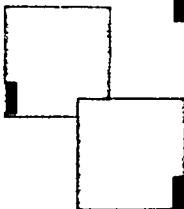


COMMUNAUTÉ
ÉCONOMIQUE EUROPÉENNE



EUROPÄISCHE
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COMUNITÀ
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EUROPESE
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Supplement to Bulletin 4-63

Proposal for a Council directive relating to the approximation of the laws of Member States concerning preservatives which may be used in food.

Proposal for a Council regulation on the European Fund for Structural Improvements in Agriculture.

Proposal for a Council regulation on the granting of aid by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund.

Proposal for a financial regulation relating to the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and to the European Fund for Structural Improvements in Agriculture.

Proposal for a Council regulation concerning cereals prices applicable from the 1963/64 marketing season onwards.

I. The association of Greece with the Community

The EEC-Greece Association Committee held its second meeting on 1 February 1963. It examined the question of implementing Article 71 of the Association Agreement, by which the Council of Association instructed to take "any steps needed to facilitate co-operation and the necessary contacts between the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the other organs of the Community on the one hand and the Greek Parliament and the corresponding Greek bodies on the other".

The Committee took note of the statute of the Council of Social and Productive Classes, the Greek organization corresponding to the Economic and Social Committee, and agreed to continue its study of what links might be established between the EEC's Monetary Committee and Economic Policy Committee and their Greek counterparts.

The Committee examined certain articles of the Agreement, which will soon have to be submitted to a thoroughgoing study prior to their application.

The Committee will meet again during the first fortnight in March.

II. Accession of other countries to the EEC

After the interruption of the negotiations between the United Kingdom and the EEC Member States, the Danish, Norwegian and Irish Governments, which had also applied for membership under Article 237 of the Treaty, explained to their respective Parliaments their attitudes regarding the negotiations they had undertaken with the Community's members.

The EEC Council has, however, received no official communication from these Governments.

M. Krag, Danish Prime Minister and M. Haekkerup, Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained in statements to the Folketing on 12 February 1963 that the Danish Government considered the negotiations as having been suspended. They stressed that Denmark maintained its application, but that its accession to the Community would remain subject to that of Great Britain.

M. Lange, Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement to the Storting on 12 February 1963 in which he discussed the consequences that the suspension of negotiations between the Community countries and the United Kingdom would have for the Norwegian economy. He said that it would have been desirable for Norway to participate as a full member of the Community in the development of European policies jointly with Great Britain and the other EFTA countries. He added that, the Brussels negotiations being suspended, the decisive influence in the development of relations between the EEC and the countries which were contemplating accession would be exerted by the EEC member countries. "No more than Great Britain", declared M. Lange, "we cannot and will not turn our backs on Europe".

The Irish Prime Minister, Mr. Lemass, told the Dail on 5 February 1963 that his Government did not intend to withdraw its application. He added that it was difficult to take a final decision on this subject before the situation regarding the British application was cleared up and before the United Kingdom's future commercial policy was known.

III. Activities of the Community

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Turkey's application for association

1. At its session of 25 and 26 February 1963 the Council took up its examination of the negotiations on Turkey's association with the Community. The Council, which appreciated the problems facing the Turkish Government examined in detail the results of the latest round of negotiations between the Turks and the Commission, which were held from 14 to 18 January.

The Council agreed to adopt a broader view than hitherto on a certain number of points and to give the Commission a wider mandate that would enable it to continue the negotiations and bring them to a conclusion.

The Community and GATT

Tariff negotiations

2. On 26 February 1963 the Council concluded an agreement with Japan under Article XXVIII (4) of the General Agreement, dealing with the re-negotiation of certain tariff concessions that Japan could not maintain in view of the alignment of her tariff on the Brussels nomenclature.

The Community was affected by two of these concessions, one of them originally negotiated with the German Federal Republic and the other with Italy. The compensation offered by Japan for the withdrawal of these two concessions includes the binding at higher rates of the two items in question and the binding of four new tariff items — one of them at a lower rate.

