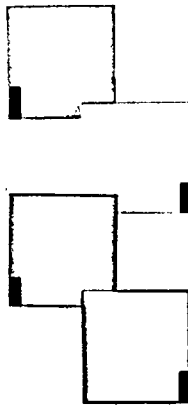


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Monetary and financial co-operation in the EEC

by M. Robert MARJOLIN,
Vice-President of the Commission

In the Action Programme which the EEC Commission put forward in October last year, it was stated with reference to monetary policy that the advance towards economic integration planned for the second stage of the transition period could not be fully achieved unless co-ordination of the Member States' economic policies was accompanied by similar action regarding their monetary and financial policies.

Last June the Commission submitted to the Council certain recommendations to strengthen the machinery for and broaden the scope of monetary and financial co-operation in the EEC. It will now be of interest to consider such action against the background of existing collaboration in this field and with an eye to the progress that should be made in order to promote the integration of the economies of the six Member States.

The Commission's proposals derive from certain practices by which a certain measure of monetary co-ordination has already been established among the six Member States. There has been fruitful collaboration through the Monetary Committee, informal meetings of Finance Ministers, and meetings of the Governors of Central Banks held at the Bank of International Settlements.

By its discussions of the monetary and financial problems of the various countries, affording a close insight into their monetary structure and instruments of monetary policy, the Monetary Committee, and advisory body set up under the Treaty of Rome, has assumed a growing importance as a medium for co-operation among banks of issue and other financial authorities in the Member States. The Committee's composition has of itself smoothed the path for co-operation: each Member State has two seats, one filled by a government delegate and one by a delegate from its bank of issue. They sit as independent experts and are well placed to lend weight, in their own countries, to the Committee's recommendations, and, having a knowledge of monetary structures and problems in the other countries, to see that economic measures at the national level are taken with due regard to their repercussions throughout the Community.

As the Treaty did not set up any committee or other body, even with so much as advisory powers, to deal with economic policy and assist the co-ordination of anticyclical measures, the Commission proposed, and the Council agreed in March 1960, to set up an Economic Policy Committee composed of three representatives from each Member State and the Commission. This Committee, which keeps in close touch with economic developments in the member countries, has studied in co-operation with the staff of the Commission and the

Monetary Committee suitable measures of general economic policy (e.g. on prices and wages) to counteract recessive or inflationary developments.

We are not underrating the importance of monetary co-operation as practised through the regular meetings of the Monetary Committee, the meetings of the Finance Ministers and those of the Governors of Central Banks, when we say that it was very much helped in this period by a favourable economic climate, and in particular by the strong balance-of-payments situation of the Member States.

As it is, the co-operation which has grown up in this field provides a basis for the higher degree of monetary co-ordination to be introduced in the near future. One thing the Monetary Committee can certainly count to its credit is that it has made possible, by periodical reviews of the situation in the Member States, a better mutual understanding of their monetary and financial structures, and that its members regularly compare notes on monetary situations and monetary measures in the Community context.

The very fact of advancing into the second stage of the transition period entailed a strengthening of monetary co-operation among the Member States in order to ward off cyclical or external trade difficulties and to supplement, in the monetary and public finance fields, the efforts at economic co-ordination which had to be made if the general aims set for the end of the second stage were to be attained. Since economic unification implies the gradual disappearance of economic frontiers, the monetary situation in each Member State will be influenced more than hitherto, before the return of convertibility, by monetary and financial developments in the other member countries and by the measures they take in these fields. The progress of economic integration itself will come more and more to depend on these developments.

The national authorities responsible for monetary and financial affairs must therefore collaborate closely with one another and see that the monetary policies followed are mutually compatible. The Commission feels that it should encourage this strengthening of monetary co-operation in the Community, basing itself on Article 105(1) of the Treaty, which says that the Member States shall co-ordinate their economic policies and that for this purpose they shall institute collaboration between their competent administrative departments and between their Central Banks. On this subject the Commission has submitted a set of recommendations to the Council on 19 June last. The text is appended to the present Bulletin.

These recommendations have a double purpose: to set up effective machinery for co-operation in the monetary field and to establish procedure for consultation before any major monetary decisions are taken. As I have said, it is in the common interest that the Member States should inform one another in good time of any monetary or financial measures they propose to take, and that they should together consider how such measures may affect the Community as a whole.

It is with this in mind that the Commission recommends, first, that a committee of Governors of Central Banks be set up. This committee would keep a constant watch on monetary developments in the Community and in particular Central Bank policy on such matters as credit, the money market and

foreign exchange. So far as general questions of economic policy which have monetary implications are concerned, the Governors of Central Banks would take part in the meetings which the Commission proposes to arrange early each year under the auspices of the Council of the European Economic Community and which would be attended by the Ministers of Economics and Finance.

Prior consultation in the Committee of Governors should enable the Central Banks of the Member States to take more enlightened decisions on monetary policy, bearing in mind the effects which such action will have on the other Member States. It is however obvious that it would be neither possible nor even desirable to hold prior consultations in respect of all Central Bank operations in the money market: such consultations should concern only the most important decisions on discount policy, open market operations, bank liquidity or interest rates, especially where such decisions reflect a change in the monetary policy of a Member State.

In this context I would emphasize that it is less a question of aligning the methods and measures of monetary policy than of co-ordinating decisions in the light of the general objectives of the Rome Treaty.

However, monetary policy is not determined only by the measures taken by the monetary authorities. Decisions in the field of public finance also have their influence. National budgets and the courses of economic policy they reflect exert at least as great an influence on monetary developments as the policy of the monetary authorities — and frequently a more decisive one. We need only call to mind the ways in which budget surpluses or deficits and the methods of financing the latter influence domestic liquidity and the overall monetary situation.

The Commission felt that here again there should be consultation in the EEC on the main lines of the Member States' budgetary policies; this should take place at the time when these policies are taking shape, that is to say when budgets are being prepared. The Commission suggests that there be set up a Budgetary Policy Committee composed of officials from the Ministries of Finance and a representative of the Commission. Through this Committee the directions in which the budget policies are moving can be compared in good time by a confrontation of expenditure and revenue, broken down into the main categories of importance to economic policy. This would fall naturally into place alongside the more general work under the heading of overall economic forecasts made in the form of "economic budgets". As regards its specifically monetary or conjunctural aspects, this work would have to be closely associated with that of the Monetary Committee and Economic Policy Committee.

Progress towards economic integration in the Common Market requires, and in fact entails, a growing solidarity among the Member States in their relations with the outside world. Close co-ordination among them is also needed in the field of external monetary relations, and moreover constitutes the counterpart to co-operation in "internal" monetary and financial policy.

There must first of all be solidarity in the matter of exchange parities. This point was not overlooked in the Treaty, which in Article 107 stipulates that

each Member State shall treat its policy with regard to exchange rates as a matter of common interest. It is true that in the long run economic union implies fixed rates of exchange for the currencies of the Member States. Nevertheless, during the transition period it is still possible for a Member State to change its parity. Such a step taken unilaterally may be prejudicial to the situation of other Member States and to the progress of economic integration in the Community. We need only think of the difficulties which a change in the parity of one Member State would henceforward create for the functioning of the price-regulating machinery set up under the common agricultural policy. Any Member State which contemplates an alteration of its exchange parity should first discuss the matter with the other Member States. The Commission has made a recommendation to the Council to this effect.

The Commission also recommends prior consultation in order to strengthen co-ordination of the Member States' policies in regard to major international monetary problems. It is not proposed to set up new machinery for co-operation, but to widen the powers of the Monetary Committee, which has helped so much in recent years to work out a common attitude on such matters as the functioning of the international monetary system in general or the handling of loans from the International Monetary Fund.

The Commission has recommended that the Council instruct the Monetary Committee to make arrangements for consultation between the Member States before any major decision is taken affecting international monetary relations. Apart from questions relating to the functioning of the system of international settlements, such consultation should also take place when a Member State has recourse to the International Monetary Fund, or when one or more of the Member States participate in large-scale financial assistance to a non-member country.

At first sight these proposals for monetary and financial co-operation may appear rather modest in relation to the more ambitious aim of monetary union in the third stage of the Common Market, of which the Commission speaks in its Action Programme.

But we must remember that the power of decision in monetary matters is one of the traditional attributes of national sovereignty and that developments in this field must be gradual and closely attuned to the more general movements towards economic unification.

The measures proposed by the Commission to intensify monetary and financial co-operation among the Member States will, it is hoped, facilitate economic integration and smooth the necessary changes pending a possible centralization of monetary decisions.

The Commission's proposals represent a move towards monetary and financial solidarity among the Member States, while respecting national prerogatives in monetary matters. They fall naturally into place in the process of economic integration and are essentially designed to further the cause of the Common Market itself.

I. Trade agreement between the EEC and Iran

A trade agreement between the European Economic Community and the Imperial Government of Iran was signed in Brussels on 14 October 1963. The agreement was signed by M. Ali Nagi Alikhani, the Minister of Economic Affairs, and Ambassador Khosrow Hedayat, Head of the Iranian Mission to the European Communities on behalf of the Imperial Iranian Government, and by M. De Block, current President of the Council and M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, on behalf of the European Economic Community.

The agreement, which the Council approved at its session of 23 and 24 September, had been initialled in Brussels on 25 September by M. Hedayat on behalf of his Government and by M. Seeliger, Director General for External Relations, on behalf of the Commission.

This is the first agreement of a purely commercial nature negotiated by the Community by virtue of Articles 111 and 114 of the Rome Treaty. It does not embody the concept of a customs union nor of technical assistance from the Community; it does, however, meet the wishes expressed by the Iranian Government in proposing an agreement on trade with the Community.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, M. De Block drew attention to the special importance which this conclusion of its first trade agreement had for the European Economic Community. He spoke of the sympathetic interest with which the Community was following the courageous effort of Iran to bring about an economic and social transformation.

M. De Block said that in concluding this agreement without asking for any counterpart to the concessions granted, the Community had clearly demonstrated its willingness to co-operate commercially in the efforts certain countries were making to develop their economies, and in so doing to contribute to the expansion of international trade. The agreement provided a framework for talks which would be fruitful for the future development of relations between the Community and Iran.

M. Hallstein spoke of the advantages which the agreement would offer to both sides and of the usefulness of the Joint Committee set up to watch over its implementation. He was glad that the Community's first trade agreement should have been signed with Iran, a country which for a long time had friendly relations with the Member States and which had manifested its resolve to be a partner of the western world.

M. Hallstein stressed that by concluding this agreement the Community had once more shown its sincere intention to fulfil the promise contained in the preamble and in several clauses of the Treaty of Rome — to contribute to the elimination of restrictions in international trade and to promote trade with non-member countries.

M. De Block and M. Hallstein expressed, on behalf of the Member States and the Commission, their best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of Iran.

After thanking M. De Block and M. Hallstein, M. Ali Naghi Alikhani in turn welcomed the conclusion of the agreement. He said that the Iranian Government was most anxious that the country's exports to the Community — and in particular its traditional exports — should not only be maintained but increased in step with the programme of economic development and social reform at present being put through in Iran.

M. Alikhani again alluded to the relations of very long standing between Iran and the six Member States and said that the conclusion of this agreement was not an end but rather a beginning. He felt sure that commercial co-operation as established by the agreement between his country and the Community would grow harmoniously in the spirit of mutual understanding and realism which had presided over the negotiations. M. Alikhani then expressed his personal and his Government's good wishes for the development of the Common Market.

