

EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY
EURATOM
THE COMMISSION

First

GENERAL REPORT

on the

Activities of the Community

(January 1958 to September 1958)

SEPTEMBER 21, 1958

The President
and the Members of the Euratom Commission
to
The President of the
European Parliamentary Assembly

Mr. President,

In accordance with Article 125 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), we have the honour to submit to you the First General Report of the Commission on the activities of the Community.

We have the honour to be, Mr. President, your obedient servants,

Brussels, September 21, 1958

L. ARMAND,
President

E. MEDI,
Vice-President

P. DE GROOTE,
European Commissioner

H. L. KREKELER,
European Commissioner

E. M. J. A. SASSEN,
European Commissioner

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INTRODUCTION

1. This First General Report, which is submitted to the European Parliamentary Assembly by the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community eight months after holding its first meeting, shows that, in accordance with the provisions and express instructions contained in the Treaty, the Commission has lost no time in setting about the tasks entrusted to it.

The various measures which have been adopted are set out in the body of the Report. This short introduction is designed to draw attention to their main features and to assess what the prospects are for the work of the Community.

2. During this initial period the Commission has had to build up its various departments and decide what particular methods of work are best suited to its needs. Although all the more important posts have been filled as it became necessary, the establishment has still to be completed. The Commission intends, however, to have only a small staff of not more than 500 for its main offices in 1959.

The Commission has made plans to work closely together with the other Communities so as to ensure the unity of action essential to their joint European effort, at the same time paying due regard to the individuality and specific methods of work of the organizations concerned.

3. During this initial period useful contacts have been made with the Scientific and Technical Committee set up in accordance with the Treaty and the Commission has already been able to appreciate the extent to which

the eminent personalities designated by the various governments will be able to contribute to the efficiency of the Community's work.

A number of extremely important questions in the field of research and health protection have already been discussed with the Committee.

4. The field of research includes a variety of activities which cannot be systematized and planned without the risk of forfeiting the opportunities offered by chance, and individual inspiration and talent. Nuclear projects are difficult to implement; they make considerable demands on the individual and their multiplicity calls for the use of all available resources. It must, however, be borne in mind that individuals no less than institutions need time to develop in order to carry out the work they are called upon to do. At the same time, it is essential for all concerned not to lose sight of the general picture. The division of labour is the most important factor in increasing the efficiency of the common effort. The Commission is doing its utmost to encourage co-operation, team-work and exchanges; it will endeavour to avoid duplication of effort, to fill gaps and to provide assistance wherever there is a danger that full use is not being made of available opportunities and talent.

The preliminary studies which are going on at the present time with a view to setting up the Joint Research Centre provided for by the Treaty are being carried out in the same spirit. Here again, the aim is to make the maximum use of the skill and resources available to our six countries.

5. In the field of health protection, basic standards have been worked out thanks to the valuable assistance

given by a group of experts appointed by the Technical and Scientific Committee.

The Commission was required by the Treaty and was able to carry out this particular task within a very short time. This did not prevent it, however, from making contact with other international organizations such as the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Commission is convinced of the necessity of drawing up safety standards which are universally valid and as uniform as possible if the danger of a conflict between the demands of competition and safety is to be averted. At the same time, however, care must be taken to ensure that the development of nuclear energy, to which the Commission is committed, is not hampered by unnecessarily strict measures.

6. A further task entrusted to the Commission by the Treaty was the drawing up of the report on the position of the nuclear industries in the six Community countries. This report which gives the first overall picture of the situation in this field was submitted to the Assembly within the prescribed time.

The Commission intends to maintain and develop the contacts which it was able to make in compiling the report with the industries of the Community countries. As a result of this initial inquiry, direct relations have been established with the various bodies and undertakings involved. The use of impersonal questionnaires was avoided as much as possible, a point worth mentioning as being characteristic of the sort of approach which the Commission intends to adopt in its future dealings. The Commission also attaches great importance to the contacts which are being established with the workers' organizations in the Community.

The results of the inquiry shows that the progress already made and the programme which is currently being carried out together constitute an impressive aggregate.

While it is true that, as compared to the more advanced nuclear powers, the six Euratom countries have considerable leeway to make up, it is striking with what astonishing rapidity a nuclear industry is being built up within the Community.

The importance of the role which the Community is called upon to play in the nuclear field is shown by the multiplicity and high technical level of the results recorded in the report. Together, the six Community countries form an economic unit large enough to be able to meet the requirements of a large-scale nuclear industry. Their technical potentialities are such that no branch of nuclear activity will be closed to them for lack of adequate facilities.

7. Using this first inventory as a starting point, the Commission will have to follow the subsequent progress of the nuclear industries in the Community. It has thus laid down criteria as to the type and scope of the investment projects to be communicated to it under the Treaty.

In laying down these criteria, the Commission has found it necessary to adopt a lower level of investment than that current in the European Coal and Steel Community. It has also established a different ratio between the amounts applicable to new plants on the one hand and to replacements and conversions on the other, since in the nuclear field, relatively minor replacements and conversions can bring about much more thoroughgoing changes in manufacturing conditions than is possible in the case of the older industries.

8. Finally, the Commission has drawn up and submitted to the Council a draft statute for the Supply Agency. These proposals are based on the following principles:

- The Agency, which is the hub of the Community's supply system, has a right of option over all ores, source and fissile materials produced within the Community, as well as the exclusive right of concluding all supply contracts.
- The Agency, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty is subject to the directives of the Commission, which can exercise a right of veto over its decisions.
- The Agency is designed to be a flexible organization which will not obstruct the free play of supply and demand and will be operated on commercial lines. It is for this reason that the Commission plans to promote close co-operation with the commercial and industrial circles concerned by setting up a Consultative Committee.

Under the present economic conditions — and this illustrates its fundamental adaptability — the Commission feels that the Agency's role should be confined to that of an intermediary.

9. At the same time the Commission has endeavoured to foster close collaboration with other countries. Talks have been going on with Great Britain with the aim of negotiating an agreement which would enable the Community to participate in the development of natural uranium reactors and benefit from the experience of the country that is most advanced in this field. The negotiations for the conclusion of this agreement have almost been completed.

Thanks to contacts made before Euratom was officially in being, an agreement has been signed with the United States. As the aim of this programme is to install a capacity of 1 million kW using enriched uranium reactors, the prospects will be particularly good in the initial period for those branches of European industry, which will be engaged in the construction of the necessary plant and which will play their part in this important undertaking side by side with their American counterparts.

The agreement also provides for a joint research programme for the improvement of nuclear techniques, financial assistance in the form of a loan and the control of fissile materials by Euratom. It is hardly necessary to dwell on the political significance of this final point.

10. In submitting this Report of its activities to the Parliament, the Commission expresses the hope that its firm belief in the need for rapid and effective action, which must be the hall-mark of the Atomic Energy Community and make it the pioneer of large-scale achievements in Europe, will be shared by the Assembly.

PART ONE

THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

11. This section of the Report gives a brief outline of the work of the various institutions of the Community and of the relations which have grown up between them. Reference will be made to the activities of joint institutions in the light of the contacts they have had with the Commission and in so far as they have dealt with problems of interest to Euratom.

These institutions will be discussed in the order in which they appear in the Treaty:

- The Assembly,
- The Council,
- The Commission and the Technical and Scientific Committee,
- The Court.

A further chapter is devoted to the Economic and Social Committee.

CHAPTER ONE

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

12. This institution, which is common to the three European Communities and replaces the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community, held its inaugural session in Strasbourg on March 19-21.

After electing as president M. Robert Schuman, and eight vice-presidents, it set about organizing its own work and that of the parliamentary committees. It was faced with the general task of exercising political control over the three Communities as a whole and the specific problems arising within Euratom itself.

13. The Euratom Commission, for its part, has played an active part at all plenary sessions of the Assembly, quite apart from the ordinary session for the discussion of its annual general report provided for by the Treaty, and has made valuable contacts with some of the parliamentary committees.

Its official introduction to the Assembly was made at the inaugural session referred to above. In an introductory speech, the Vice-President discussed the scientific and industrial implications of the advent of nuclear energy in Europe; these problems were also dealt with by the other members of the Commission in their replies to statements made by the political groups. They also reviewed in broad outline the various activities of the European Atomic Energy Community.