The Commission also notified Australia and Peru, after consulting the Foreign Trade Committee set up under Article 111, of its intention to begin consultations about measures taken by these two countries which have resulted in changes to or withdrawal of tariff concessions affecting the Community or in the suspension of the concessions. The Peruvian Government had been authorized by the Contracting Parties to re-negotiate under Article XXVIII (4) the customs duties on twelve tariff items; the Australian Government had been authorized to begin re-negotiations with a view to withdrawing two concessions affecting items on which the Government thought it necessary to impose temporary duties, and it also invoked the safeguard clause in Article XIX of the General Agreement for raising a number of bound duties.

Other work of GATT

3. A delegation from the Commission attended the meeting of the GATT Council held in Geneva from 19 to 22 February 1963.

The main purpose of the Council meeting was to make arrangements for the meeting of GATT Ministers which the Contracting Parties had decided should be held in 1963, to fix the precise date for the meeting and to propose an agenda. The Council decided that the meeting of Ministers should be from 16-21 May, and considered that there would have to be specially careful preparation of the meeting at Committee and Working Party level so that there should be clear proposals enabling the Ministers to give concrete and specific directives on the issues before them.

The following points were recommended for the Ministers' consideration :

- a) arrangements for the reduction or elimination of tariffs and other barriers to trade, and connected questions;
- b) measures for access to markets for agricultural and other primary products;
- c) measures for the expansion of the trade of developing countries as a means of furthering their economic development.

From 22 to 26 April the Council will study the results achieved by the Committees and Working Parties in these three fields and will finalize the agenda for the meeting of Ministers.

In accordance with instructions given by the Contracting Parties at their twentieth session, the Council also examined a United States proposal that ways and means be sought by which less-developed countries not yet able to take on the obligations involved in accession to the General Agreement can participate in the work of GATT. It decided to set up an ad hoc working party, of which the Community is to be a member.

Associated countries' missions to the Community

4. The competent institutions of the EEC have noted the appointment of H. E. Ambassador Emile Poisson to represent the Republic of Dahomey, replacing H. E. Ambassador Marcel Dadjo, and of the appointment of H. E. Ambassador Augustin Munyaneza to represent the Republic of Rwanda.

Non-member countries' missions to the Community

5. H. E. Ambassador Carlos Miro-Quesada, head of the Peruvian mission to the EEC, and H. E. Ambassador Julio A. Lacarte Muro, head of the Uruguayan mission to the EEC, presented their letters of credence to the President of the Commission on 19 and 22 February.

The competent institutions of the EEC have given their agrément to the appointment of H. E. Ambassador Charles Johnson Burgess as head of the Jamaican mission to the Community.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Regional policy

6. On 19 and 22 February the three working parties set up after the Conference on Regional Economies (held in Brussels from 6 to 8 December 1961) met again in Brussels. Under section 122 of the Commission's Action Programme for the second stage they are to study methods of developing the Community's peripheral regions, the regions with out-dated structures, and the effectiveness of regional aids (1).

* Working Party No. 1, which is examining ways and means of speeding up the development of the Community's peripheral areas that are lagging behind the central areas, heard reports by French, Dutch and Italian members on regional policy in their respective countries.

The French member explained how the concept of "aménagement du territoire" (regional development) had gradually come into French economic policy between the Monnet plan, which had in 1946 been chiefly concerned with restoring overall economic potential, and the establishment in February 1963 of the "Délégation générale à l'aménagement du territoire", which will co-ordinate the various statutory measures taken at various times between 1951 and 1961.

The Dutch member presented the problems of his country, which is much more densely populated and where a very high birth rate makes constant industrial expansion essential. He explained the principles of Dutch regional policy and pointed to achievements in the two southern provinces of the country; nearly half the new industrial jobs created throughout the country in the last few years have been in these two provinces. He emphasized what had been done to improve both the social and the cultural infrastructure.

The Italian member spoke of the activities of the "Cassa del Mezzogiorno" and gave an account of what this Fund has achieved in the matter of infrastructure. He showed how it is contributing to the industrial development of the South through its three credit institutions (ISVEIMER, IRFIS and CIS). Thanks to these activities the rate of increase in the net income of the South seems to have been higher in the last two years than the national average.

At its next meeting this Working Party will hear reports on regional policy in Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg.

