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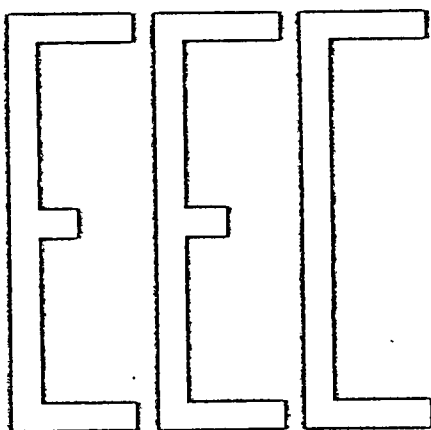
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Supplement

Proposal for a Council directive on the standardization of procedures for issuing licences for road haulage between Member States

Proposal for a Council decision on the organization of a survey on infrastructure costs in rail, road and inland waterway transport

Proposal for a Council decision on the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition in rail, road and inland waterway transport

Proposal for a Council regulation establishing a rate bracket system for goods transport by rail, road and inland waterway

Proposal for a Council regulation on the institution and operation of a Community quota for the transport of goods by road within the Community

Introduction to the Sixth General Report on the Activities of the Community

1. Despite the obstacles met with from time to time, the build-up of the Common Market has made steady progress since 1958. In each of the five general reports submitted at regular intervals to the Parliament, the Commission has reported noteworthy successes both in the internal development of the Community and in the organization of its external relations and the enhancement of its international prestige. The interruption of the negotiations for the accession of Great Britain led for the first time to a major crisis in the Community.

Contrary to certain forecasts made before the entry into force of the Treaty of Rome, the most intractable problems in the integration process are once more of political, and not economic, origin; the political crisis of 29 January 1963 is in contrast with the successes in other fields throughout the previous year.

In 1958-59 the Community, at the threshold of its career, had to assert its personality despite the attitude — to say the least of it reserved — of many non-member countries. Today the weight of the Community in the world has become such that questions connected with its expansion or with its external relations take a leading place in international affairs and among matters of concern to the member countries. Fully aware of this situation and of the responsibilities laid upon them as a result, the Community authorities have in recent months sought to mitigate the more serious consequences of the crisis in order to maintain the unity of the Community and safeguard its future development.

2. We may briefly recall the important successes of the Community before January 1963. They are perhaps too easily forgotten today. For example, on 1 July 1962 customs disarmament within the Community was once again speeded up. Customs duties on industrial products as between member countries were reduced to 50 % of their level in 1957, the reference year.

Thanks to the labours of the member governments and of the Community institutions, the new system introduced by the agricultural regulations of January 1962 entered into force on 30 July 1962. In the space of a few months a complete body of regulations covering the important sectors of cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultry and fruit and vegetables was prepared, debated and adopted at European level, and was then incorporated into the administrative practices of each of the member countries. The transition to a European system took place without a hitch. The new machinery, particularly that of the management committees, has proved flexible and efficient in use, and the day-to-day administration of the new European market organizations has encountered no major obstacle that treaty and regulation procedure cannot overcome; nor, it would seem, is it likely to do so.

Anti-trust legislation has been brought into force. Firms are confronted with a novel and somewhat revolutionary development; they must henceforth

comply with directly enforceable European regulations and they come under the jurisdiction of the competent European authorities (Commission and Court of Justice) who are empowered to apply or interpret the regulations. After a certain hesitant trend, the number of notifications the Commission received by the time-limits set in the regulations on cartels and monopolies confirmed that the new arrangements were understood and accepted.

In July 1962 the Member States and Greece exchanged instruments of ratification of the association agreement between that country and the Community. The agreement entered into force on 1 November 1962 and the Community is gratified by the spirit of trust and friendship in which it is being applied.

Lastly the initialling at the end of 1962 of the new association convention with the African States and Madagascar demonstrated that the Community not only confirmed the intentions of the sponsors of the Treaty but was willing to go even further in its commitments with its partners in Africa and Madagascar by strengthening its economic relations with them and by stepping up and diversifying its aid to them so as to facilitate the adaptation of their production to world economic conditions. The new convention should also enable the Community to participate with greater authority in efforts to organize commodity markets, which are so important to development. In this way, the Community will be able to pursue its action to help the associated States without on that account neglecting its responsibilities to the other developing countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia.

It is now expected that the convention will be signed in the near future and will enter into force on 1 January 1964.

3. The Commission has already had occasion in previous general reports to stress the importance of a balanced development of the Community. Although the Treaty is explicit on such matters as the free movement of goods, services, capital and persons, it is less so as regards the other aspects of economic union and the co-ordination or gradual merging of national economic policies. Here it is for the Community institutions to decide upon the nature and timing of the measures needed. For this reason the Commission has drawn up, in response to a recommendation of the Parliament, an "Action Programme for the second stage", which is a blue print for the building of economic union in all sectors; it synchronizes the principal stages and presents a logical schedule in which the proposals to be made by the Commission in coming years will find their place.

As an efficient instrument of parliamentary control, as a tool for the member governments, as a useful guide in enlightening public opinion, the Action Programme was welcomed with enthusiasm by the European Parliament, which, after the crisis of January 1963, at once declared that it retained all its value and force. The Parliament felt then that only the implementation of a balanced set of measures such as those proposed in the programme would enable the Community to make further progress.

It has emerged from recent discussions in connection with the preparation of a programme of work for the Council that the latter attaches considerable importance to the Action Programme and that the six governments are ready to entertain in due course the proposals foreshadowed by the Commission.

4. All these results, which did not pass unnoticed in the Western world, among the non-aligned countries or in the Iron Curtain countries, were attained at the same time as the negotiations for the accession of the United Kingdom and other European countries were proceeding at an ever faster tempo. This meant that the Council, the Commission and the Ministers of the Member States were certainly fully stretched in 1962.

Despite these efforts little progress had been made in the last months of the negotiations for the accession of the United Kingdom. It was then that the French Government suddenly announced its decision to suspend them.

The Commission has several times made known its views on the various factors in the January crisis: in statements made by its President to the European Parliament on 5 February and 27 March and in the report on the state of the negotiations with the United Kingdom which it transmitted on 26 February to the European Parliament at that body's request. Those views need only be briefly recalled.

5. The Commission hereby confirms the opinion expressed on 5 February on its behalf by its President: "It is not possible to say of the negotiations at the moment when they were interrupted that they had in practice failed, or to say that it had been proved that they could not succeed. It is equally impossible to say that the negotiations had already to all intents and purposes succeeded, in other words that they would without question have come to a successful conclusion. It would rather be true to say that they had reached a difficult stage in which the British side too would have had to make a number of considerable concessions, but that there was a reasonable chance of reaching agreement [...] there can be no doubt that the chance of success was great enough to justify the continuation of the negotiations."

This being so, the Commission, while admitting that under the Treaty of Rome the Member States have a say in the matter of applications for membership, could not but regret the way in which the decision to suspend the negotiations had been taken and announced.

6. At the very moment when, in these circumstances, the Community was assailed by a crisis of confidence, the Franco-German treaty of 22 January 1963 was signed.

The Commission felt impelled to express its views on this treaty. It acknowledged the importance for the two countries, for Europe and the Western world of the fundamental political fact that the treaty set the seal on Franco-German reconciliation. The Commission noted at the same time that in its scope and procedures the treaty touched on certain matters lying within the purview of the Community, and might therefore significantly influence developments in those fields, depending on the way it was implemented.

Speaking on behalf of the Commission, the President therefore told the European Parliament on 27 March 1963 that "a definitive judgement on the treaty from the standpoint of Community interest can hardly be reached without finding how the treaty is applied in practice [...] the position of the Community may therefore be summed up in the form of an urgent request to the legislative bodies responsible for ratification and to the governments

concerned to state as clearly and bindingly as possible when parliamentary ratification is given to the treaty that the treaty shall not be interpreted or implemented in such a way as to detract from the existence, functioning and momentum of our Community."

This appeal did not go unheeded.

7. Though the shock was severe and the crisis grave, they could not be allowed to call into question the very existence of the Community. The Treaties of Rome and Paris are not merely the expression of a policy; they have founded a new constitutional order, and it is in moments of crisis that one appreciates the value of a permanent constitution, stable institutions and immutable rules. With the full support of Parliament the Commission has therefore sought above all to ensure continuity in the work of the institutions and compliance with the rules of the Treaty in all fields.

This meant not only holding the ground gained but also making fresh progress towards the economic union that had to be established during the transition period. The Council and the six governments all endorsed this view, which underlies the Council's recent decisions.

To the Commission's great satisfaction the Council has stressed the need for the "harmonious development" of the Community, as regards both its internal build-up and its external relations. The January crisis had brought into sharper focus the close links between these two fields. In the first place the growth of the Community explains the magnetic attraction it exerts on most of its European neighbours and the desire of many other countries to negotiate with it. Secondly, differences of opinion inside the Community on its relations with the outside world may, if not actually jeopardize internal development, at least slow it down for a time. In a situation in which the Member States adopt divergent attitudes, there is the danger that each partner may lay down prior conditions for the decisions needed for the Community's normal development. The loss of confidence between the partners leads to this method of negotiating, each declining to make concessions without getting something in return in fields where the building of the Community is more in its own interests.

The idea was therefore put forward of a programme and time-table for the most important decisions. These do not necessarily have to be taken simultaneously, but the time-table must be strict enough to assure the Community institutions and member governments that harmonious development will continue. The advantage of this method is that it lays emphasis on the fact that all Member States have a common interest in the general progress of the Community, even if such progress calls for sacrifices from each of them in various fields.

8. The first decisions taken by the Council on 9 May 1963 are an example of the new method in practice. According to the programme, the Council is to adopt by the end of 1963 the major agricultural regulations still outstanding (dairy produce, beef and rice), to take decisions in good time on grain prices for the 1963/64 and 1964/65 seasons, and to examine various other important problems of common agricultural policy (farm prices, eliminating distortions of competition, uniform application of current regulations, etc.).

The Commission has fixed a date for its proposals on the organization of the sugar market.

As for the Community's external relations, the Council proposes to continue preparatory work for the GATT tariff negotiations so that the Community's attitude on all the subjects of negotiation can also be agreed by the end of 1963.