14. While the Euratom Commission did not participate directly in the proceedings of the first part of the ordinary session (May 13 and 14, 1958) provided for by the Treaty of the European Coal and Steel Community, it was able in the second part of this session (June 21 to 27, 1958) in a speech by its President to give a further account of the establishment of the Commission and the first results of its work. In particular, the President, M. Armand, informed the Assembly that an Agreement for Co-operation had been concluded between Euratom and the Government of the United States of America, the text of which was submitted to the American Congress by President Eisenhower.

A draft resolution was immediately put before the Assembly by the chairmen of the political groups. This resolution was unanimously adopted in the following terms:

“The European Parliamentary Assembly,

composed of the elected representatives of the six Parliaments representing the peoples united within the European Community, at present meeting in Strasbourg;

having heard the message of the President of the Euratom Commission referring to the agreement concluded between Euratom and the United States;

welcomes the fact that, only six months after the founding of the European Atomic Energy Community, an agreement has been concluded with the United States, providing for co-operation in the use of atomic energy for purely peaceful purposes;

expresses the hope that this agreement may enable the Member States of the European Atomic Energy Community and the United States to combine their efforts, experience, ingenuity and resources to carry out a joint nuclear power and research programme and establish between

them strong ties of confidence and partnership which will be to their mutual advantage;

requests the President of the European Parliamentary Assembly to bring the present resolution to the attention of the United States Congress forthwith."

The Commission appreciated the vigorous support given to it by the Assembly on this occasion and notes with satisfaction that this unanimous declaration of the Parliament was an important factor in speeding up the final ratification of the agreement in the United States.

15. At this same session of the Assembly, a question of particular interest to Euratom and the other European executive bodies came up for discussion in the course of the debate on the sixth General Report of the High Authority, namely the political and functional co-ordination of the three Communities. In his report as representative of the Political Affairs Committee, M. Janssens discussed the general aspects of this problem, which was then dealt with by several other parliamentary committees in relation to their own particular work.

The resolutions passed at the end of the debate show what importance the Assembly attaches to the need for gradually preparing the way for an overall European policy in the fields covered by the three Treaties. Passages referring to concerted action by the High Authority and the European Commission appear in a number of resolutions dealing with scientific and technical research, commercial policy, investments and long-term policy, the situation on the Community's internal market and particularly its fuel and power policy. On this last point the Assembly expresses the view that a successful energy policy is only possible if the work of the High Authority and the two European Communities is properly co-ordinated. It, therefore, calls upon the three executive bodies to fol-

low up vigorously the efforts already made to prepare the way for the adoption of a European energy policy.

There was a debate on political and institutional questions when the report of the responsible committee came up for discussion, and a joint statement was made on behalf of the three executive bodies by the President of the Commission of the European Economic Community. At the end of the debate, the following resolution was adopted by the Assembly:

“The European Parliamentary Assembly,

1. Considering that the three European Communities spring from the same political idea and are three as yet distinct parts of a single whole; that one of its duties as the common Parliamentary institution of the three Communities is to ensure that progress is made towards achieving this unity; that the three Communities are called upon to work for the same end by closely co-ordinating their activities;
2. Notes that the texts of the Treaties do not provide for any organic liaison between the High Authority and the executive Commissions;
3. Requests the High Authority, the Commission of the European Economic Community and the Euratom Commission in working towards this end to adopt a dynamic approach to the organization of the institutions and to make full use of all the opportunities offered by the Treaties;
4. Requests its own committees to express opinions within their own particular spheres, as to where a unified policy seems to be both desirable and feasible and how this might be achieved;
5. Instructs its own Committee for Political and Institutional Affairs to collect these opinions and examine the

whole problem with the High Authority and the executive Commission; to formulate its conclusions on the political and institutional aspects involved and to submit a report thereon to the next session of the Assembly;

6. Noting that, during this initial period when the new Communities have to grapple with problems which are in a state of flux, the development of the relations between the various institutions and bodies within each of the three Communities is of vital importance to the future of European unity;

7. Requests the Committee for Political and Institutional Affairs to follow these developments carefully, to keep in constant touch with the Community institutions concerned and to make known such proposals as it considers appropriate in a report to be submitted to the Assembly.”

16. The first commitment of the Euratom Commission towards the Assembly under the Treaty involving a definite time limit was the survey of the position of the nuclear industries within the Community which the Commission had to submit to the Assembly within a period of six months of taking up its duties. This survey was submitted to the Assembly in the form of a report and was published on July 10, 1958. It is discussed more fully in Chapter VIII, which deals with industrial and economic problems.

17. A meeting of the Safety, Working Hygiene, and Health Protection Committee, held in Brussels on May 10, 1958, provided the Euratom Commission with its first opportunity of making contact with the Parliamentary committees. In the course of this meeting the Euratom Commission made a statement about the tasks entrusted to it under the Treaty in the field of health protection.

Subsequently, other contacts were made which led to an interchange of views between the members of

the Commission and the relevant Parliamentary committees on energy policy, on the Community's external relations and the negotiations which the Commission had concluded or was carrying on in this field.

The energy position of the Community was discussed at a meeting held in Brussels on June 12, 1958 between the Energy Policy Committee and representatives of the three executive bodies. The Euratom — United States Agreement for Co-operation was commented on by Assembly committees on a number of occasions: in Strasbourg on May 12, 1958 and in Brussels on July 21 by the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Relations and at the June 12 meeting of the Energy Policy Committee referred to above.

As for the negotiations with the Government of the United Kingdom, members of the Commercial Policy Committee have been kept informed of progress from the very beginning by the Commission.

18. Finally, it should be noted that, immediately after taking up its duties, the Assembly began to make use of the important right of submitting questions to the Commission vested in it as a means of exercising its powers of control.

Two written questions were put to the Commission by M. Michel Debré, on March 20 and May 8, 1958, in accordance with Article 41 of the Assembly's rules of procedure. They dealt with the problem of Europe's atomic independence and the means being adopted to achieve it. The Commission replied to both questions within the prescribed time and the replies were published in Nos. 2 and 6 of the *Official Gazette of the Communities* of May 13 and June 24, 1958.

CHAPTER II

THE COUNCIL

19. There have been nine sessions of the Euratom Council since the Treaty came into force on January 1, 1958: on January 25, February 25, March 18, April 5, April 22, May 20, July 1-2, July 31 and September 15, 1958. As most of these sessions were held jointly with the Council of the Common Market, the two Councils, which are, properly speaking, separate institutions, were able to act as a single deliberative body to decide on questions of mutual concern. This common agenda included such questions as advance payments to cover the initial period and running costs of the Communities' institutions, pending the application of the budgetary procedure provided for in the Treaties; the appointment of the members of the Economic and Social Committee; and the drawing up of a scale of payments and allowances for the various Committees set up under the two Treaties.

20. In accordance with the provisions of Article 121, paragraph 2, of the Treaty, the Council has set up a Committee composed of the representatives of Member States and called the Permanent Representatives Committee. It has no power of decision but carries out preparatory work and performs other duties assigned to it by the Council.

21. As for the more specific questions arising from the application of the Euratom Treaty, the Council, after consulting the Commission, has appointed the members of the Scientific and Technical Committee set up under Ar-

ticle 134. It has discussed the conduct of the foreign policy of Euratom with the Commission on number of occasions. It has also been kept regularly informed by the Commission of the progress made in negotiations with the Government of the United States of America. In the course of these negotiations, it issued a number of recommendations and instructions to guide the Commission and, at its May 20, 1958 session, it approved the conclusion by the Commission of the Euratom — United States Agreement for Co-operation.

The Council has also been kept informed throughout by the Commission of the progress of the talks with the United Kingdom which began last July.

In the field of supplies, the Commission's proposals relating to the Statute of the Agency, which were submitted to it within the prescribed period of three months in accordance with Article 220, have been thoroughly examined by the Council. At a session held on July 31, complete agreement was reached on fundamentals and the final version of the text is now being established by the usual written procedure.

The Council, again acting on a proposal of the Commission, has adopted a set of regulations specifying the criteria relating to the type and scope of investment projects which must be communicated to the Commission in accordance with Article 41 of the Treaty.

It has further adopted security regulations determining the various security gradings applicable to information acquired by Euratom, the disclosure of which might be harmful to the defence interests of one or more Member States, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 24 and 217 of the Treaty.