The background to the agreement

In a memorandum of 24 May 1962 the Iranian mission to the EEC proposed the negotiation of a trade agreement with the Community. In September 1962 the Council authorized the Commission to begin exploratory talks to pinpoint the special problems of Iran. At its session of 1-2 April 1963, the Council instructed a delegation of representatives of the Commission and of the Member States, under a Commission chairman, to open negotiations proper with the Iranian delegation. These were concluded in May 1963.

Its tariff content

The agreement mainly provides for temporary reductions in the common external tariff and a tariff quota, which is also non-discriminatory. The measures provided for are as follows :

1. Carpets, carpeting and rugs knotted (58.01 A). The duty under the common external tariff remains at 32 %; the maximum charge per sq. metre, which is at present \$5, is temporarily reduced to \$4.50;
2. Dried grapes (08.04 B). The present 8 % duty is temporarily reduced to 7.2 %;
3. Dried apricots (08.12 A). The present 8 % duty is temporarily reduced to 7 %;
4. Caviar (16.04 A). The present 30 % duty is temporarily reduced to 24 % for a tariff sub-heading referring to sturgeon's eggs.

The Community will also open an annual quota for dried grapes equal to 15 % of such imports from all non-member and non-associated countries. This is a non-discriminatory quota for which the duty under the CET will be temporarily reduced to 2 %. It will be for the Member States to approximate their national tariffs to this 2 % rate in conformity with Article 23 of the Treaty of Rome.

Establishment of a Joint Committee

As soon as the agreement comes into force a Joint Committee of representatives of the Community and of the Iranian Government will be set up. This Committee will watch over the implementation of the agreement, observe the trend of trade between the Community and Iran and make any appropriate suggestions to the competent authorities for improving this trade.

Duration of the agreement

The agreement has been concluded for three years. It may be extended for a period of one year, renewable by common consent.

II. Activities of the Community

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Relations with Latin America

1. The Latin American Mission/EEC Commission Contact Group held its second meeting on 20 September under the chairmanship of M. Rey, a member of the Commission and President of the External Relations Group.

The object of this meeting, which will be followed by others, was to exchange information on various aspects of commercial policy.

Proposal by the Federation of Nigeria for exploratory talks

2. The Government of the Federation of Nigeria has proposed exploratory talks with the Community on arrangements to strengthen commercial and other relations between the EEC and the Federation. The Commission informed the Council at the latter's session of 23-24 September of its intention to accede to this request. The Council raised no objection.

Possible tariff concessions to the USSR

3. At its session of 23-24 September the Council took a final decision on the question of tariff concessions to the Soviet Union. It approved a memorandum which will be handed to the Soviet Government by the diplomatic representatives in Moscow of the country in the chair at the Council.

The memorandum states that the EEC Council and Commission reject as lacking any legal basis the applications made by the USSR to certain Member States for Community customs treatment. The Community would nevertheless be prepared to take tariff measures to promote imports of certain products for which the USSR is its main supplier if the Soviet Government is prepared to consider the present applications as finally disposed of.

The products in question are vodka, caviar and tinned crab.

The Community and GATT

The coming trade negotiations

4. At its meeting of 19-20 September the Trade Negotiations Committee finalized the organizational work preparatory to the trade negotiations in accordance with the principles and procedures set out in the Ministers' resolution of 21 May 1963 (1).

(1) See Bulletin No. 7-63, Chap. I, sec. 2.

The Trade Negotiations Committee decided on the composition of the Special Group on Agriculture, which will plan its own work and in particular will specify the problems falling within its terms of reference. It will be convened by the Executive Secretary of GATT, who will decide in the light of the positive proposals submitted by the Governments concerned when the Group can usefully begin work.

The Trade Negotiations Committee has set up a Sub-committee on Non-tariff Obstacles and Other Special Problems. All the contracting parties agree that non-tariff obstacles should be included in any negotiations so wide in scope. The Sub-committee will probably meet early in November, by which time it should be informed of the Government's proposals on the non-tariff obstacles they wish to see dealt with and on the way they should be tackled. The Community representative suggested that the aim should be to find ways and means of including as many as possible of these cases in multilateral negotiations.

The Committee has also set up a Sub-committee on the Participation of the Underdeveloped Countries which will begin work in due course.

The Committee has acceded to the Polish request to take part in the negotiations and has instructed the sub-Committee on Non-tariff Obstacles and Special Problems to examine how this can be arranged, and to ascertain what concessions Poland could offer as a counterpart to tariff reductions.

The Trade Negotiations Committee noted that the Sub-committee on the Tariff Negotiations Plan was not yet in a position to report, in particular on the problem of disparities. The Committee was also informed that the principal delegations concerned would make the technical studies necessary to elucidate the terms of the problem. These studies went on at various levels for several days between 25 September and 2 October.

The Special Group drawn from the Sub-committee made a preliminary examination of the rules to be applied to disparities. There was unanimous agreement on the principle that the peak tariff follows the general rule of reduction, while the low tariff undergoes a lesser reduction. Opinions on how intermediate duties should be handled diverged in the light of differing concepts of how to apply these rules, i.e. whether they should be bilateral or, as the Community considers would be logical, multilateral.

Expansion of developing countries' trade

5. The GATT Action Committee set up by resolution of the Ministers in May 1961 ⁽¹⁾ when 21 developing countries submitted an action programme for the expansion of their trade, held its first session in Geneva from 9 to 12 September.

It is recalled that the task of this Committee is to help the contracting parties to implement the eight-point action programme in the light of the measure of agreement reached by the Ministers. The Committee examined reports from the Governments on this subject. The Community was represented in this Committee, although at the time it had done no more than merely approve the general aims of the action programme without committing itself on each point.

(1) See Bulletin No. 7-63, Chap. I, sec. 1.

- a) Discussion of the Third Annual Report of the European Free Trade Association;
- b) A political debate on European political and economic integration;
- c) A debate on the tasks of the Assembly of the Council of Europe in the present European situation.

Third Annual Report of the European Free Trade Association

8. The Consultative Assembly adopted a resolution to the effect "that it is urgently necessary to explore ways and means of promoting the economic integration of member countries of the Council of Europe in the present situation". The resolution "invites EFTA Governments, in proceeding with their integration policies, wherever possible and useful, to take into consideration parallel developments in EEC".

Prominent speakers on these subjects were M. Lange, President of the EFTA Council, and Mr. Smithers, United Kingdom Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Clearly the EFTA countries are resolved to find means of mitigating the effects of the simultaneous existence of two groups on the trade and economic activity of the European countries.

The political debate

9. This dealt with internal developments in Europe and with relations between Europe and the rest of the world.

The problem of East-West relations also engaged the attention of various speakers. Mr. Edward Heath, Lord Privy Seal, pointed to possible political developments following the Moscow agreement on the ending of nuclear tests. His optimistic arguments met with a somewhat cool reception from certain members.

Divergencies between the European States on defence, particularly atomic defence, also came to the fore.

M. Patijn (Netherlands), rapporteur for the general policy of the Council of Europe, supported by a majority of the House, urged "that Europe's responsibilities in the formulation and direction of Atlantic policy should be increased by developing European political institutions and not through autonomous national action".

From another angle M. Habib Deloncle, French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Europe must assert its individuality in the economic, military and political fields. After emphasizing also that the Atlantic alliance remained a prime necessity for all the European countries, he affirmed that the enterprise on which France had embarked in the field of atomic defence was national in character, but it might one day serve the cause of European defence in general. On the subject of the coming negotiations at GATT, M. Habib Deloncle said that Europe could not make concessions which would destroy it before it had really come into being. But this did not imply a refusal on the part of the Community to develop its trade with non-member countries.

The Community delegation informed the Committee of a number of measures of concern to the developing countries which had been adopted in the meantime by the Community and by certain Member States.

These are as follows :

- i) A second accelerated alignment towards the common external tariff reduced by 20 %; this is practically tantamount to extending the benefit of the 20 % reduction to all products which had not been reduced following the Dillon negotiations;
- ii) Suspension of the duties under the common external tariff on tea, maté and tropical woods;
- iii) Reduction of the duties under the common external tariff on the tropical products covered by the Association Convention with the African States and Madagascar ⁽¹⁾ and a further temporary reduction of the duties on coffee and cocoa (the duties applicable to which are thus reduced to 9.6 % and 5.4 % respectively);
- iv) Further relaxation of quantitative restrictions in France and the Benelux countries.

In accordance with its terms of reference the Committee decided to take all necessary action to speed up the implementation of the Ministers' decisions, with due regard to all the work at present going on in GATT and other international organizations.

Negotiations with the United States on the poultry problem

6. At its session of 14-15 October the Council agreed to an advisory opinion being sought under GATT procedure to facilitate and guide further negotiations between the Community and the United States on the poultry issue. On 16 October agreement was reached between the Commission and the United States delegation on the form and details of the reference to GATT.

In a joint letter the European Economic Community and the American Government requested the Executive Secretary of GATT to convene the GATT Council as soon as possible in order to set up a panel which would render an advisory opinion, in accordance with GATT rules and practices, on the value (in United States dollars) to be attributed at 1 September 1960, in the context of unbindings of this product, to exports of poultry from the United States to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Council of Europe

7. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held the second part of its Fifteenth Ordinary Session from 18 to 24 September 1963. The main business was :

(1) See Bulletin No. 2-63, Chap. IV.

M. Vos (Netherlands), rapporteur on economic problems and Atlantic partnership, spoke of the need for the EEC to take certain decisions in the agricultural sphere before the end of 1963. However, it did not seem vital that there should be complete agreement on agricultural policy by a precise and early date before the GATT negotiations.

Many speakers emphasized that President Kennedy's historic offer was not addressed to the European States individually but to Europe as a whole. They pointed out that the negotiations on the reduction of customs tariffs would be a decisive test both for European cohesion and for Atlantic solidarity.

In the closing resolution to the political debate ⁽¹⁾ the Assembly proclaimed the following short-term objectives :

- a) To ensure a reasonable balance between the interests of agriculture in the EEC and the interests of world trade, making possible both the development of the common agricultural system of the Community and satisfactory arrangements between the United States and the other participants in the 1964 GATT tariff negotiations. Neither of these aims should be sacrificed to the other.
- b) To restore confidence in the European Communities and their dynamism by vesting greater responsibility in their institutions and fully supporting their efforts to complete the 1963 programme of work in the course of this year.
- c) To continue negotiations with the United States and Canada with a view to widening Europe's share of responsibility in co-ordinating all aspects of Atlantic policy.

The future tasks of the Consultative Assembly

10. A brief debate was held on the report presented by M. Pierson (Belgium) on the Consultative Assembly's tasks in the present European situation.

This report contained concrete proposals to the Committee of Ministers and, as the rapporteur emphasized, its object was to lift the discussion above the rather academic level of certain earlier Assembly debates.

In this context the various speakers welcomed a communication from M. Eugène Schaus (Luxembourg), President of the Committee of Ministers, who announced that the Committee would discuss two general problems at its next meeting in December : the political aspects of European economic integration, and Atlantic partnership.

M. Pierson suggested that the Committee of Ministers also debate East-West relations in the light of the recent Moscow agreement, and that the Committee of Ministers and the Assembly examine how the achievements of EEC in certain fields could be extended to the largest possible number of member countries of the Council of Europe.

The keynote of all these debates was that the members of the Assembly and of certain Governments, particularly the British, hoped to give the Committee of Ministers new tasks and thus avoid splitting Europe into two blocks.

⁽¹⁾ Seven French deputies (UNR/UDT) voted against this resolution, which they considered contrary to the European policy of the French Government.

Associated countries' missions to the Community

11. The competent institutions of the EEC have noted the appointment of M. Mamadou Traore as representative of the Republic of Mali to the Community and M. Armand Razafindrabe as the new representative of the Malagasy Republic. Both ambassadors have presented their letters of credence to M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission.

