans in conjunction with employers and trade unions without impairing freedom. Other countries of EEC and also Great Britain and the United States were beginning to set up planning offices : classic liberalism as advocated by M. Erhard did not seem to be in tune with the modern age. It was self-evident that the State was now assuming the fundamental responsibility of establishing a certain balance between incomes, which presupposed a certain guidance in the national product. Consequently, the objectives of a Community development policy must be fixed on a long-term basis to allow a judicious investment policy.

M. Armengaud, on behalf of the Liberal group, opposed the ideas expressed by M. Erhard, on the grounds of a "certain paradox", between his statements and the economic realities in Member States. Moreover, German economic policy was very strictly controlled by M. Erhard himself. M. Armengaud maintained that the experience of the Netherlands and of France showed that it was perfectly possible for the authorities, by agreement with employers and trade unions, to make economic plans which were not detrimental to liberty.

M. Deist, Chairman of the Parliament's Economic and Financial Committee, expressed the views of the Socialist group on the action programme. He thanked President Hallstein for his clear statement on the various questions raised during the discussion and stressed that a political aim could only be attained if those responsible had an overall programme, an overall picture and conception. M. Deist did not believe that economic problems could be solved solely by means of free competition. He denied the logic of M. Erhard's argument that the two systems of free competition and planning were mutually exclusive, since it rested on false premises. Free competition was not a sufficiently ordered system and planning was not being advocated as the golden rule for directing the economy and society. After developing these two points M. Deist said that the action programme constituted a practical basis for the institutions of the Community to work on in the field of economic policy.

M. Rubinacci was in favour of establishing a European economic programme which, on the basis of "target programmes" would fix the objectives and by priority choice and adequate measures would create the conditions for attaining them. 'The kind of programme we are advocating' he said, 'must not stifle private initiative, but must rather create a climate in which private enterprise will thrive and achieve the best results.'

M. Blaise recommended a Community programming which should be rather a working plan than an arbitrary plan and which would not interfere with free competition. He considered such programming would be a means of giving greater precision to policy. 'Programming' he said, 'presents alternatives from which the political authorities responsible make a choice. It is a help to them and for that reason they cannot entirely depart from it.'

In the opinion of M. Blaise the second mainstay of the economic life of the Community was free competition; this the Christian Democrat group was in favour of provided it was efficacious. Moreover, a system standardizing the rules of competition was to be developed and applied so as to narrow the differences between the regulations in force in the Member States, notably concerning protective measures and taxation.

M. Dichgans, speaking of the problems of programming, commented on the views expressed by M. Erhard and pointed out the difficulties raised by forecasting, which was necessarily in the nature of a directive when done by the State — though personally he was not in principle opposed to State forecasting. He rejected the arguments on open competition advanced by M. Deist.

M. Pedini, supported the economic arguments set out in the Commission's memorandum since they marked a step towards economic individuality for the Community and this was a prior condition for political individuality. He thought that each of the six countries should preserve the features of its own national economy but at the same time acknowledge the need for economic forecasts valid for the Community. These forecasts were necessary to guide economic choice in the private sector and bring it into line with the public interest, making it thus one of the essential elements of the economic order advocated by M. Erhard. But this economic order could no longer be national, it must be an economic order of the Community.

M. Sabatini said that a policy of full employment and economic development could not be pursued without government help and support. It was not a question of giving the authorities of the six countries and of the Community power to act in the place of industrialists, farmers, tradesmen or bankers, but simply of setting limits within which free enterprise should develop. M. Sabatini believed this to be absolutely indispensable. Indeed, to give competition absolutely free rein would be to create conditions to the advantage of those who possessed capital and the means of production and to the disadvantage of those who did not.

*Speech by M. Colombo, in his capacity of Italian Minister of Industry and Commerce*

Speaking for the second time, M. Colombo first paid tribute, on behalf of the Councils, to the Commission of EEC, whose initiative had made this colloquy so spirited and constructive. The Commission was to be congratulated also for its 'forecast of the development and direction of Community policy'.

M. Colombo said the proposals in the Commission's memorandum would need detailed consideration; it was vital that economic union should be advanced and future objectives defined. These objectives, if need be, would have to be kept apart from the straightforward application of the Treaty and removed from the possible influence of factors alien to the Community.

Speaking from this point in his capacity as Italian Minister, M. Colombo said he was not clear how the internal market would function nor how it would be possible to ensure the free play of competition within the Community in the absence of a co-ordination and gradual merging of the different national policies. He continued: 'Moreover, the problems of economic union and of an increasingly co-ordinated economic policy are also linked with the development of the general economic situation. How could we face changing economic influences from outside without co-ordinating or gradually merging the economic policy of the Community?'

As for the opposition between free economy and planning, M. Colombo argued that even in a federal system there was a division of powers between central



institutions and local bodies. The Community's need of competitive strength and the parallel need to keep demand buoyant must lead to a wages policy. Co-ordination was essential in order to face the possibility of a recessive tendency which had been mentioned. Moreover, the standardization of commercial policies with regard to outside countries would have inevitable consequences within the Community. Without going into ideological arguments but remaining in the realm of facts, these points showed the need for a co-ordination and gradual amalgamation of policy. Modern techniques could furnish forecasts which were useful for Governments and business alike, particularly for businesses which found forecasting difficult. M. Colombo advocated an ordered but not a planned economy, for order implied a scale of values, co-ordination of means and common recognition of objectives.

M. Colombo said in conclusion that the programming suggested by the Community did not run counter to the spirit of personal initiative and the human values which centred upon freedom. Distinguishing between "good" and "bad" programmes, the Minister declared that "good" programmes were those which corrected distortions of the market so that the economy was at the service of the individual and placed the goods needed within the reach of all.

#### b) DISCUSSION ON OTHER SECTIONS OF THE COMMISSION'S MEMORANDUM

The following were the main points raised :

##### Relationship of the Community with outside countries

M. Illerhaus (Germany, Christian Democrat), on behalf of the Parliament's Political Committee, and other members drew attention to problems concerning the Community's external relations. Several speakers expressed the hope that the negotiations with Great Britain would be brought to a successful conclusion with the least possible delay. M. Van der Goes van Naters (Netherlands, Socialist) criticized the procedure used for these negotiations and suggested that a negotiating Committee should be formed consisting of a limited number of representatives of the Council, of the Commission and of the British Government.

Certain members also asked for an early statement by the Community on the general principles of policy to be adopted on questions of new membership or association.

Several speakers dwelt on problems of commercial policy. M. Erhard regretted that the Commission's memorandum did not give more details about the Community's commercial policy and customs policy towards non-members countries. The Community was not an absolute value in itself but part of the free world,

M. Blaisse (Netherlands, Christian Democrat) said it was necessary for the Community to pursue an open commercial policy. He agreed with M. Van Dijk (Netherlands, Liberal) that a balance should be maintained between preferential treatment and free trade in dealings with other countries.

Various speakers mentioned the importance of the Trade Expansion Act and were anxious to know what attitude the Community would adopt towards the United States and the world in general in the sphere of commercial negotiations.

Many speakers expressed interest in the implementation of a common commercial policy. M. Illerhaus and M. Deist (Germany, Socialist) said that the rapid development of the Community necessitated a broadening of the sphere of action of Community institutions in the field of external relations; if the Community were to act rapidly and effectively on the international plane. They asked how long it would be before the Council gave the Commission the necessary authority to handle external commercial policy.

### Negotiations on the association of the African States and Madagascar

M. Margulies (Germany, Liberal), on behalf of the Committee for Co-operation with the developing countries, and M. Van der Goes van Naters criticized the procedure proposed for concluding the new Association Convention with the African States and Madagascar. They deeply regretted that the new agreement had to be submitted to each of the six States separately and the eighteen associated States, for this robbed it of its Community nature. They proposed that the procedures laid down in Article 238 of the Treaty of Rome should be applied. M. Margulies spoke of the need for the Community to define and implement a common policy with regard to associated States and territories; he asked if the Council were disposed to consult the Parliament on the new Association Convention. M. Margulies, on behalf of the Committee of which he was Chairman, emphasized the necessity for better information in the associated countries on the aims and character of the European Economic Community.

### Energy policy

Several speakers, in particular M. Deist (Germany, Socialist), M. Armengaud (France, Liberal), and M. Pedini (Italy, Christian Democrat) called on the Governments to formulate forthwith an energy policy for the Community. M. Deist asked for information on the activities of the Councils in this field.

M. Armengaud alluded to the lack of structural balance prevailing in the energy market; this lack of balance stemmed largely from differences in conception between the Treaty of Paris and the Treaty of Rome, the former laying down rules and the latter providing a framework. The general aims should therefore apply to all sources of energy and should satisfy governments' wishes and producers' expectations alike; they should be sufficiently long-term to allow a judicious investment policy.

M. Malvestiti, President of the High Authority, recalled that its last memorandum on energy policy had enumerated the measures considered necessary to strengthen the instruments of economic policy provided for in the ECSC Treaty and to cope with new ECSC problems. Only by means of a revision of the Treaty could those instruments be supplemented. He drew the attention of governments to the urgency of adopting a common energy policy for the member countries and of taking the decisions such a policy would involve.

M. De Groote, member of the Euratom Commission, said that before 1970 nuclear power would probably be competitive in the Community; the unit cost of

atomic power stations had dropped by between 30 and 35 % in four years and this downward trend seemed likely to continue. He pointed out that soon nuclear power would be a basic factor in the Community's economy and this should be taken into account now in laying down coal and oil policies.

### Social policy

M. Storch (Germany, Christian Democrat) spoke of the action necessary in harmonizing systems of social security. With M. Deist he called upon the Council to take a decision rapidly on the question of vocational training. Mme Gennai Tonietti (Italy, Christian Democrat), speaking of the policy on vocational training and of employment policy as well as the improvement of living conditions, referred to the action needed in these fields and declared that economic and social objectives could not be separated. M. Sabatini (Italy, Christian Democrat) said that a sound social policy in the Community necessitated common economic, commercial, fiscal and agricultural policies.

### Agricultural policy

M. Biesheuvel (Netherlands, Christian Democrat) said that the agricultural policy of the Community had been much criticized. By way of example he quoted the criticism of Mr. Freeman, Secretary of State for Agriculture in the United States, who considered the Community's policy to be "protectionist", and that of M. Erhard, Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Economics in the Federal Republic of Germany, who feared that the action of the Community in the agricultural field, in aiming at perfection, would result in a protectionist policy towards third countries. M. Biesheuvel considered that these criticisms were a warning for the Community and that the point needed watching.

The speaker maintained that the common agricultural policy must develop in parallel with commercial policy; he favoured the free import of agricultural products but this should be closely linked with a common agricultural policy for the Community.

Speaking next of the slow progress of the Commission was making in matters of common agricultural policy, M. Biesheuvel again reminded the Council that the Commission must be given the necessary staff and credits to do the job.

### *Reply by M. Colombo, acting President of the Councils*

Regarding the powers of the Community in external relations M. Colombo said: 'For the transition period the powers of the Commission concerning negotiations with outside countries are laid down in Article 111 of the Treaty. Within the limits of that Article more flexible procedures can be sought.' Personally M. Colombo considered that with the growth of internal relations between Member States and the progress of economic integration, it would perhaps be possible to adhere more closely to the procedures laid down in Article 113.

On the subject of the new Association Convention with the African States and Madagascar, replying to the parliamentarians who had expressed surprise that the new Convention should be signed for the Six by the Council of the Community and by the Governments of the Member States, M. Colombo stated that certain

parts of this Convention fell exclusively within the competence of the Governments although the Convention itself gave all relations a Community bias. As to the legal basis of this Convention, M. Colombo said that there were different theoretical interpretations and that for this reason, the question had not yet been clearly decided. The Convention had, however, been drawn up by collaboration between all the Community institutions.

In reply to a question by M. Margulies on the attitude of Member States and the Community to developing countries, M. Colombo said that the Association Convention could be considered open to accession and that it represented a feature of the Community's policy towards all African States, containing in essence elements which were valid for all other developing countries.

With regard to the negotiations with Great Britain, M. Colombo said in reply to M. Van der Goes van Naters that the present procedure had proved satisfactory for it enabled the Six to clarify their own views before meeting the British; any other procedure might slow down the negotiations.

On the subject of energy, M. Colombo confirmed that it was the Council's intention to promote a common energy policy. In answer to a question he said that the memorandum of the Executives had not been rejected. Despite the complexity of the problems and the multiplicity of the options in this field, progress had been made.

As to a possible speeding up of the customs union and economic union, M. Colombo said the Council would examine in the same positive spirit as in the past any proposals submitted to it.

The commercial policy, said M. Colombo, was one of the most intricate aspects of the Community's activities; special solutions would have to be sought in this domain to make it possible to pursue two concomitant objectives; firstly the maintenance of Community preference, particularly in the agricultural sector, and secondly an open door external policy, in other words the expansion of trade.

In answer to a question by M. Illerhaus, M. Colombo said that it was the Community's desire to promote the liberalization of world trade whilst at the same time endeavouring in particular to further the interests of developing countries.

## **II. Development of the Community institutions and their collaboration in relation to the growing responsibilities of the Communities**

Institutional problems were mentioned by a great many of the parliamentary speakers, particularly in relation to the political evolution of Europe and the necessity for ensuring that the Communities were subject to true democratic control.

On behalf of the Parliament M. Janssens (Belgium, Liberal), rapporteur, said that they should make every effort to prevent the Communities from restricting themselves to purely economic activities and from getting bogged down in a sort of technocracy which would disregard or overshadow the political ambitions which should inspire them.

Many members drew attention to the urgent need for greater collaboration between the institutions of the Community and especially for strengthening the power of the Parliament. Certain members considered that Parliament and the Councils should be, as it were, "co-legislators", and that this relationship should apply more particularly to foreign policy and budgeting.

*Statement by M. Piccioni*

M. Piccioni, President of the Councils, introduced the subject.

He said that the whole mechanism of the institutions was based on a balance fixed by the treaties and that this should be remembered when suggestions were made to adapt the working of the institutions progressively to the development of the Communities. He recalled the important contribution made by M. Dehlinger and President Hallstein on this point at the last session of the Parliament. As President Hallstein had remarked, the present system of institutions held within it the seeds of development.

M. Piccioni said that the evolution envisaged in the treaties during the second stage included a widening application of the majority rule, both *de jure* and *de facto*. Co-operation with departments of the national governments constituted a positive factor. The Executives were playing their part in shaping the common will. M. Piccioni also alluded to working methods and on this subject paid tribute to the realism and political acumen shown by the EEC Commission in its proposals to the Council and to its Community spirit.

M. Piccioni rebutted the allegation that the decisions of the Councils were arrived at by the principle of "the lowest common denominator"; fruitful discussions were held in the Councils on the views of Member States. A permanent dialogue had grown up between the Councils and the Executives, in the course of which proposals of the Commissions were submitted for the opinion of the governments. This collaboration, which was stipulated in the treaties, served Community interests and ensured that decisions were not taken on the basis of "the lowest common denominator".

Regarding relations between the Councils and the European Parliament, M. Piccioni said that parliamentary control was translated into action either in the national Parliaments or in the European Parliament itself. He went on: 'It would not, however, be untimely to arrange closer liaison between the national Parliaments and the European Parliament with a view to a more harmonious co-ordination of their respective attitudes and to eliminating possible conflict of authority.'

Dealing with two questions raised by Parliament, namely publicity for proceedings in the Councils and the action taken on opinions expressed by Parliament, M. Piccioni said that the Councils did not feel they could depart from the present rule that their meetings should be private. On the second point he said that in order to meet Parliament's wishes, at least partially, the Councils were willing in the most important cases to inform Parliament, when general debates took place — as they did periodically — of the subsequent action taken.

Changes would be desirable if operating difficulties had been discovered which impeded results, but such was not the case. This did not exclude, however, rationalizing and simplifying the work and machinery.

### *Specific problems raised :*

*Political integration.* The political integration of the six countries was advocated by several members. M. Illerhaus, M. Scelba (Italy, Christian Democrat) and M. Van der Goes van Naters considered political integration to be the logical conclusions of the process of European unification.

M. Scelba said that such integration was not only made necessary by the world situation; it also best safeguarded the future of the European Economic Community, whose bonds might be loosened in the event of an economic crisis, if they had not been strengthened by closer political co-operation.

*Amalgamation of the Executives.* M. Sassen, member of the Commission of ECSC, M. Illerhaus, M. Van der Goes van Naters and other members asked the Councils if they did not consider that it was imperative to merge the three executives of the European Communities without delay, as proposed by the Netherlands Government, in order to execute the Community's action programme during the second stage and in view of the possible accession of several other countries.