CHAPTER III

THE COMMISSION

22. In the course of their meeting held in Paris on January 6-7, 1958, the Foreign Ministers of the six Member States of the European Atomic Energy Community decided on the following composition of the Euratom Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 126, 127 and 130 of the Treaty:

M. L. ARMAND, *President*,
M. E. MEDI, *Vice-president*,
M. P. DE GROOTE, *European Commissioner*,
M. H. L. KREKELER, *European Commissioner*,
M. E. M. J. A. SASSEN, *European Commissioner*.

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which is not represented on the Commission by one of its nationals, has accredited a qualified representative to the Commission to ensure permanent liaison. M. A. Borschette was appointed to this post on March 5, 1958.

23. The Commission has met twenty-four times up to the date of publication of this Report. Its sessions are generally held on Wednesday of each week.

24. The various activities of the Commission in carrying out the duties entrusted to it under the Treaty are described in Part II of this Report. In the present chapter, therefore, only a brief account is given of how the Com-

mission's work and its various departments are organized. The Commission's relations with the executive organs of the other Communities and the various ways in which it collaborates with them are also discussed.

25. In performing its functions as a decision-making body, the Commission has distributed its work in such a way that each member is able to supervise the application of particular sections of the Treaty, without, however, impairing the principle of joint decisions and joint responsibility in matters of policy.

The Commission has adopted the same approach in building up its staff and organizing its various departments, which have provisionally been subdivided into the following nine branches:

1. Executive Secretariat,
2. Research and Education,
3. Industry and Economy,
4. Supply,
5. External Relations,
6. Safety Control and Property Rights,
7. Dissemination of Information,
8. Health Protection,
9. Administration and Budget.

The supervision of the work of those departments within the Commission is effected in the following manner:

Messrs. Medi and De Groote — the promotion of research and education;

Messrs. De Groote and Krekeler — industrial and economic questions;

Messrs. Krekeler and Sassen — external relations and protocol;

Messrs. Sassen and Krekeler — supply;
Messrs. Sassen and Medi — safety control and property rights;
Messrs. Medi and Krekeler — health protection;
Messrs. Medi and De Groote — dissemination of information;
M. Armand, assisted by M. Sassen — administration and budget.

For legal matters, information and statistics, the Commission is able to draw on the joint facilities shared by the three Communities.

26. The establishment of such joint facilities as these, which are designed to achieve greater economy and rationalization and make for more effective action, is one of the ways in which the efforts of the European Communities can be more closely co-ordinated in accordance with the policy so strongly advocated by the Assembly. The Euratom Commission has given every support to the steps which have been taken to integrate the activities of various departments and to increase all-round collaboration both in the political and functional spheres. In particular, it has welcomed the idea of holding regular meetings between the presidents and members of the three executive bodies and of setting up inter-Community working parties to deal with questions of general interest along the lines suggested by President Hallstein at the June Assembly.

The Commission will encourage collaboration of this sort in every way. It also intends to foster closer co-ordination at departmental level and an increase of common action in other fields, wherever such co-operation will enable the institutions concerned to carry out more effectively the specific tasks entrusted to them.

The Commission feels that a distinction should, therefore, be made between the more specifically technical sectors and those responsible for carrying out the pol-

icy to be followed by each of the three executive bodies. In the first case, the Commission's view is that joint departments can and should be set up at once. In the second case, it would prefer to revert to the system of high-level meetings, mentioned earlier, to decide on the general policy to be carried out subsequently by the joint services.

27. The Commission is experiencing some difficulty in building up the necessary staff, especially in its technical branches, where highly specialized qualifications are called for.

In solving its personnel problems and building up its facilities during this initial period, the Commission has been given considerable assistance by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community.

In agreement with the Commission of the European Economic Community, in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 214, paragraph 3 of the Treaty, the recruiting of personnel was begun without prejudice to the future administrative organization of the Community. As this is only a temporary measure, the provisions in force at the moment are largely based on the conditions of service and regulations at present applicable to the staff of the European Coal and Steel Community. This will ensure uniformity from the very beginning and prepare the way for unified conditions of service for the staff of the European Community.

The Scientific and Technical Committee

28. Article 134 of the Treaty provides for the establishment of a Scientific and Technical Committee of twenty members, to be attached to the Euratom Commission in an advisory capacity.

No date was fixed in the Treaty for this Committee to take up its duties, but the fact that the Commis-

sion had to work within prescribed time limits in a number of fields in which the Committee had to be consulted or was required to take action made its establishment a matter of some urgency.

The Commission, therefore, asked the Council to set up the Committee without delay in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 134, paragraph 2, of the Treaty.

At its session of March 18, 1958, the Council appointed the following members to the Committee:

MM. P. Ailleret,	Prof. G. Giacomello,
Prof. E. Amaldi,	R. Gibrat,
Prof. A. M. Angelini,	R. Grandgeorge,
P. Auger,	Prof. Dr. O. Haxel,
Prof. Dr. E. F. Boon,	Prof. Dr. H. Holthusen,
Ing. G. Cesoni,	R. Kieffer,
Prof. Dr. J. A. Cohen,	F. Perrin,
Prof. W. Dekeyser,	Dr. Ing. H. Reuter,
G. Devillez,	Dr. W. Schnurr,
Prof. T. Franzini,	Prof. Dr. K. Winnacker.

29. The Scientific and Technical Committee met in Brussels on April 16 and July 7, 1958. Prof. Amaldi was appointed chairman, and Prof. Holthusen and M. Devillez vice-chairmen.

It also appointed, in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Treaty, a group of authorities from among the scientific experts, especially on questions of public health, of the Member States, and requested them to formulate an opinion on the basic standards to be adopted for the protection of public health.

This group, which has been working under the chairmanship of Prof. Holthusen, vice-chairman of the Committee, is composed of the following members:

MM. Dr. F. Bezemer,	Dr. Perrissin,
Dr. M. Chiozzotto,	Dr. C. Polvani,
Dr. Gauwerky,	M. Rischard,
Dr. Halter,	Dr. R. Schaus,
Prof. Jäger,	Dr. S. Simon,
Dr. Jammet,	Dr. J. Wester.
Prof. Pellerin,	

30. The Commission has clearly indicated the interest it takes in the work of the Committee and the importance it attaches to its co-operation by emphasizing from the outset that it intends to make full use of its consultative powers.

This co-operation has already borne fruit. The Commission has been able to draw on the expert knowledge of the members of the Committee in outlining its general policy in a number of different fields falling within its scope, *e. g.*, in drawing up the first research programme, in solving the problems involved in setting up the Joint Research Centre and in determining the type and scope of the investment projects to be communicated to it under Article 41 of the Treaty.

The Commission has kept the Committee informed of the contents of its report on the position of nuclear industries within the Community, addressed to the Assembly in accordance with Article 213 of the Treaty, and also of the agreement concluded with the Government of the United States.

The Commission also works with the Committee by consulting its members in writing. In this way, contact is kept up outside the plenary sessions.

Responsibility for the administrative organization of the Committee's work rests with the executive secretariat of the Commission in conjunction with the relevant technical departments wherever necessary.

CHAPTER IV

THE COURT

31. The Governments of the Member States have still to appoint the president, judges and advocates-general of the new joint Court of Justice for the three Communities, which replaces the Court of Justice of the European Coal and Steel Community.

The Court will probably take up its duties in October.

CHAPTER V

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

32. The Economic and Social Committee is an advisory body to the Euratom and European Economic Community Councils.

Although this Committee is a joint Euratom-European Economic Community body, its position with regard to the two Communities differs in one respect. Whereas both the Commission and — in the majority of cases — the Council are bound by the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community to consult the Committee, in the case of Euratom, the Commission alone is obliged to do so in certain specified cases, consultation by the Council being optional.

33. The members of the Economic and Social Committee were appointed by the Council at its session of April 22, 1958.

The Commission participated in this task. It made its views known on the number of representatives with special qualifications in the nuclear field which it felt ought to be appointed to the Committee, having regard to the many sectors of economic and social life involved in the use and production of nuclear energy, as well as to the cases in which the Commission is bound by the Treaty to consult the Committee. The present composition of the Committee only partially reflects the Commission's wishes and the criteria it suggested.

The Commission will, however, continue to press for a more adequate representation of nuclear experts in order to ensure the efficient functioning of the Committee in the nuclear field.