Non-member countries' missions to the Community

12. On 20 September 1963 H. E. Ambassador Sergio de Lima e Silva presented his letters of credence to President Hallstein as new head of the Brazilian mission to the Community.

The competent institutions of EEC have given their *agrément* to the appointment of M. Bensalem Guessous and M. Paul Wurth as new heads of the Moroccan and Swiss missions respectively.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Regional policy

13. On 20 September a meeting was held in Brussels of Working Party No. 1, which was instructed by the Commission after the Conference on Regional Economies to examine ways of speeding up the development of peripheral areas of the Community which are lagging behind the central areas.

The Working Party discussed a draft report on the aims and instruments of regional policy and their co-ordination with general economic policy. It also studied a document on the problems of frontier regions in the Community. Both papers were then passed to a drafting committee.

At its next meeting the Working Party will study a draft report on the role of education and vocational training in regional development.

Economic budgets

14. The Economic Budgets Group met on 17 September in Brussels.

The main hypotheses regarding the world economic situation were discussed in the light of the most recent information. It was found that the views of the national experts coincided with those of the Commission. Forecasts for the 1964 trend of intra-Community trade were also examined to ensure that they were consistent with each other.

The national experts submitted the chief amendments required to the preliminary economic budgets for 1964 established in June 1963. The Economic Policy Committee will be informed of these amendments at its session of 14-15 October 1963.

The group also approved the Commission's final version of the layout of the complete economic budget for 1964.

Problems in the petroleum sector

15. The Group of Petroleum Experts held its twelfth meeting on 30 September. The Group approved a report on forecasts of investment in the Community's petroleum industry and authorized the Commission to publish the chief findings and the conclusions. These will be published at the same time as the report on the Community's sources of petroleum supplies, approved by the senior officials responsible for petroleum policy on 22 July last (1).

The Group also studied the problem of reserve stocks of crude oil and refined products and held an initial discussion on diversifying sources of supply.

The next meeting of the Group was fixed for 12 November.

THE INTERNAL MARKET

Directive on the widening of film import quotas

16. At its session of 23-24 September the Council issued a directive on the widening of film import quotas.

It will be recalled that Title V C (c) of the General Programme for the abolition of restrictions on freedom to supply services adopted by the Council on 18 September 1961 in conformity with Article 63 (1) of the Treaty contains the following provision: "Before the end of the third stage, bilateral quotas in existence between Member States at the time of the Treaty's coming into force shall, however, be raised by one-third in those States where there is a regulation in force restricting the importation of exposed and developed film".

In July 1962 the Commission submitted a draft directive to the Council the aim of which had already been overtaken by previous liberalizations but which consolidated these measures and laid down for this purpose certain rules on the definition and nationality of films.

In conformity with Article 63 (2) of the Treaty the Council consulted the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee both of which gave their opinion, the first on 8 February 1963 and the second on 29 March 1963.

The Parliament approved the whole of the Commission's proposals while suggesting some drafting amendments. It would nevertheless have liked the directive to be more specific as regards procedure for issuing nationality certificates.

(1) See Bulletin No. 9/10-63, Chap. IV, sec. 16.

The Economic and Social Committee advocated an even more liberal solution than that proposed by the Commission, and in particular the immediate abolition of all film quotas. It further recommended that the criterion of nationality laid down in the drafts be superseded by the criterion of Community origin. Finally, it gave an appreciably different definition of cinematographic films.

In approving the directive the Council in the main adopted the Commission's proposals, endeavouring, nevertheless, to meet the wishes of the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. For example, it raised from 60 to 70 the minimum annual quota of dubbed films which Member States still operating a quota system must open to the other Community countries.

Right of establishment and freedom to supply services

Economic and Social Committee opinions

17. At its session of 24-25 September the Economic and Social Committee rendered a favourable opinion on the draft Council directive concerning self-employed persons in mining and quarrying ⁽¹⁾ but suggested that instead of 1 January 1964 as effective date for the implementation of the necessary measures there should be a 6-month time-limit beginning with the notification of the directive.

The Committee also rendered an opinion on the draft Council directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed persons in manufacturing activities coming under ISIC Major Groups 23-40 (industrial and artisan activities) ⁽²⁾. This opinion, which is favourable, stresses the need to speed up liberalization in the award of public contracts and the co-ordination of national rules and regulations on the acceptance of tenders. This would be a fitting complement to the directive in question.

Finally, the Committee gave its opinion on the proposed directive concerning transitional measures in this same field.

Processing traffic

18. The Commission has decided to maintain until 31 December 1963 the system introduced by its decisions of 28 June and 5 December 1960 ⁽³⁾. These decisions were taken in pursuance of Article 10 (2) (second paragraph) of the Treaty pending the time when the Commission would be in a position to decide as to the adjustments to the present systems proposed by its relevant departments to allow for the common agricultural policy and the association of Greece with the Community. It will be recalled that the decision of 28 June 1960 introduced a compensatory charge, in the nature of a customs duty, on products imported from non-member countries under a system of "processing traffic" and intended

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 6-63, Chap. III, secs. 15-18.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*

⁽³⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 44, 14 July 1960 and No. 4, 20 January 1961.

for consumption in the Community after working up in a Member State. This charge is calculated as a percentage of the duties on the products in question under the common external tariff. This percentage, which is roughly the same as the rate by which duties between Member States are reduced, is periodically increased until, at the end of the transition period, the full rate under the common external tariff is charged. The decision of 5 December 1960 covers cases in which the products used as indicated above come within the province of ECSC.

The rate to be charged by virtue of the above decisions was fixed by a Commission decision of 27 June 1963 ⁽¹⁾ for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1963, and it was therefore necessary to make a new decision on the rate to be applied for the last three months of the current year. Since the considerations which led the Commission to fix the rate at 55 % with effect from 1 July 1963 are still valid, it has decided ⁽²⁾ to extend until 31 December 1963 the period mentioned in the decision of 27 June 1963.

Tariff quotas

19. On 3 October 1963 the Commission decided under Article 25 (3) of the Treaty to increase from 65 000 to 90 000 tons the zero duty quota granted to the Federal German Republic for 1963 for imports from non-member countries of fresh herrings and sprats, chilled or frozen (tariff heading ex 03.01 B I a 2). On the same date the Commission decided under Protocol 11 to the Agreement on List G to increase from 160 to 200 tons the zero duty quota granted to the Netherlands for 1963 for imports from non-member countries of ferro-chromium (tariff heading 73.02 E I b).

Temporary reduction of duties under the common external tariff

20. The Council has decided to reduce until 31 December 1963 certain duties under the common external tariff. These concern the following products :

Cobalamins (reduced to 4 %);

Gamma picoline (reduced to 6 %);

Molasses (heading 17.03 b IV) (reduced to zero but only until 31 October 1963).

CÔMPETITION

Rules applicable to enterprises

Consultative Committee on cartels and dominant positions

21. In the third joint sitting with the Consultative Committee set up under Article 10 of Council Regulation No. 17, held in Brussels on 17 and 18 September 1963, the Member States' representatives gave their opinion on the provisional draft decisions prepared by the Commission on two individual applications for negative clearance under cartel law.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 115, 27 July 1963.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 148, 15 October 1963.

Conference of member Governments' cartel experts

22. At their twelfth meeting, which took place in Brussels on 18 September 1963 after the third joint sitting with the Consultative Committee, the cartel experts of the Member States and the Commission discussed outstanding procedural questions, in particular those concerning co-operation between Commission departments and the responsible authorities in the Member States. The discussion also cleared up certain specific points which had arisen when the Commission was consulted on the individual Member States' drafts for the measures they have to take under Article 14 (6) of Directive No. 17.

The discussions were preceded by a comprehensive progress report from the Directorate of Agreements and Monopolies. The registration of the applications and notifications lodged by the two time-limits 1 November 1962 and 1 February 1963 has meanwhile been completed. However, some of these notifications and applications, which numbered approximately 37 400, were found to be defective, so that their authors must make the necessary corrections or additions. This does not detract from the legal rights of those who made their notifications in due time provided they conform with the Commission's request to make corrections within the time-limits laid down from case to case.

Bulletin 8-1963 (section 28) gives the number of notifications received broken down by branches of industry and by types of agreements.

Application of Regulation No. 17 (1)

Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee

23. At its session of 24-25 September the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation No. 17. The Committee regretted that it had been necessary to prolong the time-limit laid down in Article 7 (2) of Regulation No. 17 by three years (from 1 January 1964 to 1 January 1967) but nevertheless approved this step in view of the present difficulties.

State aids

Aids for the purchase of private aircraft in France and Italy

24. State aids are granted in France and Italy for the purchase of private planes for non-commercial purposes. So far they have applied only to aircraft produced within the country. At the instance of the EEC Commission, the Governments concerned have agreed in future to grant aids in the same way for private aircraft bought from other Community countries.

(1) See Bulletin No. 6-63, Chap. III, sec. 19 and Bulletin No. 9/10-63, Chap. IV, sec. 25

Aids for the purchase of radio sets in Italy

25. In Italy aid in the form of a six months' exemption from listener's fees is granted for the purchase of certain radio receivers and this concession has so far been limited to purchase of sets produced in Italy. At the instance of the EEC Commission, the Italian Government has taken the necessary measures for this concession to be granted on the purchase of receivers from other Member States.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The European Social Fund

26. On 26 September the Commission, after a favourable opinion from the Committee of the European Social Fund, adopted several decisions granting aid from the Fund to Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy ⁽¹⁾.

The total amount involved is more than 1 300 000 units of account. It is distributed between the four countries as follows :

Belgium	5 684 u. a.
Germany (FR)	718 114 u. a.
France	10 604 u. a.
Italy	567 694 u. a.

The aid is in respect of retraining or resettlement schemes which resulted in about 15 000 unemployed workers being placed in jobs.

Total aid so far allotted by the Commission under the heading of reimbursements from the European Social Fund is now more than 14 million units of account, of which 13 224 350 was in respect of retraining operations through which about 115 000 workers were found alternative employment and 911 550 u. a. for resettlement schemes providing jobs for about 85 000.

Free movement of workers

27. The Consultative Committee on free movement and employment set up by Regulation No. 15 ⁽²⁾ met in Brussels on 12 September.

After adopting its rules of procedure the Committee discussed the first annual balance-sheet of clearing and placing activities in EEC prepared by the European Co-ordination Office.

The Committee stressed the need to co-ordinate regional policies and employment policy and decided to set up a tripartite working party for the methodical study of problems relating to employment policies.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 154, 26 October 1963.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 57, 26 August 1961.

Symposium on housing policy

28. As part of the preparatory work for the symposium on housing policy ⁽¹⁾ the Commission called meetings of the three groups of rapporteurs in Brussels on 18, 19 and 20 September respectively.

On the basis of the national reports the rapporteurs discussed the main lines of the three collective reports which are to cover the subjects on the programme : housing requirements; demand and ability to pay; qualifications for tenancy.

Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

29. The Committee held its 47th meeting on 26-27 September. The representatives of the Governments concerned agreed on the special provisions for seasonal workers in bilateral conventions which are to remain applicable when Council Regulation No. 73/63 EEC of 11 July 1963 comes into force. Article 14 of this regulation entails amendments and additions to Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 (seasonal workers and other workers not resident in the country to whose legislation they are subject) ⁽²⁾.

The Administrative Committee also discussed how pensions should be computed when the pensioner has spent qualifying periods in several EEC States and in a non-member State linked with a Member State by a convention, and the pension rights of refugees who have accomplished qualifying periods in two EEC States which have kept in force certain provisions of a bilateral convention by entry in Annex D of Regulation No. 3.