*Election by universal suffrage.* Several speakers (M. Illerhaus, M. Van der Goes van Naters, M. Scelba and others) said that politically it was desirable to proceed as soon as possible to the election of Parliament by direct universal suffrage. They asked the Councils if they were prepared to state their views on the Parliament's proposal in this matter.

*Seat of the Communities.* Various members (M. Van der Goes van Naters, M. Scelba and M. Illerhaus) referred to the political and practical problems raised by the lack of a single seat for the Communities; they recalled that in the spring of 1959 the ministers had formally agreed to take a decision in this matter at the end of the next three years. This time-limit had now passed and the speakers called upon the Councils to state their present attitude.

*European University.* M. Sassen, member of the Euratom Commission, M. Pedini and M. Scelba spoke of the need for putting into effect as soon as possible the plan to create a European University.

*Strengthening of the Parliament's powers and relationship between Parliament and the Councils.* Several suggestions were put forward in M. Janssens' report and were taken up by various speakers for improving relations between the Councils and Parliament and for conferring on the latter more extensive powers without as yet amending the treaties.

Several speakers (M. Metzger, M. Van Dijk, M. Van der Goes van Naters) touched on the problem of widening Parliament's powers, particularly with reference to the budget and the appointment of members of the Commissions and of the High Authority.

M. Battista (Italy, Christian Democrat), M. Van Dijk (Netherlands, Liberal), M. Illerhaus (Germany, Christian Democrat) and M. Van der Goes van Naters (Netherlands, Socialist) observed that although the treaties provided for a balance between the powers of the Councils and of the Commissions, a satisfactory balance between the powers of the Councils and those of Parliament did not seem to have been achieved. The restriction of the latter's powers would mean

inadequate parliamentary control; the situation should be remedied by a gradual extension of Parliament's powers and sphere of competence.

M. Janssens and M. Battista regretted that the representatives of the Councils did not more frequently take part in parliamentary debates, particularly when matters referred by the Councils were under discussion.

M. Janssens, M. Battista and M. Van der Goes van Naters were anxious to find means of giving Parliament a larger say in legislative matters. They suggested establishing machinery for liaison and conciliation to facilitate the settlement of differences which might arise when the Councils did not conform to Parliament's opinion on a draft regulation. The speakers considered that such procedure, which would at first be pragmatic, should in the long run lead the Councils to consider Parliament's opinion not merely as "advisory", but as a true "formal approval". M. Van der Goes van Naters thought Parliament should have a voice in the decisions of the Councils, and its relationship with them should be one of "joint decision" rather than one of checks and controls.

Certain members (M. Illerhaus, M. Van der Goes van Naters, M. Metzger and M. Van Dijk) urged that the discussions and voting of the Councils should be made public. They also suggested that the Commissions should inform Parliament of any contemplated modifications to draft regulations on which the latter had already been consulted. They hoped that the Councils would inform Parliament of the reasons why, in certain cases, they had not conformed to its opinion.

*Reply by M. Piccioni, President of the Councils*

M. Piccioni replied to the debate.

The matter of the merger of the Executives was being studied by the Council and by the Commission, who would soon have concluded their deliberations. But the geographical expansion of the Community would raise new problems in this matter.

M. Piccioni did not consider that the question of the election of Parliament by universal suffrage was of immediate urgency.

Regarding the seat of the Community, M. Piccioni doubted whether the time was opportune to re-open a question to which a solution would be sought as soon as the political situation allowed.

On the matter of political union, M. Piccioni confined himself to recalling existing divergences of view.

He went on to speak of Parliament's suggestions for a better balance between the institutions. After giving an assurance that all suggestions put forward would be carefully examined by the Councils, M. Piccioni said they intended to develop their relations with Parliament: they would do their utmost to send representatives to the most important debates. Likewise, while the Councils still felt that their discussions and voting should not be made public, they might agree in certain special cases to inform Parliament of the grounds for their decisions. As for the possibility of giving Parliament further information in cases where the Councils intended to depart from its opinion, M. Piccioni said the matter must be considered further by the Councils.

In his capacity as Deputy Prime Minister of Italy, M. Piccioni solemnly declared that the Italian Government pledged itself to do everything in its power to ensure the continued development of the Communities, so that gradually, but without undue delay, the political and economic unity of Europe could be achieved.

### **III. Closing speech by the President of Parliament**

The President of Parliament, M. Gaetano Martino, summed up the debates.

M. Martino said that the political development of the Communities was closely linked with the strengthening and perfecting of the institutional machinery and that Parliament had reflected and would reflect in the future the consciousness and motive force of European political unity. Even if the work of Parliament had on occasion aroused controversy, it had helped to create the climate for a more definitely political bias in the evolution of the Communities. This evolution was slow; nevertheless remarkable progress had already been made. They should move ahead in this direction, keeping economic unification in step with political unification. Seen from this angle the two subjects of discussion were closely related: the solution to the problem of the institutions was considered as a prior necessity not only for political unity, but also for ensuring the development of the European Communities. The discussion had revealed a consensus on the need for immediate action to perfect and consolidate — and even to change — the existing institutional structure.

Among the problems concerning institutions to which a solution must be found with the least possible delay, the President of Parliament mentioned election by universal suffrage, the extension of the powers of Parliament and the amalgamation of the Executives and the Councils.

M. Martino considered it indispensable that Parliament should become more political and less technical and that parliamentary control should be backed by effective authority. He also considered that modifications in the structure of the institutions should not be limited to Parliament, but extended to other bodies: before the beginning of the third stage there should be only one Council and one Commission. A single Executive meant a stronger Executive and the existence in the Community of a strong and dynamic Executive would be fully in keeping with democratic principles.

The President of Parliament believed that a reshaping of the institutions was essential for the future of the Community and of Europe.

He concluded by saying that in face of the dangers which threatened the world, a Europe which was unified not only economically but also politically would be a vital factor for preserving peace. For this reason doubts, perplexity and egoism should be set aside and powerful and energetic action taken to unify Europe politically.



## II. The association of Greece with the EEC

The EEC-Greece Council of Association held its first meeting on 12 November 1962 in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Carlo Russo, a Deputy State Secretary at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Greek delegation was led by M. Panayotis Papaligouras, the Greek Minister for Co-ordination. The Commission was represented by M. Jean Rey, Chairman of the External Relations Group.

After introductory speeches by M. Russo and M. Papaligouras, the Council of Association established its Rules of Procedure. Turning to consideration of how it should work, the Council decided that the chairmanship should be held by the Community until 31 December 1962, and then, after Greece had been in the chair for half a year, the next period of six months with the Community in the chair would be subdivided into two three-monthly periods, and so on, so that each Community country could in turn hold the chair for three months.

The Council of Association also decided to form an "Association Committee" which would prepare its work with the continuity "necessary for the smooth functioning of the Agreement" (Article 66 of the Agreement).

The Council then adopted two decisions establishing the method of collecting the levy imposed in accordance with Article 8 (1) of the Agreement, and the percentage of the duties in the common customs tariff to be taken into consideration when fixing the rate of this levy.

The levy enables the benefits of the customs union to be extended to goods obtained in the Member States or Greece, even where use has been made in their manufacture of products originating in third countries and still liable to customs duty in the Member States or in Greece.

The Council of Association took note of a memorandum concerning the implementation of Protocol No. 5 to the Agreement, relating to goods originating in or coming from non-member countries to the Association countries and enjoying special customs treatment by reason of their origin or their immediate source.

The head of the Community's delegation, speaking in the name of the Governments of the Member States said they had decided that, beginning on 1 November and with the tariff quotas on the products listed in Schedule III to the Agreement but not in Schedules 1 A and 1 B of Council Regulation No. 23 on Fruit and Vegetables (1), and excluding dried figs and fruit juices, they would free imports from Greece more rapidly than was envisaged in Article 25 of the Agreement and in paragraph 2 of its Protocol No. 6, of those tariff quotas on which similar action had already been taken in respect of intra-Community trade.

On the subject of co-operation between the Community and Greece in the fields of studies and information, etc..., the Community's delegation informed the Council of Association first, that the Statistical Office of the Communities proposed to include in its publications the relevant figures for Greece, and secondly, that

---

(1) Official gazette of the European Communities No. 30, 20 April 1962.

the Commission would continue the preparatory work it was doing with a view to making the public aware of the consequences to be expected from the coming into force of the Association Agreement. The Association Committee was instructed to pursue this matter.

The Council also dealt with the following questions :

- i) Introduction of compensatory taxes on certain industrial products and the abolition of quantitative restrictions on exports;
- ii) Harmonization of agricultural policies in the Community and in Greece;
- iii) Application of Article 64 (3) of the Agreement, (consultation) to the current negotiations for the United Kingdom's accession to the Community;
- iv) Progressive harmonization of economic policies.

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

#### Negotiations with Denmark

The sixth ministerial meeting with Denmark was held in Brussels on 12 November 1962 under the chairmanship of M. Van Houten, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands. The Danish delegation was led by M. Haekkerup, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Haekkerup expressed his satisfaction with the progress report on the negotiations presented by the Chairman of the Committee of Deputies. Most of the technical matters had been dealt with by the Deputies.

M. Haekkerup recognized moreover that at this stage a certain priority must be given to the negotiations with the United Kingdom, with which many of Denmark's problems were closely linked.

M. Haekkerup made an important statement on Denmark's intention to take an active part in working out a European political union. The Danish Government accepted the Treaty of Rome as well as the spirit of the Bonn declaration of 17 July 1961. They were ready, M. Haekkerup went on, to accept the political implications of economic integration, and in this they were supported by parliamentary and public opinion.

Turning to agricultural problems, M. Haekkerup said he hoped that the Council of the Six would once more show their understanding and bear in mind Denmark's important economic interests when a common agricultural policy was being framed for beef, veal and dairy produce.

M. Haekkerup found very gratifying the informative contacts made between the Danish delegation and the Commission and hoped they would be maintained. He agreed that discussions should continue at working party level.

#### Negotiations with Norway

The first ministerial meeting with Norway was held in Brussels on 12 November 1962 under the chairmanship of M. Van Houten, State Secretary at the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Norwegian delegation was led by M. Halvard Lange, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

At this meeting, M. Van Houten, on behalf of the Six, submitted a questionnaire to the Norwegian delegation requesting clarification of the statement made by M. Lange on 4 July 1962 (1).

M. Lange promised a written reply to the questions of the Six. He stated, further, that the Norwegian Government was ready to joint in co-operation between Member States on the basis of the Treaties of Rome and Paris and to contribute towards an ever closer integration of national economies. The Nor-

(1) See Bulletin 8/62, Chap. II.

wegian Government unreservedly accepted all the political consequences of such integration.

Finally, the Norwegian Foreign Minister declared that his Government was ready to co-operate in other political fields and to take part in the coming discussions on the manner of such co-operation.

The date of the next ministerial meeting with Norway was not settled.

## IV. Activities of the Community

### EXTERNAL RELATIONS

#### **The Turkish request for association**

1. At its meeting on 13 and 14 November the Council again discussed how an Association Agreement with Turkey should be drafted and what it should contain.

#### **Relations between EEC and Israel**

2. Negotiations were opened on 26 November 1962 in Brussels between a Community delegation under the chairmanship of M. Günter Seeliger, Director General of External Relations in the Commission, and an Israeli Government delegation. The aim of these negotiations is to find some form of agreement or other arrangement in the commercial field between EEC and Israel.

#### **The association of the Netherlands Antilles**

3. The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States met in Brussels on 13 November 1962 and drew up, at the suggestion of the Netherlands Government, and after consulting the European Parliament and the EEC Commission, the text of a Convention to revise the Treaty establishing EEC so that the special form of Association defined in Part Four of this Treaty could be applied to the Netherlands Antilles. They also agreed the text of a Protocol concerning imports into EEC countries of petroleum products refined in the Netherlands Antilles.

All the Representatives expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of this Convention by which the Netherlands Antilles becomes an associate of the Community. They emphasized that this association was of great significance both from the economic and the political angles; in the economic and social fields it would bring substantial benefits to the Netherlands Antilles.

Under Article 236 of the Treaty of Rome, the amendments to the Treaty thus agreed will come into force after ratification by all Member States in conformity with their respective constitutional practice.

Two Ministers from the Netherlands Antilles : M. O. S. Henriquez, Minister of Finance and Public Assistance and M. S. D. Kroon, Minister of Social and Economic Affairs and Health, as well as M. Hallstein, President of the Commission of EEC and M. Rochereau, a member of the Commission and President of the Overseas Development Group, were present at the conference.

It will be recalled that after agreement in the Council on the details of the Association of the Netherlands Antilles, the Netherlands Government asked, on 4 August 1962, that the procedure under Article 236 of the Treaty should be initiated and proposed the appropriate texts.

On 23 September 1962 and 18 October 1962 respectively, the EEC Commission and the European Parliament gave favourable opinions on the texts giving effect to the Association of the Netherlands Antilles. At its session on 22 and 23 October 1962 the Council took formal note of this approval and agreed that the conference of Representatives of the Governments of Member States be convened.

## **Commercial policy**

### EEC clause

4. On 23 November 1962 the Commission sent the Council a draft decision on the insertion of the "EEC clause" (1) in *multilateral* trade agreements between Member States and non-member countries. A further aim of this draft is to establish a consultative procedure on such agreements between the Member States and the Commission. This is consequent upon the Council decision of 19-20 July 1960 concerning the insertion of the EEC clause in bilateral trade agreements which Member States conclude with other countries.

## **The Community and GATT**

### Tariff negotiations

5. Although the 1960/61 Tariff Conference closed in Geneva on 16 July last, certain countries were not able to conclude an agreement with EEC by that date. In particular the "Dillon" negotiations with Austria were prolonged after the end of the Tariff Conference and finally terminated in November with a draft agreement which has been submitted to the Council of Ministers.

6. It also proved impossible to conclude during the Tariff Conference the re-negotiations, under Article XXIV (6) of GATT, between the Community and Denmark, Norway, Brazil, Ghana and Nigeria.

Of these countries, however, Denmark and Norway have recently expressed their intention of reaching agreement with the Community. As a result of the consultations at Geneva in November between the delegations of these two countries and the Commission delegation, a draft agreement was drawn up and submitted to the Council of Ministers.

Negotiations between the Community and Spain on the subject of that country's accession to GATT have been in progress since last July. Some difficulties still remain but it is expected that they will be satisfactorily overcome in the near future.

### Other work of GATT

7. The Commission was represented at the 20th session of the Contracting Parties in Geneva from 23 October to 16 November.

---

(1) This clause, approved by the Council in July 1960, reads as follows: "When obligations which arise from the Treaty establishing the EEC and concern the gradual establishment of a common commercial policy make such action necessary, negotiations shall be undertaken as rapidly as possible with a view to making any requisite changes in this agreement."

The most important points on the agenda were :

a) *Meeting of Ministers in 1963*

The Contracting Parties decided to hold a meeting at ministerial level in Geneva during the first part of 1963 to re-examine the programme of effective liberalization and expansion of trade. The exact date will be fixed by the GATT Council early in 1963. The Council was also instructed to draw up the agenda of the meeting.

b) *The European Economic Community*

This item was placed on the agenda of the session at the request of the Community.

At the plenary meeting of 31 October the Commission representative made a statement giving all possible information to the Contracting Parties on those aspects of the Community's work of concern to GATT. This statement was followed with great attention : the Contracting Parties unanimously welcomed the detailed information supplied, although during the debate there was some sharp criticism and concern, particularly about the common agricultural policy and prospects for tropical exports from underdeveloped countries not linked with EEC.

c) *Association of Greece with EEC*

A report drawn up by the ad hoc Working Party on the association of Greece with the EEC (1) was submitted to the Contracting Parties by its chairman who drew attention to the arrangements for the transition period and agriculture.

After a very complete discussion of this report, the Contracting Parties agreed to see how the association developed and not to make any precise recommendation.

d) *Report of Committee II (Agricultural problems)*

This Committee's reports on the EEC common agricultural policy (2) was presented to the Contracting Parties by its chairman, who spoke of the concern at present felt about the possible effects of the policy.

While expressing their appreciation for the co-operation shown by the Commission representatives in the Committee's work, the delegations most closely concerned outlined their respective positions for the Contracting Parties. They requested that consultations with EEC should continue in GATT. Committee II's report was adopted by the Contracting Parties on this understanding.

e) *Report of Committee III (Problems of developing countries)*

Committee III met during the 20th session and submitted to the Contracting Parties a report on the progress these have made in implementing the GATT recommendations to reduce trade difficulties which could impede the growth of exports from less developed countries (3). In adopting the report the contracting parties made certain recommendations — notably that in the light of this report the GATT Council

---

(1) See Bulletin No. 11-62, Chap. IV, sec. 5.