34. The Economic and Social Committee was constituted at a session held on May 19, 1958 in Brussels. It immediately set about drawing up its rules of procedure, which have to be submitted to the Council for approval in accordance with Article 168, paragraph 2, of the Treaty. Representatives of the Commission also participated in this task.

As soon as the Committee begins to function, the Commission will ask its opinion on the basic health protection standards to be adopted, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 31 of the Treaty.

PART TWO

THE APPLICATION OF THE TREATY

CHAPTER VI

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

35. The International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was held at Geneva from September 1 to 13, 1958, showed the extent to which industrial progress in the nuclear field is dependent on the achievements of science and the training of qualified specialists.

If, as Article 1 of the Treaty states that they must, the nuclear industries of the six Community countries are to make rapid progress, it is essential — and much more so than in the case of the older industries, which have already reached an advanced stage of technological development — that a special effort be made from the very beginning in the field of training and research, without which no plan for the expansion of industrial production can hope to succeed.

The importance of this problem is clearly illustrated by the vast sums of money which have been devoted to training and research purposes in some of the more advanced nuclear countries.

It is only by joint action that the six Community countries can hope to make the vast material effort required and solve all the manpower and financial problems involved. Increased co-operation with countries outside the Community will make for even better results and benefit all parties concerned.

The importance attached by the Member States to this problem has led them to give wide powers and considerable responsibilities to the Commission, as a result of which a first five-year programme has been adopted, for which funds of 215 million EPU units of account are allotted under the Treaty.

36. Since taking up its duties in January of this year, the Commission has been working along the three following lines:

- The survey and co-ordination of research programmes already planned or under way in the six countries;
- The development of co-operation with non-member States in the field of research;
- The starting up of its own research programme and the provision of the requirements for its implementation.

§ 1 — Survey and Co-ordination of Research Programmes Planned or Under Way in the Six Countries

37. It is the constant endeavour of the Commission to establish and maintain close contacts with Member States, research centres, individuals and enterprises, in order to keep abreast of the research work being done in the nuclear field. This constant exchange of information is the very basis of the common effort which the six Community countries are called upon to make in the Treaty.

It is only by co-operating on this voluntary basis that they will be able to avoid duplication and plan effectively.

38. With this end in view, the Commission has set up a first group of experts, each being responsible in his own particular country for compiling the information necessary to give an overall picture of the research-work which has been done in the fields set out in Annex I of the Treaty: source materials, physics applied to nuclear energy, the physical chemistry of reactors, the processing of radioactive materials, the uses of radio-isotopes, the study of radiation hazards for living beings, equipment, and the economic aspects of energy production.

This inquiry has already yielded results which are of great value to the Commission in preparing its first budgets. It is also making a detailed investigation of those sectors in which a concentration of effort would be particularly beneficial. The result of this investigation will form the basis of the work of the three specialized groups of experts set up by the Commission in conjunction with the Scientific and Technical Committee to examine the following questions:

- high-flux reactors,
- prototype reactors,
- documentation.

This inquiry will enable the Commission to formulate reasoned opinions on the various programmes submitted to it, to work out the details of its own programme and to prepare the way for the common effort required.

§ 2 — Co-operation with Non-Member States in the Field of Research

39. International co-operation is particularly valuable as a means of increasing the fund of knowledge and technical experience on which the Community can draw in

carrying out its tasks. This is particularly true of agreements with those countries which have devoted considerable effort and expense to nuclear development and which now have a more complete and detailed body of atomic information at their disposal than do the six Community countries. Thanks to the fusing of Europe's resources within the Community, Euratom has become a fully-fledged partner able to co-operate on an independent basis in the technical and scientific fields with these more advanced nations. Moreover, Euratom is able to work in association with other European states on projects of common interest and share the benefits of such joint action within the larger, if less closely-knit and circumscribed framework of the OEEC.

40. As regards the first of these two types of co-operation, the Commission has successfully negotiated an agreement with the United States providing for a joint research and development programme, to which the Community and the United States will each devote a sum of 50 million EPU units of account over the next five years. The Commission views the implementation of this programme as a matter of primary importance: not only will it enable European scientists and businessmen to familiarize themselves under the most advantageous conditions with the work of their American colleagues, but it will also promote the rapid development within the Community of reactor technology for the types concerned. The actual administration of the Agreement will help to build up genuine co-operation rather than the mere pursuit of similar aims along closely parallel lines. Mixed working parties, both in the United States and in Europe, will be responsible for studying the immediate technical aspects of the industrial reactor construction programme.

41. Negotiations are also in progress with Great Britain with a view to concluding an agreement, which will

probably provide for exchanges in the field of research with particular reference to natural uranium reactors moderated with graphite and cooled with carbon dioxide.

42. Talks already going on within the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, have led to consideration of joint planning for a promising type of gas-cooled, high temperature reactor. At least one reactor would be built under this programme, which would entail technological studies involving collaboration between European manufacturers and research centres and their British counterparts. It is still too early to outline the technical elements of this plan for collaboration, but there can be no doubt that it will be extremely valuable.

43. In common with other OEEC countries and Great Britain in particular, Euratom has decided to join forces with Norway in developing and operating the Halden heavy water boiling reactor. A sum of about one million EPU units of account will be debited to the Community over a period of three years. The great value of this project is that it enables the many technological problems connected with a type of reactor, which has industrial potentialities in Europe, to be studied on a test reactor within a short period of time. The Commission will ensure that the knowledge thus acquired will be made available in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty. It will be recalled that Euratom represents in its own right all the six Member States in this joint undertaking.

The Commission intends to continue its endeavours to expand co-operation and stimulate the exchange of information between the Community and the countries outside it, at the same time striving to maintain a reasonable balance between its own programme and its external commitments.

§ 3 — The Starting up of the Commission's Own Programme and the Provision of the Requirements for its Implementation

44. In ratifying the Treaty, the six Member States have approved a first research and educational programme. For the implementation of this programme, which is to be carried out within five years of the Treaty's coming into force, they have undertaken to make available to the Commission a sum of 215 million EPU units of account.

This is a considerable amount of money when compared with the operational budget of a Community, but expressed in terms of nuclear expenditure, it will be seen that it corresponds roughly to the sum spent by Great Britain in a single year.

This programme will supplement the efforts made by each of the six countries and will thus enhance the value of the research carried out within the Community. The Commission's view, however, is that the task of the Community is not merely to fill in gaps and make up whatever deficiencies exist in the work being done in the member countries. The work of Euratom and the Joint Research Centre, the contracts which will be concluded with public and private research centres in the six countries and the exchange of information engendered by joint Community action, all serve the one overriding purpose of creating a powerful nuclear industry within the Community.

Within the framework of the initial five-year programme adopted by the Member States under the Treaty, the Commission, after consulting the Scientific and Technical Committee and in accordance with current requirements, will decide what steps should be taken to supplement the work planned or under way in the Community countries. This programme is closely bound up with the two other basic aims outlined above: the co-ordination of

national programmes and co-operation with non-member countries. This will be the framework within which the Commission proposes to work in the field of research and education.

45. The results of the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held from September 1 to 13, 1958, and the contacts made on this occasion with scientists from all over the world will be of great value to the Commission in determining certain particular aspects of its programme.

The programme has already been drawn up in broad outline.

- a) The setting up of the Joint Research Centre and the installation of major equipment and special apparatus;
- b) The study and construction of experimental and test reactors and prototypes (including reactors for propulsion purposes);
- c) Work on power reactors;
- d) The study of controlled fusion;
- e) The study of general questions, including the applications of isotopes in medicine, agriculture and biology, health protection and a bureau of standards;
- f) Documentation; education at university and technical levels.

a) *The Joint Research Centre*

46. The choice of a site for the Research Centre requires much more than investigations of a purely technical nature and the Commission has carefully taken the neces-

sary steps to enable it to arrive at a decision in this matter as soon as possible. In the meantime, it has arranged for preliminary studies to be carried out on the fundamental lay-out of the site and the general equipment required. The most important problem facing the Commission and one to which it is giving its full attention is the selection and recruitment of the qualified staff needed to undertake studies and carry out practical work in the various fields involved.

Personnel problems will be eased by the facilities available to the Commission in developing its research programme in the first few years, while the Joint Centre is being built and equipped. The Commission will make full use of the opportunity provided by the Treaty of entrusting, by means of contracts, the implementation of certain parts of the Community's research programme to Member States, individuals or enterprises, and also non-member States, international organizations and nationals of non-member States. The contracts which will be concluded by the Commission will be genuine partnership contracts and will provide for the setting up of mixed teams made up of research-workers representing both parties concerned. The Commission has worked out a general framework for such contracts, which was approved by the Scientific and Technical Committee last July.