9. The programme is, however, by no means exhaustive. The Commission intends to launch or continue in 1963/64 several new operations of major importance. It has just submitted to the Council proposals for a set of regulations which are to lay the foundations of the Community's transport policy. The Council is to take a decision on a directive concerning the unification of national systems of turnover taxation. The Commission has also put forward proposals for approval at an early date which will mark the second stage in liberalizing manpower movements in the Community. New steps are to be taken in the field of vocational training and the European Social Fund is to be given wider scope for action. Lastly, as it has already announced, the Commission will shortly table its first proposals on monetary policy and long-term development policy.

10. The Community will also be more active in its external relations. The Association Convention with the African States, initialled some months ago, is awaiting signature and the negotiations with Turkey need to be brought to a successful conclusion. There are good hopes as to the outcome of negotiations with Israel and Iran. The study of problems arising in the Community's relations with the countries of Latin America needs to be pressed forward. On this subject the Commission has submitted to the Council a set of proposals which are now under active consideration.

It is, however, relations with Great Britain and the other member countries of the European Free Trade Association and relations with the United States which raise the most delicate problems for the Community.

Without prejudice to other arrangements now being considered, the Commission will endeavour to maintain close contacts with the United Kingdom Mission to the Communities and with the British Government. It hopes to develop these further, both in Brussels and in London.

The purpose of these contacts should be to provide both parties with the information necessary to obviate as far as possible any divergence in their policies liable to make resumption of the negotiations for accession more difficult. These contacts must not, however, slow down the preparation of Community decisions, and must be maintained in a spirit of strict reciprocity.

The Commission will also endeavour to put into practice a number of ideas which emerged from the negotiations and which are still of value — for example, the conclusion of world agreements on agricultural commodities and co-operation with the Commonwealth countries, such as India and Pakistan, and countries of Africa and the West Indies. On a limited but significant point, the opening of conversations between the Community and Great Britain with a view to completely suspending customs duties on tea and tropical woods already constitutes a first step in this direction.

The Commission is well aware of the special problems confronting Austria. It has begun studying them in conjunction with the Council and hopes that solutions will be found for them in the near future.

11. The major tariff negotiations of 1964 — the “Kennedy round” — which were regarded as a logical sequel to British membership of the EEC, are perhaps even more important now that the negotiations have been suspended. A reciprocal and substantial cut in customs duties in the Western world, particularly if it were combined with fuller economic and financial co-operation, would do much to alleviate the present tension.

The preparatory work and contacts for these negotiations must therefore be pursued in the right spirit, that is to say the field of negotiations must be made as wide as possible and its basis must be quite fair. Customs duties must be cut by the across-the-board method, while leaving room for narrowing present disparities between duties on the same products. Non-tariff or “semi-tariff” measures or practices must not be allowed to nullify or diminish the value or scale of the concessions made by the various States. For farm products, in particular, it would seem that the negotiations are more likely to succeed if they are directed toward a thorough-going reorganization of world markets to help solve the surpluses problem and that of world hunger at the same time.

The GATT negotiations should also stimulate the organization of markets in tropical products and thus contribute to a much-needed stabilization of the developing countries' export incomes. In more general terms the negotiations should lead to a more satisfactory organization of trade between the more developed areas of the world and the less advanced countries.

In accordance with the Treaty these negotiations are entrusted to the Commission and the fact that they can be conducted along purely Community lines is not without its importance.

12. Although recent events have highlighted the interdependence of internal development and external relations, they must not obscure the fact that the strengthening of the institutional structure is, in the last analysis, the best way of ensuring the efficient working of the Community in compliance with its rules and of developing a genuine joint responsibility. The duty and purpose of the Community institutions, and particularly of the Parliament and the Commission, is to hold the common interest paramount at all times. But for this they must have adequate powers.

By the letter of the Treaty alone the unanimity rule will be superseded by majority vote for most Council decisions at the end of the second stage, that is to say, at latest 1 January 1966. But before this date certain measures which have long been under consideration should at last be put through. The need for a merger of the Executives — were it only for purely practical reasons — is now obvious to all. To widen the Parliament's powers would present no difficulty and there is no insuperable obstacle to its election by universal suffrage.

We may look even further ahead. If the Community held together during the January crisis, the reason is, as we have seen, that it is the expression of a new constitutional order. The way it stood the strain and the way its

institutions reacted to overcome the crisis gave a further striking proof of the value and significance of the Community order. In presenting its Action Programme in October 1962, the Commission recalled that the Community was a political union in the economic and social fields. Today, after some of the most difficult months the Community has seen, the Commission is even more firmly convinced that this union should be extended to other fields and that only the presence of strong institutions, the tangible expression of the Community interest, can give a political union the permanence and dynamic force thanks to which our peoples will place their confidence in it to preside over their henceforward common destinies.

I. Implementation of the common transport policy

Proposals put by the Commission to the Council

In submitting to the Council a body of proposals for concrete measures, the Commission has taken an important step forward on the road towards a common transport policy. These measures constitute the basis for the common policy in this field which the Commission has been preparing in the last few years ⁽¹⁾.

The work done as a result of the "Memorandum showing the lines on which the common transport policy should be based", and the reception given to that memorandum and to the programme for action in this field have enabled the Commission to collect the necessary data to work out these proposals in the light of all the facts.

The proposals are intended to establish a transport market which will eventually cover the whole Community, integrating it closely and creating a market organization that will allow the transport capacity of the Community to be used efficiently; there would at the same time be gradual elimination of those disparities which, in competition between enterprises and between types of transport, stand in the way of the two objectives lying at the root of the common transport policy : integration and organization.

Of the five proposals submitted, the three most important are :

- i) To establish a rate bracket system applicable to the three types of inland transport;
- ii) To introduce a Community quota for road haulage between Member States;
- iii) To harmonize certain provisions affecting competition in the transport sector.

Transport rates and conditions : rate brackets

Transport rates and conditions are governed in the various Member States by systems which differ considerably from country to country and from one type of transport to another. Since transport must — so far as is possible in the light of the "special aspects" referred to in the Treaty — benefit from the advantages of a system based on competition, the Commission has proposed that there should be a system of rate brackets applicable to domestic and international transport by rail, road and inland waterway. This system would lay down the upper and lower limits of rates and so prevent both unfair exploitation of a dominant position and cut-throat competition, yet it leaves carriers a considerable margin of freedom in fixing their rates.

Since the level of rates and the width of brackets are related to transport costs, the Commission proposes that common rules be drawn up to determine these costs.

(1) See Bulletins Nos. 7/8-61 and 7-62.

Users will have at their disposal a range of bracket rates reflecting the type of transport used or service required. These rates must have the approval of the authorities in the Member States, which will be given after the users have been consulted.

To make the system sufficiently flexible to enable the transport services to adapt themselves to the economic situation, the Commission's proposals include the possibility of individual contracts (under the supervision of the appropriate authorities) at rates outside the brackets; the Member States can also, in the general interest and under certain conditions, take special measures in the tariff field.

The rate brackets will be officially published in advance, while the salient features of individual contracts must be made public after the event.

Under these proposals all transport in the Community with the exception of short-distance transport, small consignments and transport on own account will be subject to rate brackets from 1 January 1965.

Adaptation of transport capacity to requirements : the Community quota

The problems caused by quota restrictions in road haulage between Member States require urgent solution, since to allow the present conditions in this field to continue might impede trade between Member States.

Under the Commission's proposals the change-over from the present bilateral arrangements governing the greater part of international relations in this sensitive field will be made by progressively reducing bilateral quotas and at the same time introducing a Community quota. From January 1970 all road haulage between Member States will be done exclusively under licences issued within the Community quota.

The Commission's proposals also provide for the liberalization of transport on own account.

The Commission's formula includes the establishment of a Special Committee in which Commission and Member States will collaborate closely in determining and allocating the overall quota. On the basis of transport forecasts and statistical data it will be possible to adjust the Community quota to the economic situation and to give the system the required degree of flexibility.

Harmonization of competition in transport

The principle of equal treatment, which has the unanimous approval of carriers, of users and of the Community's Institutions and organs, entails the elimination of major disparities in the conditions under which types of transport and individual firms compete with each other.

The Commission's proposals are intended to harmonize provisions affecting competition in this sector. They are meant to ensure that jobs will be allocated to the most suitable and most efficient undertaking.

The measures suggested by the Commission deal with the system of taxes. They are intended to do away with double taxation on motor vehicles used in international transport and their main feature is that by recasting transport taxes proper they will force the various users to pay their due share of infrastructure costs. It is also intended to make all transport services subject to the general turnover tax system.

Harmonization is also proposed for insurance and for certain forms of intervention by the State, especially those connected with the public service character of transport. The Commission further proposes to standardize railway accounting and to harmonize the rules governing the financial relations between States and railways. In the social field, it is proposed that working conditions peculiar to transport, such as the composition of teams, hours of work and rest, and overtime arrangements be harmonized upwards.

Other proposals

The Commission felt that it must put forward concrete proposals on the issue of licences for road haulage. It has also asked that an inquiry be organized into the cost of transport infrastructure ⁽¹⁾.

These various proposals were put before the Council on 20 May 1963. At its session of 14 June the Council will forward them to the European Parliament and to the Economic and Social Committee for their views. Both these bodies have already shown their interest in all matters relating to transport when the Memorandum and the Action Programme were made known to them. The Commission hopes that the Council, despite the number of problems before it, will be able to decide on these proposals before the end of this year.

⁽¹⁾ The Commission's proposals to the Council in this field are published *in extenso* in the supplement to this Bulletin.

II. Association with Greece

On 5 April the EEC-Greece Council of Association held its second session with Ambassador Tranos, Permanent Representative of Greece with the Community, in the chair, and adopted decisions and recommendations drawn up by the Association Committee.

The first of these decisions, based on Article 71 of the Athens Agreement, is to set up a Parliamentary Association Committee composed of 14 members of the Greek Parliament and 14 members of the European Parliament. Article 2 of the decision states that "each year the Council of Association shall submit a report on its activities to the Parliamentary Association Committee to help the latter in its work". This decision therefore completes the institutional framework of the Association.

A second decision adopted by the Association Council under Article 70 of the Agreement authorized Greece, by way of exception and on account of weather conditions, to suspend until 15 April 1963 the duties in its customs tariff on potatoes under heading 07.01 A.

The Council also addressed two recommendations to Greece requesting that country to apply to third countries the export arrangements accorded them by the Community for certain categories of raw hides and skins and for wood. These recommendations were necessary because, under Protocol 6, the Community States had extended to Greece the measures for the removal of customs duties and quantitative export restrictions which they apply between themselves under Articles 16 and 34 of the Rome Treaty.