(2) See Bulletin No. 12-62, Chap. V, sec. 8, *in fine*.

(3) See Bulletin No. 12-62, Chap. V, sec. 8.

should consider placing the problem of reducing or abolishing internal fiscal taxes and duties on products from less developed countries on the agenda of the 1963 Ministers meeting.

f) *The European Free Trade Association (EFTA)*

The Norwegian delegate, as spokesman for the Member States of EFTA, presented a report of the Contracting Parties on progress since the nineteenth session in implementing the Stockholm Convention.

### **Relations with international organizations**

#### **Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

8. The Council of OECD met at ministerial level on 27 and 28 November 1962. The Commission was represented by M. Rey, member of the Commission, President of the External Relations Group. The activities of the Organization in the fields of economic policy, development aid and trade were discussed.

The Ministers examined the progress made towards achieving the 50% economic growth target which they fixed last year on the basis of surveys undertaken by the Organization.

They recommended that Member States should endeavour to draw up, within the framework of the Organization, policies which took full account of the interdependence of trade and development aid.

The Community was represented when the Committee for Agriculture of OECD met at ministerial level in Paris on 19 and 20 November 1962.

Questions discussed were : the role of agriculture in relation to the economic growth target, food aids, and trade in farm products between the OECD Member States. Problems in relation to the introduction of EEC's common agricultural policy were evoked.

The Community was represented at the fourth session of the Trade Committee of OECD in Paris on 22 and 23 November 1962.

The Trade Committee dealt with several questions which are of the greatest importance for EEC, particularly the United States Trade Expansion Act and commercial relations with developing countries. These questions will be further considered by the Committee at its next meeting.

#### **Organization of American States**

9. At the invitation of the Organization of American States, the Commission sent an observer to the annual meeting, at ministerial level, of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in Mexico from 22 to 28 October.

The general purpose of this meeting was to review the first year's working of the Punta del Este Charter and of the Alliance for Progress (1).

---

(1) See Bulletin No. 9/10-1961, Chap. V, sec. 11.



The importance of Latin American exports as one of the factors for the success or failure of the Latin American effort led the Conference to pose the problem of trade in raw materials in very clear terms — clearer even than at the preceding conference at Punta del Este.

Thus the Conference decided to set up “ Action Groups ” which would be empowered by the Latin American countries to study trade trends in a given product and take all necessary steps with the European Authorities. The only group ready to go into action at present is the one dealing with meat. Others will handle problems concerning bananas, cocoa, coffee, and, less directly, sugar.

Both the atmosphere of the Conference and the precise phrasing of the final recommendations foreshadow positive and co-ordinated action with EEC by Latin America.

### **Commodity problems**

#### Long-term international agreement on coffee

10. The Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the Netherlands have signed the draft long-term agreement on coffee. This has now been signed by all Member States of EEC.

#### Long-term international agreement on wheat

11. The International Wheat Council held its 36th session in London from 21 to 27 November. A representative of the Community was present as an observer and made a statement concerning the functioning of the common agricultural policy on wheat.

At the request of a number of member countries, the Secretariat of the Wheat Agreement was instructed to examine the compatibility of EEC agricultural policy on wheat and the provisions of the Agreement. The Secretariat announced that a survey concerning the USSR, similar to that already made in the case of the United States, was being prepared.

#### International Rubber Study Group

12. The Community sent an observer to the meetings of the Management Committee of the International Rubber Study Group which was held in London on 13 November. The main problems discussed were the size of stocks, the trend of consumption of natural and synthetic rubber, and short-term forecasts.

This was the first time that a representative of the Community has attended a meeting of the directing committee of a commodity study group.

#### FAO Cocoa Study Group

13. The Executive Committee of the FAO Cocoa Study Group met in Rome from 27 November to 4 December to examine the draft of a long-term agreement on cocoa drawn up by a special working party.

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

14. His Excellency Ambassador John W. Tuthill, head of the United States Mission to the EEC, and his Excellency Ambassador Carlos A. Juni, head of the Argentine Mission to the EEC, presented their letters of credence to President Hallstein on 8 November 1962.

The EEC has given its agrément to the appointment of H.R.H. Prince Vongsamahip Jayankura as head of the Thailand Mission and of his Excellency Ambassador Guillermo Arguedas-Pérez as head of the Costa Rica Mission to EEC.

## **Visits to the Commission**

15. On 12 November M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of EEC, received M. Halvard Lange, Norwegian Foreign Minister, with whom he had a long discussion.

On 13 November M. Hallstein received M. Per Haekkerup, Danish Foreign Minister, with whom he had a long discussion.

On 13 November M. Hallstein received M. Panayiotis Papaliguras, Greek Minister of Co-ordination and head of the Greek delegation to the Council of Association, with whom he discussed at length the implementation of the new relationship between Greece and EEC and problems connected with this association.

On 15 November M. Hallstein received M. Hayato Ikeda, the Japanese Prime Minister. M. Jean Rey, member of the Commission and President of the External Relations Group of the Commission was present.

The discussion, in which M. Kiichi Miyazawa, Japanese Minister of State and other eminent personalities took part, covered a wide range of questions including relations between the European Economic Community and Japan, collaboration within the free world and commercial policy problems.

On 6 November M. Hallstein and M. Rey also received an economic mission sponsored by the Japanese Government and composed of leading personalities in the Federation of Economic Organizations.

On 16 November M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission of EEC and President of the Agricultural Group in the Commission, received M. Orville L. Freeman, United States Secretary of Agriculture.

The discussion covered questions of common interest in the agricultural sphere, particularly problems concerning EEC's common agricultural policy, and preparatory work in America for the negotiations under the Trade Expansion Act.

On 23 November M. Hallstein received His Majesty Mwambutsa IV, Mwami of Burundi.

The detailed discussion which took place ranged over relations between EEC and the Kingdom of Burundi with particular reference to the future association arrangements.

## **ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS**

### **Comparison of the budgets of the member countries**

16. The Working Party for the comparison of the budgets of the member countries met in Brussels on 26, 27 and 28 November to study a draft report on public income and expenditure drawn up by the Commission.

At the meeting the experts began to examine the second part of the report dealing with the functional breakdown of public expenditure. They are due to meet again on 17, 18 and 19 December to study the first part of the report on the accounts of government departments.

### **Business survey**

17. On 29 and 30 October the Commission arranged a meeting of the group of experts handling the EEC business survey. The purpose was to improve and extend the survey. The experts all agreed that a more detailed branch by branch classification should be prepared, that the results should be grouped according to products and their utilization, and that the survey should be extended to investment.

### **Energy policy**

#### **Meeting of the Inter-Executive Working Party on Energy**

18. When it met in Brussels on 12 November under the chairmanship of M. Lapie, the Working Party made a preliminary examination of a study on the Community's long-term energy prospects which answers a number of questions raised by the ECSC Council of Ministers in the energy debate on 4 October.

M. Sassen, a member of the Euratom Commission, gave details of the competitiveness of nuclear energy and on the problems involved in supplying the Community with fissionable material. This information will be incorporated into the above-mentioned study.

## **THE INTERNAL MARKET**

### **Modifications of the common customs tariff**

19. On 24 November the Commission submitted to the Council the draft of a decision under Article 28 of the Treaty, making certain changes in the common customs tariff.

This draft follows the Council decision of 23 July 1962 <sup>(1)</sup>; it concerns a group of products in respect of which it was agreed, when the common customs tariff was

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 70, 6 August 1962.

being prepared, to take the duty based on the arithmetic mean, subject to possible reduction to be negotiated later.

Certain other modifications have been proposed, either at the request of the Member States or at the Commission's suggestion, but with the agreement of the national experts. They all concern amendments to the text or changes in rates in favour of non-member countries exporting to the Community.

The Commission proposes that the decision take effect from 1 January 1963 for all the changes except those concerning certain quality wines from specified areas.

### **Approximation of national tariffs to the common customs tariff**

20. In application of Article 26 of the Treaty the Commission has authorized <sup>(1)</sup> the French Republic to postpone the approximation of the duties under the special tariffs for Guiana, Martinique and Réunion to those of the common customs tariff in respect of manufactured tobacco.

It has thus assented to a request by the French Government which argued that such an alignment would place a considerably heavier fiscal burden on the territories in question. This would have such an effect on the sales prices of the products that imports from non-member countries might come to a standstill.

On the other hand, the Commission refused a request from the French Government with regard to the alignment on the common customs tariff of the special customs tariff for Corsica in respect of these same products.

### **Approximation of national customs legislation**

21. The Commission has addressed to the Member States a recommendation <sup>(2)</sup> for the fullest and most rapid implementation of the aims of the "General Programme for the abolition of restrictions on freedom to supply services" adopted by the Council on 18 December 1961 <sup>(3)</sup> wherever this involves the temporary import from one Member State to another of tools, instruments or equipment.

Under Article 60 of the Treaty, the levying of customs duties on such tools, instruments and equipment does not constitute a restriction on the freedom to supply a service. The fact that they are not imported permanently does not impair the right of Member States to subject them to "intra-Community" customs duties until the end of the transition period. It is clear that taxation even in the form of progressively lower customs duties on tools, instruments and equipment temporarily imported from one Member State into another in order to supply a service, amounts to a financial burden which in most cases discourages businessmen and therefore limits the effect of the implementation of the general programme for the abolition of restrictions on the freedom to supply services in this particular field.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Decision published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 137, 19 December 1962.

<sup>(2)</sup> Published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 125, 30 November 1962.

<sup>(3)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 2, 15 January 1962.

The purpose of the recommendation is to induce the Member States to waive wherever possible their right to tax tools, instruments and equipment when these can be granted ordinary temporary entry. These arrangements, which have been fully agreed to by the competent authorities of the Member States, provide that :

- a) In principle, temporary admission with complete suspension of customs duties is granted for all tools, instruments or equipment imported from one Member State into another for a period of not more than six months for use in any kind of work;
- b) In exceptional cases, the importing Member State may levy a fraction of the customs duties for which the tools, instruments and equipment would be liable if imported on a permanent basis. With due consideration for the type of tools, instruments or equipment, this fraction will be determined by how long they remain in the customs area of the importing Member State.

If the temporarily imported tools, instruments and equipment are intended for services which may not yet be liberalized, Member States may postpone the implementation of the recommendation until such liberalization occurs.

### **Temporary suspension of duties**

22. At its session on 13 and 14 November the Council adopted a decision under Article 28 of the Treaty to suspend the duty in the common customs tariff for certain cement and concrete articles from heading ex 68.11 until 30 June 1963.

### **Tariff quotas**

#### **Enlargement of quotas**

23. The Commission has proposed that the Council increase the size of the following tariff quotas granted for 1962 under Article 25 (1) :

ex 38.08 C	Hydrogenated resins	Germany	from 950 metric tons to 1 400 metric tons
48.01 A	Newsprint	Germany	from 325 000 metric tons to 370 000 metric tons

#### **Grant of tariff quotas**

24. Article 25 (1, 2 and 3) and various protocols annexed to the List "G" agreement of 2 March 1960 provide for the grant of tariff quotas "at a reduced rate of duty or duty free". The Commission has accordingly proposed to the Council that tariff quotas be granted for various products simply at a reduced duty with effect from 1 July 1963 (the date of the second approximation of duties to the common customs tariff).

This proposal is based on the need to avoid economic distortions that might result from the gap between the customs protection enjoyed by products subject to customs duties aligned on the common customs tariff and that enjoyed by products imported under tariff quotas, at the very moment when the Member States are abolishing customs duties between themselves. The Commission has often stressed that tariff

quotas are incompatible with the customs union. It feels that approximation towards the common customs tariff is also required in the field of tariff quotas so that tariff quotas may progressively disappear. Moreover, this standpoint is in line with the aims formulated by the Commission in its action programme for the second stage, which provides for the abolition of tariff quotas by 1967 or not later than the end of the transition period.

In order to get this process under way the Commission has proposed making the introduction of the reduced quota duty coincide with the second approximation of national tariffs to the common customs tariff, thus enabling the introduction of the common customs tariff and the abolition of tariff quotas to be carried through on roughly parallel lines. The quota duty has been calculated to cover 15% of the gap between the duties applied by the Member States concerned before 1 January 1961, when the first approximation took place, and those under the common customs tariff.

### **Countervailing charges on imports**

25. In accordance with the Council decision of 4 April 1962, pursuant to Article 235 of the Treaty and providing for a countervailing charge on imports into a Member State of certain goods processed from agricultural products, the Commission on 9 October 1962 adopted the three following decisions to authorize the levy of countervailing charges on imports : (1)

- a) Decision authorizing countervailing charges on sugar confectionery not containing cocoa or liqueurs imported into France from other Member States (applicable up to and including 31 December 1962);
- b) Decision authorizing countervailing charges on imports into France of chocolate, cocoa or chocolate confectionery, not containing liqueurs, and preparations incorporating cocoa or chocolate (applicable up to and including 31 December 1962);
- c) Decision authorizing a countervailing charge on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany from certain Member States of soft and hard caramels and sugared almonds (applicable up to and including 31 December 1962).

## **COMPETITION**

### **Rules applicable to enterprises**

Implementation of Council Regulation No. 17 (Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty)

26. The Commission has published four announcements (2) in the official gazette of the European Communities on the application of Article 85 of the Treaty to certain exclusive dealing agreements and certain patent licensing agreements. It is proposed:

---

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 123, 26 November 1962.

(2) See the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 113, 9 November 1962, and the amendments published in official gazette, No. 117, 13 November 1962.

- a) To declare Article 85 (1) inapplicable, for a specific period, to certain categories of exclusive dealing agreements and patent licence agreements, without any obligation to notify these agreements;
- b) To grant negative clearance in principle to exclusive dealing agreements where one of the parties is a commercial representative;
- c) To declare the ban in Article 85 (1) inapplicable to certain restrictions imposed in individual patent licence agreements.

Parties concerned were invited to submit their comments on the Commission's proposals within a month. In the meantime the proposals were examined at the thirteenth conference of government experts on restrictive practices, which took place on 22 and 23 November 1962. The Consultative Committee on cartels and monopolies will be consulted on the proposals at the second joint meeting on 13 and 14 December 1962.

#### Notification of agreements

27. The time-limit for the notification of agreements concluded between more than two firms expired on 31 October 1962. By this date about 800 notifications had been sent in to the Commission in accordance with Council Regulation No. 17 pursuant to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty. The Commission at once undertook the task of registering these notifications and of forwarding copies to the appropriate government departments in the Member States. It is already apparent that many "horizontal" agreements of considerable economic importance have been disclosed to the Commission. These cover firms in industrial sectors such as metals, chemicals, textiles, foodstuffs, building materials, etc. Some concern banking, insurance and other services.

#### Approximation of laws

##### Industrial property

28. The preliminary draft convention on a European system of patent law was released on 14 November 1962 so that administrations and private circles affected in the Member States could make their comments on it. For the same purpose, it was also sent to the institutions dealing with industrial property at European level (Union of Industries of the European Community, Permanent Conference of Chambers of Commerce, etc.) and, for information, to a number of international institutions. (1)

It will be recalled that this preliminary draft convention was prepared by the Working Party on Patents set up on 19 November 1960 by the meeting of State Secretaries responsible for industrial property rights in the six member countries. It comprises 12 parts and 217 Articles.

The preliminary draft convention provides for a European system of patent law and the granting of European patents valid in all the contracting States. These can only be assigned or lapse with effect for the whole Community.

---

(1) The French and German versions of this document are on sale at the Community's sales office and at the Central sales office for publications of the European Communities. The Dutch and Italian versions are being prepared. An unofficial English translation has been published in London by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

The European patents are subject only to the provisions of the convention, whose execution will be ensured by a common administrative body, the European Patent Office, and by a common legal body, the European Patent Court. If the States approve and if certain technical problems are solved, this latter role might well be filled by the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

The procedure for the granting of the patents is new to all Member States. Any application for a European patent will first be subjected to examination on points of form by the European Patent Office; this will be followed by a novelty search carried out in all probability by the International Patent Institute at the Hague. On the basis of these enquiries, a "provisional European patent" will be granted approximately 18 months after the date of application and published together with the novelty report.

This provisional patent will lapse five years after the publication of the grant unless within that period an application for final examination of the provisional patent has been lodged with the European Office. This application may be filed by the holder of the patent or by any third party. The European Office will, after examining the provisional patent as to its novelty and the degree of inventiveness, confirm it, where appropriate, as a final European patent.

The system as worked out is therefore one of deferred examination, midway between the present systems of prior examination and of mere registration.

The term of European patents will be 20 years from the date of application. Protection will commence from the date of publication of the provisional patent.