47. Apart from research contracts, the Treaty provides for a further means of closely associating individuals and enterprises in the Community with the work of Euratom.

This is set out in Article 8, paragraph 2, of the Treaty, which lays down that the work of the Joint Research Centre may, for geographical or operational reasons, be carried on in separate establishments.

By decentralizing the activities of the Joint Centre, it will thus be possible for work to begin without delay

and without waiting for a large infrastructure. This will mean a permanent saving of time and money and it will have the additional advantage of leaving open the possibility of transferring such outside activities to the Joint Centre at a later date.

b) *Experimental and Test Reactors and Prototypes*

48. The preliminary work being carried out by the Commission with a view to setting up the Joint Centre will clearly not hold up the implementation of the research programme in any way.

Work on the design and construction of reactor prototypes, for which a sum of about 60 million EPU units of account is earmarked under the initial programme annexed to the Treaty, will begin within a very short time.

The Commission is setting up groups of experts to guide it in making its decisions in a number of fields and especially in the selection of prototypes. There are in Europe at the present time a number of projects for heavy water power reactors which it would be well worth while examining jointly under the auspices of Euratom. The Commission will take the necessary steps to enable those concerned to discuss their different points of view and compare the various projects.

49. As far as test reactors are concerned, the Commission, as was mentioned earlier, is participating in the construction and operation of the heavy water boiling reactor at Halden on behalf of the six states.

It is examining the possibility of making a study of high-temperature gas-cooled reactors, for which schemes already exist in Germany, France and Great Britain, on the international plane. It is possible that the British

scheme will be carried out under the auspices of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

50. The construction of the high-flux reactor referred to in Annex V of the Treaty involves exhaustive preliminary studies on the characteristics of the various reactors of this type which have been or are being built and of the uses to which it is intended to put them. This comparative survey of the plans and available facilities existing on a national level and an inquiry into the organization of reactor specialization on an international level will help to make a decision on what type of new reactor is best suited to the Community's needs.

c) *Power Reactors*

51. A large part of the programme is devoted to work in connection with power reactors, those reactors in particular which are provided for under the Euratom — United States Agreement. Special attention will be paid to the improvement of the fuel cycle, utilization of by-products and the re-use of plutonium, which will make it possible to bring the price of nuclear power down to a competitive level.

d) *Fusion*

52. Apart from this research work, which is aimed at achieving in the shortest possible time concrete results for industry on the basis of the progress already made on existing prototypes, the Commission is endeavouring to co-ordinate the work being done on the problem of controlled fusion, the industrial prospects of which still appear to be very remote. This task is expressly laid down in the Treaty and the Commission's efforts in this field are fully justified by the immense importance and complexity of the problem.

Although it will not be possible to apply fusion industrially in the near future, as was originally hoped, tangible results have, nevertheless, been obtained. The greatest possible measure of international collaboration in this field is, therefore, highly desirable. In addition to keeping in touch with the laboratories of the six countries which are working on this problem, the Commission is also following the parallel efforts being made by the European Centre for Nuclear Research. The Commission also hopes to conclude a number of research contracts in the near future. It should be made clear that the prospects offered by fusion do not interfere in any way with Euratom's programme based on nuclear fission.

e) *Studies on General Questions*

53. Finally, a substantial proportion of the funds allotted to the research and educational programme is being devoted to investigations on the following subjects:

- General work on physics, chemistry, and geology;
- The applications of isotopes in medicine, agriculture and biology;
- Health Protection;
- The setting up of a bureau of nuclear standards;
- Preparatory work on the establishment of a uniform nuclear terminology and a standard system of measurements.

f) *Documentation and Education*

54. The Commission also intends to set up a modern documentation centre equipped with electronic apparatus in order to achieve greater speed and efficiency in classification and bibliographical work. Representatives of the Commission have been present at number of international

discussions dealing with the problems involved. The foundations for this documentation centre, which is designed to supplement the work of existing centres, are already being laid.

55. The success of all these schemes and the research and nuclear development projects in the six Community countries hinges on the training of adequate specialists. The Commission plans to organize a system of higher education, which will be linked with the research work in progress and will be carried on chiefly through seminars. Instruction will be given mainly at the Common Research Centre and every effort will be made to enlist the services of outstanding scientists in the various countries who are passing through or are on vacation.

The Commission will also encourage the organization of summer schools and the rational use and development of technical educational facilities at school and university level. While the greatest attention will be paid to University education, the Commission is fully aware of the necessity for having sufficient numbers of qualified technicians at all levels, if all the requirements are to be met. The Commission, therefore, attaches the greatest importance to the authority vested in it by Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Treaty, whereby it may, within the framework of the Joint Research Centre, set up schools for training specialists in prospecting for ores, producing nuclear materials of a high degree of purity, processing irradiated fuels, atomic engineering, health protection, and the production and use of radioactive isotopes.

56. The initial programme, drawn up along these lines, was submitted to the Technical and Scientific Committee, which approved it at its meeting of July 7, 1958.

To carry out the first part of this programme and pending the introduction of the regular annual budgetary

procedure, on which point the Assembly has to be consulted, the Commission has obtained from the governments of the Member States by virtue of Article 214 of the Treaty an advance of 3 million EPU units of account to cover expenditure for the second half of 1958.

57. The success of the Research and Educational Programme is absolutely dependent on the active co-operation of everyone concerned.

Collaboration between research centres and the industries of the six countries will be needed at every stage. Once they have communicated to the Commission the progress made in their research projects up to the time the Commission's own programme is drawn, they will be able to co-ordinate their work and thus avoid duplication.

Another way in which it is intended to implement the programme is by means of partnership contracts.

The exchanges which must result from the carrying out of the Joint Research Programme will go a long way to creating with the minimum of staff and expenditure the nuclear industry which Europe so urgently needs.

58. This chapter would be incomplete if mention were not made of one very typical aspect of the activities of Euratom in the educational field, namely, the problem of the European University.

Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Treaty instructed the Commission to submit to the Council, by January 1, 1959, proposals concerning the particulars of operation of an institution at university level.

It seems reasonable to suppose that the authors of the Treaty are referring in this passage to some system

of scientific training in the nuclear field. At the same time, however, the Commission was fully alive to the importance of conceiving a European educational project on the broadest possible scale. It decided, therefore, to work on this matter from the outset with the other Communities and the Council.

On the Commission's initiative, discussions were held between the Councils and Commissions of Euratom and the Common Market. At a session of the Councils held on May 20, a working party was set up comprising representatives of these bodies, the High Authority and the governments. This working party met on June 13, under the chairmanship of M. Medi.

Two points of view emerged. One group advocated a genuine university offering courses in all subjects and for all grades, whilst others thought that it would be wiser to start with post-graduate courses. The working party also discussed the question as to whether the university should concentrate on the sciences or should include all subjects.

At the meeting of the Councils held on July 2, President Armand urged the governments to give priority to the problem of settling the financial questions involved and the equivalence of the diplomas to be granted by the university.

The working party, which has now been enlarged to include a number of education experts, will submit a report to the Commission in the near future.

CHAPTER VII

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

59. Modern research is absolutely dependent on having as complete and general a picture as possible of the present state of technical progress.

This is true not only of pure scientific research but also, and to an equal extent, of applied research and industrial development.

When starting work in the nuclear field, where research and technical knowledge are expanding at such a rapid rate, it is particularly difficult to have this overall picture.

Unless, however, there is a complete record available of the progress which has already been made in a particular field, there is a danger that the efforts of the scientists, research-workers, technicians and engineers embarking on a new research project will be wasted, and that work already done will merely be duplicated at unnecessary expense.

60. It is the task of the Commission to deal with this critical problem. It will collect all the information required by the Community in order to carry out its work successfully. This information will then be classified and recorded so that it can be distributed as quickly and efficiently as possible to all individuals and public and private bodies within the Community engaged on research and development work in the field of nuclear technology.

If the recipient of such information intends to use it commercially, it is the duty of the Commission to obtain from him the grant of a right of use, if possible by amicable agreement, or, failing this, ex officio or by means of a compulsory licence.

The technical information collected by the Commission for subsequent distribution comes from the most varied sources, inside and outside the Community.