III. Activities of the Community

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Austria's application for association

1. In the second half of March the Austrian Government informed the Member States and the Commission of its desire to open negotiations to associate Austria with the Community. The Council is at present studying the matter.

The Community and GATT

Preparations for the GATT ministerial meeting

2. Various subsidiary bodies of the Contracting Parties met in March and April to prepare for the ministerial meeting of GATT (16 to 21 May). The Community took part in all these meetings.

★ The Working Party on Procedures for Tariff Reduction held its third meeting from 22 to 27 April and drew up its report for the ministerial meeting.

At this meeting the Commission's representative dealt in some detail with the problem of tariff disparity in connection with the working out and application of an automatic arrangement for reducing tariffs. He pointed out that one of the possible solutions to this problem would be an arrangement which, whilst reducing tariffs, would help to bring them more into line with one another and so help to create comparable conditions for all exporters.

An arrangement for reducing tariffs and narrowing the disparities between them was included in the Working Party's report and submitted to the Ministers, together with the general formula for a uniform linear reduction. In the first part of its report the Working Party outlined a number of general principles for future negotiations, principles on which it was unanimously agreed.

The second part of the report deals with the practical application of these principles, but it is clear that here the members of the Working Party still do not see eye to eye. The Ministers will have to take all these factors into consideration when taking their decisions.

★ Committee III met in March. It had been instructed to give effect to the conclusions of the ministerial meeting of November 1961 concerning the trade of the developing countries and to draw up a specific action programme for abolishing obstacles to their exports. The Committee found that some advance had been made in this direction in 1962. However, the Governments of the developing countries felt that the progress made was inadequate in November 1962 and submitted an action programme setting deadlines for the gradual removal of obstacles to their exports.

This programme was studied by the Committee and endorsed by the representatives of several industrialized countries, although not without some important reservations.

The Committee also considered the proposals from the developing countries for altering the most-favoured-nation system so that they would be able to grant preferences in trade between themselves and benefit from preferential treatment that could be accorded to selected products by the industrialized countries.

The action programme, the revision of certain GATT provisions and GATT's responsibilities in expanding the developing countries' trade were to be discussed at the ministerial meeting.

★ A special group also met in April to examine recommendations to be submitted to the Ministers on ways of tackling the difficulties encountered by those developing countries which export the main tropical products.

The special group was able to frame proposals for only two products — tea and tropical timber — which it agreed to suggest should be admitted duty free. The representatives of the associated States and the Community felt that free access was only one of many ways of increasing export earnings of developing countries. Furthermore, duty-free admission would really improve the situation only when all the conditions for making it work effectively were present in the developing countries in question. Meanwhile freedom of access should be brought about gradually on sound, well-balanced principles until these countries were integrated into the world economy.

Meeting from 25 April to 1 May, the GATT Council drew up the agenda for the ministerial meeting, with due regard for the reports prepared by the bodies referred to above.

The agenda calls for discussion of measures to :

- 1) Reduce or eliminate tariffs and other barriers to trade;
- 2) Secure access to markets for agricultural and other primary products;
- 3) Promote the expansion of developing countries' trade as a means of furthering their economic development.

Relations with international organizations

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

3. On 4 and 5 April a Commission delegation took part in talks between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom on the export to the United States of steel tubes at dumping prices. The views of the countries concerned were compared and contrasted with those of the United States Treasury Department, which is studying this question and pursuing its inquiries. The Community feels that as things are at present the suspension of valuation for customs purposes should be deferred.

Basic products

4. The Community was represented at the United Nations Conference on an international olive oil agreement, which was resumed in Geneva on 16 April 1963.

A draft international agreement was adopted.

5. The Community was represented at the 14th session of the International Sugar Council in London from 2 to 5 April. The Council decided to extend the International Sugar Agreement as it stands.

6. The Community sent an observer to the meeting of the FAO Cocoa Study Group at Port of Spain (Trinidad) from 25 to 30 March.

The meeting was mainly concerned with the initial approach to the problem of stabilizing world cocoa prices. The industrialized countries were unable to reach agreement on this but there were signs that an agreement might be reached, as was the case for the coffee market.

Non-member country missions to the Community

7. Ambassador Petur Thorsteinsson, head of the Icelandic Mission to the EEC, presented his letters of credence to the President of the Commission on 1 April. The Community has given its agrément to the appointment of Sir Con Douglas Walter O'Neill, K.C.M.G., as new head of the United Kingdom Mission to the Community.

It has also acceded to the request of the Government of the Federation of Nigeria to establish diplomatic relations with the Community.

The President visits India

8. The President of the Commission, Professor Walter Hallstein, left for New Delhi on 4 April at the invitation of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

During his stay in India he discussed problems affecting India and the Community with Prime Minister Nehru and members of his Government and delivered the Azad Memorial Lectures for 1963 at New Delhi.

Vice-President Mansholt visits the United States

9. From 4 to 10 April Vice-President Mansholt was in the United States, where he met President Kennedy and other members of the Administration, and gave a number of lectures. These contacts provided an opportunity to discuss the problems which would have to be faced by the common agricultural policy in connection with the negotiations to be held in GATT as a consequence of the Trade Expansion Act.

In a speech delivered at the National Press Club, Dr Mansholt took issue with French President Charles de Gaulle's concept of Europe, according to which the renaissance of Europe was possible only under the leadership of one nation.

Speaking of the recent Franco-German treaty, Dr Mansholt said: "We are all glad to see friendship between these two great nations, and we welcome a bilateral treaty that would underline it. But the actual treaty in its present form creates a serious problem. It requires the government of both nations to consult with each other in all matters concerning Common Market affairs and to strive for prior agreement; this treaty obligation quite naturally disturbs the other four members. Looking ahead to 1 January 1966, these two major nations will have the voting strength to block every Community decision in the Common Market's Council of Ministers. Their prior consultation will deny the essential quality of our Community — which is the mutual confidence and equality of all members."

Dr Mansholt answered US charges that Community agricultural policy is "protectionist and inward-looking". "You have technology and chemistry to blame for rising European self-sufficiency in agriculture", he declared, "not the Common Market".

Speaking of US complaints regarding Community levies on poultry, Dr Mansholt called attention to the EEC Commission's recent action in recommending a "moderate" reduction of the levy, while at the same time describing the small European poultry farmer's difficult position.

Dr Mansholt expressed the hope that, in the trade expansion negotiations, the full range of agricultural barriers to trade could be considered. These would include the Community's price level on wheat and sluice-gate price on poultry, as well as the United States' marketing, production and subsidy policies.

Visits to the Commission

10. On 1 April the President of the Commission, Professor Walter Hallstein, and M. Jean Rey, a member of the Commission and President of the External Relations Group, received Mr Adlai Stevenson, head of the United States delegation to the United Nations, and discussed general questions of international co-operation.

The President received an Indian delegation composed of members of the Indian Council of World Affairs. The delegation, headed by Ambassador Mehta, has been visiting various European capitals to obtain an idea of the problems involved in European integration.

THE INTERNAL MARKET

Tariff quotas

Tariff quotas for 1963

11. The Commission has decided to grant the following tariff quotas under protocols annexed to the Agreement on List G:

<i>Tariff item</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>At duty of</i>	<i>Period</i>
<i>Under Protocol II</i>					
25.01 A I	Common salt intended for chemical transformation	<i>B.L.E.U.</i>	160 000 m.t.	nil	1963
<i>Under Protocol V</i>					
ex 44.03 A	Tropical timber	<i>Italy</i>	190 000 m ³	1.5 % 3 %	from 1.1.63 to 30.6.63 from 1.7.63 to 31.12.63
<i>Under Protocol XI</i>					
73.02 D	Ferro - silico - manganese	<i>Fed. Rep. Germany</i>	36 500 m.t.	nil	1963
73.02 E I	Ferro-chromium	<i>Italy</i>	12 000 m.t.	nil	1963
73.02 A II	Ferro-manganese other than carburized	<i>Netherlands</i>	200 m.t.	nil	1963
73.02 C	Ferro-silicon	<i>Netherlands</i>	3 500 m.t.	nil	1963
73.02 D	Ferro - silico - manganese	<i>Netherlands</i>	500 m.t.	nil	1963
73.02 E I b	Ferro-chromium	<i>Netherlands</i>	160 m.t.	nil	1963
ex 73.02 G	Ferro-tungsten	<i>Netherlands</i>	4 m.t.	nil	1963
ex 73.02 H	Ferro-molybdenum	<i>Netherlands</i>	22 m.t.	nil	1963
ex 73.02 H	Ferro-vanadium	<i>Netherlands</i>	7 m.t.	nil	1963
73.02 C	Ferro-silicon	<i>B.L.E.U.</i>	17 500 m.t.	nil	1963
73.02 E I b	Ferro-chromium	<i>B.L.E.U.</i>	2 260 m.t.	nil	1963
ex 73.02 H	Ferro-molybdenum	<i>B.L.E.U.</i>	200 m.t.	nil	1963
73.02 A II	Ferro-manganese other than carburized	<i>Luxembourg</i>	25 m.t.	nil	1963
73.02 D	Ferro - silico - manganese	<i>Luxembourg</i>	56 m.t.	nil	1963
ex 73.02 G	Ferro-tungsten	<i>Luxembourg</i>	25 m.t.	nil	1963
ex 73.02 H	Ferro-vanadium	<i>Luxembourg</i>	4 m.t.	nil	1963
<i>Under Protocol XII</i>					
ex 76.01	Unwrought aluminium excluding alloys	<i>Fed. Rep. Germany</i>	80 000 m.t.	5 %	1963
<i>Under Protocol XV</i>					
79.01 A	Unwrought zinc	<i>Netherlands</i>	4 250 m.t.	nil	from 1.1.63 to 30.6.63

Fixing of CET duties on petroleum products

12. It will be remembered that the negotiations to fix the duties applicable to products on List G resulted in the signature in Rome on 2 March 1960 of an agreement that excluded petroleum products, on which the Member States had been unable to reach agreement.

With the move to the second stage of the Common Market the procedure set out in the third paragraph of Article 20 of the Treaty became applicable. This lays down that if in the case of certain products on List G no agreement can be reached during the first stage, the Commission must make proposals to the Council which, acting up to the end of the second stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, shall then fix the duties.

On 16 April the Commission therefore submitted to the Council proposals for the nomenclature and the level of the duties applicable to petroleum products on List G from tariff headings 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 and 27.13 B.