The European system of patent law will operate alongside domestic systems, since it will remain possible to protect an invention in a given territory by applying only for a national patent in conformity with the procedures in the countries concerned.

## Pharmaceutical products

29. The first draft Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations governing pharmaceutical products was approved by the Commission on 29 October and submitted to the Council on 5 November 1962.

The aim of this directive is to have incorporated into the laws on pharmaceutical products in the six countries uniform conditions for licensing the sale of a branded pharmaceutical and for the refusal, suspension and withdrawal of such licence. A further aim is to introduce similar procedures for examining applications for licences.

After defining the notions of "substance", "medical preparations" and "branded pharmaceutical", the draft directive lists the three conditions the branded pharmaceutical must fulfil before a marketing licence is granted, namely: harmlessness of the product under normal conditions of use, therapeutic potency, conformity with the formula as stated.

The licence application must be supported by data and documents enabling the government departments to determine whether these three conditions are actually fulfilled. The licence will be granted for a period of five years and will be renewable at the request of the licensee, without further formalities.



One chapter is devoted to the problems of refusal, suspension or withdrawal of licences to market branded pharmaceuticals. The competent authorities in Member States will refuse or withdraw the licence where the three conditions for its issue are not fulfilled or cease to be fulfilled.

With regard to the labelling of branded pharmaceuticals, a list of the particulars which must be given both on the label of the container and on the outer packing has been laid down.

The last chapter concerns transitional measures and arrangements for applying the directive.

### **B a n k r u p t c y   l a w**

30. At a meeting from 15 to 18 October 1962 the sub-committee on law of bankruptcy resumed its discussion of the draft convention between the EEC States on international bankruptcy. It examined in particular the danger of conflicts of jurisdiction. The sub-committee will hold its next meeting in Brussels from 3 to 7 December 1962.

### **L a w   o n   e n f o r c e m e n t   o f   j u d g e m e n t s**

31. The sub-committee on law in this field held a meeting from 5 to 9 November 1962, when it examined the preliminary draft convention between the EEC Member States on the recognition and enforcement of legal judgements, writs, orders, etc. in the civil and commercial field. It also went into the problem of the international communication of legal instruments. The next meeting of the sub-committee will be held in Brussels from 17 to 20 December 1962.

### **A p p r o x i m a t i o n   o f   t e c h n i c a l   p r o v i s i o n s**

32. The third meeting of the working party on technical obstacles to trade (various products) was held from 20 to 22 November 1962.

The main lines of a standstill agreement to be adopted by the Member States were discussed with a view to implementing the Community's action programme for the second stage. An agreement should include a requirement to inform or consult the Commission on all proposed technical regulations likely to affect trade. The discussion covered the need to define the scope of the standstill agreement, and some national delegations requested that the obligation to consult the Committee should become effective — for fields other than those specifically covered by the Treaty's provisions — as soon as harmonization work was properly under way.

### **T a x   p r o b l e m s**

#### **H a r m o n i z a t i o n   o f   d i r e c t   t a x e s**

33. On 13 and 14 November 1962 Working Parties Nos. IV and V set up by the meeting of 5 October 1961 between heads of tax departments in the six countries met in Brussels for the third time. (1)

---

(1) See Bulletin No. 12-61, Chap. IV, sec. 25.

Working Party No. IV, which is studying the basis of assessment of direct taxes in member countries, examined the delegations' replies to the questionnaires concerning tax arrangements for amortization in certain industrial sectors and for asset appreciation and depreciation. Notes from the delegations concerning measures taken to offset monetary depreciation and to encourage investment were also examined. The Commission's staff were instructed to prepare for the next meeting an overall comparative report bringing out existing disparities and enabling their importance to be assessed.

Working Party No. V, which is examining the tax problems raised by investments in the Community by non-member countries, studied the delegations' replies to the questionnaire on tax arrangements for subsidiaries or permanent establishments set up in one or more member countries and depending on a company domiciled in a non-member country. The Commission's staff were instructed to draft an overall comparative report for the next meeting from which the effects of existing disparities between tax arrangements in the member countries could be appraised, particularly disparities arising from conventions on double taxation with certain non-member countries.

#### Elimination of discriminatory turnover tax provisions

34. At a meeting on 26 October 1962 the ad hoc working party of experts from the Commission and from the member countries once again examined possible cases of discrimination stemming from disparities between turnover taxes collected inside the country and when imports are made.

This meeting revealed that a number of questions will have to be considered again in the near future, in particular taxation of solid and liquid fuels in the Netherlands. In addition, countries concerned are to submit to the Commission as soon as possible proposals for amendments to their legislation on specific points : for Belgium in respect of imports for government or public bodies and the taxation of imports of slaughtered animals and of meat and fats; for the Federal Republic of Germany with regard to taxation at the import stage of farm products for which countervailing charge rates are too high. The arrangements for imports into the Federal Republic of Germany carried out by the distributor using his own means of transport — imports which are in fact taxed twice because of the method of defining delivery used in Germany — were also examined at this meeting. The delegations from the various member countries feel that these arrangements should be tidied up.

#### Harmonization of indirect taxes on capital movements

35. The second meeting of the working party engaged on this task was held on 26 and 27 November 1962 in Brussels, and a number of criteria were agreed on for the harmonization of these taxes throughout the EEC.

The aim must be to enable capital to move freely and to eliminate any tax discrimination or double taxation arising from differing laws. The Commission's staff considers that where stamp duty is levied on capital subject to registration tax, it could be incorporated into the latter.

As for the registration tax itself, the Commission's technical staff considers that it might be collected according to the following principles :

The country in which the tax is collected would be the one in which the company is domiciled. In principle all companies, whatever the nature of their operations, would be subject to the tax. Capital subscribed on the incorporation of a company or subsequently would be liable to tax, as would both company mergers and reserves capitalized.

The tax basis would be net subscriptions, it being understood that a conveyancing tax could be levied on land or buildings by the country in which they were situated.

These criteria will be further examined at another meeting of the Working Party which is likely to be held early in 1963.

#### The Fiscal and Financial Committee winds up its work

36. The Fiscal and Financial Committee consisting of leading specialists from the six countries under the chairmanship of Professor Neumark, was set up by the Commission at its meeting of 5 April 1960 to study the impact of differences in taxation systems on the integration process. It finished its work recently and reported back to the Commission.

The Commission will shortly publish the report as a brochure in the four Community languages. It will be obtainable from the Community's agents or the central sales office of the publishing services of the European Communities.

The report outlines the general principles which the Committee considers should govern the tax harmonization generally agreed to be indispensable. The Committee also recommends a number of reforms which are summarized below <sup>(1)</sup> :

The same type of general tax on all income combined should be introduced in all the Member States; the structure of tax scales would be the same even if the actual rates were different.

Company tax should be uniform in type and rate in all the EEC countries and undistributed profits taxed more heavily than distributed. The rate applicable to undistributed profits should be roughly equal to the maximum income tax rate (about 50%). Distributed profits should be taxed at about half this rate, with a minimum of 15%.

Dividends and interest of all kinds should be taxed at source. In the case of the former this would really be no more than a sort of advance payment of the income tax due by a shareholder in his capacity as a private person. The tax on dividends distributed to EEC residents owning nominal or bearer shares and, in the latter case, disclosing their identity would be from 10% to 20%, and would not necessarily be the same in all Member States; a uniform rate of at least 25% should be applied to dividends distributed to other persons.

Special regulations should be issued for dividends accruing to companies, so as to prevent double taxation unwarranted from the economic point of view.

To supplement income tax, a general net value tax based on uniform principles, should be charged. Only the personal fortune of individuals should be taxed in this way, and the rate should be modest.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Prepared by M. Neumark.

The structure, and possibly also the levels, of death duties should be harmonized. At present these are levied at different rates and according to more or less different principles in the six countries.

The following is proposed with regard to turnover tax : any existing cumulative gross turnover taxes levied at all stages should be abolished; a tax on added value with deductions corresponding to the taxes paid on previous purchases should be levied as a basic tax in all the Member States at all stages save the retail stage. Both the structure (particularly with regard to exemptions) and the rate of this tax should be uniform. It would be supplemented by a tax on retail trade, which could differ from country to country. When all these reforms have been completed, fiscal frontiers will have to be abolished in respect of turnover taxes.

As for special consumer taxes (excise duties), three groups should be distinguished :

*a) Certain consumer taxes in the strict sense of the term, which do not exist in all the Member States and whose effect on the budget is very limited, should be abolished.*

*b) Taxes which do not come under a) and which are genuine consumer taxes will, for the time being, continue to be levied by the various Member States on different terms and at different rates. Tax frontiers and the present system for refunding taxes and levying countervailing charges will be maintained for such imposts as long as the abolition of these frontiers is not thought desirable or necessary.*

*c) For taxes on goods which can be used either for consumption or as means of production, one of the following solutions could be applied when the turnover tax has been reformed :*

- i) They could be embodied in the new added value tax.*
- ii) They could be deducted from this added value tax.*

Such taxes on capital movements as are an obstacle to the free movement of capital will have to be eliminated : where they are considered useful for other than fiscal reasons they could be replaced by dues, in the strict sense, at moderate rates. If it proved impossible to abolish certain types of tax on capital movements, an effort should be made to unify them.

With regard to the motor vehicle tax, it will probably not be possible to avoid an alignment of the actual tax burden, which differs considerably at present in the different countries, even if complete unification is not an overriding necessity. For the tax on mineral oils, the Fiscal and Finance Committee has not been able to make detailed proposals, since the nature and the rate of this tax will depend to a great extent on the general energy policy chosen for the Community. The same is true to some extent of transportation taxes, for which the Committee considers harmonization measures absolutely necessary for reasons given in detail in the report.

Existing double taxation conventions will have to be amended to conform with the OECD standard convention. Subsequently the aim should be a multilateral convention in this field. At the final stage, it will be appropriate to introduce a collective arrangement for settling disputes amicably and common jurisdiction for double taxation cases.

A number of supranational measures of financial compensation are indispensable if only because the tax reform measures proposed will have an uneven, and to some extent divergent, impact on the budgets of Member States. Apart from this, it is proposed to set up a fund reserved for the Community as such which will be main-

tained, after the completion of the customs union, by revenue from the common customs tariff and possibly from other sources.

The measures of tax harmonization proposed are only part — albeit a very important part — of a financial policy to meet the requirements of a genuine common market. In addition to these measures, some co-ordination and harmonization of the fundamental principles guiding the Member States' financial policies will be necessary. For this purpose an agreement will have to be reached on the main economic and social objectives the Community intends to pursue and on how far the attainment of these objectives can be fostered through certain financial measures and institutions.

## **SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

### **Application of Article 119 (equal pay for men and women)**

37. On 9 November the special Working Party on Article 119 held a meeting presided over by M. Levi Sandri, a member of the Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group. It examined a draft report — which the Commission intends to table in the Council by the end of 1962 — on progress in implementing Article 119 as of 30 June 1962, the first time-limit fixed in the resolution adopted on 30 December 1961 by the Conference of the Member States (1). Whilst emphasizing that this is a document for which only the Commission is responsible, the various delegations made some suggestions for completing it.

### **Social security**

#### **Social security of migrant workers**

38. On 12 November 1962 the Commission submitted to the Council a draft regulation amending Chapter 4 of Title III of Council Regulation No. 3 (social security of migrant workers) and Chapter 3 of Title V of Council Regulation No. 4 (implementing details and additions to Regulation No. 3).

The aim of this proposal is to make good the shortcomings of the present Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 with regard to compensation for occupational diseases, and to clarify certain points. It was drafted by the EEC Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers, which submitted it to the Commission in accordance with Article 43 (f) of Regulation No. 3.

The proposed regulation is accompanied by an introductory note outlining the background of the problem and summarizing the main provisions of the draft.

A representative of the High Authority of ECSC on the Administrative Committee co-operated closely in the drafting of this regulation, and the High Authority has given its agreement to the text.

---

(1) See Bulletin No. 1-62, Chap. I.

## Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

39. This Committee held its 38th session in Brussels on 15 and 16 November 1962.

It was mainly devoted to a further study of the problem of revising the clauses of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 dealing with family allowances for orphans and pensioners' children and to consideration of the problem of amending these two regulations in order to secure complete coverage for certain categories of workers not residing in the country under whose social security arrangements they are insured.

The Administrative Committee also adopted a decision on the conditions for reviewing a pension paid in one country when new pension rights begin to accrue in another.

## Auditing Committee attached to the Administrative Committee for the social security on migrant workers

40. This Committee held its 10th meeting in Brussels on 31 October 1962. The main business was to finalize from the technical angle the draft agreements between EEC Member States on fixing sums to be reimbursed where benefits are provided by the sickness insurance institutes of one country on behalf of institutions in another country.

The Auditing Committee also embarked on a study of ways and means of simplifying certain procedures laid down in Regulations Nos. 3 and 4. This had been requested by the Administrative Committee at its last session.

## Common vocational training policy

41. The Commission's proposal on laying down general principles for the implementation of a common vocational training policy <sup>(1)</sup> was examined by the experts from the six Member States at meetings held within the Council between 1 and 5 and on 16 and 17 October 1962.

At its meeting of 16 November 1962, the Committee of Permanent Representatives took formal note of the results of this examination and discussed the questions still outstanding in preparation for the Council session fixed for 21 and 22 January 1963.

## Free movement of workers

42. Following comments and suggestions made by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, the Commission intends to ask the Council to adopt a number of amendments to the draft regulations on the free movement of seasonal workers and of frontier workers during the second stage.

The Technical Committee set up by Article 36 of Council Regulation No. 15 (free movement of workers) held a meeting on 13 November to examine three questions : a schedule of training periods and visits for officials from the Member States to be

---

(1) See Bulletin No. 12-61, Chap. IV, sec. 31 and supplement, and Bulletin No. 4-62, Chap. III, sec. 23.

carried out under Article 26 of Regulation No. 15; the state of progress in applying Regulation No. 15 at the technical and administrative level; the approval of the draft tables by which information concerning employment situations and trends in the Community will be transmitted to the European Co-ordinating Office under Articles 3 and 18 of Regulation No. 15.

It was decided that the schedule of training periods and visits for officials would be put into operation in the spring of 1963.

It was also decided that the Commission's staff will submit a questionnaire to the Member States on the main problems encountered by government departments in applying Regulation No. 15.

A wide measure of agreement was achieved on the layout of the tables and the information to be included. The tables had already been discussed by a working party set up by the Technical Committee on 12 December 1961. There remain some difficulties which will have to be solved by the Commission.

### **Labour problems**

Application of Article 118 of the Treaty (co-operation between the Member States)

43. The third meeting of the "wages" sub-group of the working party set up under Article 118 of the Treaty and including representatives from both sides of industry was held on 12 November 1962 under the chairmanship of M. Levi Sandri, a member of the Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group.

At its first two meetings the sub-group had specially studied the results of the survey of wages in EEC industries for 1959.

During the 12 November meeting Professor Wagenführ, Director General of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, explained certain statistical points that had been raised.

It was decided after discussion that the representatives of both sides of industry would submit to the Commission a list of precise points or problems in the various branches of the economy which in their opinion called for further study in line with Article 118.

### **Industrial safety in building and public works**

44. In accordance with the decisions at the meeting of 16 April 1962 (1) on standardizing signals for hoisting gear on building sites, the Commission organized a second meeting of Government experts on 13 November. A comparative table of the signals generally used to indicate the most usual movements was discussed and the meeting examined the draft uniform code established by the Commission's staff. The experts agreed on the need to limit the number of signals — whether audible and visual made by the crane operator or arm movements by the signaller — and to lay down definitely how each should be given.

---

(1) See Bulletin No. 6-62, Chap. IV, sec. 32.

## Round table on "Technical progress and the Common Market"

45. On 26 and 27 November a round table conference was held in Brussels as a follow-up to the Brussels Conference on "Technical progress and the Common Market" of 5 to 10 December 1960 <sup>(1)</sup>.

This meeting, presided over by M. Levi Sandri, was organized in association with Euratom and ECSC and attended by the rapporteurs of the previous conference and representatives of both sides of industry.

The principal questions discussed were : employment (long, medium and short-term forecasting), vocational training, collective bargaining agreements, industrial safety and capital investment.

In view of the interest aroused by the discussions, it was suggested that another round table conference be organized in 1963.

## AGRICULTURE

### Common agricultural policy

#### Co-ordination of agricultural structure policies

46. After its initial decisions of 14 January 1962 concerning common agricultural markets policy, the Council at its session on 14 and 15 November took a first decision on a Commission proposal for the co-ordination of agricultural structure policies in the Community. Thus, agricultural structure policy also has an "outline law" laying down the procedures and instruments for co-ordinating the different policies. This Council decision is of particular importance because it is the first step towards establishing at Community level in the course of future work that equilibrium between agricultural market and structure policies already advocated by the Commission in its proposals of 30 June 1960.