The acquisition of such information by amicable arrangement is covered by Article 14 of the Treaty.

A further provision of the Treaty is that Member States must notify the Commission, within certain prescribed time limits, of the existence and contents of applications for patents or utility models which have been filed in their patent offices, irrespective of whether these applications relate to a specifically nuclear subject (Article 16, par. 1 of the Treaty) or deal with a subject which, without being of a specifically nuclear nature, is directly connected with, and essential to, the development of nuclear energy within the Community (Article 16, par. 2).

61. As soon as the security regulations provided for by Articles 24 and 217 of the Treaty come into force, Member States will be able to notify the Commission of applications for patents or utility models which have to be kept secret to safeguard defence interests.

62. Once the reactors, provided for under the Euratom — United States Agreement, begin to operate and the Joint Research Programme has got under way, it will be possible to collect, distribute and file the technical information which will then become available.

The same will also apply to agreements concluded with other countries in conformity with the general idea of the research programme.

63. As far as inventions resulting from the Commission's Research Programme or information acquired by the Commission outside this Programme are concerned, it will be necessary to establish whether such inventions can be the subject of an application for a patent in the Member States.

The procedure for obtaining patents in the various Member States and the supervision and protection of these patents will be the responsibility of the Commission.

Finally, the Commission will play a part in the granting of licences to exploit patents, either by amicable arrangement, arbitration or *ex officio*. This particular phase of the Commission's activities, however, will only begin when the necessary information has been made available to it, or when it has received applications for licences to exploit patents from Member States, individuals, or enterprises in the Community.

Security regulations

64. In accordance with Articles 24 and 217 of the Treaty, security regulations relating to information, the disclosure of which might be harmful to the defence interests of one or more Member States, must be laid down by the Council, on a proposal by the Commission within a period of six months after the date of the entry into force of the Treaty.

A set of draft regulations, drawn up in collaboration with a committee of experts appointed by the Commission, was duly forwarded to the Council.

The Council approved the French text of the regulations at its meeting held on July 2, and the German,

Italian and Netherlands versions at its meeting of July 31, 1958.

These regulations, which will be applied under the control and responsibility of the Commission, lay down the material and personal security measures required to guarantee secrecy of information.

They ensure that any information — even if it is secret and particularly if it involves defence matters — which is communicated to the Community by Member States, or any such information which is exchanged between them, will not be used in a manner harmful to the defence interests of the states concerned.

The necessary steps have also been taken to safeguard the confidential character of other information in the possession of Euratom which is not covered by these regulations.

CHAPTER VIII

NUCLEAR INDUSTRY, ENERGY AND ECONOMY

65. The Commission is entrusted by the Euratom Treaty with the task of creating conditions necessary for the establishment and growth of nuclear industries. It stimulates initiative, encourages co-operation, follows the progress being made in various fields, guides investment and endeavours in every sphere and at all levels to achieve its aim of building up an independent nuclear industry.

In working towards this end, the Commission attempts to steer clear of a policy of systematic intervention; any semblance of authoritarianism would only alienate sympathies or lead the policy of the six countries into isolationist paths. On the contrary, it strives to use its influence to foster a spirit of confidence and co-operation and thus encourage a healthy competition between the various industries. This competitive field is not restricted to the industries of the six countries, but is also open to other nations, and in particular to the United States and Great Britain.

Before it could effectively set about its task of promoting the growth of a nuclear industry, the Commission first had to examine the present position of the industry within the Community and its importance in relation to the general economy of the six countries. Under Article 213 of the Treaty, therefore, it was required to draw up a report within six months of taking up its duties.

The Commission's duties in the sphere of information, which are an essential part of its work, are equally important in the field of fuel and power.

§ 1 — Nuclear Industries, Investments, Power

66. The following points emerge from the Report on the Position of the Nuclear Industries in the Community:

In the immediate future, nuclear energy will be particularly important as a source of electric power. The six Euratom countries cannot afford to ignore this opportunity of covering their energy deficits and reducing their imports of conventional fuels; the partial replacement of conventional by nuclear fuels can only be to the Community's advantage. Moreover, there are considerable uranium reserves available to the Community which will reduce import needs, once they are fully developed.

A further conclusion of the report that the possibilities of nuclear fission are by no means confined to the production of electricity. There are good prospects also for motive power for vehicles and domestic and industrial heating. Radioisotopes, too, have a wide variety of uses, from medical science to industrial and agricultural research. Thus, there is hardly a branch of economic activity which is not affected by the production or use of nuclear energy or radioisotopes. The advent of nuclear energy will involve the expansion and development of existing industries and also the creation of new industries.

Thanks to the investigations carried out in drawing up the report, it was possible to establish contact with existing industries and to lay a foundation for nuclear statistics.

67. On the question of power economy, Article 40 of the Treaty lays down that the Commission shall periodically publish programmes indicating, in particular, the production targets for nuclear energy and the investment required for their attainment.

The Commission started its work in this field by joining forces with the Mixed Committee set up by the High Authority and the Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community. The primary task of this Committee is to examine the development prospects of the various sources of energy in the Community countries. For the past six months the Commission has been taking part in an inquiry into the conditions governing economic development in the six Community countries; it has also been participating in another investigation, the object of which is to draw up a retrospective statement on the power position and also on medium and long-term prospects.

68. Finally, it should be noted that the Commission favours the idea of an "industrial forum" grouping the industrial federations in the Community, similar to that which exists in the United States. Exploratory contacts have already been made with a view to setting up such a body.

§ 2 — The Euratom — United States Agreement

69. The conclusion of this agreement will make a considerable contribution to the rapid development of a nuclear industry in the Community. On the one hand, the manufacture of nuclear equipment and the growth of a corresponding industry is bound to be encouraged by the reactor construction programme: on the other, it will help the six countries to meet part of their power requirements.

§ 3 — Investments

70. If Euratom is to carry out its work adequately, it must be fully informed of the investment projects of public and private undertakings.

Under Article 41 of the Treaty, persons or enterprises connected with the principal branches of the nuclear industry are required to communicate to the Commission any investment projects relating to such new plant, replacements or conversions as correspond in respect of type and scope to the criteria laid down by the Council acting on a proposal of the Commission.

Article 43 states that the Commission shall discuss with such persons or enterprises all aspects of any investment projects related to the aims of the Treaty; the Commission acts purely in an advisory capacity.

In establishing these criteria as to type and scope, the Commission had a twofold purpose in view. In the first place, it did not wish to have firms reporting and discussing matters of minor importance. On the other hand, in order to provide the necessary guidance, it was essential for it to be kept properly informed of any investments which would have an appreciable effect on the nuclear industry position.

Unlike the High Authority, the Commission has proposed higher criteria relating to the scope of new plants than in the case of replacements and conversions of existing plants, in view of the fact that, with the rapid development of nuclear technology, slight modifications can often bring about radical changes in industry.

At its session held on September 15, 1958, the Council approved the Commission's proposals in the form of regulations with binding force in all the Member States of the Community.

§ 4 — The Nuclear Common Market

71. Articles 93 und 94 of the Treaty relating to the creation of a nuclear common market anticipate the setting up of the general common market. The setting up of such a market in fact poses fewer difficulties in the entirely new field of the nuclear industry.

In Article 93 of the Treaty, it is stated that Member States will, one year after the Treaty comes into force, abolish as between themselves all import and export customs duties or charges with equivalent effect and all quantitative restrictions on imports or exports in respect of the products mentioned in lists A1 and A2 appended to the Treaty, *i. e.*, products with specifically nuclear uses.

Article 94, *a*, provides for the establishment of a common customs tariff, the level of which is laid down for A1 list products as the lowest tariff applicable on January 1, 1957, in any Member State. This means that customs duties on A1 list products entering the Community will virtually be abolished.

As for A2 list products, Article 94, *b*, of the Treaty stipulates that the Commission shall make all expedient arrangements for the opening of negotiations between Members States within three months of the Treaty's coming into force.

On the initiative and with the participation of the Commission, the six governments have opened negotiations to discuss the establishment of a common tariff for the A2 list products. To enable the governments of the Member Countries to apply this tariff with effect from January 1, 1959, it was decided to submit the common tariff proposal to them not later than October 31, 1958.

72. In accordance with Article 92, paragraph 2, which enables the lists of goods and products to be modified, the Commission has proposed transferring to list A2 the nuclear reactor parts which are at present included in list B.