Since the Community countries define petroleum products in different ways, a sub-working party attached to the Commission and composed of experts from the six Member States collected data on which the descriptions in these tariff headings could be based and indicated how the products concerned could, on the basis of technical features, be listed in the CET nomenclature.

The Commission also felt that a complete absence of customs protection would be unsettling for the Community's refining industry — which already depends on the outside world for its supply of crude — and might be to the Community's established pattern of trade with non-member countries. Protection, however, would have to be low, so as to affect the price of the various products as little as possible. Owing to the structure of the petroleum market and the dovetailing of the Community's output of refined products, this protection should not be identical for all products falling under the tariff headings in question. Exceptions would have to be made for petroleum products imported as raw materials for various industries, particularly chemicals, gas and refining.

The Commission was aware, however, that the duties in the CET might not allow for every contingency liable to threaten the Community's refining industry.

It has therefore suggested that the Member States express their willingness to discuss what measures should be taken to tackle this situation on a Community basis, using for this purpose the select committee provided for under Article 5 of the Council decision of 9 October 1961 ⁽¹⁾.

The Commission's proposal, then, is that headings 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 and 27.13 B should now read as follows:

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 71, 4 November 1961.

<i>Tariff heading</i>	<i>Description of goods</i>	<i>Rate of duty</i>
27.10	Petroleum and shale oils, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than seventy per cent by weight of petroleum or shale oils, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations	
27.10	A. Light oils :	
	I. Intended to be chemically manufactured into products other than those of Chapter 27 and of headings 29.01 A I, 29.01 B II a), and 29.01 D I a) ⁽¹⁾	free
	II. Other :	
	a) Special spirits :	
	1. White spirit	7 %
	2. Other	7 %
	b) Not specified	7 %
	B. Medium oils :	
	I. Intended to be chemically processed into products other than those of Chapter 27 and of headings 29.01 A I, 29.01 B II a), and 29.01 D I a) ⁽¹⁾	free
	II. Other :	
	a) Paraffin oil	7 %
	b) Not specified	7 %
	C. Heavy oils :	
	I. Gas oil :	
	a) Intended to be chemically processed into products other than those of Chapter 27 and of headings 29.01 A I, 29.01 B II a) and 29.01 D I a) ⁽¹⁾	free
	b) Other	3 %
	II. Fuel oil :	
	a) Intended for use as fuel	2 %
	b) Intended for other uses ⁽¹⁾	free
	III. Oils, lubricants and other :	
	a) Intended for the manufacture of white oils or transformer oils ⁽¹⁾	free
	b) Other	6 %
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons :	
	A. Commercial propane and butane gases	free
	B. Other :	
	I. Presented in gaseous state	free
	II. Not specified	free

⁽¹⁾ Classification in this sub-heading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

<i>Tariff heading</i>	<i>Description of goods</i>	<i>Rate of duty</i>
27.12	Petroleum jelly	
	A. Intended to be chemically processed (1)	free
	B. Other :	
	I. Crude	2.5 %
	II. Other	10 %
27.13	Paraffin wax, micro-crystalline wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax and other mineral wax, whether or not coloured :	
	A. Ozokerite, lignite wax or peat wax : (already fixed)	
	B. Other :	
	I. Intended to be chemically processed	free
	II. Not specified :	
	a) Crude	2.5 %
	b) Other	10 %

(1) Classification in this sub-heading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

Abolition of import quotas

13. The following is a list of the products in respect of which further decisions (1) have been taken by the Commission under Article 33 (4) on the basis of the results for 1959 and 1960 :

<i>France</i>	<i>Heading in French customs tariff</i>	<i>Description of product</i>
	01.04 A I b	Live sheep, other than pure bred sheep for breeding;
	02.01 A IV a 1	fresh, chilled or frozen mutton and lamb
	07.01 O I	Cucumbers
	ex II	
	ex 15.13	Margarine
<i>Republic of Italy</i>	<i>Heading in Italian customs tariff</i>	<i>Description of product</i>
	45.01 a, b	Natural cork, unworked, and cork waste

Following these decisions finding that in the course of two successive years imports have been below the level of the quota granted, the Member States concerned must abolish the quota for these products in their trade with other member countries.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 69, 8 May 1963.

The Commission has annulled its decision of 13 September 1962 under Article 33 (4), finding that in the course of two successive years imports from other Member States of the following products had been below the level of the quota granted :

<i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i>	<i>Heading in the Dutch customs tariff</i>	<i>Description of product</i>
	03.03 A II	Shrimps, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted in brine,
	16.05 A	dried or simply boiled in water

The figures on which the Commission's decision had been based were subsequently amended by the Member State concerned, and it then appeared that the global quotas had in fact been fully used.

Countervailing charges

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 reviewed its decisions of 13 February 1963 ⁽²⁾ and made the following changes ⁽³⁾ :

- a) It extended and amended its decision of 5 July 1962 authorizing the levy of a countervailing charge on imports into Germany of biscuits and waffles from the Netherlands and of fondant paste from Belgium, the Netherlands and France;
- b) It revoked its decision of 9 October 1962 authorizing the levy of a countervailing charge on imports into Germany of caramels and sugared almonds from certain Member States and on imports into France from other Community countries of sweetmeats not containing cocoa or liqueur.

As a result of changes in the price of the raw materials used in these products and the reduction made in April in the standard amount of the levy for the protection of the processing industries concerned, these charges need no longer be maintained.

- c) It amended its decision of 9 October 1962 concerning the levy of countervailing charges on imports into France from other Member States of chocolate confectionery not containing liqueur.

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in mining and quarrying, the manufacturing industries and artisan activities

15. On 9 April the Commission approved and submitted to the Council three proposed directives for the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment

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

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin No. 4-63, Chap. II, sec. 14.

⁽³⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 68, 6 May 1963.

and freedom to supply services in a large number of occupations pursued by self-employed persons ⁽¹⁾. In doing this the Commission is carrying out its duty under Article 54 (2) and Article 63 (2) of the Treaty, which require it to propose directives implementing the General Programmes. The directives in question can be adopted by the Council once the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee have been consulted. It is planned to time their adoption so that the Member States can bring their legislation into line with them by the end of 1963.

Two directives deal with the removal of restrictions in mining and quarrying, in the manufacturing industries and in artisan activities. Their purpose is to introduce freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services between the Member States. They do not affect those rules and regulations applicable to nationals which govern access to occupations; nationals from other Member States are therefore subject without discrimination to any relevant national provisions. Establishment may take the form of a complete transfer or of the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries. The new measures are not confined to individuals; the terms of the directive apply equally to companies or firms fulfilling the conditions of Article 58 of the Treaty, which makes no stipulation as to nationality of members or partners or as to the composition of capital.

The third directive details transitional measures in the manufacturing industries and in artisan activities. It supplements the Commission's proposals on the elimination of restrictions in these sectors and is designed to offset certain distortions arising from the differences in the legislation of the various countries.

The three directives are to enter into force on the same date.

The proposed directive on mining and quarrying

16. This proposal concerns self-employed persons engaged in mining and quarrying. The ECSC Treaty has nothing to say on the question of establishment and the right to supply services in this field. Consequently Article 232 of the Treaty of Rome leaves the matter to the EEC, although the links between the subject-matter of the proposal and the field covered by the ECSC Treaty has naturally led to close co-operation between the Commission and the High Authority.

The sector concerned is that of the extraction of minerals which occur in nature as solids, liquids or gases. The exploitation of underground and opencast mines, of quarries and oil wells, and all other operations necessary for the dressing and beneficiation of ores and other crude minerals, provided they are carried out by an enterprise whose main activity is mining or quarrying, are also included. However, the directive applies neither to drilling nor prospecting for petroleum or natural gas, since the General Programmes provide for liberalization of these activities at a later stage.

(1) See supplement to Bulletin, No. 5-63.

The proposed directive on the manufacturing industries and artisan activities

17. This directive may be considered as the principal instrument for establishing freedom for individuals and companies to set up or to supply services in countries of the Community other than their own.

Broadly speaking, the directive covers all manufacturing and processing activities at both industrial and artisan level. It excludes, however, food industries, the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and certain activities in the transport equipment industry, which are to be liberalized but at another date.

The withdrawal of restrictions will be carried out without reference to whether the firms concerned are classified as industrial or artisan: the line of demarcation between the two is not the same in all countries. Virtually all aspects of admission to and exercise of this form of activity are covered by the new measure.

The directive cites a small number of measures enforced under national legislations which are incompatible with the Treaty, for example, special cards for foreigners, and a check on needs before approving applications from foreigners, and so on.

Moreover, each Member State must ensure that their legislative or administrative provisions and administrative practice do not discriminate against foreigners.

It has also been laid down that any person supplying a service may reside temporarily in the host country with such staff as he needs to perform the service.

Proposed directive detailing transitional measures for self-employed persons engaged in the manufacturing industries and in artisan activities

18. The purpose of this proposal is to deal with such of the more flagrant disparities in the conditions for admission to these occupations as will survive in the Member States even after all restrictions have in principle been withdrawn.

In some State access to the occupations in question is subject to no stipulation, and their nationals will be at a great disadvantage when they wish to work in a country where written qualifications are required, as they will have no way of showing that they have in fact reached the required level of technical or professional skill.

Nor must freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services impose a burden solely on the countries which have no laws and regulations in this field — if these countries were to open their doors with no safeguard measure in reserve, an unwarranted advantage would be given to persons who were not able to fulfil the conditions laid down in their home country for access to and exercise of the occupations in question.

The directive does not deal with the important problem of co-ordination. It concerns solely the technical and personal conditions which persons or companies of one Member State may be required to fulfil if they wish to set up in another Member State or to work there temporarily. Co-ordination measures

would, on the contrary, lead to amendments in legislation applicable to the nationals of the Member State itself.

The directive stipulates that an applicant must show that he has worked on his own account or in a managerial capacity in his home country over a given period. Three years suffice if the applicant can prove that he has also been trained for at least three years in the profession or occupation in question. In all other cases, the minimum period is five years.

Naturally, in cases where the rules are less exacting, the directive must not have the effect of making them stricter.

By the end of the transition period at latest the measures provided for must be replaced by final provisions concerning the reciprocal recognition of certificates and diplomas and the co-ordination of rules on access to and pursuit of the professions and occupations in question.