The Council's decision, which has been published in the official gazette of the European Communities <sup>(2)</sup>, lays down the following procedures :

a) The Commission is to set up a Standing Committee on agricultural structures with a view to encouraging co-ordination of agricultural structure policies and to making co-operation between the Member States and the Commission closer and more permanent. This Committee, which will be made up of representatives of the Member States with a representative of the Commission as chairman, is to study Member States' structure policies and proposed measures and programmes for improving agricultural structures, with due regard to the close links between agricultural structure policy, regional development policy and market policy.

b) The Commission will submit an annual report on structures to the European Parliament and the Council. This will give an account of the situation as regards agricultural structures and of Member States' policies in this field and a list of the

---

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin No. 1-62, Chap. III.

<sup>(2)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 136, 17 December 1962.



measures taken; the Committee will help the Commission to prepare this part of the report. In addition the report on structures will study the nature, geographical distribution, scale and financing of action under the Member States' agricultural structure policies and its effectiveness from the point of view of common agricultural policy aims and long-term market prospects for farm products. Finally, the report will supply information on the co-ordination of agricultural structure policies at Community level; in addition to general measures mention will also be made of the Community's action in the financial field.

c) Under Article 43 of the Treaty and, particularly, on the basis of the structures report, the Council will adopt the measures proposed by the Commission for co-ordinating Member States' agricultural structure policies. In its proposals the Commission will give due consideration to financing from Community sources where the proposed measures warrant such financing under the Council decisions on the matter.

The Council decision also lays down that the Member States shall provide the Commission with a full or outline description of projects for new laws and regulations, plans covering several years and regional programmes that include measures for improving agricultural structures. The Commission is entitled to express its opinion on these projects and is bound to do so if a Member State thus requests. In both cases, the Commission will consult the Standing Committee on agricultural structures.

#### Criteria for fixing target prices

47. At its session on 14 and 15 November the Council decided to consult the European Parliament on the draft regulation on the criteria to be observed in fixing target prices for agricultural products (1), which the Commission had recently referred to it and to instruct the Special Committee for Agriculture to study the draft. The draft was put forward by the Commission in accordance with Article 43 of the Treaty and Article 6 (4) of Council Regulation No. 19 (cereals); it contains three groups of criteria which the competent authorities of the Community or the Member States should observe in determining target prices. The criteria concern incomes of persons working in agriculture (Articles 2 and 3), guidance of production to meet demand (Articles 4 to 6) and the development of the economy in general (Article 7).

Each year the Council will check on how these criteria are being followed; it will base its survey of the position on a Commission report on the farming situation and agricultural markets in the Community, on the proposals for fixing target prices and on the report mentioned in Article 3 of Council Regulation No. 25 (financing of the common agricultural policy) submitted to it by the Commission. The Council will make use of the results of this examination in taking its decisions on new target prices.

The report on the farming situation and agricultural markets in the Community should give all the available statistics needed to assess the situation during the year under consideration on the basis of the criteria laid down.

#### Working of the common organizations of the markets

48. In the fourth month of the application of the common rules and machinery for the integrated agricultural markets the joint work of the Community institutions was still mainly concerned with developing and tightening up the system of market

(1) See the text of the draft regulation in the Supplement to Bulletin No. 12-62.

organization. The price bulletin for the agricultural markets under common organizations published by the Commission for the first time in October also serves this purpose (1). This bulletin is to appear regularly and should give the sectors concerned, the authorities and trade and business circles, a detailed picture of the market situation.

a) *Cereals market*

On 14 November 1962 the Council adopted a regulation for the market in cereals and cereal products concerning levies applicable to imported mixed cereals (2).

b) *Pigmeat market*

At the same session the Council was obliged for technical reasons to postpone until 4 February 1963 the implementation of the levy system applicable to joints of pork, sausage and canned pork which had originally been planned for 3 December 1962.

c) *Poultry market*

In order to prevent the fall in world market prices from possibly upsetting the Community poultry market, the Commission on 7 November 1962 decided that the Member States should charge an additional levy of 0.0625 units of account per kilogramme (3) on slaughtered fowls and chickens imported from non-member countries other than Denmark.

The Council agreed to two draft regulations submitted by the Commission, one altering the description of one of the ways of dressing chickens and the other concerning the increase in the levies decided on for slaughtered fowls, chickens and turkeys imported into France from Luxembourg. These two regulations will be formally approved in the Community languages at the Council session on 3 and 4 December.

d) *Wine market*

At its meeting on 7 November the Management Committee for wine approved the draft Commission regulation on establishing and operating a register of vineyards in the Member States, in accordance with Article 1 of Regulation No. 24 (common organization of the wine market). The Commission adopted this regulation on 23 November (4).

e) *Fruit and vegetable market*

At its meeting on 21 October the Management Committee for fruit and vegetables approved the draft Commission regulation on the fixing of the reference price for

(1) EEC Price Bulletin — agricultural markets; Issue No. 1, 15 October 1962; Issue No. 2, 10 November 1962.

(2) Council Regulation No. 139, published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 122, 21 November 1962.

(3) Commission Regulation No. 135, published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 112, 7 November 1962.

(4) Commission Regulation No. 143, published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 127, 1 December 1962.

oranges from non-member countries, in accordance with Article 11 (2) of Regulation No. 23. The Commission adopted this regulation on 27 November 1962 (1). The Management Committee also held an initial discussion on the aids granted by the Member States.

The Commission failed to approve a request from the Belgian Government that the application of the safeguard clause to imports of "Extra" class table grapes into Belgium be extended beyond 7 November (2).

When it met on 14 and 15 November, the Council continued studying the draft regulation, pursuant to Article 11 (1) of Council Regulation No. 23, providing for the levy of a countervailing charge on certain fruit and vegetables imported from non-member countries. The Council decided to take this matter up again at its meeting on 3 and 4 December.

49. The Commission extended until 1 April 1963 the validity of its Regulation No. 111, which expired on 2 December 1962. This regulation concerns the determination of an additional refund on exports of live pigs and pig carcasses, eggs and poultry and derived products.

#### Institution of other common market organizations

50. In November the Council, the Special Committee for Agriculture and the expert groups studied Commission proposals for gradually setting up common organizations in the rice, beef and veal and dairy produce markets. The main subjects for discussion were the application of the levy system, the criteria for fixing threshold prices and the intervention prices for rice, the relationship between the milk and fats markets, intervention on the milk market, the directives for fixing guiding prices and the regulations governing the import of frozen beef and veal. The Council will continue its discussion of these points at a session devoted to agricultural matters on 3 and 4 December.

## TRANSPORT

### The common transport policy

#### The rules of competition and transport

##### a) *The European Parliament's standpoint*

51. At its November 1962 session the European Parliament adopted three resolutions on this subject which can be found in the Annex to this Bulletin. The section on the European Parliament also gives an account of the debates.

b) Adoption by the Council of a regulation concerning the non-applicability of Council Regulation No. 17 to the transport sector.

(1) Commission Regulation No. 142, published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 125, 30 November 1962.

(2) See Bulletin No. 12-62, Chap. V, sec. 46.

52. At its 86th session in Paris on 26 November the Council adopted a regulation concerning the non-applicability to the transport sector of Regulation No. 17 (first implementing regulation pursuant to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty). (1)

In view of the special features of this sector the Council considered that it might prove necessary, as part of the common transport policy, to choose a different system of regulations on competition from that adopted or to be adopted for the other sectors of the economy. Consequently it felt that Regulation No. 17 should not be applied to transport.

The arrangements made provide that Regulation No. 17 shall not apply to agreements, decisions and concerted practices in the transport sector whose aim or effect is the fixing of transport rates and conditions, the limiting or control of transport supply or the division of transport markets, or to dominant positions, within the meaning of Article 86 of the Treaty, on the transport market. Regulation No. 17 will be held not to apply to transport by rail, road or inland waterway until 31 December 1965. It was felt that a system of regulations on competition in these fields might be envisaged within the foreseeable time-limits. The Commission will submit relevant proposals to the Council before 30 June 1964.

The regulation adopted enters into force with retroactive effect from 13 March 1962, the effective date of Regulation No. 17.

#### Adaptation of bilateral quotas in the transport of goods by road

53. National experts met in Brussels on 23 November to study how bilateral quotas in the transport of goods by road could be adapted.

The idea is that bilateral quotas should be adapted to the current level of Community trade; as a general rule the bilateral quotas existing when the Treaty came into force do not seem to have been expanded at the same rate as trade.

All the delegations agreed to forward written statements of their views on the method proposed by the Commission before the next meeting on 6 and 7 December.

#### Road infrastructure

54. As part of the Commission's work on transport infrastructure, meetings took place in Rome from 22 to 24 November between Commission representatives and Italian and Austrian technical and financial experts.

These meetings undertook a very broad study of the technical, economic and financial problems involved in the building of a trunk motorway linking up the main Italian and German road networks via the Brenner pass and across Austria.

#### Weights and dimensions of road vehicles

55. Experts from the six countries discussed this question in Brussels on 26 and 27 November. The meeting was called in accordance with the guiding lines of the

---

(1) See EEC Council Regulation No. 141, published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 124, 28 November 1962.

Action Programme to implement the common transport policy and was a further step in the work already embarked on by the Commission to harmonize the weights and dimensions of road vehicles.

The experts continued the study of the additional technical conditions provided for in national legislation and having a direct and indirect influence on the determination of the maximum limits for the weights and dimensions of vehicles.

The outcome of this discussion will be taken into account when the Commission is preparing the measures it intends to propose at a coming session of the Council.

#### **Infrastructure costs**

56. At its fourth meeting from 20 to 23 November the sub-committee on infrastructure costs again studied the problems of determining total transport infrastructure costs, with particular reference to land values, the choice of interest rates for assessing the cost of invested capital and the method of calculating amortization and interest charges. The sub-committee also defined the general form of the sample calculations that are to be organized in order to test the principles and methods adopted.

The experts agreed to meet again in January when they will confine themselves to studying the problems raised by site and property values.

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

57. Bilateral consultations between Commission experts and French, German and Italian delegations and a multilateral consultative meeting between Commission experts and delegations from all the Member States took place in Brussels on 12 and 13 December 1962. The aim was to seek a solution to the problem raised by certain tariffs exclusive to internal traffic, export traffic, import traffic or transit traffic respectively.

It was agreed that the Commission would frame a memorandum defining what policy should be followed to secure uniform treatment of tariffs of this kind and to bring them into line with the Treaty. A working party will be given the task of drawing up this memorandum in its final form.

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

58. As part of the work undertaken by the Commission to improve conditions for crossing the Community's internal frontiers, and following similar meetings dealing with transport by rail and inland waterway, national experts and Commission officials met in Arnhem on 29 and 30 November to discuss frontier-crossing by road transport.

The meeting reviewed the main problems on hand and drew up a schedule of priorities for future work.

Particularly serious cases were singled out and the solutions for each of them will be studied by the Commission in collaboration with the competent national authorities at subsequent meetings.

## OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

### Renewal of the Association Convention

59. In accordance with the agreement reached on 24 October 1962 at the end of the fourth ministerial meeting between the EEC and the associated African States and Madagascar, the Council on 7 November transmitted a proposed preliminary draft association convention to the Governments of the associated States.

This preliminary draft (1) consists of a preamble and five titles : trade (Title I), financial and technical co-operation (Title II), right of establishment, services, payments and capital (Title III), institutions (Title IV) and general and final provisions (Title V). Protocols annexed to the Convention concern its application and implementation.

A number of questions were left open in this draft; so far as the Six are concerned these were partly settled by the Council at its meeting on 13 and 14 November.

On the other hand, the Community felt that it could not propose certain arrangements for the few points not yet discussed with the associated States without first ascertaining their views. These points concern, *inter alia*, the right of establishment, institutions, management of the Fund, and aids to production and diversification.

For its part the Steering Committee, made up of representatives of the Member States and of the associated States, met on 23 and 30 November and studied the Commission's proposals. This work is being continued.

The way the negotiations are shaping was discussed in the Parliamentary Committee on Co-operation with the developing countries when it met in Paris on 12 November. The meeting was attended by M. Rochereau, a member of the Commission and President of the Overseas Development Group.

The Committee deplored the fact that the preliminary draft Association Convention is not being referred to the Parliament for its opinion, and asked whether it would not be possible, at the very least, to consult the Parliament on Article 48 of the draft, which contains the provisions concerning the Parliamentary Conference of the Association.

The Committee also objected to the fact that the Council had taken no account of the conclusions of the Dehousse report on the legal bases of the new Association Convention (2). It would have wished to see the Convention concluded between the associated States and the Community and not between the associated States and the Member States.

The negotiations were also the subject of a resolution of the European Parliament at its November session endorsing the recommendation adopted in Tananarive on 5 October 1962 by the Permanent Joint Committee comprising members of the European Parliament and of the Parliaments of the associated States (3). In its resolution the Parliament urged that the general lines and final terms of the new Association Convention be settled with all speed at the next ministerial meeting, or in any case before 31 December 1962.

---

(1) See Bulletin No. 12-62, Chap. V, sec. 55.

(2) See Bulletin No. 8-62, Chap. IV, The Parliament.

(3) See Bulletin No. 12-62, Chap. V, sec. 56 and 57.

## **Work of the Afro-Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation**

60. At the request of the Afro-Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation (OAMCE) Community representatives took part in this organization's second annual session in Paris from 5 to 9 November. The main problems dealt with included the harmonization of customs legislation in OAMCE, trade agreements, exchange stabilization funds, the plan for an African Common Market, membership of GATT and the problem of origin.

Community representatives were also invited to attend a special session of OAMCE in Dakar at the end of November to study the particular problems that air and sea transport pose for the members of the Organization.

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

61. November saw the beginning of the 1962-63 programme of scholarships. About 300 scholarships have already been awarded to nationals of the associated States and territories who are duly taking up their places in various educational establishments in the six member countries and Africa.

During November the Commission organized two short training courses :

a) from 12 to 15 November in Brussels for 37 African and Malagasy journalists from the Institutes of Journalism in Lille, Paris and Brussels;

b) from 29 to 30 November in Brussels for a group of 25 students from Surinam and a group of students from the Paris Faculties of Law and Economic Sciences.

## **European Development Fund**

### *ECONOMIC PROJECTS*

62. In November 1962 the Council, acting on proposals by the Commission, approved the financing by the European Development Fund of the following eleven economic projects :

#### *In the Republic of Rwanda*

A 500-hectare tea plantation unit with a tea factory of 600 metric tons capacity. The amount to be invested is estimated at about 1 000 000 units of account.

In view of the excellent results obtained by the first experiments in tea-planting, the Government of Rwanda has decided to follow the recommendation of the experts who studied the country's development problems and encourage the industry. The European Development Fund had already agreed to finance a first unit of 500 hectares of tea plants and a tea factory at the beginning of 1962.

#### *In the Kingdom of Burundi*

A 500-hectare tea plantation unit with a tea factory of 600 metric tons capacity. The amount to be invested is estimated at about 1 020 000 units of account.

Here, as in the Republic of Rwanda, the ecological conditions for these crops and the results of tests made justify the hope of good yields, particularly in the region chosen for planting the first 500 hectares. This new crop will diversify production for export and will enable Burundi to augment its foreign exchange resources.

#### In the Federal Republic of Cameroun

a) Building of a road bridge over the Bénoué at Garoua. The commitment for the various operations amounts to about 1 620 000 units of account.

The Bénoué river, which cuts off the extreme North of Eastern Cameroun from the South, is at present crossed during the dry season by raft and during the rainy season by a ferry. The provision of a bridge will facilitate communications between North and South, making transport more regular and less costly and securing the normal dispatch of products from and regular supplies to North Cameroun.

b) Building of a rail and road bridge over the Mungo river to carry a branch of the railway which is to link Kumba with the Douala-Nkong-Samba line at Mbanga. The amount to be invested is estimated at about 531 000 units of account.

There are at present very few links between West and East Cameroun, whereas the two main ports of West Cameroun have few links with the centres up country. The proposed branch line, in which the bridge over the Mungo is an important element, will make it possible to provide rapid and relatively cheap communication between the important economic area of Kumba and the well-equipped port of Douala.

#### In the Republic of Gabon

The asphaltting up to Oyan of the Libreville-Lambarene road and the purchase of a 25-30 ton self-propelling metal ferryboat for crossing the Como at Kango.

The total investment required is estimated at about 2 528 000 units of account.

The Libreville-Lambarene road is the main highway in Gabon, linking the capital and important seaport of Libreville with the rest of the country. These investments will ensure a definite improvement in traffic conditions and a considerable reduction in the cost price per km/ton on the improved sections of the road.