In fact, without this amendment, the common tariff would apply to the reactors included in the A2 list as from January 1, 1959, whereas reactor parts would remain subject to national tariffs pending the setting up of the Common Market. This would tend to favour the purchase of complete reactors and would thus hinder the development of the nuclear industry within the Community.

73. The provisional agreement for European economic association, proposed by the Common Market Commission to the Intergovernmental Committee of the European Organization for Economic Co-operation and its possible application to products of interest to Euratom raises certain problems of co-ordination, which are being studied.

§ 5 — Insurance

74. The importance of the complex problems involved in the insurance of nuclear plants is obvious: *e. g.*, the need to ensure adequate compensation for the victim; the extent of the risk to be insured; the possibility of State intervention; and proof of negligence. These problems, in the interest of everyone concerned, call for a rapid and uniform solution.

In accordance with Article 98 of the Treaty, which requires Member States to take all necessary measures to facilitate the conclusion of insurance contracts covering atomic risks, the Commission has convened a group of experts to make a study of what problems are involved. This investigation is still in progress.

CHAPTER IX

SUPPLY

75. According to the provisions of Article 52 of the Treaty, the supply of ores, source materials and special fissionable materials must be ensured by the pursuit of a joint supply policy and on the principle of equal access to resources.

For this purpose the Supply Agency will have, on the one hand, a right of option on the ores, source materials and special fissionable material produced in the territories of the Member States and, on the other, have the exclusive right of concluding supply contracts on behalf of the Community.

The Commission is endeavouring to frame and carry out its supply policy in this spirit and with due regard to the specific conditions obtaining in the various markets.

Supply policy will obviously have to vary depending on whether supply conditions in the market are good, allowing the consumer to buy products at optimum rates, or whether there are shortages, preventing him from obtaining the supplies he needs. In this latter case, steps would have to be taken to check excessive and widely differing prices and, if necessary, to ensure an equitable distribution of available supplies.

While it is true that Articles 52 and 76 of the Treaty are designed to enable the Community to deal with

possible shortages, it is nevertheless important that the Agency's right of option and its exclusive right of concluding contracts should be preserved in periods when supplies are plentiful. This exclusive right in no way implies that the Agency makes contracts on its own account. When supplies are plentiful and prices are dropping, the Agency should as a matter of principle only use this right to make contracts on behalf of third parties. It is the Commission's task to frame the policy to be followed by the Agency, without, however, detracting from its exclusive agency rights.

One of the reasons for this is that the Agency was only given the exclusive right to make contracts by the Treaty in order to be able to supervise and control the movement of nuclear materials in the territories of the Member States. The system of safety control, which is based on the Community's right of ownership of special fissionable materials, enables the Agency to keep "the financial account of special fissionable materials" (Article 89), since it also has the exclusive right to make contracts. The data, which the Agency obtains as a result of these contracts and the information which the holders of special fissionable materials are required to report under the Treaty, form the basis of the system of safety control.

The Agency, therefore, assists in a twofold capacity; it is the instrument of the Commission's supply policy and it provides the data needed for the purposes of exercising control. The Agency was given legal personality and financial autonomy to enable it to perform its duties adequately in the public interest.

The Treaty places the Agency under the control of the Commission, which, in addition to being entitled to

issue directives to it, also exercises a right of veto over its decisions.

Immediately after taking up its duties, the Commission set to work on drafting the Statutes for the Supply Agency; they were submitted to the Council within the prescribed time limit of three months after the entry into force of the Treaty.

Unanimous agreement was reached on fundamentals at a meeting of the Council, held on July 31, 1958, and the final approval of the text is expected in the near future.

76. The capital of the Agency is fixed at 2,400,000 EPU units of account in the Statutes.

This sum is provided by all the Member States, except Luxembourg, which is not contributing for the time being. The Agency is run by a Director-General, nominated by the Commission and responsible to it. He receives directives from the Commission in accordance with Article 53 of the Treaty and is placed under its control. The Director-General is assisted by an advisory committee of 26 members. This Committee has to be consulted on all important matters. The fact that producers and users, as well as experts, are represented on it, makes for close co-operation between economic circles on the one hand and the Director-General of the Agency and the Commission on the other.

77. On the question of the Community's supply policy under present market conditions, the Commission has declared its intention to the Council of using the Agency as a means of promoting a spirit of confidence between producers and users.

It has pointed out that the Community's supply policy and the Agency's work are beginning at a time when economic prospects do not warrant the fear of supply difficulties in the foreseeable future. Under these circumstances, provided there are no radical changes in the position, the Commission will be able to confine the Agency's activities to the role of an intermediary to inform private enterprise in the Community countries about the development of the market situation and to indicate favourable opportunities.

As the Commission stated to the Council, the Agency will as a general rule act on behalf of third parties and will only conclude contracts on its own account in exceptional cases over which the Commission will exercise a strict control. There would seem to be little justification for a policy of accumulating stocks or reserve supplies in the near future. At a time of abundant supplies and falling prices, the Agency and the Community would only be incurring the risk of avoidable losses by pursuing a policy of this sort. The Commission will see to it that the financial liability of the Community is not involved more than is strictly necessary.

78. Pending the commencement of work by the Agency, the Commission, in accordance with Article 222 of the Treaty, has examined the various applications which have been submitted and has granted consumers in member countries the necessary approval for the conclusion of supply contract.

To enable the Agency to make an efficient start under the most favourable conditions, the Commission has established contact with the more important producers in countries outside the Community and has strengthened its ties with the consumers and producers in the Community itself.

CHAPTER X

CONTROL AND SAFETY

79. Nuclear materials and particularly special fissile materials cannot be treated like other industrial raw materials. Since the end of the war, they have been a major factor in world politics. The fears inspired by their unparalleled power of destruction are at least as great as the hopes they hold out of providing an abundant supply of power at competitive prices.

Throughout the world, the control of atomic energy is a matter of vital concern to the authorities concerned. The six Member States, therefore, following the example of the United States and Great Britain, have decided to delegate ownership of special fissile materials to the Community and to subject these materials together with the source materials and uranium and thorium ores from which they are obtained to a strict system of control.

To implement this system of control the Member States have vested considerable powers and responsibilities in the Commission, which, since taking up its duties last January, has pursued two objectives in this field:

- 1) The acceptance of control by Euratom in the sphere of international relations.
- 2) The establishment of a system of control within the Community.

§ 1 — The Acceptance of Control by Euratom in the Sphere of International Relations

80. A radical change has taken place in the relations between the Community countries and the United States. Under the bilateral agreements which were negotiated and concluded by the various Community countries individually before the European Atomic Energy Community was founded, the United States was entitled to exercise control over the materials it supplied. It approved plans for the construction of new plants and had the right to inspect such plants, it decided where irradiated materials were to be processed for the extraction of plutonium and could demand progress reports.

The Euratom-United States agreement provides expressly for control to be exercised by Euratom over the use of materials which are delivered under the joint Euratom-United States programme. Control from outside exercised by the supplier nation will now be replaced by a system of control exercised without discrimination by the Community. Instead of a unilateral right of control, both Euratom and the United States will be able to inspect, by mutually agreed scientific methods, the effectiveness of the system of control over materials supplied to one another, in order to ensure that these materials are used purely for peaceful purposes.

It should be noted that Euratom's right of control covers not only imports but also production and extends to both supplier and user countries without discrimination; it may, therefore, be the first step towards world-wide control of atomic energy. It is in this spirit that both parties have agreed to lend their support to the activities of the International Energy Agency (IAEA).

81. In the negotiations which have been going on in London and Brussels since last June between Great Britain

and the Community, the Commission has been guided in its approach to the problem of control by the same principles which will be applied by Euratom and the United States in this field.

§ 2 — The Establishment of a System of Control Within the Community

82. Simultaneously with these negotiations, the Commission has been working on the preliminaries of the system of control to be applied within the Community.

Its most immediate task is to draw up the regulations referred to in Article 79 of the Treaty. These regulations will define the obligations of firms towards the Commission and their relations with it in the sphere of control. The regulations will be such as to ensure effective control, while being confined to the absolute minimum required for this purpose. These rules will form a standard framework within which industry will organize its own system of store accounting for uranium and thorium ores, and source and special fissile materials.

The drafting of the regulations should be finished at the beginning of next year.