COMPETITION

Rules applicable to firms

Regulation No. 17

19. It is at present too early, in the Commission's view, to plan further regulations on agreements, decisions and concerted practices — notably resale price maintenance agreements — belonging to the categories covered by Article 4 (2) of Council Regulation No. 17.

The Commission has advised the Council of this, explaining that time is needed before it can decide whether the flexible system now being used fits practical needs best, or whether another system should be introduced: the time-limit for notification of bilateral restrictions on competition existing on the entry into force of Regulation No. 17 expired only a few weeks ago (1 February 1963), and much work remains to be done on the numerous documents assembled.

In his reply, the President of the Council has informed the Commission that the Council accepts the practical and theoretical considerations which for the time being preclude the submission of further proposals by the Commission in this field. It will be glad to receive in due course any further communication on this subject.

Approximation of legislation

Pharmaceutical products

20. On 25 April the Economic and Social Committee rendered its opinion on the proposed Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations governing pharmaceutical products.

The Committee approves the general lines of the directive, subject to a small number of suggestions for amendments of a technical nature.

Criminal law

21. The Working Party for the approximation of certain provisions in criminal law held its third meeting in Brussels on 9 and 10 April 1963. It discussed the first twenty-five articles of a preliminary draft Convention on methods of bringing to light and dealing with offences connected with EEC regulations or directives. The delegations reached a broad measure of agreement on most of the articles and the drafting committee was instructed to make the necessary changes and additions.

Speakers at the meeting emphasized the need for the Committee to carry out a study of the problem of mutual recognition and enforcement of court awards and judgments in this field within the Community.

The situation under criminal law of officials of the European Institutions was discussed and the drafting committee was instructed to make concrete proposals.

Technical obstacles to trade — approximation of technical provisions

22. The Working Party on technical obstacles to trade (various products) held its fourth meeting in Brussels on 25 and 26 March. Dealing with the draft directives concerning brakes and direction indicators on motor vehicles, the delegations expressed their support for the use of the approval sign suggested by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

On the question of how far the Commission could issue or amend certain of the measures by which these directives are implemented or the rules covering certain technical details in this connection, the delegations stressed that Member States must retain full rights to decide on matters of road safety.

The delegations supported the idea of establishing a standing committee of Government experts to help the Commission in its work. The composition of this committee and its rules of procedure will be fixed later.

Tax problems

Harmonization of direct taxes

23. On 1 and 2 April, Working Party No. 4 of the Fiscal Problems Directorate completed its work of comparing regulations on depreciation, on appreciation of assets, on the valuation of stocks and the carrying forward of losses.

The Commission's staff is to elaborate the preliminary draft of a report from the Working Party in which the various measures considered will be analyzed and those which are neutral in their effects will be distinguished from those which are not quite neutral and which for this reason are liable to exert an influence on the proper functioning of the common market. It was also agreed to stress the provisional nature of the report's conclusions: it will not be possible to reach final conclusions till all the taxes payable by firms and companies have been reviewed.

The draft report will be submitted to the Working Party before transmission to Government tax authorities.

Federal Republic's Turnover Equalization Tax

24. On 19 April the staff of the Commission had a preliminary discussion with representatives from the Member States concerning the Turnover Equalization Tax in the German Federal Republic. The Federal Parliament had on 15 March approved increases in the rate of tax.

The meeting was attended by representatives from the High Authority of ECSC, and dealt with two main points:

a) The compatibility of the increases with the decision taken on 21 June 1960 by the representatives of the Governments of Member States, meeting in the Council. This decision laid down the principle that countervailing charges and drawbacks could be changed only for technical reasons, and not in pursuance of economic, monetary or commercial policy;

b) The question whether the increases might not lead to distortions of competition.

Discussion of these points was to be resumed on 10 May, though the main item on the agenda will be an examination of the various rates of Turnover Equalization Tax and their compatibility with the principles of Articles 95 and 97. This will be done on the basis of figures which the Federal Government will by then have submitted in support of its case. Reductions in the rate of Turnover Equalization Tax on certain farm products — approved at the same time by the Bundestag — will also be considered.

State aids

General aid systems

25. In accordance with Article 93 (3), Member States have submitted to the Commission the drafts of a number of laws.

These include a Belgian proposal to amend the Act of 17 July 1959 "establishing and co-ordinating measures to encourage economic expansion and the founding of new industries" and the Act of 18 July 1959 "establishing special measures to combat economic and social difficulties in certain regions". The amendments are necessary for the proper application of the two Acts, and the Commission has therefore had no comments to make.

Nor has the Commission raised any objections to the Bill to be adopted by the Sicilian Regional Assembly granting subsidies to the public company "Fiera di Catania", or to the Sicilian Bill on a subsidy for Sicilian shipyards which have begun work on floating docks for Italian ports before 31 July 1963.

Lastly, it has raised no objections under Article 92 to a Sicilian Bill to establish a public institute for the prospecting and exploitation of mining resources in Sicily.

Special cases

Shipbuilding aids

26. On 3 April the Commission decided not to oppose the German Government's plan to provide low-interest credits intended to promote the export of ships to countries outside the Community.

Aids to the film industry

27. *France* : On representations from the Commission, the French Government amended its new aid system to the French film industry and submitted on 21 February the new version of a draft decree, which enabled the Commission to withdraw its objections to the measure concerned. However, the French Government was invited on 17 April to advise the Commission, not later than 31 August, of the conditions under which the new system was being applied, in particular to shorts which benefit from aid that can be granted to documentaries produced in the other Community countries.

28. *Italy* : On 21 February the Commission has opened the formal procedure of Article 93 (2) in respect of a Bill to give aid to the Italian film industry; the Commission had been advised of this plan by the Italian Government in accordance with Article 93 (3) of the Treaty. The Bill was later passed and brought into force, and on 27 March the Commission therefore initiated the procedure of Article 169, calling on the Italian Government to comply with the requirements of the Treaty.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Article 119 (equal pay)

29. On 23 April the Commission arranged a meeting with the representatives of the employers' and workers' organizations. They studied the questionnaire which the Commission is to send to Governments and both sides of industry in the six countries with the object of establishing a report showing how far the principle of equal pay had been implemented by 30 June 1963. It will be recalled that the resolution on the subject passed on 30 December 1961 by a conference of the Member States fixed this date for the end of the second stage in the reduction of differences in pay.

Social security of migrant workers

Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

30. This Committee held its 43rd session in Brussels on 25 and 26 April 1963, and dealt with the following points :

- a) Budgetary forecasts and the programme of meetings of the Committee itself, the Audit Committee and the working parties for the financial year 1964;
- b) Determination of which social security system applies to commercial travellers working on the territory of several Member States. The Committee has drawn up a provision to be inserted in Article 13 of Regulation No. 3 whereby commercial travellers who usually operate on the territory of several Member States can be subject to the social security legislation of one country only;
- c) Preventive measures with regard to abuses stemming from paragraph (a) of Regulation No. 3.

This provision allows workers employed in another Community State to remain under the social security system of their own country for a maximum of two years. It has been found that firms are shifting members of their staff who work abroad in such a way that they remain subject for an unlimited period to the legislation of the country where social insurance payments are lowest. Other firms are making use of "sub-entrepreneurs" in another Member State to obtain labour which remains subject to the system in the country of origin. After having considered various ways of eliminating these abuses the Committee now favours amending paragraph (a) of Article 13 of Regulation No. 3;

d) The situation of trainees who are not covered by the social security legislation of the country in which they are working although they would have been covered in their country of origin. This point will be further discussed at the next session.

Free movement of workers

31. In compliance with Article 25 (4) of Council Regulation No. 15 ⁽¹⁾ the European Office set up to co-ordinate the clearing of vacancies and applications for employment has drawn up its first annual report on the clearing of vacancies and applications in the Community in 1962.

This report describes the general features of the Community labour market.

The trends which had marked the Community labour market in 1961 persisted in 1962, when the main difficulty was again the skilled workers. In most Member States unemployment dropped considerably, in many cases to a figure it will be difficult to reduce further. In some countries, especially Germany, manpower shortage is acute. In Italy, the only country still having any sizeable reserves, rapid economic expansion has greatly reduced the amount of labour which in the past has been drawn on by those countries with a manpower shortage. Furthermore, those Italian workers still available generally lack the skills required by employers in the other countries. For this reason the report of the Co-ordinating Office stresses the need for extensive training schemes and, in particular, rapid courses for workers who lack the required degree of skill but are prepared to take jobs in Community countries other than their own.

As requested by the European Parliament on 22 November 1961 ⁽²⁾, The Co-ordinating Office deals in one chapter of its report with the application of Article 43 of Regulation No. 15, concerning priority for the Community labour market. Under this provision, to which both the Commission and the Parliament attach great importance, Member States with a shortage of labour must, before recruiting from outside the Community, endeavour to supply their needs by drawing on reserves within the Community.

32. The Commission has adopted standard forms for transmission of the statistical data drawn up by its staff with the help of the Technical Committee in accordance with Article 18 (2) of Regulation No. 15. On these forms the

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

(2) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 81, 15 December 1961.

central employment services of the Member States supply the Commission every quarter with the figures of the vacancies and applications for employment put forward for clearance at international level and with the number of places filled during the quarter. This is a first step towards standardizing statistical data in this field.

European Social Fund

33. The European Social Fund Committee's Working Party on Resettlement met on 29 April. It studied the draft for an opinion by the Committee on a retroactive application submitted by the French Government for aid with resettlement operations carried out by the French Ministry of Labour. The Working Party also went into the question of how those applying for aid from the Fund should deal with the flat-rate charges made by certain bodies under public law — particularly the "Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung" (BAVAV) in Germany and the "Office national d'immigration" (ONI) in France. It discussed, too, the problems encountered by the Fund as a result of the differences in the legal situation of the railways in the several countries of the Community.

Exchange of young workers

34. The Commission approved and transmitted to the Council a proposal concerning measures to encourage the exchange of young workers as part of a common programme for the implementation of Article 50 of the Treaty. This proposal supplements and replaces the draft decision presented to the Council on 22 February 1962 by the representatives of the Member States meeting in the Council.

The Commission's new proposal aims at the adoption by the Council of an initial common programme to encourage the exchange of trainees within the Community and the conclusion of a Community agreement which would replace the bilateral agreements and arrangements concluded between the Member States in this field.