#### In the Malagasy Republic

Irrigation and land reclamation in the Laniera marshes — 3 000 hectares in the Betsimitatatra plain 10 kilometres north of Tananarive. The aim of the project is to improve 1 055 hectares of existing paddy fields and to reclaim a further 1 164 hectares of land for rice growing.

The cost of the work is put at about 1 191 000 units of account.

As part of the increase in rice production decided on by the Malagasy Government to meet growing domestic consumption and demand from African countries, there is a particularly strong case for reclaiming the Laniera marshes in view of their proximity to the large consumer centre of Tananarive.

#### In the Department of Réunion

Construction of headworks, diversion channel and tunnel serving an irrigation system covering 7 000 hectares in the Bras de la Plaine area, together with a programme of civil engineering surveys and studies in the agronomic, land improvement and socio-economic fields.



The provisional commitment is for about 3 646 000 units of account.

This scheme is of prime importance to agriculture in Réunion and will mean higher earnings for the inhabitants, as well as being beneficial to food production, which is at present inadequate, and to the balance of trade which shows a heavy deficit.

#### In the Territory of Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon

Harbour works at Saint Pierre : construction of two jetties, 776 metres and 404 metres long, dredging, construction of a pier, a fitting-out wharf and a fishing wharf.

The provisional commitment is for about 3 545 000 units of account.

With these improvements Saint Pierre will offer greater facilities as a supply base and fishing port. The undertaking is essential for sound economic expansion and social betterment in the islands.

#### In the Republic of Mali

Final improvements to the road from Segou to Bla-San, comprising the asphaltting of a stretch of 191 kilometres and the building of a bridge over the Bani between Ségu and Bla.

The total provisional commitment is for about 6 927 000 units of account.

This is a trunk between the important economic areas of Mali and the central communication system of the Niger valley. On the completion of this work Mali will possess a first-class asphalted road 650 kilometres in length connecting the capital, Bamako, with Mopti, the principal development centre of the northern areas.

#### In the Republic of Ivory Coast

Installation of telecommunication links by low-level radio beam, extending 460 kilometres from Abijan to Man, with four transmitting stations and the necessary radio equipment and electricity supply.

The total provisional commitment is for about 2 431 000 units of account.

This installation, which is necessary owing to the inadequacy of the present overhead cable and radio communications, will provide the south-west of Ivory Coast with a suitable network of communications.

#### In the Republic of Niger

Road improvement schemes including asphaltting the busiest stretches and the village sections on the road from Niamey to Zinder (285 km.); a bridge at Yattawa, between Maradi and Tessawa, and asphaltting of the Takieta-Nigeria road (75 km.).

The total provisional commitment is for about 11 578 000 units of account.

The Niamey-Zinder road is important for goods traffic and administrative contacts between the richest area of the country in the east and the capital in the west. The Takieta-Nigeria road is the vital line of communication from East Niger through Nigeria to the Atlantic coast.

# OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved at 30 November 1962

(in thousand units of account)

Countries or territories	Number of projects	Total amount
Congo (Leopoldville)	8	5 482
Rwanda-Burundi	17	7 077
Total	25	12 559
Cameroun	23	42 615
Central African Republic	16	10 748
Comores	5	2 069
Congo (Brazzaville)	13	14 637
Ivory Coast	16	28 287
French Somali Coast	2	1 255
Dahomey	12	10 516
Gabon	13	12 866
Upper Volta	9	23 039
Madagascar	35	48 503
Mali	22	30 242
Mauritania	9	12 336
Niger	5	24 630
New Caledonia	5	1 560
Polynesia	1	2 474
Senegal	19	34 606
Chad	15	23 360
Togo	15	12 670
Réunion	4	5 328
Martinique	2	4 567
Guadeloupe	3	4 211
Algeria	7	17 680
Sahara	2	2 747
Group of States	1	1 972
St. Pierre-et-Miquelon	1	3 545
Total	255	376 463
Somalia	4	4 760
Netherlands New Guinea	8	13 334
Grand total	292	407 116

## *SOCIAL PROJECTS*

63. In the same month the Commission approved the financing by the European Development Fund of the following social project :

In the Republic of Togo

The building and equipping of a maternity hospital and school for nurses at Lomé.

The cost has been estimated at about 968 000 units of account.

This project will be part of a programme for providing Togo with health services which the Government has planned in an endeavour to improve the living standards of the population.

## *SIGNATURE OF FINANCING AGREEMENTS*

64. In November a rider was signed to a financing agreement with the Republic of Gabon concerning the financing of equipment for health facilities already financed. This social project will cost about 85 000 units of account.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS**

### **Budget matters**

Draft budget for the financial year 1963

65. At its session from 19 to 23 November 1962 the European Parliament considered the draft operational budget of EEC for the financial year 1963 and adopted a resolution on this subject.

This resolution makes several suggestions for improving and rationalizing the Community's budgetary decision. More particularly, the Parliament asked that the operational budgets be introduced by a memorandum that is really explanatory, that close co-operation in drawing up the budgets be established between the Community institutions, and that budgetary decisions be made as part of a policy previously agreed by the Councils with the aid of the Executives and the Parliament. Several criticisms were made of the Councils' methods in budgetary matters in the debate. The Parliament would like to see the Council review its approach in this field.

The Parliament also regretted that lack of staff had prevented the EEC Executive from submitting within the time set the proposals for providing the draft 1963 operational budget with the funds necessary to operate the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and to keep the Community services responsible for agricultural policy, movement of manpower and the implementation of vocational training policy at an adequate pitch.

Preliminary draft supplementary budget for the financial year 1962

66. On 12 November 1962 the EEC Commission submitted an amended preliminary draft supplementary budget for the financial year 1962. This was called for by the entry into force of the new salary scale for the members of the Court of Justice and of the Commission and of the statute of service for officials.

## Extension of the period for implementing the 1962 budget

67. Since the measures for applying the statute of service made it impossible to settle all administrative, financial and budgetary matters before 31 December 1962, the Commission on 27 November 1962 submitted to the Council various proposals for derogations, in respect of the financial year 1962, to the regulation on the establishment and implementation of the EEC budget and the responsibility of pay-commissioners and accountants (Article 209 a) and c) of the Treaty), to the regulation on the establishment and implementation of the separate parts of the budgets concerning the Joint Institutions and the responsibility of pay-commissioners and accountants and to the EEC regulation determining the procedure for rendering and auditing the accounts of the Joint Institutions of the European Communities.

## Staff movement

68. On 31 October 1962 M. H. Bruns, head of the Statute and Questions of Principle Division in the Personnel Directorate of the Directorate General of Administration was appointed Director of the Right of Establishment and Services Directorate in the Directorate General of the Internal Market.

In pursuance of Article 54 of the statute of service, the Commission has made M. Renzetti, former Director General for Transport, an honorary member of the staff.

## V. Institutions and organs

### A. THE PARLIAMENT

On 19 November the European Parliament resumed its annual session suspended on 19 October.

Opening the sitting, the President, M. Gaetano Martini, announced that he had been informed by the Chairman of the Committee of Representatives of the Governments of the Member States that M. K.M. Hettlage had been appointed a member of the High Authority in succession to M. Potthoff, who had recently resigned, for the remainder of the latter's period of office, i. e. until 14 September 1965.

The President also announced the appointment, to take effect from 15 December 1962, of M. Linthorst Homan, formerly Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the European Communities, as Vice-President of the High Authority of the ECSC in succession to M. Spierenburg, who had resigned.

After discussion on its order of business and the arrangements for the joint meeting with the other institutions of the Community <sup>(1)</sup>, the Parliament examined transport problems.

#### *Debate and resolutions on transport*

M. Armengaud (France, Liberal) presented to Parliament a report made on behalf of the Internal Market Committee concerning the proposal to suspend application of Article 85 of the Treaty in so far as it concerned transport by rail, road and water; a proposal for a regulation to this effect had been submitted to the Council by the EEC Commission.

M. Edoardo Martino then presented his report on a draft Council regulation which would suspend the application of Article 85 to 94 to sea and air navigation.

M. Turani, acting for M. Deringer, presented a further report on behalf of the Internal Market Committee; this concerned the need to have internal rules governing competition in the transport sector.

The ensuing debate showed that the Parliament was finding it difficult to formulate the opinions it had to give on these matters. By and large the Socialist group was inclined to refuse to formulate any opinion; the other political groups were divided and were concerned lest a refusal should damage the relationship between the Council and Parliament.

Those members who considered that Parliament should express an opinion argued that since there was as yet no common transport policy it was impossible to draw up cartel policy. Till there was such a policy, Parliament should accept a suspension of the rules of competition. Certain members also pointed out that it was not for the Community to impose an anti-trust policy in such sectors as

---

(1) See Chapter I "Joint meeting between the institutions".

air or sea navigation which raised organizational problems of world-wide nature. M. Duvieusart (Belgium, Christian Democrat) stated that Parliament could not refuse to give an opinion on a matter which fell within its competence just at the time when it was seeking to extend its powers. He considered that Parliament should express a negative opinion if it considered the texts proposed unacceptable.

Those in favour of refusing to give an opinion argued that there could be no question of excluding a whole economic sector from the rules of competition. The most that could be done would be to invoke special rules. The purpose of the registration of agreements on transport would be not to forbid them at present but to provide an overall picture of the real situation in this sector. Some speakers pointed out that such registration could do no harm. The EEC Commission came in for some criticism, particularly from the Socialists, who accused it of a change of attitude and of having acted at the instigation of the Council in proposing that the rules of competition should be suspended throughout the transport sector.

Speaking on behalf of the Commission, M. von der Groeben attempted to clarify the situation and to explain the Commission's attitude. He maintained that the position of the Commission was the same as in the preceding year; it still considered that the possibility of granting dispensations, as provided for in Article 85 (3), was enough to allow for the special nature of the transport sector. He also mentioned the possibility of invoking Article 90 on the position of nationalized transport, of which the railways formed a part.

Since, however, the Council had unanimously agreed on suspension, the Commission had accepted it as a temporary, short-term measure. This would allow time for progress in working out the common policy and studying the special aspects of the transport sector which, under the terms of the Treaty, had to be taken into due account. Moreover, the general anti-trust policy was so complex that aspects other than transport would have to be examined first.

M. von der Groeben referred to the time-limit of 1 November by which registration of the agreements should be received and the difficulties which had arisen because the question of suspension had been submitted to Parliament and Council only after that date. This meant, M. von der Groeben said, the agreements which came under Article 85 (1) but had not been registered, were already ipso facto null and void. The Commission, moreover, had duly pointed out this fact in a notice published in the official gazette of the European Communities.

After a lengthy debate, with speeches by M. Kreyszig, on behalf of the Socialist group, and by MM. Duvieusart, Posthumus, Turani, Müller-Hermann, Van Dijk, Metzger, Poher, Armengaud, Illerhaus, Battistini, De Block, Vredeling, Kapteyn, Nederhorst, and van Campen, Parliament adopted three resolutions:

The first concerned inland transport and constituted the opinion which would allow the ministers to reach a decision. It backed up the position of the EEC Commission, at the same time requiring it to submit to Parliament the results of an overall review of the transport sector <sup>(1)</sup>.

The second concerned sea and air transport and made it clear that the Parliament would not give the Council an answer concerning the draft regulation on which it had been consulted <sup>(1)</sup>.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> The text of the resolution is given in the Annex.

The third concerned the need to make provisional rules governing competition in the transport sector <sup>(1)</sup>.

In a debate on 22 November concerning transport problems which affect the ECSC, M. Schaus, a member of the Commission, gave the general views of the two Executives on the common transport policy. He said that from the beginning the aim had been to harmonize action in this field, that co-operation had always been excellent and that in establishing the broad outline of the common transport policy the EEC Commission in particular had always kept in close touch with the High Authority. There was no doubt in M. Schaus's mind that the Executives had a common aim. He took this opportunity of asking the European Parliament to express its opinion on the action programme as rapidly as possible. He said it would be inadmissible that the six governments should take divergent decisions within the framework of the Treaty of Paris and through the institutions set up by the Treaty of Rome; it was inconceivable that there should be two different transport policies.

#### *Debate and opinion on the budgets of the Communities:*

On 21 November the Parliament resumed its session, suspended for the joint meeting with the other institutions. Deputising for the rapporteur M. Janssen (Netherlands, Christian Democrat), M. Weinkamm (Germany, Christian Democrat) introduced, on behalf of the Administration and Budgets Committee, the report on the draft operational budgets of the EEC and Euratom. After a debate in which the principal speakers were M. Kreyssig (Germany) for the Socialist group, M. Van Dijk (Netherlands, Liberal), M. Sabatini (Italy, Christian Democrat), M. Poher (France, Christian Democrat), M. Levi Sandri and M. Sassen for the Executives, and M. Colombo for the Councils, a resolution was adopted (see Chapter IV, sec. 65).

#### *Debate and opinion on the statute of service for officials*

The Parliament next heard the report by M. Weinkamm, on behalf of the Administration and Budgets Committee, on amendments to Article 66 of the statute of service for officials with a view to fixing a common salary scale for the staff of the three Communities. He was followed by two speakers, M. Poher and M. Sassen, member of the Euratom Commission. The Parliament then passed a resolution approving the draft regulation and inviting the competent authorities to apply a correcting factor to the salaries of staff working in the same place with effect from 1 January 1963.

#### *Resolution on the Tananarive recommendation*

On the motion of M. Duveusart (Belgium, Christian Democrat), who spoke for the Committee on co-operation with the developing countries, the Parliament passed a resolution endorsing the recommendation made by the Permanent Joint Committee at Tananarive on 5 October 1962 <sup>(2)</sup>.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> The text of the resolution is given in the Annex.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin 12/62, Chap. V, sec. 56.

*Debate and opinion on the draft directive for the co-ordination of special measures affecting the entry or residence of foreigners taken on grounds of "ordre public", public security or public health*

M. Edoardo Martino, on behalf of the Internal Trade Committee, presented a report concerning a draft directive on this subject submitted to the Council by the Commission.

After speeches by M. Caron, Vice-President of the Commission, and M. Van Dijk, the Parliament passed a resolution approving the Commission's draft with certain amendments. It held that a correct interpretation of the concepts of public security and "ordre public" was essential and that for this it was necessary to examine any criminal judgements passed on the persons concerned both in the country of origin and in the host country; such convictions should not automatically justify refusal of entry or residence. The desirability was stressed of giving better protection against any refusal of entry or residence permit, and as a step to meet this need a form of notification was proposed which would inform the party concerned of the measures taken against him.

*Debate and opinion on two proposals concerning freedom of establishment in agriculture*

M. Kreyssig (Germany, Socialist) presented his report on the Commission's proposals to the Council for two directives, one setting out details of arrangements for freedom of establishment on farms that have been derelict for more than two years, and the second concerning freedom of establishment for nationals of a Member State who have been employed continuously, for at least two years, as agricultural workers in another Member State.

M. Van Dijk (Netherlands, Liberal), M. Vredeling (Netherlands, Socialist), M. Kreyssig (Germany, Socialist), and M. Caron, Vice-President of the Commission, spoke in the debate. The Parliament then passed two resolutions approving the Commission's drafts with certain amendments.

Further to its approval, the Parliament urged that future directives should respect the time-table laid down in the general programme for the elimination of restrictions on the freedom of establishment.

Certain amendments to the Commission's draft were designed to give foreigners better protection against the refusal of entry or residence permits.

The Socialist group underlined the need to link the right for establishment with the common agricultural policy. The creation of new farms should fall in line with the policy on agricultural structures so as to avoid uneconomic undertakings.

Speaking for the Commission, M. Caron stressed the social significance of the directives; they were a starting point for freedom of establishment in independent farming.

*Opinion on the draft directive relating to health problems of intra-Community trade in fresh meat*

After hearing a report presented by M. Graziosi for the Agricultural Committee and a reply from M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, the Parliament passed a resolution approving the Commission's draft unchanged. It expressed



the hope, however, that the Commission would shortly draw up regulations on the health questions arising in extra-Community trade in fresh meat and in trade in other meats, more especially meat preparations.

#### *Resolution on the information policy of the Communities*

On 23 November M. Schuijt, speaking on behalf of the Political Committee, presented a report on the Joint Information Service of the Communities. After speeches from M. de Block (Belgium, Socialist) and M. Caron, the Parliament passed a resolution stressing the importance of an effective information policy.

The Parliament noted the progress made since 1960, in the organization of the service itself, in the expansion of its work and in its relations with the Spokesman's Group. It urged that the staff and budget for information purposes should be adjusted to the real needs both within and without the Community having regard to its rapid development.