* Working Party No. 2 (industrialized regions with out-dated structures) heard preliminary reports from the Belgian, French, German and Italian experts. The Working Party considered that a distinction should be drawn between regions suffering from general economic and social ageing, regions where certain important activities showed signs of isolated decline and regions whose structures and infrastructures are ill adapted because the traditional pattern of trade has broken down. These situations called for study from two separate angles. The first

(1) See Bulletin No. 3-63, Chap. V, sec. 10.

essential was to find the common factors in regional decline by applying a standard type of analysis; once this was done, a study would have to be made of the policies being applied to cope with these problems, and from the study suggestions should be drawn for Community solutions. It was agreed that the secretariat of the Working Party should prepare studies on these two basic aspects.

* Working Party No. 3 (effectiveness of the various aids to regional development) discussed several papers produced by members on such subjects as financial incentives, regional infrastructures and the problems involved in adapting public administration to regional needs. The discussion of these problems brought out the variety of facets which have to be considered. For the next meeting of the experts it was agreed that the Commission would submit three new working documents on these problems.

Group of experts on economic budgets

7. This group met in Brussels on 14 and 15 February 1963 to study and collate the economic budgets drawn up by the Member States. (This is an experiment suggested in the Action Programme, section 90). The group found that neither methods of preparation nor definitions were fully harmonized as yet and that certain countries had not submitted the chapter on economic policy. At future meetings of the group of experts every effort will be made to improve both the harmonization of economic budgets and the supply of material. Despite the numerous divergences still to be found, it proved that some comparability of data had already been achieved and that these budgets might enable an overall picture to be gained of the Community's policy for dealing with economic developments in 1963. The economic budgets were sent on to the Economic Policy Committee for examination at its meeting on 7 and 8 March 1963.

Group of petroleum experts

8. The Group held its ninth meeting on 20 February 1963. It first examined a draft report on stockpiling prepared by the Commission. Some amendments were made to this text, and the Group decided to hold a restricted meeting to study the technical questions of stockpiling costs and of analyzing effects of a crisis on supplies.

The Group then put the finishing touches to information on imports of crude oil and petroleum products from non-member countries and finalized a questionnaire intended to bring up to date the 1962 inquiry on investment in the oil industry.

Lastly, the Group noted that certain additional information was required before the document on regulations in force in the Member States could be completed.

THE INTERNAL MARKET

Right of establishment and freedom to supply services

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

9. The Council approved this directive, except for final linguistic co-ordination, during its 97th session on 25 and 26 February.

The directive entitles nationals of each Member State to settle without discrimination in the territory of the other Member States on any cultivable holding or group of cultivable holdings left fallow for more than two years and there to pursue various agricultural occupations. However, persons benefiting under the directive may be required to seek permission before transferring to holdings that have not been derelict or uncultivated.

The Commission had submitted its proposal to the Council on 24 April 1962; the Economic and Social Committee gave its opinion on 17 July and the European Parliament gave their opinions on 17 July and 22 November 1962, respectively.

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

10. The Council approved this directive too at its 97th session.

Persons to whom it applies will be allowed to settle without discrimination on the territory of the Member State that had received them as farm workers and to pursue various agricultural occupations on land of any kind. They need not seek permission to move from one farm to another.

The proposal for this directive had been submitted by the Commission on 10 May 1962; the opinions of the Economic and Social Committee and of the European Parliament were given on 17 July and 22 November 1962.

These directives are the first two measures taken by the Council to implement the General Programme for the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment, adopted on 18 December 1961.

The texts, which the Council approved unanimously, differ only on a few points of detail from the proposals made by the Commission, which were analyzed in Bulletin No. 6-62, Chapter II.

At the request of one of the Member States, the Council included the following statement in the minutes of the session :

“ Should it be found that there have been excessive increases in the price of land following the implementation of the present directives in a Member State, the latter shall inform the Commission, which will take appropriate action. ”

11. The Council decided to consult the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on a directive proposed by the Commission detailing transitional measures for non-wage-earning activities in the wholesale trade and activities serving trade and industry (intermediaries) ⁽¹⁾.

Tariff quotas

12. The Commission has decided to grant the following tariff quotas for the first half of 1963 under certain protocols annexed to the Agreement on List G.