Social problems of artisans

30. A meeting between Commission staff and representatives of the Union of Artisans of the European Economic Community to study the social problems of artisans in the Common Market was held in Brussels on 24 September. A broad exchange of views took place on the prospects opened by the Common Market and the Treaty of Rome. The Union assured the Commission of its support in promoting a programme for exchanges of young artisans.

The Commission's Action Programme for social policy in agriculture

31. The Commission has adopted an Action Programme for social policy in agriculture and transmitted it for information to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

It will be recalled that the complexity of social problems in agriculture prevented the Commission from presenting a detailed social programme when it made its proposals for a common agricultural policy on 30 June 1960. The Commission announced at the time that it would elaborate proposals for a social action

(1) See Bulletin No. 8-63, Chap. III, sec. 35.

(2) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 112, 24 July 1963.

programme in agriculture after consulting the circles concerned. This programme has now been adopted by the Commission.

The programme takes account of studies and consultations on the social situation in agriculture and the main problems involved, the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee, the resolutions of the European Parliament and the discussions on the guiding lines of future action with the Member States' representatives and circles concerned. It postulates as the primary aim of social policy in agriculture the remedying of social situations which are incompatible with social standards generally accepted as a fair minimum or which seriously handicap the implementation of the common agricultural policy. In fields where it seems advisable to act gradually this dual objective should have absolute priority.

The Action Programme is based on Articles 38 et seq. of the Treaty. In conformity with Article 43 the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, will proceed by regulation, directive or decision according to the subject-matter.

The following is an outline of the principal measures envisaged by the Commission to implement social policy in agriculture.

a) *Employment*

Use of the results of the study on agricultural employment to work out measures for more stable employment and income.

b) *Vocational training*

On the basis of Article 41 (a) and Article 128 of the Rome Treaty, the Commission is drawing up an Action Programme for vocational training among the rural population. This programme takes account of the special needs of agriculture and the fact that many farm workers and young people will be leaving the land. The Commission intends shortly to study practical measures to be included in the programme, which will be submitted to the Advisory Committee set up in accordance with the "general principles of a common vocational training policy".

The Commission is also preparing a draft regulation for the joint financing of vocational training schemes and institutions provided for in Article 41 (a) of the Treaty.

c) *Acquisition of farms and security of tenure*

An inventory of the ways in which farms may be acquired and of provisions for security of tenure and possible improvements under these headings.

d) *Wages and other working conditions*

Establishment of regional minimum wages and other measures with equivalent effect.

Procedures and criteria for the fixing of minimum wages in the light of wages in other sectors.

Harmonization of legislation on the qualifying age for adult wages. Standardization and control of working hours and time off.

e) *Industrial health and safety*

Establishment of common rules.

f) *Supervision of the implementation of social legislation*

Supervision of the implementation of social legislation in agriculture or improved control where it already exists.

g) *Social security*

Prior consultation on schemes for social security reform in order to preclude any widening of the gap between the protection of the agricultural and the industrial sectors.

Gradual introduction of parity in social security through the usual machinery in association with the Governments and both sides of the industry. The aim should be to level up conditions both as between agriculture and industry and between different categories of workers in agriculture. It will be based on studies now in progress or to be put in hand shortly.

h) *Housing*

Establishment of minimum housing conditions for seasonal farm workers.

Proposals for improving the accommodation of regular farm workers and of the farmers themselves.

i) *Share-cropping*

Proposals to solve problems arising in this field.

Round table on social policy in transport

32. The Commission's staff have continued preparations for a round table on social policy in transport as agreed at the fact-finding and consultation meeting with representatives of managements and workers reported in Bulletin 7-63.

The working parties, together with the Commission's staff, have made a preparatory study of the three subjects on the agenda for the round table: harmonization and co-ordination of working conditions; vocational training and employment; industrial health and safety.

AGRICULTURE

The common agricultural policy

33. Imports of American poultry into the Community still loom large in official discussions on agricultural policy (1).

This problem of access for American poultry to the Common Market was dealt with at Foreign Ministers level at the Council session of 23-24 September and

(1) See Bulletin No. 9/10-63, Chap. IV, sec. 7 and this Bulletin, Chap. II, sec. 6.

by the Ministers of Agriculture at the session of 24-26 September. In the course of these sessions the Council instructed the Commission to negotiate with the American delegation. The Commission, represented by M. Rey, one of its members, opened talks without delay with the United States Ambassador to EEC, Mr Tuthill.

The Council has also continued its study of the Commission's proposals for the common organization of markets in the dairy produce, beef and veal and rice sectors. It also agreed new provisions on common organizations in the pigmeat and eggs and poultry sectors and decided that the Community will take part in the Fisheries Conference ⁽¹⁾ which is to open in London on 3 December 1963.

The Special Committee for Agriculture, which held its 47th meeting from 10 to 13 September in Brussels, also dealt with problems involved in the establishment of the three market organizations (dairy produce, beef and veal, rice). It further decided to set up working parties to study the Commission's proposals on the budget regulation, aid from the Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and proposals concerning the institution of a common information service on farm accounts. These groups have since begun work. Finally, the Special Committee briefly discussed the rules of competition with special reference to the evaluation of aids granted by Member States to agriculture.

Common policy for the markets

New market organizations

34. In studying the Commission proposal concerning a market organization for the beef and veal sector, the Council gave particular attention to the method by which Member States determine guide prices. The discussion turned on whether the Member States will be entirely free within the upper and lower limits which the Council is to fix for guide prices applicable in the Community or whether they will be subject to certain restrictions based on criteria to be agreed jointly. As the Council has not yet been able to settle this point it has instructed the Special Committee for Agriculture to make a further study of the problem.

The Council touched only briefly on the problem of the market organization for rice and agreed to continue the discussion at future meetings.

Examination of the proposal for a market organization for dairy produce mainly concerned the following points :

- i) Organization of markets for liquid milk;
- ii) Connection between fat markets and the milk market;
- iii) Threshold prices for dairy produce imported from non-member countries;
- iv) Provision of sureties for the issue of import and export certificates;
- v) Automatic abolition of levies between Member States when certain dairy products have reached a common price level in several countries;

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 5-63, Chap. II, sec. 47 and Bulletin No. 9/10-62, Chap. V, sec. 56.

vi) Inventory of Member States' present aids to production of and trade in dairy produce;

vii) Refund of levies on dairy products by the importing member country to the exporting member country when the latter subsidizes consumption.

The Council instructed the Special Committee and its working parties to continue studying these points.

Working of the common organizations

35. *Cereals market* : After consulting the Cereals Management Committee the Commission adopted a regulation introducing a uniform basis and procedure throughout the Member States for the provision of surety when cereals are imported (1).

Qualities of durum wheat which are not listed in the annex to Commission Regulation No. 17 are sometimes offered on the world market and the Commission — again after consulting the Management Committee — has therefore adopted a regulation fixing equivalence ratios between these qualities and the quality standard adopted for the threshold price (2).

36. *Pigmeat market* : In the framework of the market organization for pigmeat it was found necessary to adjust and fix by the procedure laid down in Regulation No. 20 the levies and sluice-gate prices in respect of imports made between 1 October and 31 December 1963.

On a proposal from the Commission the Council therefore adopted EEC Regulation No. 102/63 fixing the amount of levy on imports from non-member countries between 1 October and 31 December 1963 of pigmeat and products based on pigmeat (3).

After consulting the Pigmeat Management Committee, the Commission issued Regulation No. 106/63 adjusting and fixing sluice-gate prices for imports of pigs and pigmeat products made between 1 October and 31 December 1963 (4).

Because of the persistent rise in pigmeat prices since May 1963 following the set-back to production in the severe winter of 1962/63, France, Italy and Belgium asked the Commission for permission to reduce the levy on imports of live pigs and pig carcasses. The Commission felt, however, that common measures in all Member States to overcome the difficulties which had arisen in the Community would be more appropriate, and consequently rejected these applications, at the same time submitting proposals to the Council for the said purpose. The Council adopted these Commission proposals with certain amendments and issued Regulation No. 103/63 of 25 September 1963 concerning a reduction of levies on pigmeat and certain cuts of pork imported from non-member countries during

(1) Commission Regulation No. 111/63 EEC published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 147, 14 October 1963.

(2) Commission Regulation No. 107/63 EEC published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 141, 30 September 1963.

(3) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 140, 29 September 1963.

(4) *ibid.*, No. 141, 30 September 1963.

the month of October 1963 ⁽¹⁾. This regulation authorized Italy and France to reduce levies on imports of live pigs and pig carcasses from non-member countries in October 1963.

37. *Egg and poultry market* : As mentioned above, the Council at its session of 24 September instructed the Commission to negotiate with United States representatives on the reduction of levies on poultry imports from the United States.

It also proved necessary to adjust the levies and the sluice-gate prices for imports of eggs and poultry between 1 October and 31 December 1963. After consulting the Eggs and Poultry Management Committee the Commission therefore adopted Regulation No. 108/63 of 27 September 1963 adjusting and fixing sluice-gate prices for imports between 1 October and 31 December 1963 of shell eggs and live or slaughtered poultry and fixing the levies in trade with non-member countries on shell eggs, live chickens not exceeding 185 grammes in weight and slaughtered poultry ⁽²⁾.

Article 3 of Council Regulation No. 21 (eggs) stipulates that account must be taken in determining the consumption of feed-grain of certain differences in egg yields between the member countries and that adjustments should be made every eight months until the relative quantity needed is the same in all the Member States, which should be the case from the third year of operation of the levy system. In Regulation No. 104/63 of 25 September 1963 concerning determination of the quantity of feed-grain needed to produce one kilo of shell eggs for consumption or one kilo of eggs for hatching ⁽³⁾, the Council fixed for the different Member States the quantity of feed-grain to be taken as a basis for the period 1 November 1963 to 30 June 1964.

The Commission has acceded to the request of the French Government for permission to reduce levies on shell eggs for consumption by FF 0.52 per kilo between 1 and 31 October 1963. The object is to halt the sharp rise in egg prices on the French market ⁽⁴⁾.

As the prices of imported dried eggs and egg yolks have for some time been below the sluice-gate price, the Commission fixed a surcharge on imports up to 31 October.

For technical reasons the Council has extended until 31 December 1963 the system of levies and sluice-gate prices applicable both to eggs for consumption and eggs for hatching. As the fixing of levies and sluice-gate prices for one-day chicks depends on the system applied to hatching eggs this decision also covers trade in one-day chicks ⁽⁵⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 140, 29 September 1963.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 141, 30 September 1963.

⁽³⁾ *ibid.*, No. 140, 29 September 1963.

⁽⁴⁾ *ibid.*, No. 137, 21 September 1963.

⁽⁵⁾ See Council Regulation No. 105 (3) published in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 140, 29 September 1963.

Because of the special conditions governing trade with Berlin the Commission has granted a request from the Federal German Republic for permission to reduce the levies applicable to slaughtered hens and chickens imported into the city ⁽¹⁾. The Commission refers particularly to the joint Berlin declaration of 25 March 1957 by the Governments of the EEC Member States and to the need to combat price rises which have occurred in Berlin. The decision is valid until 30 June 1964 and authorizes a reduction in the rate of 0.07 units of account per kilo (DM 0.28).

38. At its session of 16 September the European Parliament heard a report from its Agricultural Committee presented by M. Charpentier and rendered a formal opinion approving without amendment the Commission's draft regulation amending Council Regulations 20, 21 and 22 (pigmeat, eggs and poultry) as regards the procedure for fixing levies and sluice-gate prices in trade with non-member countries.

Rules of competition

39. The working party on rules of competition in agriculture met for the third time on 16 and 17 September and continued the study of general aids. It examined financing and credit measures as well as general aids to construction and equipment in the cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultry, and fruit and vegetable sectors.