#### *Appointment of the members of the Association Committee for Greece*

The Parliament accepted the nominations of the political groups for membership of the Association Committee for Greece, the setting up of which had been agreed to during the preceding session.

## **B. THE COUNCIL**

84th session of the Council (13 and 14 November 1962)

The Council held its 84th session on 13 and 14 November 1962, under the chairmanship of M. Carlo Russo, Deputy State Secretary at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The subjects discussed included the following :

*Common customs tariff* : In accordance with Article 28 of the Treaty, the Council adopted a decision suspending the common customs tariff duty on certain manufactures of cement and concrete until 30 June 1963 (heading ex 68.11) (1).

*GATT* : The Council authorized the President to nominate the person who should sign the general protocol to the GATT tariff conference 1960/61.

*Maintenance of quantitative restrictions* : The Council discussed the Commission's proposal concerning the measures by which Member States would maintain, in their trade relations with countries that practise State trading, quantitative restrictions on and co-ordination of imports of those agricultural products dealt with in Council Regulations Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

The Council decided that before 20 December 1962 no Member States should sign any new agreement on quotas for these products with countries that practise State trading.

*Relations between the Community and the associated African States and Madagascar* : The Council settled a number of problems in connection with the renewal of the Association (see Ch. IV, sec. 60).

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities No. 122, 21 November 1962.

85th session of the Council (14 and 15 November 1962)

On 14 and 15 November the Council held its 85th session, which dealt with agricultural problems, under the chairmanship of M. Mariano Rumor, Italian Minister of Agriculture.

It adopted a decision concerning the co-ordination of policies on agricultural structure (see Ch. IV, sec. 47).

It also approved a regulation concerning the levies on imports of mixed cereals<sup>(1)</sup> and the principles underlying two regulations which would modify other regulations regarding certain types of poultry (see Ch. IV, sec. 49).

It also decided to consult the European Parliament on the proposed regulation on the criteria to be observed in fixing target prices.

The Council continued its work on the proposed regulations for a common organization of the markets in the rice, milk and bovine meat sectors (see Ch. IV, sec. 51) and discussed the operation of the management committees.

In addition, it went more fully into the proposed regulation instituting a compensatory tax on imports of certain fruit and vegetables from non-member countries.

86th session of the Council (26 November 1962)

The Council held its 86th session on 26 November 1962 in Paris under the chairmanship of M. Bernardo Mattarella, Minister of Transport of the Italian Republic; it was attended by members of the EEC Commission.

After studying the outcome of the deliberations in the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, the Council approved a regulation under which Regulation No. 17 (first implementing regulation to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty) will not apply to the transport sector. (See Ch. V, The Parliament).

### **C. THE COURT OF JUSTICE**

On 26 October 1962 the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany lodged with the Court of Justice an appeal from the Commission's Decision of 30 July 1962 rejecting the Federal Government's request for the authorization of a partial suspension of the duty on oranges or alternatively the approval of a tariff quota of 580 000 tons in 1962 at a reduced rate<sup>(1)</sup>.

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

The Economic and Social Committee held its 25th session on 28 and 29 November 1962 in Brussels, with M. Jonker, Vice-Chairman, presiding.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 119, 16 November 1962.

The Committee drew up the following three opinions :

1. Opinion on the "Draft Council directive on the removal of restrictions on movement and residence of nationals of Member States in connection with establishment and the supply of services".

The opinion was given unanimously.

The Council consulted the Committee on this Commission proposal on 24 July 1962.

Subject to a few amendments of detail, the Committee's opinion is favourable to the draft directive, but proposes that it be extended to stateless persons and refugees.

2. Opinion on the "Draft Council directive for the co-ordination of special measures relating to movement and residence of foreigners and warranted by reasons of public policy, public safety and public health (Article 56)".

The opinion was given unanimously.

The Council consulted the Committee on this Commission proposal on 24 July 1962.

The Committee's opinion is favourable to the draft directive, with the same reservations on matters of detail as for the preceding one.

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

The opinion was given unanimously.

The Council consulted the Committee on this Commission proposal on 10 October 1962.

The Committee's opinion is favourable to the draft directive, but suggests that the liberalization of payments should be made definitive.

The Committee also discussed the three following political matters :

a) The Commission memorandum on the Community's action programme for the second stage of the transition period; the discussion was based on a statement by M. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission.

b) The proposal for the new Association Convention with the African States and Madagascar; the discussion was based on a statement by M. Rochereau, member of the Commission of EEC, President of the Overseas Development Group.

c) The second memorandum of the Commission concerning the common commercial policy; the discussion was based on a statement by M. Rey, member of the Commission, President of the External Relations Group.

On each of these subjects the representatives of the Commission present requested the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on behalf of the Commission.

The Committee decided to hold its next session on 30 and 31 January 1963.

## E. THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 45th session on 19 and 20 November 1962 under the chairmanship of M. Van Lennep.

It examined the monetary and financial situation of the Federal Republic of Germany. It also adopted an opinion for the Council on the unit of account in financial aid and technical co-operation operations relating to the associated African States and Madagascar. Finally, as part of its second annual survey, the Committee held a preliminary discussion of the restrictions still impeding capital movements.

\*  
\* \*

## MISCELLANEOUS

At the opening session in Brussels from 27 to 29 November of the European information seminars on public relations and public administration, M. Caron, Vice-President of the Commission, delivered a speech on "Information, public relations and public administration".

Speaking after M. Lefèvre, Prime Minister of Belgium and M. Brugmans, Rector of the College of Europe at Bruges, M. Caron stressed the importance of relations between the citizen and government departments in a democratic State and remarked that the man-in-the-street is sometimes rather suspicious of civil servants, whereas they in their turn often do not feel sufficient incentive to try and break down such prejudice.

It was therefore necessary in any State which endeavoured to be up-to-date and democratic to step up public relations between the authorities and the public and thus help substantially to improve mutual understanding.

M. Caron concluded by paying tribute to the *Centre européen des relations publiques* for the enterprise it had shown in organizing the European seminar which aimed "through a careful scrutiny of experiments under way and of information and public relations trends in the European countries" at creating a favourable atmosphere for further advances in this discipline.

## ANNEXES

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### **Resolution on the application of the rules of competition to transport by rail, road and inland waterway**

*The European Parliament,*

*Having regard to* Articles 74 to 84 and 85 to 90 of the Treaty;

*Taking note* of Document No. 78/1962-1963 :

a) *Considering* that the provisions regulating competition are of general application;

b) *Considering* that no general exceptions were explicitly requested for a particular sector by the Committees concerned when the report on cartels and restrictive practices was under discussion;

c) *Considering* that the Commission has not deemed it necessary to allow for exceptions to the rules of competition other than those contained in the relevant articles of

the Treaty and in the regulations made thereunder;

d) *While awaiting* the results of a study of the existing situation made by the Commission,

1. *Urges* the EEC Commission to submit to it in the near future the results of a study of the factual situation in this sector;

2. *Trusts* that it will be consulted as soon as possible on the particular rules of competition to be applied, with due regard to the common transport policy, in the field of transport by rail, road and inland waterway;

3. *Requests* its President to transmit the present resolution to the Council and Commission of the EEC.

#### **Resolution on the application of the rules of competition to sea and air transport**

*The European Parliament,*

*Taking note* of Document 79;

*Taking note* of the report of the Internal Trade Committee containing the opinion of the Transport Committee;

a) *Considering* that the rules of competition in the Treaty apply to the transport sector;

b) *Considering therefore* that the Council's draft regulation relating to air and sea transport ought to have been put forward in conformity with Article 87 (2 c), that is to say, that the advice of the European Parliament ought not to have been considered as optional, but as obligatory;

c) *Deeming it essential* to undertake a general study of the existing situation in

sea and air transport and to make special regulations for this sector, with due regard to the common transport policy;

d) *Noting* that under Regulation No. 17 the date originally appointed for notification of agreements, decisions and concerted practices was 1 August 1962, and that up to this date no mention had been made of any difficulty;

e) *Noting* that the time-limit for notification was subsequently extended to 1 November 1962, and that this has now expired;

f) *Observing* that the EEC Commission has not yet been able to undertake a general study of the existing situation as a basis for special regulations applicable to this sector;

g) *Considering* that in these circumstances the current method of notification will

contribute to the study of the existing situation and also be of value in drawing up the necessary special regulations;

h) *Considering* that it is possible in the meantime to apply the rules of competition to transport while taking the special features of this sector into account, if appropriate application is made, in conformity with the Treaty, of paragraphs 1 and 3 of Articles 85 and 90;

*for these reasons,*

and while awaiting the results of the general study of the factual situation:

1. *Declines* to reply to the Council's re-

quest for its opinion on the draft regulation;

2. *Calls upon* the EEC Commission to make without delay a survey of the factual situation, inform the Parliament of the results of this survey, and draw up with all speed on the basis of these results and with due regard to the common transport policy the special regulations which then appear necessary;

3. *Trusts* that it will be consulted obligatorily on these regulations;

4. *Requests* its President to transmit the present resolution to the Council and Commission of the EEC.

### **Resolution on the need for provisional regulations on competition in transport**

*The European Parliament,*

1. *Making reference* to paragraphs 139 to 142 of the report of its Internal Trade Committee (Doc. No. 57/1961-1962) and paragraph 13 of its resolution of 19 October 1961;

2. *Deems it essential,* for the legal security of the firms concerned, that a regulation should promptly be drawn up declaring for the time being inapplicable the prohibition contained in Article 85 (1) of the Treaty, as follows:

Until 31 December 1965 at the latest for

agreements, decisions and concerted practices of sea and air transport undertakings and of their auxiliary undertakings serving the transport sector which are notified to the Commission of the EEC within the prescribed time-limit;

Until 31 December 1965 at the latest for agreements, decisions and concerted practices of rail, road or inland waterway transport undertakings and of their auxiliary undertakings serving the transport sector which are notified to the Commission of the EEC within the prescribed time-limit.

# 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 9 November and 15 December 1962

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

### Written questions and answers

- N° 98 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Diminution des prélèvements sur les volailles abattues, en république fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 98 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Reduction of levies on slaughtered poultry in the Federal Republic of Germany). No. 121, p. 2713/62
- N° 100 de M. Philipp à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : La nationalisation de l'industrie italienne de l'électricité (No. 100 by M. Philipp to the EEC Commission. Subject : Nationalization of electricity in Italy). No. 121, p. 2715/62
- N° 101 de M. De Block à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Unification des législations sur les colorants dans le Marché commun (No. 101 by M. De Block to the EEC Commission. Subject : Harmonization of legislation on colouring matter in the Common Market). No. 121, p. 2716/62
- N° 102 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Retards intervenus dans la présentation de diverses propositions relatives à l'agriculture (No. 102 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Delays in the submission of various agricultural proposals). No. 121, p. 2718/62
- N° 103 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Réduction de tarifs pour le transport de céréales en république fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 103 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Reduction to transport rates for cereals in the Federal Republic of Germany). No. 121, p. 2719/62
- N° 104 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Importation de pays à commerce d'Etat de produits agricoles tombant sous l'application des règlements 19 à 23 (No. 104 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Importation of farm products falling under Regulations Nos. 19 to 23 from State-trading countries). No. 121, p. 2720/62
- N° 105 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Problèmes sociaux de l'agriculture (No. 105 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Social problems in agriculture). No. 130, p. 2813/62
- N° 106 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Financement communautaire de la politique agricole (No. 106 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Community financing of the agricultural policy). No. 130, p. 2813/62

- N° 107 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Echanges commerciaux entre les pays membres de la CEE et les pays de l'Europe orientale (No. 107 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Trade between the EEC member countries and the countries of Eastern Europe). No. 130, p. 2814/62
- N° 108 de M. Vredeling, au nom de la délégation de la commission de l'agriculture du Parlement européen ayant effectué un voyage d'étude en Sicile, à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Risque d'une pénurie de denrées alimentaires en Sicile (No. 108 by M. Vredeling, for the fact-finding mission to Sicily of the European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture, to the EEC Commission. Subject : Danger of a food shortage in Sicily). No. 130, p. 2818/62
- N° 109 de M. Richarts à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Importation de vins en France (No. 109 by M. Richarts to the EEC Commission. Subject : French imports of wine). No. 130, p. 2818/62
- N° 110 de M. Sabatini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Rythme d'expansion de la CEE (No. 110 by M. Sabatini to the EEC Commission. Subject : The rate of expansion in EEC). No. 130, p. 2819/62
- N° 111 de M<sup>me</sup> Gennai-Tonietti et de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Guide des Communautés européennes (No. 111 by M<sup>me</sup> Gennai-Tonietti and M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject : Guide to the European Communities). No. 130, p. 2820/62
- N° 112 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Trade Expansion Act (No. 112 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject : Trade Expansion Act). No. 130, p. 2821/62
- N° 113 de M. Nederhorst à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Modification du règlement n° 15 (No. 113 by M. Nederhorst to the EEC Commission. Subject : Amendment of Regulation No. 15). No. 130, p. 2822/62
- N° 69 de M. Margulies à la Commission de la CEE (réponse complémentaire). Objet : Aide financière à la Côte française des Somalis (No. 69 by M. Margulies to the EEC Commission (supplementary answer). Subject : Financial aid to French Somali Coast). No. 130, p. 2823/62
- N° 35-1961/62 de M. Vendroux à la Commission de la CEE (réponse complémentaire). Objet : Circulation des marchandises par la voie postale (No. 35-1961/62 by M. Vendroux to the EEC Commission (supplementary answer). Subject : Dispatch of goods by post). No. 134, p. 2874/62
- N° 115 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Transfert des salaires des travailleurs grecs (No. 115 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission. Subject : Transfer of Greek workers' wages). No. 134, p. 2875/62



# THE COUNCIL

## Regulations

Règlement n° 139 du Conseil relatif aux prélèvements applicables aux mélanges de céréales (Council Regulation No. 139 concerning the levies applicable to mixed cereal). No. 122, p. 2729/62

Règlement n° 140 du Conseil reportant la date de la mise en application du régime des prélèvements pour certains produits du secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation No. 140 postponing the effective date of the levy system for certain products in the pigmeat sector). No. 124, p. 2750/62

Règlement n° 141 du Conseil portant non-application du règlement n° 17 du Conseil au secteur des transports (Council Regulation No. 141 concerning the non-applicability of Council Regulation No. 17 to the transport sector). No. 124, p. 2751/62

Règlement n° 146 du Conseil modifiant les règlements n°s 44 et 114 du Conseil en ce qui concerne les prélèvements à l'importation en France de certaines volailles en provenance du Luxembourg (Council Regulation No. 146 amending Council Regulations Nos. 44 and 114 in respect of levies on poultry imported into France from Luxembourg). No. 131, p. 2825/62

Règlement n° 147 du Conseil modifiant les règlements n°s 33, 35, 40, 41 et 44 du Conseil en ce qui concerne la description de l'un des modes de préparation des poules et poulets abattus (Council Regulation No. 147 amending Council Regulations Nos. 33, 35, 40, 41 and 44 as regards the description of one of the methods of dressing slaughtered fowls and chickens). No. 131, p. 2826/62

Règlement n° 151 du Conseil relatif à l'organisation de trois enquêtes sur les salaires dans l'industrie manufacturière (Council Regulation No. 151 concerning the organization of three inquiries into wages in the manufacturing industry). No. 133, p. 2841/62

## Information

Directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des règlements des Etats membres concernant les matières colorantes pouvant être employées dans les denrées destinées à l'alimentation humaine (Council directive relating to the approximation of the regulations of the Member States concerning colouring matter which may be used in food products intended for human consumption). No. 115, p. 2645/62

Décision du Conseil relative à la procédure de versement de fonds et aux modalités de l'octroi de bonifications d'intérêts (Council Decision concerning procedure for depositing funds and awarding interest rebates). No. 122, p. 2731/62

Décision du Conseil portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable aux ouvrages en ciment, en béton ou en pierre artificielle (autres que les ouvrages silico-calcaires), même armés, y compris les ouvrages en ciment de laitier ou en "granito" de la position ex 68.11 (Council Decision temporarily to suspend the duty in the common customs tariff on articles of cement, concrete or artificial stone (other than silico-calcareous articles), reinforced or not, including blast furnace slag cement or terrazzo articles from heading 68.11).

No. 122, p. 2732/62

Règlement financier de la CEE tendant à reconduire pour 1962 le règlement financier de la CEE portant fixation des modalités relatives à la reddition et à la vérification des comptes (EEC financial regulation extending to 1962 the EEC financial regulation determining the details of rendering and checking accounts).

No. 132, p. 2835/62

## THE COMMISSION

### Regulations

Règlement n° 136 de la Commission portant fixation d'un prélèvement spécial et d'un prix d'écluse spécial pour les échines et cous de volaille (Commission Regulation No. 136 laying down a special levy and a special sluice-gate price for poultry spines and necks).