<i>No. in the common customs tariff</i>	<i>Description of product</i>	<i>Country and quota</i>	<i>Quota duty</i>
78.01 A	Unwrought lead	<i>Netherlands</i> 17 850 t.	Zero duty for the first half of 1963
78.01 A	Unwrought lead	<i>Belgium</i> 3 000 t.	Zero duty for the first half of 1963
78.01 A	Unwrought lead containing at least 0.01 % by weight of silver, for refining (lead bullion)	<i>Germany</i> 27 000 t.	Zero duty for the first half of 1963
76.01 B I	Aluminium waste	<i>B.L.E.U.</i> 500 t.	Zero duty for the first half of 1963 (duty for the second half of 1963 to be fixed later)
79.01 A	Zinc spelter containing at least 99.99 % by weight of zinc	<i>Germany</i> 20 000 t.	Zero duty for the first half of 1963

Common industrial and commercial policy on lead and zinc

13. The lead and zinc sector in the EEC has been suffering for years from a crisis brought on by the protective measures that have been taken in a number of big producer countries. Prices have dropped by an average of about 45 % for the two metals since 1957. Because of the close relation between the price of the ore and that of the metal, this drop is hitting the industries increasingly hard at all stages of production.

This critical situation, which threatens the existence of firms that would be competitive if world market conditions were normal, raises a problem at Community level, the solution of which depends on two main points :

(1) See Supplement to Bulletin No. 2-63.

a) The maintenance of profitable mines, which have been the first victims of the crisis, so as not to accentuate unduly the Community's dependence on terms of delivery from non-member countries (which at present supply some two thirds of the Community's requirements of ore);

b) The maintenance of normal activity in the metal-working industry, which is threatened by falling prices and corresponding supply difficulties.

The most effective way of correcting distortion of the market which has led to the current situation would be to liberalize the world market completely by abolishing customs duties, quantitative restrictions and subsidies. But European attempts to do this have come up against serious difficulties. Efforts in UN agencies have not yet made it possible to stabilize the world market.

Furthermore, the application of national safeguard measures, such as the isolation of the Italian lead and zinc sector merely accentuates differences inside the EEC market.

The Commission, considering this crisis to be a matter of joint concern, has submitted to the Council a memorandum with a draft for an outline programme of Community measures for speeding up the time-table for the Treaty's objectives for these two products. The application of any supplementary measures that might prove necessary is not excluded, but preference should be given as often as possible to Community measures.

The rapid implementation of this "emergency programme" should prevent the EEC market being fragmented by the adoption of major measures that differ from one country to another.

In addition to the emergency programme the Commission also attaches great importance to the long-term problems raised by this sector of the raw materials market, particularly the problems connected with the mining industry. As it will take some time to study these problems, it seemed advisable to keep separate the procedure for any longer-term measures that may be needed and the procedure for the more urgent measures to be taken under this outline programme.

The draft programme includes the following points :

a) Speeding up the time-table for attaining the Treaty's objectives in connection with Chapters 78 (lead) and 79 (zinc) of the common external tariff-abolishing internal duties, applying the common external tariff, implementing a common commercial policy.

b) Permanent exemption for lead bullion, and the introduction for this purpose of a new sub-heading (78.01 A I) in the common external tariffs.

c) Maintenance of the isolation of the Italian market for the metals and waste, and of similar measures for semi-manufacturers, as long as the requirements of Article 226 of the Treaty are met; the gradual elimination of protective measures is provided for.

d) The suspension of the duties in the common customs tariff for headings 78.01 A II (unwrought lead and other) and 79.01 A (zinc spelter), in accordance with the provisions under e) below, when London prices reach a level regarded as adequate.

As things are at present, £75 per long ton for lead and £85 per long ton for zinc is considered adequate.

Customs duties should be reinstated, under the provisions of *e)* below, when London prices fall below the level mentioned above.

e) The suspension or reintroduction of the duties in the common external tariff takes effect on the seventh day after the Commission finds that London prices have reached or exceeded for twenty consecutive days the maximum or minimum indicated under *d)*.

The Commission's finding that these requirements have been fulfilled shall be communicated to the Member States.

f) A ban on recourse to the special tariff quotas accorded to Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium in Protocol XV to List G.

The Council has instructed a special working party to examine the Commission's proposals.

Countervailing charges

Amendments to authorizations

14. Pursuant to the Council decision of 4 April 1962, based on Article 235 of the Treaty and providing for the levy of countervailing charges on certain processed agricultural products ⁽¹⁾, the Commission issued on 13 February a number of decisions amending the amount of the countervailing charges on imports of certain products containing sugar, the imposition of which it had authorized on 5 July and 18 December 1962.