The measures studied appear in the inventory drawn up by the Commission in pursuance of Article 93 (1) of the Treaty.

A study has also been put in hand on State aids to the mechanization of agriculture.

Aids to fruit and vegetable growers in France in connection with marketing the 1963 crop were also discussed, in particular the following :

- a) The refund of 50 % of the cost of transport by the French railways and by the transport and cold storage company;
- b) Structural aids to producer groups.

Community financing of the agricultural policy

40. At its session of 30 July, the Council noted that Regulation No. 25 did not expressly provide for a separate fund for structural improvements in agriculture parallel with the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and instructed the Commission to submit appropriate proposals ⁽²⁾. This the Commission did on 27 September.

The proposals amalgamate the previous texts (draft regulation on the granting of aid by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and draft

⁽¹⁾ See Commission decision of 27 September 1963 in the official gazette of the European Communities, No. 141, 30 September 1963.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin No. 9/10-63, Chap. IV, sec. 56.

regulation on the establishment of a second fund for the improvement of structures) (1).

Under the terms of the amended proposal (2) "the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, hereinafter referred to as the Fund, shall comprise two sections: the Guarantee Section and the Guidance Section".

The Guarantee Section deals with expenditure financed by the Fund in pursuance of Article 2 (2 *a* and *b*) of Council Regulation No. 25. (at the single market stage, refunds on exports to non-member countries and action to regulate markets) and of Articles 3 (1 *a*, *b* and *c*) of the same regulation (expenditure under the same heads during the transition period).

The Guidance Section is concerned with expenditure financed by the Fund in pursuance of Article 2 (2 *c*) of Regulation No. 25 (joint measures to attain the objectives referred to in Article 39 of the Treaty, including structural changes necessary for the functioning of the Common Market) and of Article 3 (1 *d*) (conditions for approval).

Administrative and staff expenditure incurred by the Member States or organizations in receipt of aid from the Fund will not be borne by the Fund.

The first part of the amended proposal deals with aid through the Guarantee Section of the Fund (expenditure in respect of refunds on exports to non-member countries, expenditure in respect of intervention on the internal market in conformity with Article 3 of Regulation No. 25) and with procedure for the Guarantee Section. The second part deals with the scope of aid through the Guidance Section, in respect of adaptation and improvement of production conditions, guidance of production, marketing, etc. The general and special conditions of the granting of aid from the Fund and detailed procedures for the Guidance Section are also set out in this second part.

The third part contains general provisions governing the two sections.

Common forestry policy

41. At their tenth meeting on 12 and 13 September in Brussels the officials responsible for forestry matters in the Member States studied a proposal for a common forestry policy.

Fisheries Conference

42. After giving notice of its intention to denounce the North Sea Fisheries Convention signed at The Hague on 6 May 1882, the British Government has taken the initiative of calling a conference in London for 3 December 1963 to work out a solution to fishery problems on a European basis. The Member

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

(2) See text of the proposal in the supplement to Bulletin No. 9/10-63.

States' Governments and the Commission have accepted an invitation to take part in this conference.

At its meeting on 23 and 24 September the Council noted that the Member States would be represented and discussed the proposed agenda. The Council agreed with the Commission that one item should be the marketing of fish. However, the Community can envisage no more than an exchange of views on this point since it has not yet decided on a common policy in this sector.

TRANSPORT

Common transport policy

43. As stated in Bulletin 8 ⁽¹⁾ the Council on 14 June referred the Commission's five proposals concerning a common transport policy to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

This consultation is provided for in Article 75 of the Treaty, in pursuance of which the proposals were made.

The Economic and Social Committee's transport section set up a working party to examine the proposals. It met on 2, 3 and 4 September, on 9, 10 and 11 September and again in October.

The transport section itself met on 25 September to examine the amended draft Council directive on permitted weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles operating between Member States and certain other technical requirements applying to such vehicles.

Proposed changes in freight rates in France

44. In accordance with the Council decision of 21 March 1962 introducing prior examination and consultation in respect of laws and regulations contemplated by Member States in the transport field ⁽²⁾, the French Government notified the Commission, and also informed the Member States, of proposed changes in the present tariffs for public goods transport by inland waterway north of Lyons.

The Commission was broadly in favour of the changes, but pointed out that some of the new arrangements conflicted with the proposed regulation introducing a system of rate brackets and would probably have to be modified if and when this were approved by the Council. The Commission added that its agreement to the draft did not prejudice its examination of special tariffs and freight rates from the angle of Articles 79 and 80 of the Treaty.

⁽¹⁾ See Chap. III, sec. 51.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 23, 3 April 1962.

Implementation of Article 81

45. The group of experts studying the problem of charges made by railways on crossing frontiers met in Brussels to review the situation in this field and to finalize the Commission's proposals.

46. The Belgo-Dutch Working Party of the Committee for the improvement of frontier-crossing by waterway met again in Brussels. It continued the study of conditions at the frontier points of Lanaye, Terneuzen, Sas van Gent, Zelzate and Antwerp and noted progress as regards opening hours at the Hansweert customs office for tanker barges proceeding towards Belgium. Other improvements at this frontier post are expected.

The desiderata of the trade for easier passage of boats at the other frontier posts were also brought to the notice of the working party and are at present being studied by the government departments concerned.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

Trade problems

47. The Commission departments dealing with problems of trade with the associated African States and Madagascar have continued the preparatory work for the application of the Convention and of Protocol No. 5 concerning aids to production. Following a note sent by the Commission to the associated States on "the composition of programmes of aid to production" some of these States have asked the Commission for explanations on certain points in drawing up the programmes. It is proposed to send Commission officials to these countries in the near future.

In the matter of quota policy an information meeting of representatives of the Member States was held in Brussels on 18 September. A conference on the same subject will shortly be held between representatives of the Member and associated States.

Resolutions of the European Parliament on the Association Convention between EEC and the 17 African States and Madagascar

48. Following the decision taken at the June session to meet on 16 September if consulted on the Association Convention between EEC and the African States and Madagascar, the European Parliament met at this date to examine the Convention.

The Parliament had before it three reports on the subject: one by M. Thorn, in the form of a commentary on the new Convention article by article, one by M. Hahn, concerning agreements concluded between Member States on the implementation of the Convention, and one by M. von der Goes van Naters dealing with collaboration between the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the associated States.

Before these reports were presented, M. Luns, President of the EEC Council, briefly recalled the main lines of the new Convention in the financial, commercial

and institutional fields. The Association was, he said, open to the accession of countries similar in structure to the present members. Furthermore the Convention was not an obstacle to the creation of close economic links between the African countries, whether associated with EEC or not.

In the debate which followed the presentation of the reports, the spokesmen of the political groups protested against the Council's procedure of seeking the Parliament's opinion only after the Convention had been signed, and insisted that the Parliament should in future be consulted before-hand. The spokesmen also expressed the hope that the Convention would come into force without delay.

M. Rochereau, a member of the Commission and President of the Overseas Development Group, stressed the urgency of ratifying the Convention and the fact that development policy was a Community affair in which all were on the same footing. He also expressed the hope that the Council would settle the matter of procedure in the signing of agreements with non-member countries.

In reply M. Luns undertook to have the Council re-examine the question of procedure in the conclusion of agreements. He stressed the need for early implementation of the Convention and reported on the progress of ratification in each Member State.

The texts of the two resolutions on the Association Convention and the internal agreements, in which the Parliament approves the reports submitted subject to certain comments, were adopted unanimously. Large extracts from the resolutions are given in the annex.

Scholarships, training periods and symposia for nationals of the overseas States

49. The attainments of scholarship holders in the academic year 1962/63 and candidatures for 1963/64 were discussed at a meeting between Commission staff and representatives of the associated States. The Commission representatives then made a preliminary selection of candidates and studied the possibilities of placing scholarship holders.

The 1963/64 year of training periods for nationals of the associated overseas States, countries, and territories began on 16 September. To date seven trainees have taken up their duties with various Commission departments.

Two symposia for French- and English-speaking African students and trainees were held in July in Brussels.

European Development Fund

SIGNING OF FINANCING AGREEMENTS

50. The following financing agreements were signed in September :

- a) With Surinam for an economic project estimated to cost about 2 174 000 units of account;
- b) With the Central African Republic for an economic project and a social project estimated to cost about 474 000 units of account;
- c) With the Malagasy Republic for a social project estimated to cost about 527 000 units of account.

OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved at 30 September 1963

(in thousand units of account)

Country or territory	Number of projects	Amount
Congo (Leopoldville)	13	14 446
Rwanda	10	4 844
Burundi	10	2 733
Total	33	22 023
Algeria (incl. Sahara)	9	20 427
Cameroon	25	43 677
Central African Republic	24	14 225
Comoro Islands	6	2 636
Congo (Brazzaville)	14	15 161
Ivory Coast	18	33 043
French Somaliland	2	1 255
Dahomey	18	18 658
Gabon	13	12 866
Guadeloupe	4	4 399
French Guinea	1	2 005
Upper Volta	11	25 948
Madagascar	39	50 773
Mali	23	32 308
Martinique	3	4 622
Mauritania	10	12 336
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	291	409 978
Somalia	4	5 060
New Guinea	4	7 458
Surinam	3	4 299
Total	7	11 757
Grand total	335	448 818

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Budget matters

51. As required by Article 203 (2) of the Treaty the Commission has transmitted to the Council the preliminary draft Community budget for 1964 amounting to 90 306 274 units of account ⁽¹⁾. This includes 23 197 860 units of account for expenditure by the European Social Fund and 25 400 000 for the first year of financing the common agricultural policy. The preliminary draft was accompanied by the Commission's comments on the estimates for the European Parliament, the Council and the Court of Justice.

At its session of 23-24 September the Council studied the 1964 programme of activities drawn up by the Commission for the guidance of the Council in its budget discussions concerning the financial year 1964.

On 27 September the Committee of Control sent its final report on the execution of the 1962 budgets to the Commission. The Commission will submit this report to the Council and to the European Parliament as required by Article 206 of the Treaty.

Staff movements

52. M. Caspari has been appointed Deputy Executive Assistant to M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission.

M. Baerdemaeker has been appointed Director in charge of special tasks and negotiations in the Directorate General of External Relations.

M. Toulemon has been appointed Director in the Directorate of Association with non-member countries in the Directorate General of External Relations.

M. Matray, head of the Membership and Bilateral Association Division in the Directorate of Association with non-member countries (Directorate General of External Relations), whose resignation had been accepted by the Commission, relinquished his functions on 8 September 1963.

M. von Stein, assistant to the Director General for Overseas Development, whose resignation had been accepted by the Commission, relinquished his functions on 30 September 1963.

(1) The unit of account is equivalent to the US dollar.

III. Institutions and organs

A. THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The Parliament met in plenary session on 16 September 1963, M. Gaetano Martino presiding.

The meeting opened with tributes paid to M. Robert Schuman, Honorary President of the Parliament since May 1960, by M. Martino on behalf of the Parliament, M. Luns on behalf of the Councils, M. De Groot, member of the Euratom Commission, on behalf of the three Executives and M. Poher, on behalf of the Christian Democratic Group (to which M. Schuman belonged) and on behalf of the other groups in the Parliament. The speakers stressed M. Schuman's qualities as a statesman and as a man, recalling the outstanding role he played in the construction of Europe and in Franco-German reconciliation, and the contribution he had thus made to peace and the union of peoples. He would, they said, live on as their guide; it was he who had mapped out the course from which the institutions could now no longer depart.

The Parliament stood to hear these tributes, and the sitting was then suspended for a few minutes in respectful memory.