The measures which the Commission suggests should form part of this programme include :

- a) Setting up an advisory committee in each Member State, with representatives from employers' and workers' organizations and trade associations to stimulate the interest of business and trade union circles;
- b) Fostering at national and Community level the work of youth movements and of organizations which help trainees, mainly by means of financial help from the Community;
- c) Encouraging Member States and Commission to establish a large number of grants for trainees;
- d) Drawing up every year "Community target figures" which the Member States would endeavour to attain.

The Commission's proposal is only a first step in the implementation of Article 50. On the basis of what is learnt from this initial common programme the Commission intends to propose further measures to the Council for other categories of young workers.

AGRICULTURE

Common agricultural policy

Community financing

35. On 25 April the Agricultural Committee of the European Parliament, after hearing a statement by its rapporteur, M. Vredeling, began discussing the Commission's proposals on the conditions on which the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund could give aid to the market organizations and on the creation of a European Fund for Structural Improvements in Agriculture.

The Working Party studying the financing of measures for structural improvements in agriculture ⁽¹⁾ started work on 17 April.

Common policy on prices

36. At its session on 1 and 2 April the Council concluded that it could not yet adopt a decision on the first measures for the approximation of grain prices. It decided to take this question up again later.

The Special Committee for Agriculture considered the Commission's draft on the criteria for fixing the target prices of agricultural products. The Special Committee decided to submit to the Council the problems that were still left open and could not be solved at the Committee's level.

Further common marketing organizations

37. The Council has included in its programme of work action to speed up examination by the working parties concerned of the three Commission proposals for the institution of further common organizations covering the dairy produce, beef and veal, and rice markets. There were therefore relatively frequent meetings of the working parties in April in order to clear up new technical problems that had arisen.

Working of the common organizations

38. *Cereals market*: As stated in Bulletin No. 5, the Council adopted at its April session a regulation proposed by the Commission allowing a second derogation from Article 17 of Council Regulation No. 19 concerning the prior fixing of the levy on certain products ⁽²⁾. This regulation replaces Council Regulation No. 130

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 5-63, Chap. II, sec. 45.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 59, 12 April 1963.

and gives much wider scope for the prior fixing of levies on cereals and cereal products in intra-Community trade. This arrangement, however, will not affect imports made between July and September (change in prices at the end of the marketing year).

39. *Pigmeat market* : Since the Council at its April session had postponed the effective date of the levy system for pork cuts, preparations and preserves until 1 July ⁽¹⁾, the Commission requested the Pigmeat Management Committee to give its opinion on a draft regulation to extend until 30 June the period of validity of Commission Regulation No. 111. This regulation ⁽²⁾ concerns the fixing of a surcharge that may be refunded on exports to non-member countries. The Management Committee also discussed refunds, interventions, improvements to the system for notifying what prices should be observed, and trade.

40. *Egg and poultry market* : The Council, the Special Committee for Agriculture and the Poultrymeat and Eggs Management Committee considered certain developments that have upset the poultry market. The main items of discussion were the extent to which sluice-gate prices were being maintained, the amount of refunds on exports to member countries and the conversion ratio used to fix the amount of the levy.

After hearing the opinion of the Poultrymeat and Eggs Management Committee the Commission adopted the regulation ⁽³⁾ amending the special levy and the sluice-gate price for poultry spines and necks. Hitherto these had been calculated on the basis of a conversion rate of 0.75. This ratio was found to be too high and from 27 April 1963 it will be reduced to 0.60.

The sluice-gate price for poultry spines and necks imported into the Community from non-member countries is therefore 0.4414 u.a. per kg., consequently the levies are reduced.

The Management Committee for Poultrymeat and Eggs also approved the extension of Commission Regulation No. 111, which applies in its field as well as to pigmeat.

At the request of the Italian Government the Commission decided to maintain the levy on egg products imported into Italy at the reduced level until 31 May 1963.

41. *Fruit and vegetable market* : After approval by the Management Committee concerned, two regulations on the fixing of the reference prices to be applied to plums and peaches imported from non-member countries were adopted by the Commission ⁽⁴⁾. A draft regulation on the fixing of reference prices for tomatoes is being studied by the Management Committee, which is to give its opinion at its next meeting.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 57, 10 April 1963.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 66, 29 April 1963.

⁽³⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 60, 17 April 1963.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Regulations No. 37/63 (plums) and No. 38/63 (peaches) published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 67, 29 April 1963.

Intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs

42. On 24 April the Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion on the proposed Council directive concerning certain public health problems in intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs.

The Committee approved the proposal subject to several reservations.

TRANSPORT

Common transport policy

43. The Commission continued work on the proposals for implementing the common transport policy which it intends to submit to the Council before the end of May 1963.

These proposals will derive largely from the Programme of Action on the common transport policy. They will also take into account the relevant conclusions reached by the Council on the observations made by the European Parliament and certain views put forward by transport circles.

Transport costs

44. From 22 to 24 April the sub-committee studying the effective costs of transport undertakings and of the various forms of public transport continued its examination of costs in international road haulage. It considered the sample calculations submitted by the various delegations and suggested improvements in the methods employed.

The sub-committee arranged to meet again towards the end of May, when it was to decide on the conditions of operation and the load factor to be taken into consideration for the calculations.

Infrastructure costs

45. From 24 to 26 April the sub-committee studying infrastructure costs examined the difficulty of assessing property values. It reached agreement on assessing the value of structures, and instructed the working parties dealing with infrastructure costs in each type of public transport to consider how these findings could be put into effect.

Road frontier crossing

46. In the course of the Commission's endeavours to facilitate frontier crossing at certain particularly difficult points, a meeting of the working party concerned was held in Saarbrücken on 29 March to study conditions at the Franco-German crossing point at La Brême d'Or on the Saarbrücken-Metz road.

The working party's proposals on the handling of traffic at this crossing point will shortly be sent by the Commission to the Government departments concerned.

Weights and dimensions of road vehicles

47. The Commission has submitted to the Council a proposed directive concerning the weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles operating between Member States and certain additional technical requirements applicable to these vehicles, such as outside projection radius, overhang, ratio of engine power to gross weight. The first proposal submitted to the Council in September 1962 did not give these specifications.

The Economic and Social Committee examined the first proposed directive and issued an opinion on it on 25 April.

The Committee recommends that vehicles with a load of 13 metric tons per single axle (Commission proposal : 10 t.) and 19 tons per twin axle (Commission proposal : 16 t.) be allowed to operate on "roads of Community interest indicated by the Council acting on proposals made by the Commission in the light of the Community's requirements and of the infrastructure of the roads". The Committee also recommends that the maximum length of vehicle trains be fixed at 18 metres.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

The Community's relations with the associated African States and Madagascar

Tariff arrangement for tea and tropical timber

48. At the Council session on 1 and 2 April 1963 the representatives of the Governments of the Member States stated that in order to establish a tariff arrangement on tea and tropical timber they were prepared to suspend entirely the customs duties on these products under Article 28 of the Treaty provided that the United Kingdom did the same.

The Council instructed the Commission to negotiate with the United Kingdom authorities a bilateral arrangement to this effect.

This arrangement would include an undertaking by the United Kingdom and the Community to replace this suspension by a reduction which would be bound as part of the negotiations due to take place with the principal suppliers of these products under GATT.

All the delegations were ready to approve these instructions provided that after the duties on tea had been suspended or reduced the Member States did not convert them into or add them to internal charges.

Scholarships, training periods and seminars for nationals of overseas States

49. Three short training sessions were arranged in April :

a) In Brussels on 8 and 9 April in collaboration with the Joint Information Service for a group of forty officials from Commonwealth Governments;

OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved at 30 April 1963

(in thousand units of account)

Country or territory	Number of projects	Amount
Congo (Leopoldville)	13	13 461
Rwanda	10	4 844
Burundi	9	2 593
Total	32	20 898
Algeria (incl. Sahara)	9	20 427
Cameroon	24	43 535
Central African Republic	19	12 417
Comoro Islands	6	2 636
Congo (Brazzaville)	14	14 819
Ivory Coast	18	33 043
French Somaliland	2	1 255
Dahomey	17	15 944
Gabon	13	12 866
Guadeloupe	4	4 399
French Guiana	1	2 005
Upper Volta	11	25 948
Madagascar	38	50 651
Mali	22	30 242
Martinique	3	4 622
Mauritania	9	12 366
Niger	5	24 630
New Caledonia	5	1 560
Polynesia	1	2 474
Réunion	4	5 328
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	1	3 545
Senegal	19	34 606
Chad	17	24 956
Togo	17	13 408
Group of States	2	5 132
Total	281	402 784
Somalia	4	4 760
New Guinea	4	7 458
Surinam	2	2 125
Grand total	323	438 025

b) In Milan and Ivrea from 16 to 20 April for a group of forty students (twenty from Surinam and twenty from Africa of whom ten were French-speaking and ten English-speaking);

c) In Brussels from 29 April to 1 May for twenty English-speaking and French-speaking Africans studying in Germany and fifteen Africans studying in Paris.

European Development Fund

ECONOMIC PROJECT

50. In April 1963 the Council, acting on a proposal by the Commission approved the financing by the European Development Fund, of one economic project.

In the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville)

This project comprises reorganization of the economy of the banana-growing area of Mayumbe, improvements to the agricultural economy of the Cataractes district and the financing of the Central Agricultural Bureau.

It partly replaces project R/CB/08/59 for the agricultural improvements in the province of Leopoldville, taking over only the prospecting of the western areas of the province. The original cost for this project has therefore been reduced from 1 340 000 units of account to 500 000 units of account.

The new scheme which applies to an area where economic activity has, despite recent events, been at the same level in the last few years as is warranted by the need to step up the yield of food and industrial crops and to broaden the range of crops grown by providing what is required for the industrial activity which is beginning to appear.

The total cost of the scheme is estimated at 1 785 000 units of account (1 unit of account = 65 Congolese francs).

SIGNATURE OF FINANCING AGREEMENTS

51. The following financing agreements were signed in April.

Economic projects :

a) With the Comoro Islands, for a sum of about 567 000 units of account;

b) With the kingdom of Burundi, for a sum of about 80 000 units of account;

Social projects :

a) With the Republic of Upper Volta, for a sum of about 1 155 000 units of account;

b) With the Republic of Ivory Coast, for a sum of about 97 000 units of account.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Staff movements

52. M. René Jaume, previously a Head of Division in the Directorate General for Competition, has been promoted to a Grade A2 post in the Business Agreements Directorate of the same Directorate General.