These charges had been calculated on the then current prices of the agricultural raw materials used in manufacturing the products in question, particularly that of sugar. As the world market price of sugar has recently risen substantially, the countervailing charges in question were becoming prohibitive and constituting a threat to trade. The Commission therefore decided to bring the charges into line with today's sugar price. The imports affected by this measure are ⁽²⁾:

a) Imports into Germany of fondant paste from Belgium, the Netherlands and France;

b) Imports into Germany of biscuits and waffles from the Netherlands;

c) Imports into Germany of caramels and sugared almonds from France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg;

d) Imports into France of sweetmeats not containing cocoa from the other Member States;

e) Imports into France of chocolate, etc., confectionery from the other Member States.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 12-62, Chap. III.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 37, 8 March 1963.

Study on the motor industry

15. Representatives of the Motor Industry Liaison Committee of the Community countries and of the Commission met on 15 February under the chairmanship of M. Caron, a Vice-President of the Commission.

The agenda included consideration of a provisional working document on the Community's motor industry prepared by the Commission's staff.

The discussion clarified the working hypotheses used and brought out more clearly the factors likely to contribute to balanced expansion. In particular, it revealed how great is the scope for expansion in this industry in view of the heavy potential demand inside the Community and possibilities on export markets.

It was agreed to hold further meetings periodically so as to keep the basic document prepared by the Commission up to date in the light of actual figures and trends.

COMPETITION

Rules applicable to enterprises

Agreements notified at 1 November 1962

16. Nine hundred and twenty notifications, applications for negative clearance and complaints had been received by 1 November 1962 — the time-limit set by Article 5 of Council Regulation No. 17 (amended by Regulation No. 59) for the notification of multilateral agreements concluded prior to 13 March 1962.

About 90 % of the notifications and applications for negative clearance received related to agreements existing before 13 March 1962 and 10 % to new agreements. Slightly under half (about 440) of the agreements notified are exclusive agency agreements and licensing agreements. However, this does not mean that almost half the agreements notified were bilateral, for some of the exclusive agency agreements and a considerable number of licensing agreements are in fact multilateral.

Agreements notified at 1 February 1963

17. The number of notifications received by 1 February 1963 (the limit for the notification of bilateral agreements existing on 13 March 1963) was about 34 500, some 23 500 of which were notified on Form B and about 11 000 on the simplified Form B 1.

However, it is not yet possible to give in detail the breakdown of the notifications by type of agreement.

Approximation of legislation

B a n k r u p t c y

18. From 11 to 15 February 1963 Government experts discussed the text of the first ten articles of a preliminary draft international convention on bankruptcy prepared by an ad hoc working party. They also examined an important study of comparative law by a member of the Benelux Committee on the unification of law. The next meeting of experts, from 8 to 12 July, will examine the effects of bankruptcy on other individual measures of execution, on pending proceedings and on current contracts.

Taxation

19. Meeting in Brussels on 25 February, the Working Party on countervailing charges on imports and drawback on exports discussed the following matters relating to turnover taxes.

a) Discrimination resulting from the rate of countervailing charges on imports of farm produce into Germany. The Federal Government proposes to reduce the rate of these charges from 4 % to 2 % and 2.5 %. To enable the Working Party to assess the tax burden on these products the Federal Government submitted calculations made by the Management Institute of the Agricultural Research Centre at Brunswick-Völkenrode. A general discussion on these calculations ensued.

b) Instances of discrimination in the taxation of oil products in the Member States. The Working Party found that there were discriminatory aspects in Dutch legislation. No such discrimination of a strictly fiscal nature could be observed in the other countries. However, the Working Party considered that their legislation might be re-examined in the general context of energy policy.

c) Progress report on legislative or administrative measures taken by Member States to abolish discriminatory practices falling under Article 95, third paragraph, of the Treaty.

d) Prior consultation of the Commission by the Belgian and Dutch Governments under the decision of 21 June 1960 concerning the modification of countervailing charges on imports and drawback on exports of certain classes of products.

State aids

Economic development aid

20. The working party set up to examine general systems of economic development aid in the Member States held further meetings on 9 and 10 January and 5 and 6 February 1963. It discussed the utilization of statistical data on the implementation of general and regional economic development aid programmes. The experts also studied working methods that might improve the evaluation of such aids, and in particular the details of a procedure for examining specific cases.