Two resolutions were adopted at this session, the main business of which was to discuss the Convention of Association :

- a) A resolution on the Convention of Association between the EEC and the African States and Madagascar and annexed documents;
- b) A resolution on internal agreements concerning the Convention of Association between the EEC and the African States and Madagascar ⁽¹⁾.

On agricultural questions, the Parliament rendered an opinion on the draft regulation amending Council Regulations Nos. 20, 21 and 22 in respect of procedure for fixing levies and sluice-gate prices for imports from non-member countries ⁽²⁾.

Tenth Joint Meeting of the European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe

The Tenth Joint Meeting of the European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly was held on 17-18 September in Strasbourg. M. Pflimlin, President of the Consultative Assembly, presided.

Apart from discussion of M. Biesheuvel's report on the activities of the European Parliament from 1 May 1962 to 30 April 1963, the session was mainly given over to EEC relations with the United States of America and to the concept of "partnership".

⁽¹⁾ See Annexes to this Bulletin.

⁽²⁾ See Chap. II, sec. 38.

The first speaker, M. Furler, presented the report from M. Biesheuvel (who had been appointed Netherlands Minister of Agriculture) and recalled the fundamental principles by which the European Parliament was guided, particularly at the time of the negotiations with the United Kingdom. He hoped to see a genuine partnership develop between the United States and the European Community.

M. Sassen, member of the Euratom Commission, gave a brief review of the activities of that Community, and went on to discuss the merging of the Executives and the need to set up Community machinery by which to implement foreign policy and a common defence policy.

M. Coppé then spoke on behalf of the ECSC High Authority, outlining trends in the coal and steel market during the past year.

M. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, introduced a general debate on the requirements for, and the possible consequences of, a partnership between Europe and the United States. He gave a definition of this concept and described its various aspects, bringing out clearly the various factors involved in co-operation between Europe and the United States. In the Community's external policy during the year 1962/63, he said, there had been one negative factor — the interruption of the negotiations with Great Britain, and one positive factor — the proposal for an Atlantic partnership.

The recovery of Europe, thanks to fifteen years of American aid, had culminated in the establishment of the EEC, and it was natural that with the growth of its economic strength, Europe should have a say in decisions on essential matters of the Atlantic alliance. The American response to this new situation was to offer a complete reshaping of the Atlantic relationship, namely, co-operation in equality, with mutual acknowledgement of the world-wide responsibilities of the two partners. The Trade Expansion Act was the economic expression of this plan for tomorrow.

Europe's reply to this offer must take into account both the interdependence of the free world and her own economic interests. The dismantling of customs barriers would not of itself suffice to increase trade or raise productivity: the EEC and the United States must co-operate closely in conducting their growth and anticyclical policies. Trade in agricultural products, said M. Hallstein, lay at the heart of the current tariff negotiations.

He went on to stress the "material link" between economic matters and questions of defence and general foreign policy. It was growing more and more difficult to deal with specific problems without at the same time considering all aspects of Atlantic relations — the military aspect, the economic aspect and the foreign policy aspect.

What form should this Atlantic relationship take to meet the new tasks? There was no plan to expand the Common Market to the Atlantic area; the intention was, rather, to establish permanent co-operation between two partners who would retain their separate identities while both participating in decisions. Put in the simplest terms the partnership should be a regional organization for peace. In other words, partnership meant that the Community shared the world-wide responsibility borne previously by the United States alone.

The Community's reply to America's proposal must of course be positive, declared President Hallstein. The Community must see in it incentive to strengthen its own internal cohesion. The voice of Europe would only make itself heard inasmuch as she had herself achieved unity, so that her political potential, her negotiating power, could be committed "en bloc".

Lastly, the most important requirement of partnership was always trust, and equality between the partners was an essential condition if trust were to reign. There was no other road today than partnership if the Community was to play its role in high politics, on which its destiny depended, and there could be no Atlantic partnership without a unified Europe. To make that a reality was a task for all Europeans.

In the ensuing debate, many speakers referred to points M. Hallstein had made. They came back to political problems of topical interest: the danger of a lasting rift between the two European economic blocks; the possibility of establishing links between the EEC and EFTA; the merging of the Executives and the Communities; the political unification of Europe; and especially relations with the United States. For all speakers, a rebuilt Europe was a prime necessity for real partnership. The whole House agreed that the process of unification should be pursued, but there were different shades of opinion as to ways and means. Here the representatives of non-Community countries expressed some concern, stressing the need for a liberal commercial policy.

Certain EEC parliamentarians hoped to see plans for a politically unified Europe brought to the fore again, but such prospects of partial integration awakened misgivings in the minds of speakers from EFTA countries, who were afraid that "to economic autarchy might be added political autarchy". They felt that six-power Europe was too narrow a foundation for a unified Europe.

The EEC parliamentarians asserted that in the interests of a wider unification of Europe and of the Atlantic partnership, it was vital for the Community to pursue the unification of the Six at all levels: In M. Furler's view, the Community must sustain "little Europe's" power of magnetic attraction and thus preserve its prospects of expansion later.

Replying to the debate, M. Rey, of the EEC Commission, said it was vital that the Kennedy negotiations should be successful. He was sure the work had got off to a good start. But localized disputes must be settled. In particular, on the question of the chicken war, in which both sides were to blame, M. Rey said that the EEC could not lie under the threat of reprisals from the United States should the coming negotiations fail. None the less, producers in the Community had to respect its treaty obligations. He suggested that standing arrangements should be made for contacts to obviate discord of this kind.

As to EEC relations with other non-member countries, the main thing was to maintain contact, particularly with the United Kingdom through WEU, but also with Denmark and Austria, who had voiced their desire to resume negotiations.

M. Rey also endorsed the views expressed that the Fouchet Committee (on political union) should be given a fresh lease of life, and that Parliament should be elected by universal suffrage and given wider powers.

Winding up, M. Martino, President of the Parliament, said : " The irrefutable fact is that in the final analysis the survival of the Community and its prospects of future development depend on the progressive formation of a political Community. Let us not be under any illusion : an Economic Community which goes no further than the stage we have reached will sooner or later wither away or collapse. The Economic Community and the Political Community are the two sides of the same medal ".

B. THE COUNCIL

The 110th session of the Council was held on 23 and 24 September 1963 with M. L. De Block, State Secretary of the Netherlands Foreign Ministry, in the chair.

The Council dealt with the following matters :

Freedom to supply services - directive concerning the film industry : The Council approved a first directive on this matter (see Chapter II, section 16).

Proposal for a Council directive concerning the approximation of legislation on cocoa and chocolate in the Member States : The Council referred the Commission's proposal to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

Suspension of several duties in the common external tariff : (See Chapter II, section 20).

Report by the Economic Policy Committee : The Council took note of the Economic Policy Committee's report on the provisional economic budgets for 1964. It decided to draw the attention of the Member States to the measures recommended by the Economic Policy Committee and to transmit the report for information to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

Negotiations on poultry between the Community and the United States : The Council issued directives to the Commission for the negotiations on poultry with the United States (see Chapter II, section 6).

Fisheries Conference : Noting that the Member States had agreed to the date suggested by the United Kingdom for the opening of this conference (3 December 1963) the Council discussed the agenda proposed by the British Government (see Chapter II, section 42).

Communication received from the Commission on the subject of monetary and financial co-operation in the Community : The Council decided at its own discretion to consult the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on this communication, requesting that these bodies render an opinion at the earliest possible date. The same procedure would be adopted for the Commission's proposals concerning the Community's medium-term economic policy.

Negotiations with Iran : The Council approved the draft trade agreement between the Community and the Imperial Government of Iran (see Chapter I).

Multilateral trade negotiations in GATT : The Council heard a statement from M. Rey, a member of the Commission, on the work in hand at Geneva and on the preparations being made for the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations in GATT.

Possible tariff concessions to the USSR : The Council approved the terms of a note to the Soviet Union on trade between that country and the Community (see Chapter II, section 3).

111th session (23-25 September 1963)

The 111th session, on agricultural matters, was held on 23, 24 and 25 September 1963 with M. M. B. W. Biesheuvel, the Netherlands Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, in the chair.

At this session the Council gave further consideration to the provisions of the regulations for the gradual establishment of a common organization of the markets in dairy produce, beef and rice.

The Council adopted several regulations on cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultry (see Chapter II, sections 35 et seq.).

The Councils of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community considered certain matters pertaining to the Communities' information policy; they decided to set up a group of experts from the Member States to advise on information questions.

C. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 31st session of the Economic and Social Committee was held on 24 and 25 September 1963 in Brussels, under the chairmanship of M. Roche.

At the opening of the session M. Roche, the Chairman of the Committee, paid tribute to the memory of M. Robert Schuman, whose whole life had been devoted to European cause. The Committee, M. Roche said, would always draw inspiration from the man who had rightly been called "the father of Europe".

At this session the Committee rendered the following four opinions :

1. Opinion on the proposed Council regulation amending Regulation No. 17 ⁽¹⁾.
The opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 31 July 1963.

2. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on procedure for introducing freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed persons in mining and quarrying (ISIC Major Groups 11-19) ⁽²⁾.

The opinion was adopted by a majority of 72 votes to 1.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 10 May 1963.

⁽¹⁾ See Chap. II, sec. 23.

⁽²⁾ See Chap. II, sec. 17.

3. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive for introducing freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in manufacturing activities coming under ISIC Major Groups 23-40 (industrial and artisan activities) ⁽¹⁾.

The opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 10 May 1963.

4. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive detailing transitional measures affecting self-employed persons in manufacturing activities coming under ISIC Major Groups 23-40 (industrial and artisan activities) ⁽¹⁾.

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

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 10 May 1963.

MISCELLANEOUS

Visits to the Commission

On 19 September, M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, received M. Paul Nevermann, Lord Mayor and President of the Senate of the Free City of Hamburg. M. Nevermann also met Vice-President Marjolin and M. Rey, M. von der Groeben and M. Schaus, members of the Commission.

This visit provided the occasion for mutual information on the special problems of Hamburg in the Common Market and a discussion of possible solutions.

On 20 September M. Hallstein talked with M. Fritz Butschkau, President of the recently established Group of Savings Banks in EEC. M. Butschkau was accompanied by M. Thierry van Puyvelde, Vice-President of the Group.

⁽¹⁾ See Chap. II, sec. 17.

ANNEXES

Resolution expressing the opinion of the European Parliament on the Convention of Association between the EEC and the Associated African and Malagasy States and the Protocols and Agreement annexed thereto

The European Parliament,

[...]

Approves the text of the Convention of Association and of the annexed documents;

Requests that in implementing and interpreting the Convention and the annexed documents, account should be taken of the comments that these have elicited from its competent Committee in this report, which represents the views of the European Parliament on these texts;

Welcomes the consideration given by the negotiators, on numerous points, to the opinions and suggestions put forward by the European and African parliamentary institutions and organs, but considers the procedures and scope of the measures for regularizing and stabilizing the prices of tropical products to be inadequate;

Regrets that the delay in starting the negotiations for the renewal of the association was such that the new Convention could not enter into force on 1 January 1963, and that the texts arising from the negotiations were not signed until seven months after they had been initialled;

Stresses the important contribution made by the EEC Commission to these negotiations and expects it to continue to play an active role in implementing the Convention and annexed documents;

Insists anew on the need for an early entry into force of the Convention and annexed documents;

Reaffirms its desire to help, together with the parliaments of the associated States, in guiding the activities of all the institutions concerned in order to ensure successful co-operation between the Community and its associated African and Malagasy partners;

Reserves its final opinion on the implementation of Article 50 of the Convention and of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 until the conclusion of talks, which it requests its President to conduct with the parliamentary institutions of the associated States, on the form of parliamentary co-operation within the Association.