M. Giovanni Ugo, previously a Head of Division in the Directorate General for Overseas Development, has been appointed Director of the Trade Directorate in the same Directorate General.

M. Berndt von Staden, Chief Executive Assistant to the President, has resigned. From 1 September 1958 to 16 August 1960 he was Head of the Multilateral Association (General Affairs) Division in the Directorate General for External Relations. He was then appointed Chief Executive Assistant to the President. M. Von Staden has been made an honorary Director General.

M. Mario Rossi, a Head of Division in the Directorate General of Administration, and M. Karl Drechsler, a Head of Division in the Directorate General for Overseas Development, have also resigned.

IV. Institutions and organs

A. THE COURT OF JUSTICE

On 29 April 1963 the EEC Commission brought before the Court of Justice an action against the Government of the Italian Republic. The dispute concerns an increase in the levy on imports into Italy of cotton and cotton waste, whether originating in a Member State or a non-member country, and had been in free circulation in one of the Member States. By a ministerial decree of 3 April 1958, which came into force on 27 November 1958, the charge on cotton was increased from Lit. 0.50/kg. to Lit. 1.30/kg.

In the Commission's opinion this is a charge with effect equivalent to a customs duty within the meaning of Article 12 of the EEC Treaty, which forbids any increase in customs duties or charges with equivalent effect in intra-Community trade.

The Italian Government has stated that it is unable to consider the impost in question as a charge with effect equivalent to a customs duty because, in view of the very modest national production, it has no protective effect, because all the proceeds go to the Italian Cotton Institute, and it is therefore not of a fiscal nature, and also because it represents the counterpart of a service.

The Italian Government has furthermore asked that this charge should be counted as being among aids to promote the economic development of certain regions for which special provision is made (Article 92, 3 a).

The Commission does not feel that these arguments justify any change in the standpoint it adopted in the considered opinion addressed to the Italian Government. It feels that the objections raised by the Italian Government in no way modify either the fiscal nature of the charge in question — since it is imposed by the public authorities — or the fact that it is equivalent in effect to a customs duty since it applies to cotton imported into Italy from member countries but not to home-grown cotton and since the amount is added to the cost of imported cotton.

As for the application of Article 92, the granting of aid by introducing or increasing a customs duty or a charge with equivalent effect is not considered permissible.

As the Italian Government has declared itself unable to accept the Commission's opinion, the Commission has applied to the Court of Justice in order to obtain a definition of the scope of the obligations which the Treaty imposes on the Italian Republic in this matter.

B. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 28th session on 24 and 25 April 1963 in Brussels, with M. Jonker, Vice-Chairman, presiding.

It rendered the following three opinions :

1. *Opinion on the proposed Council directive concerning certain public health problems in intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs* ⁽¹⁾.

The opinion was adopted *nem. con.* with one abstention.

The Council had consulted the Committee on this proposal on 21 December 1962.

2. *Opinion on the proposed Council directive concerning weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles operating between Member States* ⁽²⁾.

This was adopted by a majority of 54 votes to 16.

The Council had consulted the Committee on this proposal on 14 November 1962.

3. *Opinion concerning the proposed directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations governing pharmaceutical products* ⁽³⁾.

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had consulted the Committee on this proposal on 21 December 1962.

The Committee decided to hold its 29th and 30th sessions on 28, 29 and 30 May and on 2, 3 and 4 July 1963 respectively.

C. THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 49th session on 5 April 1963 under the chairmanship of M. van Lennep. Pursuing its studies of the monetary and financial situation in the Member States, it adopted the report to the Commission and Council concerning the monetary and financial situation of France. An exchange of opinion also took place on international monetary problems. The final draft of the Fifth Report on the activities of the Committee was adopted.

On 9 April 1963 the Chairman presented the Fifth Report to the Commission. After thanking M. van Lennep, the Commission discussed with him the main items in the Report and in his verbal statement.

The Commission stressed the essential contribution which the Committee, whose activities had expanded still further during the year, was making to the smooth working of the Community and to the elaboration of common economic and monetary policies; this contribution was the result of its close collaboration with the Commission and the Commission's various services.

The Commission stated that, when monetary matters were involved in the proposals it planned to put before the Council in the next few months as part of the measures to implement its action programme, it would be consulting the Committee.

The Commission also decided to give its approval to the publication of the Fifth Report on the activities of the Monetary Committee.

⁽¹⁾ See Chap. III, sec. 42.

⁽²⁾ See Chap. III, sec. 47.

⁽³⁾ See Chap. III, sec. 20.

MISCELLANEOUS

The flow of information on Europe

Until recently the coverage of Europe in radio and television programmes has been decidedly modest. Even eighteen months ago items on Brussels, Luxembourg or Strasbourg were few and far between, and any major broadcasts put out by enterprising stations appeared to encounter almost universal indifference. There seemed to be little awareness that the long-heralded concept of Europe was in process of becoming a political reality; or at any rate the importance of that fact was underestimated. Lately, however, the number of serious broadcasts devoted to European subjects has everywhere shown a considerable increase, despite the difficulty of giving them a popular appeal. In 1962, for instance, the "news of the day" transmission on German television carried six to eight items every week dealing with the new Europe, though as late as 1960 there had been barely a dozen such items all told.

Two events in particular have suddenly brought home the importance of the European integration now under way in the three European Communities: firstly, the sensation caused by the United Kingdom's bid for EEC membership, coupled with the rude way in which the negotiations were subsequently broken off; and secondly, the Community's move to its second stage of development, coinciding as it did with the decision to set up a common market in agriculture.

This development has not been overlooked by the Commission. When the Joint Information Service of the three Communities was being formed some eighteen months ago, the Commission planned a special radio, television and film service to take over the audio-visual side of information, a side which had until then been totally neglected. The extensive and efficient information media available in this sector, which had till then been entirely neglected, were to be used to foster the sense of being a citizen of Europe, through increased knowledge and improved understanding of events.

Once the task had been defined, various methods of co-operation were devised in order to meet the different situations that would arise. The radio and television organizations in the several countries had long felt the need of a specialist with whom to deal when preparing their features on Europe. One of the first tasks of the service was therefore to supply those who worked in or for radio and television organizations with programme suggestions, assistance in carrying out ideas, and facilities for recording and shooting.

It was also found necessary to supply, in a form suited to the requirements of radio and television, the information everyone was seeking on the questions and problems raised by European integration. A "European Calendar" has been published which supplies editors with monthly information on the most important main events planned and the most significant moves in connection with European matters. Information days and working parties have made it possible for those holding responsible positions in radio and television, to get to know each other, the material involved, the personalities and institutions of the Community.

Outside Europe, too, a large number of radio and television broadcasts and serial programmes have been devoted to Europe. Teams of reporters have come

from every corner of the world to send home first-hand reports on the process of European economic integration and its effects. Japan alone put out nine half-hour television features on the present situation in Europe and its historical background; Australia has taken part, and the United States, Canada, Africa, the Near East and even the countries of Eastern Europe. Comment revolved round the following questions: how do the different peoples get on together in the Common Market? How have their lives been changed, and what effects will the Common Market have on other countries? The tone of the various reports ranged from legitimate curiosity to more or less well-founded hopes and more or less justified concern. The assistance given resulted in some eighty radio and sixty television transmissions.

Meanwhile plans for a monthly Community television programme have been taking shape in the countries of the Community. This will be prepared by a joint editorial committee, and transmission will begin in September 1963. On each occasion it will be produced by one station on behalf of all six countries taking part in the programme. Topics so far planned include agriculture, building and housing in the cities of Europe, tourism in Europe, education... and fashion.

A similar joint effort, but for the benefit of the developing countries, is in its initial stages; the intention is to have regular transmissions on radio and television, like those already broadcast, thanks to the collaboration of France and Belgium, and also a monthly European magazine. It is planned to set up in Brussels a permanent office, with the assistance of an editorial committee from the European stations concerned. This would make it possible not just to provide information as such, but also to establish direct personal contact with those who will be responsible for official information work in the developing countries. Editors and producers from the new radio and television stations in Africa are therefore to be invited to take part in training periods in Brussels lasting several months, to acquaint themselves with the material, technical and political problems of Europe and so to gain the necessary experience for subsequent work in their own countries.

So far it is the cinema which has shown the least interest in the possibilities offered by Europe and European co-operation. The reasons for this include the lack of suggestions and of information, the difficulty of achieving an artistic presentation and — perhaps most serious of all — the financial risks involved, which are unusually high when subjects of this kind are covered. Public interest in Europe increased sufficiently last year to justify the Joint Information Service taking action in the film sphere. The two measures taken complement each other and between them provide encouragement for scriptwriters and producers. First, the actual production of films or film strips with recorded commentary is being tackled; these will be distributed to the countries concerned as a means of backing up the information work on Europe being done in study groups, seminars, film shows, etc., and they may also be used on television and newsreels. Secondly, there is a scriptwriters' competition, intended to encourage young authors capable of tackling and handling the subject of Europe in an informed, attractive and, if possible, original manner.

An important sector of radio and television broadcasting is devoted to young people, who react best to these media. To arouse their interest in European questions and their willingness to listen and understand their neighbours in Europe

is of the greatest importance for co-operation in the future. Preliminary work has begun on measures to obtain the close collaboration of those who produce films for young people.

To encourage the younger generation to use their own eyes and powers of perception the Communities working in collaboration with the "European Photo and Film Committee", offered a "Junior Photo and Film Prize" in connection with the 1963 Photokina fair in Cologne. The subject of the competition, "We Europeans — Our Life — Our Work — Our Leisure", is intended to encourage young people to observe and photograph or film the life, the characteristics and peculiarities of those who live in the various countries of Europe.

In addition to these ventures, which will ultimately help the public to think in European rather than in national terms, it will be possible to offer radio and television stations practical and technical assistance now that studios have been set up in Brussels with facilities for recording, filming and editing, as well as film and sound libraries to provide the necessary reference material on events, institutions and personalities in the European Community.