Special French equipment subsidy

21. The Commission has raised no objection to a draft decree of which it was notified by the French Government in accordance with Article 93 (3) of the Treaty, extending for one year from 31 December 1962 Decree No. 60-3070 of 15 April 1960, which provided for a special equipment subsidy to remedy regional imbalances in the French economy.

Regional development aids in Italy

22. In conformity with Article 93 (3) of the Treaty, the Italian Government has notified the Commission of a number of regional bills. The Commission has studied these and informed the Italian Government and the other Member States :

a) That the two bills of the Regional Council of Sardinia (one to increase certain aids for land improvement schemes and the other for a plan to build fishing villages) do not at the moment call for comment by the Commission. However, the Commission reserves the right to examine at a later stage the effects of these aids on competitive conditions, in the light of the subsequent regulations and in the context of measures of agricultural structure policy in the Member States of the Community.

b) That the Commission has no objection to the five bills of the Sicilian Region :

No. 211 — provisions to assist the mining industry;

No. 123 — provisions for improving economic activity on
117 Favignana Island;

No. 568 — subsidies for shipbuilders managing lines serving the region;

No. 361 — workers' training
402 schemes;

No. 423 — supplementing Law No. 33 of 4 August 1960 on the Fund for contributions to interest on loans to craft industries.

c) That the bill submitted by the Regional Committee to the Regional Council of Trentino-Alto Adige providing for the region to guarantee a loan of Lit. 1 000 million does not at present call for any comment by the Commission.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Application of Article 119 (equal pay)

23. Meeting in Council on 21 February 1963, the Commission presented to the representatives of the Governments of the Member States a progress report on the application of Article 119 at 30 June 1962 (1). The representatives took note of the report's conclusions and agreed that the report be transmitted, together with the comments of the various delegations, to the European Parliament.

(1) See Bulletin No. 2-63, Chap. III, sec. 37.

Social security for migrant workers

Compensation for migrant workers suffering from sclerogenous pneumoconiosis

24. At the same session the Council adopted a regulation proposed by the Commission ⁽¹⁾ amending certain provisions of Regulations No. 3 and No. 4 on social security for migrant workers.

The purpose of this regulation is to provide for the compensation of workers suffering from sclerogenous pneumoconiosis contracted in the course of employment in several Community countries. The regulation stipulates that in determining entitlement to benefit all the jobs upon which the sufferer has been employed must be taken into consideration. Benefits are provided by a single institution, but the cost is apportioned among all the countries in which the invalid has worked. Transitional measures are laid down for compensation in respect of diseases contracted earlier and carrying no entitlement to benefit because these provisions had not then been made.

M. J. Linthorst-Homan, a member of the ECSC High Authority, who took part in the debate on social security, expressed the High Authority's satisfaction at the adoption of this regulation, which makes good certain shortcomings in the provisions of Regulations No. 3 and No. 4 regarding compensation for occupational diseases.

Frontier workers

25. The Council also adopted a regulation on social security for frontier workers, which will be published in the official gazette of the European Communities after finalization in the various languages.

This proposal was submitted by the Commission on 5 December 1961 ⁽²⁾. The European Parliament and Economic and Social Committee were consulted by the Council of its own accord and rendered their respective opinions on 27 and 29 March 1962 ⁽³⁾.

The regulation as adopted by the Council differs from the Commission's proposal only on a few points, mainly of administrative procedure.

The regulation makes social security benefits available to frontier workers and their families. It contains provisions relating to sickness, maternity, industrial accidents, unemployment and family allowances.

Benefits will be payable, where appropriate, in the worker's country of residence through the insurance institutions of that country acting on behalf of the relevant institutions in the country of employment. Frontier workers will also be covered by the provisions of Regulations No. 3 and No. 4 regarding invalidity, old-age and industrial-accident pensions, under which pensions are computed on the basis of all insurance periods completed in the various Member States and paid in the country where the insured person is resident.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 28, 23 February 1963.

(2) Proposal published in the supplement to Bulletin No. 12-61, Appendix III.

(3) See Bulletin No. 5-62, Chap. V, pages 47, 48 and 58.