[...]

Resolution on the internal agreements relating to the Convention of Association

The European Parliament,

[...]

Stresses the importance of the internal agreements which, together with the provisions of the Treaty and of the Convention of Association, provide the basis of the Community action over which the Parliament must exercise its supervision;

Holds that the measures provided for in these agreements satisfactorily meet the

requirements of an effective implementation of the new association system and of concerted action by the institutions and the Member States of the EEC;

[...]

Expresses the wish that the unanimity rule governing in some cases the decisions of the Council should be replaced as far as possible by a procedure involving decisions by a qualified majority.

[...]

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 4 September and 19 October 1963

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- N° 53 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Les revenus des travailleurs salariés agricoles occupés dans la CEE (No. 53 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Incomes of farm workers in the EEC). No. 139, 28. 9.63
- N° 54 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Situation de l'agriculture en France (No. 54 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : The agricultural situation in France). No. 139, 28. 9.63
- N° 55 de MM. Vals, Leemans et Thorn à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Gestion du personnel (No. 55 by M. Vals, M. Leemans and M. Thorn to the EEC Commission : Staff matters). No. 142, 2.10.63
- N° 58 de M. de la Malène à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Liste des contingents tarifaires pour le premier semestre 1963 (No. 58 by M. de la Malène to the EEC Commission : List of tariff quotas for the first half of 1963). No. 142, 2.10.63
- N° 61 de M. Faller à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Procédure d'intégration des agents de la Communauté (No. 61 by M. Faller to the EEC Commission : Procedure for establishment of Community staff). No. 142, 2.10.63
- N° 62 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Sécurité sociale - Règlements n° 3 et 4 (No. 62 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission : Social security - Regulations Nos. 3 and 4). No. 142, 2.10.63
- N° 57 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Coopération économique sur le plan régional entre le nord de la Lorraine et le sud de la province belge de Luxembourg (No. 57 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Regional economic co-operation between northern Lorraine and the south of the Belgian province of Luxembourg). No. 145, 7.10.63
- N° 59 de M. de la Malène à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Demandes de crédits auprès de la Banque européenne d'investissements (No. 59 by M. de la Malène to the EEC Commission : Applications for advances from the European Investment Bank). No. 145, 7.10.63
- N° 63 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Référence aux avis du Parlement (No. 63 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Reference to the Parliament's Opinions). No. 145, 7.10.63

- N° 64 de M. Hahn à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Importations dans les pays de la Communauté de machines à coudre à usage domestique en provenance de pays pratiquant des prix bas (No. 64 by M. Hahn to the EEC Commission : Imports into the Community of sewing machines from low-price countries). No. 145, 7.10.63
- N° 65 de M. Metzger à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Inondations catastrophiques au Rwanda (No. 65 by M. Metzger to the EEC Commission : Floods in Rwanda). No. 145, 7.10.63
- N° 67 de M. Vals à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Description des emplois à la Commission de la CEE (No. 67 by M. Vals to the EEC Commission : Job descriptions at the EEC Commission). No. 145, 7.10.63
- N° 70 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Mesures destinées à préparer l'entrée en vigueur du nouveau régime d'association (No. 70 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission : Preparations for the entry into force of the new Association Convention). No. 145, 7.10.63
- N° 71 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Organisation des services de la Commission chargés des relations de la Communauté avec les pays en voie de développement, associés et non associés (No. 71 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission : Organization of the Commission's departments concerned with relations between the Community and associated and non-associated developing countries). No. 145, 7.10.63
- N° 72 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Nouvelle convention d'association CEE - Etats africain et malgache; élargissement des services techniques et administratifs de la Commission de la CEE (No. 72 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission : New Association Convention between the EEC and the African States and Madagascar; expansion of the EEC Commission's technical and administrative departments). No. 145, 7.10.63
- N° 73 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Programme de développement de certains secteurs de l'économie du Congo (Léopoldville) [No. 73 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission : Development programme for certain sectors of the economy in the Congo (Leopoldville)]. No. 145, 7.10.63

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement n° 102/63 du Conseil, du 25 septembre 1963, portant fixation du montant des prélèvements envers les pays tiers pour le porc et les produits à base de viande de porc en ce qui concerne les importations effectuées entre le 1^{er} octobre et le 31 décembre 1963 (Council Regulation No. 102/63 of 25 September 1963 fixing levies on imports from non-member countries of pigmeat and derived products for the period 1 October to 31 December 1963)

No. 140, 29. 9.63

Règlement n° 103/63 du Conseil, du 25 septembre 1963, relatif à la diminution du montant des prélèvements envers les pays tiers applicables au porc et à certaines découpes de porc en ce qui concerne les importations effectuées durant la période du 1^{er} au 31 octobre 1963 (Council Regulation No. 103/63 of 25 September 1963 reducing levies on imports from non-member countries of pigmeat and certain cuts of pigmeat from 1 to 31 October 1963).

No. 140, 29. 9.63

Règlement n° 104/63 du Conseil, du 25 septembre 1963, relatif à la détermination de la quantité de céréales fourragères nécessaire pour la production d'un kilogramme d'œufs de volaille en coquille, destinés à la consommation, et pour la production d'un kilogramme d'œufs à couver de volaille de basse-cour (Council Regulation No. 104/63 of 25 September 1963 fixing the quantity of feed grain necessary to produce one kilogramme of poultry eggs in shell for consumption and to produce one kilogramme of farmyard poultry eggs for hatching).

No. 140, 29. 9.63

Règlement n° 105/63 du Conseil, du 25 septembre 1963, portant prorogation des règlements n° 45, 46 et 116 du Conseil (Council Regulation No. 105/63 of 25 September 1963 extending Council Regulations Nos. 45, 46 and 116).

No. 140, 29. 9.63

Règlement n° 106/63 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1963, portant adaptation et fixation des prix d'écluse pour le porc et les produits à base de viande de porc, pour les importations effectuées entre le 1^{er} octobre et le 31 décembre 1963 (Commission Regulation No. 106/63 of 27 September 1963 adjusting and fixing sluice-gate prices for pigmeat and derived products imported between 1 October and 31 December 1963).

No. 141, 30. 9.63

Règlement n° 107/63 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1963, fixant ou modifiant les coefficients d'équivalence entre certaines qualités de céréales offertes sur le marché mondial et le standard de qualité fixé pour le prix de seuil (Commission Regulation No. 107/63 of 27 September fixing or adjusting the correcting factors as between certain qualities of cereals on the world market and the quality standard to which the threshold price relates).

No. 141, 30. 9.63

Règlement n° 108/63 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1963, portant pour la période du 1^{er} octobre au 31 décembre 1963 adaptation et fixation des prix d'écluse pour les œufs de volaille en coquilles et les volailles vivantes et abattues et fixation des prélèvements envers les pays tiers pour les œufs de volaille en coquilles, les volailles vivantes d'un poids n'excédant pas 185 grammes et les volailles abattues (Commission Regulation No. 108/63 of 27 September 1963 adjusting and fixing sluice-gate prices for poultry eggs in shell and live and slaughtered poultry and fixing levies on imports from non-member countries of poultry eggs in shell and live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight and slaughtered poultry for the period from 1 October to 31 December 1963).

No. 141, 30. 9.63

- Règlement n° 109/63 de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1963, portant fixation des prélèvements intracommunautaires pour les œufs de volaille en coquilles importés en France, entre le 1^{er} et le 31 octobre 1963 (Commission Regulation No. 109/63 of 27 September 1963 fixing intra-Community levies on imports into France of poultry eggs in shell between 1 and 31 October 1963). No. 141, 30. 9.63
- Règlement n° 110/63 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1963, fixant un montant supplémentaire pour les œufs dépourvus de leur coquille et les jaunes d'œufs de volailles de basse-cour (Commission Regulation No. 110/63 of 2 October 1963 fixing a surcharge on shelled farmyard poultry eggs and yolks). No. 143, 4.10.63
- Règlement n° 111/63 de la Commission, du 1^{er} octobre 1963, modifiant le règlement n° 87 de la Commission en ce qui concerne la caution (Commission Regulation No. 111/63 of 1 October 1963 amending Commission Regulation No. 87 in respect of the surety). No. 147, 14.10.63
- Règlement n° 112/63 de la Commission du 17 octobre 1963 fixant le montant supplémentaire applicable aux importations de poules et poulets abattus en provenance des pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 112/63 of 17 October 1963 fixing the surcharge on imports of slaughtered hens and chickens from non-member countries). No. 149, 18.10.63

COUNCIL

Information

- Décision du Conseil, du 24 septembre 1963, portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable aux mélasses de la position 17.03 B IV (Council decision of 24 September 1963 temporarily suspending the duty on molasses CET 17.03 B IV). No. 144, 5.10.63
- Décision du Conseil, du 24 septembre 1963, portant suspension temporaire, au titre de l'article 28 du Traité, du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable à la gamma picoline de la position ex 29.35 O (Council decision of 24 September 1963 temporarily suspending, under Article 28 of the Treaty, the duty on gamma-picoline CET ex 29.35 O). No. 144, 5.10.63
- Décision du Conseil, du 24 septembre 1963, portant suspension temporaire au titre de l'article 28 du Traité, du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable aux cobalamines de la position ex 29.38 (Council decision of 24 September 1963 temporarily suspending, under Article 28 of the Treaty, the duty on cobalamins CET ex 29.38). No. 144, 5.10.63
- Remplacement d'un membre du Comité du Fonds social européen (Replacement of a member of the European Social Fund Committee). No. 146, 11.10.63

COMMISSION

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

No. 150, 19.10.63

Directives and decisions

Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1963, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires à l'importation, en République italienne, de dextrines et d'amidons et féculés solubles ou torréfiés, ainsi que de parements et apprêts préparés, à base de matières amylacées, en provenance du royaume des Pays-Bas (Commission decision of 29 July 1963 authorizing Italy to impose countervailing charges on imports from the Netherlands of dextrans, soluble or roasted starches, and prepared glazings and dressings with a basis of starchy substances).

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1963, autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire à l'importation, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de dextrines et d'amidons et féculés solubles ou torréfiés en provenance du royaume des Pays-Bas (Commission decision of 29 July 1963 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing charge on imports from the Netherlands of dextrans and soluble or roasted starches).

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1963, portant autorisation au royaume de Belgique d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (Commission decision of 30 July 1963 authorizing Belgium to establish a tariff quota for unwrought lead).

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1963, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la République italienne pour les thons, frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserve de poisson (Commission decision of 30 July 1963 increasing the tariff quota granted to Italy for fresh, chilled or frozen tunny for canning).

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1963, portant augmentation du volume du contingent octroyé à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les colins (ou lieu noir) simplement salés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserverie [Commission decision of 30 July 1963 increasing the tariff quota granted to the Federal Republic of Germany for salted coalfish (or black pollack) for canning].

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1963, relative aux recours du royaume de Belgique, du grand-duché de Luxembourg et du royaume des Pays-Bas à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité CEE, pour exclusion du traitement communautaire les engrais minéraux ou chimiques azotés de la position 31.02 B du tarif douanier commun originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres [Commission decision of 31 July 1963

concerning recourse by Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to Article 115 (1) of the EEC Treaty to exempt from Community treatment nitrogenous mineral or chemical fertilizers (CET 31.02 B) originating in non-member countries and in free circulation in other Member States].

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1963, relative au recours de la République française à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire certains produits originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres [Commission decision of 31 July 1963 concerning recourse by France to Article 115 (1) of the Treaty to exempt from Community treatment certain products originating in non-member countries and in free circulation in the other Member States].