Throughout the world today Europe is a subject which occupies the attention of publicists. It is for them, together with the politicians, to see to it that in our thinking as well as in the facts of social and national life the word Europe is imbued with a vitality that assures this Europe of the position due to it in the free world.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

A. Items concerning the activities of the European Economic Community published in the official gazette of the European Communities between 25 April and 11 May 1963

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

N° 182 de M. Pleven à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Valeur des échanges de produits agricoles entre les Etats membres de la Communauté (No. 182 by M. Pleven to the EEC Commission. Subject : Value of intra-Community trade in agricultural products)

No. 65, p. 1365/63

N° 183 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Politique industrielle et commerciale commune dans le secteur du plomb et du zinc (No. 183 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subjet : Common industrial and commercial policy in the lead and zinc sector)

No. 69, p. 1425/63

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement n° 37/63 de la Commission du 24 avril 1963 portant fixation des prix de référence pour les prunes (Commission Regulation No. 37/63 of 24 April 1963, fixing reference prices for plums)

No. 66, p. 1383/63

Règlement n° 38/63 de la Commission du 24 avril 1963 portant fixation des prix de référence pour les pêches (Commission Regulation No. 38/63 of 24 April 1963, fixing reference prices for peaches)

No. 66, p. 1384/63

Règlement n° 39/63 de la Commission du 24 avril 1963 prorogeant la durée de validité du règlement n° 111 de la Commission (Commission Regulation No. 39/63 of 24 April 1963, extending the validity of Commission Regulation No. 111)

No. 66, p. 1385/63

Rectificatif au règlement n° 31/63 du Conseil du 2 avril 1963 portant dérogation à l'article 17 du règlement n° 19 du Conseil en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement pour certain produits (Amendment to Council Regulation No. 31/63 of 2 April 1963, derogating from Article 17 of Council Regulation No. 19 with respect to the advance fixing of the levy on certain products)

No. 67, p. 1407/63

COMMISSION

Information

La situation économique de la Communauté (The economic situation in the Community)

No. 64, p. 1349/63

Directives and Decisions

Décision de la Commission du 19 mars 1963 portant octroi à la République italienne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les sucres de betteraves et de canne à l'état solide (Commission decision of 19 March 1963, granting the Italian Republic a tariff quota for solid beet and cane sugar)

No. 65, p. 1372/63

Décision de la Commission du 5 avril 1963 relative à la prorogation de la validité de sa décision adoptée en date du 5 mars 1962 à la suite de recours de la République italienne à l'article 115, alinéa 1, du Traité (Commission decision of 5 April 1963, extending the validity of the decision it adopted on 5 March 1963 on recourse by the Italian Republic to the first paragraph of Article 115 of the Treaty)

No. 65, p. 1374/63

Décision de la Commission du 10 avril 1963, portant prorogation et nouvelle modification de sa décision du 5 juillet 1962, autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de biscuits et de gaufres en provenance du royaume des Pays-Bas (Commission decision of 10 April 1963, extending and amending its decision of 5 July 1962 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing charge on imports of biscuits and waffles from the Netherlands)

No. 68, p. 1411/63

Décision de la Commission du 10 avril 1963, portant prorogation et nouvelle modification de sa décision du 5 juillet 1962, autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de pâte à fondant en provenance du royaume des Pays-Bas, du royaume de Belgique et de la République française (Commission decision of 10 April 1963, extending and amending its decision of 5 July 1962 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing charge on imports of fondant paste from the Netherlands, Belgium and France)

No. 68, p. 1413/63

Décision de la Commission du 10 avril 1963, portant abrogation de sa décision du 9 octobre 1962 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 certains Etats membres (Commission decision of 10 April 1963, repealing its decision of 9 October 1962 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. 68, p. 1415/63

Décision de la Commission du 10 avril 1963, portant abrogation de sa décision du 9 octobre 1962 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, dans la République française, de sucreries sans cacao, ne contenant pas de liqueur alcoolique, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 10 April 1963, repealing its decision of 9 October 1962 authorizing countervailing charges to be levied on sugar confectionery not containing cocoa or liqueur imported into France from the other Member States)

No. 68, p. 1417/63

Décision de la Commission du 10 avril 1963, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 9 octobre 1962 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, dans la République française, de chocolat, de confiseries et préparations comportant du cacao ou du chocolat, sans liqueur alcoolique, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 10 April 1963, amending its decision of 10 April 1963, amending its decision of 9 October 1962 authorizing countervailing charges to be levied on chocolate and cocoa or chocolate confectionery and preparations not containing liqueur imported into France from other Member States)

No. 68, p. 1419/63

Décision de la Commission du 30 avril 1963 portant prorogation de la décision de la Commission du 13 mars 1963 autorisant la République italienne à diminuer les prélèvements pour les produits à base d'œufs (Commission decision of 30 April 1963, extending its decision of 13 March 1963 authorizing the Italian Republic to reduce the levies on egg products)

No. 69, p. 1428/63

Décision de la Commission du 25 avril 1963 portant constatation que les importations de la République italienne en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant le liège naturel brut et déchets de liège ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives (Commission decision of 25 April 1963, finding that for two successive years imports of natural cork, unworked, and cork waste into the Italian Republic from other Member States were below the quota granted)

No. 69, p. 1429/63

Décision de la Commission du 25 avril 1963 portant constatation que les importations de la République française en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant les ovins vivants autres que les reproducteurs de race pure, viandes fraîches, réfrigérées ou congelées de l'espèce ovine ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives (Commission decision of 25 April 1963, finding that for two successive years imports of live sheep, other than pure bred sheep for breeding, and fresh, chilled or frozen mutton and lamb into the French Republic from other Member States were below the quota granted)

No. 69, p. 1429/63

Décision de la Commission du 25 avril 1963 portant constatation que les importations de la République française en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant les concombres ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives (Commission decision of 25 April 1963, finding that for two successive years imports of cucumbers into the French Republic from other Member States were below the quota granted)

No. 69, p. 1430/63

Décision de la Commission du 25 avril 1963 portant constatation que les importations de la République française en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant la margarine ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives (Commission decision of 25 April 1963, finding that for two successive years imports of margarine into the French Republic from other Member States were below the quota granted)

No. 61, p. 1431/63

European Development Fund

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 286 lancé par la République française (département de la Réunion) [Notice of call for tender No. 286 issued by the French Republic (for the Department of Réunion)]

No. 65, p. 1375/63

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 287 lancé par la République algérienne (Notice of call for tender No. 287 issued by the Algerian Republic)

No. 65, p. 1376/63

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 288 lancé par la République algérienne (Notice of call for tender No. 288 issued by the Algerian Republic)

No. 65, p. 1377/63

Signature de deux conventions de financement (entre la CEE et la république de Haute-Volta, entre la CEE et le royaume du Burundi) [Signature of two financing agreements (between the EEC and the Republic of Upper Volta and between the EEC and the Kingdom of Burundi)]

No. 66, p. 1387/63

Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 264 lancé par la République malgache (Amendment to call for tender No. 264 issued by the Malagasy Republic)

No. 68, p. 1423/63

Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 265 lancé par la République malgache (Amendment to call for tender No. 265 issued by the Malagasy Republic)

No. 68, p. 1423/63

Signature de deux conventions de financement (entre la CEE et la république de Côte-d'Ivoire, entre la CEE et le territoire des Comores) [Signature of two financing agreements (between the EEC and the Republic of Ivory Coast and between the EEC and the Comoro Archipelago)]

No. 69, p. 1432/63

Résultats des appels d'offres n° 157 lancé par la république du Mali, n° 202 et 203, lancés par la république du Congo-Brazzaville, n° 215 lancé par la république du Dahomey, n° 242 lancé par la république du Sénégal (Results of calls for tender No. 157 issued by the Republic of Mali, Nos. 202 and 203 issued by the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), No. 215 issued by the Republic of Dahomey and No. 242 issued by the Republic of Senegal)

No. 71, p. 1445/63

COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Communications

Recours introduit le 2 avril 1963 par M. Jean Maudet contre la Commission de la CEE (affaire 20-63) [Appeal by M. Jean Maudet against a decision of the EEC Commission, lodged on 2 April 1963 (case 20-63)]

No. 66, p. 1382/63

Recours introduit le 2 avril 1963 par M. Jean Maudet contre la Commission de la CEE (affaire 21-63) [Appeal by M. Jean Maudet against a decision of the EEC Commission, lodged on 2 April 1963 (case 21-63)]

No. 66, p. 1382/63

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Avis de concours n° CES/1/62 (administrateur) [Notice of competition examination No. CES/1/62 (administrator)]

No. 65, p. 1368/63

B. Issues of the agricultural supplement to the official gazette, containing the tables appended to the Commission's decisions fixing cif prices, premiums added to levies, cif prices for forward purchases and free-at-frontier prices for cereals

Supplément n° 14 du 24 avril 1963 (Supplement No. 14 of 24 April 1963)

Supplément n° 15 du 1^{er} mai 1963 (Supplement No. 15 of 1 May 1963)

Supplément n° 16 du 8 mai 1963 (Supplement No. 16 of 8 May 1963)

C. Recent publications of the European Economic Community

Occasional publications

8085 Fifth Report on the Activities of the Monetary Committee 1963. 27 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch and English). Free. Limited distribution

8021 Répertoire d'organisations dont l'activité s'étend à l'Afrique et Madagascar, ayant leur siège dans un des Etats membres de la CEE (List of organizations active in Africa and Madagascar with headquarters in an EEC Member State) 1963. 138 pp. (Quadrilingual edition: French/German/Italian/Dutch)
Price: 11s. 3d., \$1.60, Bfrs. 80

8008* Administrative Committee of the EEC for the Social Security of Migrant Workers Guides pour les travailleurs migrants (Guides for Migrant Workers) (French, German, Italian, Dutch). Free

Guide n° 6 — Assurance maladie-maternité des titulaires de pensions ou de rentes (Sickness and maternity insurance for beneficiaries of pensions) (one brochure for each of the six EEC countries)

Guide n° 7 — Allocations familiales (Family allowances)
(one brochure for each of the six EEC countries)

Guide n° 8 — Indemnisation des travailleurs migrants en cas de chômage en
.... (Unemployment benefit for migrant workers in)
(one brochure for each of the six EEC countries)

Periodical publications

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Publications by offices in capital cities:

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Paris: Communauté européenne, No. 5, May 1963
Rome: Comunità Europea, No. 4/5, April/May 1963
London: European Community, No. 5, May 1963
Washington: European Community, No. 62, April/May 1963

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin. No. 5/1963

Commerce extérieur: Statistique mensuelle (Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics). No. 5/1963

Commerce extérieur: Tableaux analytiques, importations (Foreign Trade: Analytical Tables,
Imports). January — June 1962

Commerce extérieur: Commerce des associés d'outre-mer (Foreign Trade: Trade of the
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