No. 113, p. 2625/62

Règlement n° 137 de la Commission fixant des coefficients d'équivalence entre certaines qualités de seigle et d'avoine en provenance des Etats-Unis et du Canada et le standard de qualité pour lequel est fixé le prix de seuil (Commission Regulation No. 137 fixing the correcting factors as between certain qualities of rye and oats from the United States and Canada and the quality standard to which the threshold price relates).

No. 118, p. 2689/62

Règlement n° 138 de la Commission portant extension au glucose des dispositions des règlements n° 92 et 97 de la Commission (Commission Regulation No. 138 extending the provisions of Commission Regulations Nos. 92 and 97 to glucose).

No. 121, p. 2722/62

Règlement n° 142 de la Commission portant fixation des prix de référence pour les oranges douces (Commission Regulation No. 142 fixing the reference prices for China oranges).

No. 125, p. 2765/62

Règlement n° 143 de la Commission portant premières dispositions concernant l'établissement du cadastre viticole (Commission Regulation No. 143 making the first arrangements for drawing up the register of vineyards).

No. 127, p. 2789/62

Règlement n° 144 de la Commission prorogeant la durée de validité du règlement n° 111 de la Commission (Commission Regulation No. 144 extending the period of validity of Commission Regulation No. 111).

No. 127, p. 2791/62

Règlement n° 145 de la Commission reportant la date d'expiration de certaines dispositions transitoires applicables aux exportations de farine de froment (Commission Regulation No. 145 postponing the date of expiry of certain transitional provisions applicable to exports of wheaten flour).

No. 129, p. 2809/62

Règlement n° 148 de la Commission modifiant les règlements n°s 75, 79, 112 et 125 et abrogeant le règlement n° 118 de la Commission en ce qui concerne le marché unique pour la viande de volaille à l'intérieur de l'Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise (Commission Regulation No. 148 amending Commission Regulations Nos. 75, 79, 112 and 125 and repealing Regulation No. 118 as regards the single market for poultrymeat within the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union).

No. 131, p. 2828/62

Règlement n° 149 de la Commission modifiant les règlements n°s 75, 112, 125 et 126 de la Commission en ce qui concerne la description de l'un des modes de présentation des poules et poulets abattus (Commission Regulation No. 149 amending Commission Regulations Nos. 75, 112, 125 and 126 as regards the description of one of the methods of dressing slaughtered fowls and chickens).

No. 131, p. 2831/62

Règlement n° 150 de la Commission portant dérogation aux normes communes de qualité pour les agrumes (Commission Regulation No. 150 providing for derogation from the common quality standards for citrus fruits).

No. 131, p. 2832/62

Rectificatif au règlement n° 101 de la Commission portant fixation des prix de référence pour les poires (Corrigendum of Commission Regulation No. 101 fixing the reference prices for pears).

No. 113, p. 2630/62

Rectificatif au règlement n° 70 de la Commission de la CEE fixant les coefficients d'équivalence entre les qualités de céréales offertes sur le marché mondial et le standard de qualité pour lequel est fixé le prix de seuil (Corrigendum of Commission Regulation No. 70 fixing the correcting factors as between the quality of cereals on the world market and the quality standard to which the threshold price relates).

No. 118, p. 2695/62

### Information

Première communication relative à l'application de l'article 85 du Traité à certains accords de distribution exclusive et Rectificatif (First communication concerning the application of Article 85 of the Treaty to certain exclusive dealing agreements and Corrigendum).

No. 113, p. 2627/62

No. 117, p. 2687/62

Deuxième communication relative à l'application de l'article 85 du Traité à certains accords de distribution exclusive (Second communication concerning the application of Article 85 of the Treaty to certain exclusive dealing agreements).

No. 113, p. 2628/62

Première communication relative à l'application de l'article 85 du Traité à certains accords de licence de brevet (First communication concerning the application of Article 85 of the Treaty to certain patent licensing agreements).

No. 113, p. 2628/62

Deuxième communication relative à l'application de l'article 85 du Traité à certains accords de licence de brevet (Second communication concerning the application of Article 85 of the Treaty to certain patent licensing agreements).

No. 113, p. 2629/62

## Information

### Directives and decisions

Décision de la Commission autorisant la République française à fixer les points de passage en frontière ou en douane ouverts aux importations de fruits et légumes en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission Decision authorizing the French Republic to fix the frontier or customs posts open to imports of fruit and vegetables from other Member States).

No. 117, p. 2685/62

Décision de la Commission relative au recours de la République fédérale d'Allemagne à l'article 115, alinéa 1 du Traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire les feuilles de tabac non écotées et déchets de tabac originaires des pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission Decision concerning the appeal of the Federal Republic of Germany to Article 115 (1) of the Treaty in order to exempt from Community treatment unstripped tobacco leaves and tobacco refuse originating in non-member countries and admitted to free circulation in the other Member States).

No. 119, p. 2698/62

Décision de la Commission autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations en France de sucreries sans cacao, ne contenant pas de liqueur alcoolique, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission Decision authorizing countervailing charges to be levied on sugar confectionery not containing cocoa or liqueur imported into France from the other Member States).

No. 123, p. 2733/62

Décision de la Commission autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, en France, de chocolat, de confiseries au cacao ou au chocolat, sans liqueur alcoolique, et de préparations comportant du cacao ou du chocolat (Commission Decision authorizing countervailing charges to be levied on imports into France of chocolate and cocoa or chocolate confectionery not containing liqueur and preparations containing cocoa or chocolate).

No. 123, p. 2736/62

Décision de la Commission autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en République fédérale d'Allemagne, de caramels mous, de caramels durs et de dragées, en provenance de certain Etats membres (Commission Decision authorizing a countervailing charge to be levied on soft and hard caramels and sugared almonds imported into the Federal Republic of Germany from certain Member States).

No. 123, p. 2742/62

## Recommendations and opinions

Recommandation de la Commission adressée aux Etats membres relative au régime douanier applicable aux outils, instruments ou matériels importés, à titre temporaire, d'un Etat membre dans un autre Etat membre pour y être utilisé à l'exécution de travaux de toute nature (Commission recommendation addressed to the Member States concerning the customs system applicable to tools, instruments or equipment temporarily imported from one Member State into another for use in supplying any kind of service).

No. 125, p. 2767/62

## Delegations and missions accredited to the Community

Missions d'Etats tiers (Tunisie) [Missions of non-member States (Tunisia)].

No. 124, p. 2752/62

Missions d'Etats tiers (Etats-Unis d'Amérique et Argentine) [Missions of non-member States (United States of America and Argentina)].

No. 125, p. 2769/62

## European Development Fund

Signature d'une convention de financement entre la CEE et la république fédérale du Cameroun (Signature of a financing agreement between the EEC and the Federal Republic of Cameroun).

No. 115, p. 2655/62

Résultats des appels d'offres n° 101 lancé par la république fédérale du Cameroun, n° 169 lancé par le territoire des Comores, n° 188 lancé par la République malgache (Results of calls for tender No. 101 issued by the Federal Republic of Cameroun, No. 169 issued by the Territory of the Comoro Archipelago and No. 188 issued by the Malagasy Republic).

No. 115, p. 2655/62

Investissement de caractère social dans la république du Mali (Social investment in the Republic of Mali).

No. 118, p. 2691/62

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 247 lancé par la république du Congo (Brazzaville) [Notice of call for tender No. 247 issued by the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)].

No. 118, p. 2691/62

Avis d'appel d'offres à lancer par la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un projet financé conjointement par le Fonds européen de développement et l'Agence pour le développement international (Notice of call for tender to be issued by the Federal Republic of Cameroun for a project financed jointly by the European Development Fund and the Agency for International Development).

No. 118, p. 2692/62

Additif à l'appel d'offres n° 226 lancé par la république de Haute Volta (Addendum to call for tender No. 226 issued by the Republic of Upper Volta).

No. 121, p. 2724/62

Signature d'un avenant à une convention de financement entre la CEE et la République gabonaise (Signature of an additional clause to a financing agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Gabon).

No. 121, p. 2725/62

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 248 lancé par la république du Niger (Notice of call for tender No. 248 issued by the Republic of Niger).	No. 124, p. 2753/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 249 lancé par la République française pour le département de la Martinique (Notice of call for tender No. 249 issued by the French Republic for the Department of Martinique).	No. 124, p. 2754/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 250 lancé par la République française pour le département de la Martinique (Notice of call for tender No. 250 issued by the French Republic for the Department of Martinique).	No. 124, p. 2755/62
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 251 lancé par la République française pour le département de la Martinique (Notice of call for tender No. 251 issued by the French Republic for the Department of Martinique).	No. 124, p. 2757/62
Résultats des appels d'offres n° 177 lancé par la république fédérale du Cameroun, n° 187 lancé par la république du Sénégal, n° 196 lancé par la république de Haute-Volta, n° 211 lancé par la république du Congo (Brazzaville), n° 213 lancé par la Guadeloupe, n° 219 lancé par la république du Tchad [Results of calls for tender No. 177 issued by the Federal Republic of Cameroun, No. 187 issued by the Republic of Senegal, No. 196 issued by the Republic of Upper Volta, No. 211 issued by the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), No. 213 issued by Guadeloupe and No. 219 issued by the Republic of Chad].	No. 124, p. 2758/62
Investissements de caractère économique dans la république du Rwanda, le royaume de Burundi, la république fédérale du Cameroun, la République gabonaise et la République malgache (Economic investments in the Republic of Rwanda, the Kingdom of Burundi, the Federal Republic of Cameroun, the Republic of Gabon and the Malagasy Republic).	No. 124, p. 2759/62
Investissements de caractère économique dans le territoire de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon et dans le département de la Réunion (Economic investments in the Territory of Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon and in the Department of Réunion).	No. 124, p. 2760/62
Investissements de caractère social dans la République togolaise (Social investments in the Republic of Togo).	No. 124, p. 2761/62
Investissements de caractère économique dans les Républiques du Mali, de Côte-d'Ivoire et du Niger (Economic investments in the Republics of Mali, Ivory Coast and Niger).	No. 125, p. 2770/62
Situation de trésorerie du Fonds européen de développement arrêtée à la date du 30 septembre 1962 (Cash position of the European Development Fund on 30 September 1962).	No. 132, p. 2836/62
Pré-avis pour un appel d'offres qui sera prochainement lancé par la république fédérale du Cameroun (Prior notice of a call for tender to be issued at a later date by the Federal Republic of Cameroun).	No. 132, p. 2837/62
Modificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres n° 246 lancé par la République somalienne (Amendment to call for tender No. 246 issued by the Somali Republic).	No. 135, p. 2837/62

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 252 lancé par la république fédérale du Cameroun (Notice of call for tender No. 252 issued by the Federal Republic of Cameroun).

No. 135, p. 2877/62

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 253 lancé par la République malgache (Notice of call for tender No. 253 issued by the Malagasy Republic).

No. 135, p. 2879/62

Avis d'appel d'offres à lancer par la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un projet financé par le Fonds européen de développement et l'Agence pour le développement international (Notice of call for tender to be issued by the Federal Republic of Cameroun for a project financed by the European Development Fund and the Agency for International Development).

No. 135, p. 2880/62

Signature de quatre conventions de financement (entre la CEE et la république du Mali, entre la CEE et la République gabonaise, entre la CEE et la République togolaise, entre la CEE et la République malgache) (Signature of four financing agreements, between the EEC and the Republic of Mali, between the EEC and the Republic of Gabon, between the EEC and the Republic of Togo and between the EEC and the Malagasy Republic)].

No. 135, p. 2881/62

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### Communications

Recours introduit le 26 octobre 1962 par la république fédérale d'Allemagne contre la Commission de la CEE (affaire 34-62) [Appeal by the Federal Republic of Germany against a decision by the EEC Commission, filed on 26 October 1962 (case 34-62)].

No. 119, p. 2697/62

## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

### Information

Modifications intervenues dans la composition des sections spécialisées (Changes in the composition of the specialized sections).

No. 124, p. 2749/62

## EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

### Information

Règlement financier tendant à reconduire pour 1962 le règlement financier portant fixation des modalités relatives à la reddition et à la vérification des comptes des institutions communes aux Communautés européennes (Financial regulation extending to 1962 the financial regulation determining the methods of rendering and checking accounts of institutions common to the European Communities).

No. 132, p. 2833/62

Règlement financier tendant à reconduire pour 1962 le règlement financier portant fixation des modalités relatives à la reddition et à la vérification des comptes des Conseils des Communautés européennes (Financial regulation extending to 1962 the financial regulation determining the methods of rendering and checking accounts of the Councils of the European Communities).

No. 132, p. 2834/62

**B. (List of issues of the Agricultural Supplement to the official gazette containing the tables to the Commission's decision fixing the c.i.f. prices, the premiums added to the levies, the c.i.f. prices for forward purchases and the free-to-frontier prices for cereals) :**

- (Supplement No. 14 of 14 November 1962).
- (Supplement No. 15 of 21 November 1962).
- (Supplement No. 16 of 28 November 1962).
- (Supplement No. 17 of 5 December 1962).
- (Supplement No. 18 of 12 December 1962).
- (Supplement No. 19 of 19 December 1962).

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

Occasional publications

- 8067\* Memorandum of the Commission on the action programme of the Community for the second stage. 24 October 1962. 89 pp. (English, French, German, Italian, Dutch). (Price : 5s. 9d.; \$0.80; Bfrs. 40.)  
Etudes - Série politique sociale : (Monographs - social policy series :).
- 8059\* No. 4/1962 — Etude comparée des prestations de sécurité sociale dans les pays de la CEE (Comparative study of social security benefits in the EEC countries). 1962. 145 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch). (Price : £1; \$2.80; Bfrs. 140.)
- 8060\* No. 5/1962 — Financement de la sécurité sociale dans les pays de la CEE (Financing of social security in the EEC countries). 1962. 163 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch). (Price : 14s. 3d.; \$2; Bfrs. 100.)  
Etudes - Série agriculture : (Monographs - Agricultural series :).
- 8054\* No. 8/1962 — La consommation des engrais dans les pays de la CEE (Fertilizer consumption in the EEC). 1962. (French; German in preparation). (Price : £1. 6s. 0d.; \$3.60; Bfrs. 180.)
- 8063 No. 11/1962 — Effets sur les revenus dans la république fédérale d'Allemagne, d'une baisse des prix agricoles, dans le cadre de la politique agricole commune de la CEE - Expertise commune établie par des membres du conseil consultatif du ministère fédéral de l'agriculture et par des conseillers scientifiques de la Commission de la CEE (Effects of lower farm prices within the framework of a common agricultural policy in EEC on farm incomes in Federal Germany - Joint report by members of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and economic advisers of the EEC Commission). 1962. 85 pp. (French, German). (Price : 7s. 0d.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 50.)



## Periodical publications

- 8068\* L'enquête de conjoncture auprès des chefs d'entreprise de la Communauté - Méthode et Résultats. Novembre 1962. 3 numéros par an (The Community business survey - Procedure and Results. November 1962. Three issues a year).  
Deux éditions bilingues : français/italien; allemand/néerlandais (Two bilingual editions : French/Italian; German/Dutch).  
(Prise per issue : 5s. 0d.; \$0.70; Bfrs. 35.)  
(Annual subscription : 14s. 3d.; \$2; Bfrs. 100.)
- 4002 Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly. No. 11/1962.  
Three bilingual editions : English/French; French/Italian; German/Dutch.  
(Price per issue : 3s. 6d.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25.)  
(Annual subscription : £1. 16s. 0d.; \$5; Bfrs. 250.)  
Bulletin des acquisitions. Bibliothèque de la Communauté économique européenne.  
Bi-mensuel n° 15-16, 17-18, 19 et 20. Gratuit (List of recent additions. Library of the Commission of the European Economic Community. Bi-monthly Nos. 15-16, 17-18, 19 and 20. Free).

### 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. 44, December 1962;  
Paris : Communauté européenne, No. 12, December 1962;  
Rome : Comunità Europea, No. 10, October, No. 11, November 1962;  
London : European Community, No. 10, December 1962;  
Washington : European Community, No. 57, October/November 1962.

#### Statistical Office of the European Communities

- (General statistics - No. 12/1962).  
(Foreign trade : monthly statistics - No. 12/1962).  
(Foreign trade : analytical tables - Exports 1961).  
(Foreign trade : trade with the overseas associated countries - Exports 1961).  
[Coal and other sources of energy (No. 5/6-1962)].  
[Industrial statistics for 1962 (whole year)].  
(Social statistics - No. 4/1962).  
(Agricultural statistics - No. 3/1962).