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1963, relative au recours de la République française à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire certains produits originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres [Commission decision of 31 July 1963 concerning recourse by France to Article 115 (1) of the Treaty to exempt from Community treatment certain products originating in non-member countries and in free circulation in the other Member States].

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1963, relative au recours de la République française à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité, pour exclure du traitement communautaire certains produits originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres [Commission decision of 31 July 1963 concerning recourse by France to Article 115 (1) of the Treaty to exempt from Community treatment certain products originating in non-member countries and in free circulation in the other Member States].

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1963, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à diminuer les prélèvements pour les oies abattues (Commission decision of 31 July 1963 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to reduce levies on slaughtered geese).

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 30 août 1963, autorisant la République française à percevoir un montant compensatoire sur l'importation de certaines catégories d'aliments pour animaux contenant du lait (Commission decision of 30 August 1963 authorizing France to impose a countervailing charge on imports of certain types of animal feed containing milk).

No. 135, 14. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 30 août 1963, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à percevoir un montant compensatoire sur l'importation de certaines catégories d'aliments pour animaux contenant du lait (Commission decision of 30 August 1963 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing charge on imports of certain types of animal feed containing milk).

No. 135, 14. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 30 août 1963, autorisant la République italienne à maintenir la mesure relative à l'extension aux importations de blé tendre du grade Manitoba 3 des mesures de sauvegarde applicables aux importations de certaines variétés de blé tendre (Commission decision of 30 August 1963 authorizing Italy to continue extending to imports of Manitoba 3 wheat the safeguard measures applicable to certain varieties of wheat other than durum).

No. 135, 14. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1963, autorisant la République française à diminuer les prélèvements pour les œufs en coquille destinés à la consommation (Commission decision of 11 September 1963 authorizing France to reduce levies on shell eggs for consumption).

No. 137, 21. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1963, portant constatation que les importations de la république fédérale d'Allemagne en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant les plants de pommes de terre ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives (Commission decision of 11 September 1963 formally noting that for two successive years imports of potato plants into the Federal Republic of Germany from other Member States were below the quota).

No. 138, 26. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1963, portant constatation que les importations de la république fédérale d'Allemagne en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant les jus de pommes et de poires, même concentrés, non fermentés, sans addition d'alcool, sans addition de sucre, ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives (Commission decision of 11 September 1963 formally noting that for two successive years imports of apple and pear juice, whether or not concentrated and whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit, into the Federal Republic of Germany from other Member States were below the quota).

No. 138, 26. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1963, portant constatation que les importations de la République française en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant les figes sèches, à l'exception des figes du type « layers » (c'est-à-dire des figes fondues étalées en éventail) d'un calibre correspondant à 50 unités maximum au kilogramme, présentées en paquets divisionnaires d'un poids net n'excédant pas 500 gr ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives [Commission decision of 11 September 1963 formally noting that for two successive years imports of dried figs, except figs of the "layers" type (i.e. split figs arranged fanwise), of a size corresponding to a maximum of 50 units per kilogramme and put up in small packets not exceeding 500 gr in weight, into France from other Member States were below the quota].

No. 138, 26. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1963, portant constatation que les importations de la République française en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant les conserves de thons et de thonidés ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives (Commission decision of 11 September 1963 formally noting that for two successive years imports of canned tunny and the like into France from other Member States were below the quota).

No. 138, 26. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1963, portant constatation que les importations de la République française en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant les concentrés de jus de fruits d'une densité supérieure à 1,33 à 15° C ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives (Commission decision of 11 September 1963 formally noting that for two successive years imports of concentrated fruit juice of a density exceeding 1.33 at 15° C into France from other Member States were below the quota).

No. 138, 26. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1963, relative au recours de la république fédérale d'Allemagne à l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité, pour exclusion du traitement communautaire les carpes originaires de la Yougoslavie et mises en libre circulation dans les autres Etats membres [Commission decision of 18 September 1963 concerning recourse by the Federal Republic of Germany to Article 115 (1) of the Treaty to exempt from Community treatment carp originating in Yugoslavia and in free circulation in the other Member States].

No. 139, 28. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1963, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à réduire les prélèvements applicables aux poules et poulets abattus importés à Berlin (Commission decision of 27 September 1963 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to reduce levies on slaughtered hens and chickens imported into Berlin).

No. 141, 30. 9.63

Décision de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1963, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à maintenir les mesures de sauvegarde concernant l'importation du maïs, millet et sorgho (Commission decision of 3 October 1963 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to maintain safeguard measures relating to maize, millet and sorghum).

No. 146, 11.10.63

Décision de la Commission, du 27 septembre 1963, portant modification de la décision de la Commission du 27 juin 1963 relative à la fixation, à compter du 1^{er} juillet 1963, du taux du prélèvement à percevoir sur les marchandises obtenues dans les conditions visées à l'article 3 de la décision du 28 juin 1960 et à l'article premier de la décision du 5 décembre 1960 (Commission decision of 27 September 1963 amending Commission decision of 27 June 1963 fixing, from 1 July 1963, the levy on goods obtained under the conditions laid down in Article 3 of the decision of 28 June 1960 and Article 1 of the decision of 5 December 1960).

No. 148, 15.10.63

Recommendations and opinions

Avis de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1963, adressé à la République française au sujet de la modification de la tarification des transports publics de marchandises sur les voies de navigation intérieure au nord de Lyon (Commission opinion of 30 September 1963 addressed to France on changes in rates for public goods transport by inland waterway north of Lyons).

No. 148, 15.10.63

Delegations and missions to the Community

Représentations d'Etats d'outre-mer associés (Républiques du Mali et République malgache) [Delegations of associated overseas States (Republic of Mali and Malagasy Republic)].

No. 138, 26. 9.63

Missions d'Etats tiers (Brésil) [Missions of non-member countries (Brazil)].

No. 142, 2.10.63

European Development Fund

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

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Signature de trois conventions de financement (entre la CEE et la république du Dahomey, entre la CEE et la république du Mali, entre la CEE et la République centrafricaine) [Signature of three financing agreements (between the EEC and the Republic of Dahomey, between the EEC and the Republic of Mali, between the EEC and the Central African Republic)].

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Deuxième modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 294 lancé par la République gabonaise (Second amendment to call for tender No. 294 issued by the Republic of Gabon).

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Résultat de l'appel d'offres n° 238 lancé par la république du Tchad (Result of call for tender No. 238 issued by the Republic of Chad).

No. 134, 4. 9.63

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 321 lancé par la République gabonaise (Notice of call for tender No. 321 issued by the Republic of Gabon).

No. 135, 14. 9.63

Résultats des appels d'offres n° 193 et 234 lancés par la république de Haute-Volta, n° 260 lancé par la République malgache (Results of calls for tender Nos. 193 and 234 issued by the Republic of Upper Volta and No. 260 issued by the Malagasy Republic).

No. 135, 14. 9.63

Signature d'une convention de financement entre la CEE et la république du Congo (Léopoldville) [Signature of a financing agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Congo (Léopoldville)].

No. 135, 14. 9.63

Signature d'un avenant à une convention de financement entre la CEE et la république du Congo (Brazzaville) [Signature of an additional clause to a financing agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)].	No. 135, 14. 9.63
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 322 lancé par le Surinam (Notice of call for tender No. 322 issued by Surinam).	No. 136, 17. 9.63
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Avis d'appel d'offres n° 323 lancé par la république du Tchad (Notice of call for tender No. 323 issued by the Republic of Chad).	No. 137, 21. 9.63
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 324 lancé par la République malgache (Notice of call for tender No. 324 issued by the Malagasy Republic).	No. 140, 29. 9.63
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 325 lancé par la République malgache (Notice of call for tender No. 325 issued by the Malagasy Republic).	No. 140, 29. 9.63
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Signature d'une convention de financement entre la CEE et le Surinam (Signature of a financing agreement between the EEC and Surinam).	No. 142, 2.10.63
Additif à l'appel d'offres n° 323 lancé par la république du Tchad (Addendum to call for tender No. 323 issued by the Republic of Chad).	No. 143, 4.10.63
Signature de deux conventions de financement (entre la CEE et la République centrafricaine et entre la CEE et la République malgache) [Signature of financing agreements (between the EEC and the Central African Republic and between the EEC and the Malagasy Republic)].	No. 146, 11.10.63
Complément à l'avis d'appel d'offres n° 325 lancé par la République malgache (Supplement to notice of call for tender No. 325 issued by the Malagasy Republic).	No. 146, 11.10.63
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 326 lancé par la république du Dahomey (Notice of call for tender No. 326 issued by the Republic of Dahomey).	No. 148, 15.10.63

Résultats des appels d'offres n° 223 lancé par la Mauritanie, n° 235 lancé par la République centrafricaine, n° 254 lancé par le Gabon, n° 255, 264, 265 lancés par Madagascar, n° 295 lancé par le Mali (Results of calls for tender No. 223 issued by Mauritania, No. 235 issued by the Central African Republic, No. 254 issued by Gabon, Nos. 255, 264, 265 issued by Madagascar, No. 295 issued by Mali).

No. 148, 15.10.63

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 327 lancé par la République du Mali (Notice of call for tender No. 327 issued by the Republic of Mali).

No. 149, 18.10.63

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 328 lancé par la République du Mali (Notice of call for tender No. 328 issued by the Republic of Mali).

No. 149, 18.10.63

General information

Désignation des ordonnateurs des ressources du Fonds européen de développement (Appointment of certifying officers for the European Development Fund).

No. 135, 14. 9.63

Désignation d'un comptable-adjoint des ressources du Fonds européen de développement (Appointment of a deputy accounting officer for the European Development Fund).

No. 135, 14. 9.63

Avis de concours n° CEE/160/B (un assistant pour l'Office statistique des Communautés européennes) [Notice of competitive examination No. EEC/160/B (assistant for the Statistical Office of the European Communities)].

No. 138, 26. 9.63

COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Rulings

Ordonnance de la Cour dans l'affaire 85-63 (Ruling of the Court in case No. 85-63).

No. 148, 15.10.63

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Election des présidents de Chambre (Election of the presidents of the Chambers).

No. 148, 15.10.63

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No. 139, 28. 9.63

B. Issues of the agricultural supplement to the official gazette, containing the tables appended to the Commission's decisions fixing cif prices, surcharges on levies, the amounts to be added or deducted in computing refunds for cereals, and free-at-frontier prices for cereals

- Supplement No. 34 of 11 September 1963.
- Supplement No. 35 of 18 September 1963.
- Supplement No. 36 of 25 September 1963.
- Supplement No. 37 of 2 October 1963.
- Supplement No. 38 of 9 October 1963.
- Supplement No. 39 of 16 October 1963.
- Supplement No. 40 of 23 October 1963.

C. Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities :

- Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft, No. 12, October 1963.
- The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap, No. 53, October 1963.
- Paris : Communauté européenne, No. 10, October 1963.
- Rome : Comunità Europea, No. 10, October 1963.
- London : European Community, No. 10, October 1963.
- Washington : European Community, No. 65, September 1963.

Statistical Office of the European Communities

- General Statistical Bulletin - No. 10/1963.
- Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle (Foreign Trade : Monthly Statistics) - No. 10/1963.
- Commerce extérieur : Commerce des Associés d'Outre-Mer (Foreign Trade : Trade of the Overseas Associated Areas) - Jan.-Sept. 1962.
- Charbon et autres sources d'énergie (Coal and other Sources of Energy) - No. 5/1963.
- Statistiques industrielles (Industrial Statistics) - No. 4/1963.
- Sidérurgie (Iron and Steel) - No. 5/1963.