The exercise of control will call for the use of a number of techniques involving a system of accounting for materials, statistical analyses, the operational methods of the plants concerned, and physical and chemical methods of analysis and detection. Responsibility for control and inspection will rest with one, and later — depending on the progress made in the nuclear industry — with several teams of specialists competent in each of these fields. The members of these teams will be the inspectors referred to in the Treaty.

83. Safety control is not an economic policy but a necessity in order to protect the public. It in no way affects the system of ownership or management of the enterprises concerned and, whether these are public or private, it should contribute to their development along modern lines.

The system of accounting for materials, necessary for the exercise of control, is also an indispensable aid to the work of those responsible for building up a new industry, in which there are very few established norms and in which products and materials of small dimensions can be extremely valuable.

Industry will require an accurate system of accounting for materials, for its own purposes in order to detect and prevent losses, to assess production costs and their distribution, to compare the advantages and drawbacks of the various processes, material and equipment employed and to enable the enterprises concerned within the Community to profit from each other's experiences.

The measures taken by Euratom to organize a system of control are based on the provisions of the Treaty and spring in particular from the obligation incumbent upon it to safeguard the materials which are its property.

Control must be exercised in accordance with the interests of industrial efficiency. The contacts which are made in this field will contribute to the vital cause of closer collaboration between Euratom and industry.

CHAPTER XI

HEALTH PROTECTION

84. Mankind has always been exposed to natural radiation from cosmic rays, deposits of radioactive elements in the earth and the natural radioactive elements present in living tissues. Man has become accustomed to this normal background and is able to absorb a certain radiation dose without ill-effects.

This natural radioactivity was increased for the first time as a consequence of scientific progress by the discovery of X-rays and their medical and industrial applications and by the therapeutic and industrial uses of radium. Until recently, however, the problems raised by these various applications centred on their somatic effects and were concerned chiefly with the question of protection against excessive exposure to radiation.

85. During the last ten years, science has made it possible to utilize the energy liberated by nuclear fission and has created artificial radioactive substances, the use of which is becoming more and more widespread.

Moreover, the number and power of X-ray appliances has increased considerably.

In addition to the natural sources of radioactivity, there are now many artificial sources, thus increasing the radiation flux to which man is or is liable to be exposed.

It is known that radiation can damage human organs as soon as it exceeds the level of natural radioactivity and that such action varies with the type and source of the radiation. Furthermore, new problems have arisen due to the possible genetic effects of radiation.

It is impossible to eliminate entirely the effects of these additional sources of radiation, since the increasing reasonable use of all forms of nuclear energy is inevitable and is a valuable contribution to human progress.

The problem is to find out what increase in radioactivity from these sources is permissible. The biological effects of radiation are not yet fully known but, on the basis of the information already available, it is possible to make a reasonable and objective assessment of the risks which can be considered acceptable and thus to pursue an adequate policy to safeguard the health of workers and the population at large.

The fight against radiation hazards must be a preventive one and the main object must be to reduce radioactive exposure and contamination.

There is no reason why the precautions taken to protect the health of the general public should hamper the development of nuclear energy and its peaceful applications; on the contrary, contributing as they do to the vital problem of ensuring safety, they must be considered as a valuable adjunct to nuclear development.

86. The main requirements of a policy of health protection are the following:

- a) to determine what increase of radioactivity is permissible from the point of view of the health of workers and the population at large;

- b) to elaborate and apply a system of protection and control designed not only to safeguard the health of workers exposed to the various types of ionizing radiation but also to ensure the safety and health of the general public;
- c) to prevent as far as possible the risks arising from a possible contamination of the atmosphere, water or soil.

87. As the implications of atomic energy are a supra-national issue, a number of international organizations have been working in recent years on the problem of establishing safety standards and outlining programmes for protection against radiation. But none of them has such a clearly-defined statute as Euratom to enable it to deal with this question.

This is the first that such wide statutory powers have been given to an international body to lay the foundations for a common health protection policy. The powers of the Commission and those of the Member States are laid down in Chapter III of the Euratom Treaty; the necessary measures are being elaborated to deal with all aspects of the problem of protecting the health of workers and the general public.

The importance attached to this problem by the authors of the Treaty is shown by the fact that one of the main tasks entrusted to the European Atomic Energy Community is to establish uniform safety standards for the protection of health and to ensure that they are complied with.

88. There are a number of different aspects to the Commission's work in this field.

In the first place, there is the legislative and administrative aspect: the establishment of the basic stand-

ards is the most urgent task facing the Commission. Each Member State is obliged to enact the legislative and administrative provisions required to ensure compliance with these basic standards. Furthermore, once these standards have been laid down, it will be possible to set up a monitoring and control system for the Community as a whole in order to keep a check on the level of radioactivity likely to affect the health of the population.

The second is the technical aspect of precautionary measures. In the field of radiation, prevention and protection are intimately bound up with one another. As preventive measures are absolutely vital, relevant studies and proposals must be made in settling the preliminaries of any project entailing radiation hazards.

As for nuclear plants, the Commission is empowered to give its opinion on any plan for the disposal of radioactive waste. In addition, the Commission even has the right to intervene directly, since it can make recommendations to Member States and even issue directives to prevent the basic standards from being exceeded and to ensure compliance with the regulations.

In conclusion, there is an educational and social aspect which must not be neglected in view of the necessity of keeping public opinion as thoroughly informed as possible on the real extent of nuclear hazards.

§ 1 — The Establishment of the “Basic Standards”

89. The Commission has had to work within the time limits laid down by the Treaty; Article 218 states that the basic standards must be fixed by the Council within a period of one year after the date of entry into force of the Treaty, *i. e.*, by January 1, 1959. This means that little time is available for a task which involves both scientific and legal problems.

Although at the present time valuable scientific reference material is available and various recommendations have been made by international commissions, there is as yet nothing which corresponds either in scope or in form to the Euratom Charter for Health Protection as intended by the Treaty.

Contacts have been made by the Commission with the other international bodies working on this problem so as to obtain all the relevant information.

In April 1958, the Commission began to work out the basic standards, in accordance with the provisions of Article 31.

A group of twelve experts specially qualified to deal with the various aspects of health protection was appointed by the Scientific and Technical Committee and sent a report to the Commission, on the basis of which proposals for basic standards were drawn up. The Commission will also consult the Economic and Social Committee and the Scientific and Technical Committee on this matter.

An important part of this procedure, which ensures the necessary safeguards from the social as well as the scientific point of view, is the approval of the Assembly, which will deal with the proposals at its first ordinary session devoted to Euratom. It is not by chance that the authors of the Treaty gave such priority to the question of elaborating the basic standards. The keen interest which has constantly been shown by members of the Assembly in the problem of health protection lends particular importance to the fact that Euratom's first official consultation of the Assembly is on this vitally important subject.

§ 2 — The Examination of Draft Legislative Provisions and the Co-ordination of Legislation

90. Draft legislative provisions have been submitted to the Commissions in accordance with Article 33 of the Treaty by the Belgian, Luxembourg and German governments. The examination of these provisions and a comparative study of the laws applicable in the Community countries has been undertaken with a view to co-ordinating the relevant legislation in the field of health protection.

§ 3 — International Co-operation

91. Several international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, have taken an interest in different aspects of health protection problems.

This is a field where collaboration on the technical level is absolutely essential. Measures for the protection of health and safety precautions must be conceived on as large a scale as possible and on the basis of generally accepted scientific norms. The Commission has, therefore, established contact with the European Nuclear Energy Agency, set up by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, with the International Atomic Energy Agency and with the International Labour Organization. Joint meetings have been held to examine the question of whether and how the basic standards which Euratom intends to adopt can be co-ordinated with those which have or might be adopted by other international organizations. No difficulties are anticipated in this matter; on the contrary, the work being carried out by the Commission to elaborate safety standards is being closely followed by the other international organizations interested in this problem and is already regarded as a notable contribution to international scientific co-operation.

§ 4 — List of Facilities for the Permanent Control of the Level of Radioactivity in the Atmosphere, Water and Soil

92. Under the Treaty, the Commission has right of access to the facilities set up by the Member States for the permanent control of the level of radioactivity and to examine their operation and efficiency. This is one of the most important provisions of the Treaty, since the regular reports received from these control posts will keep the Commission informed of the level of radioactivity likely to affect the population.

During this initial period, the Commission, in view of the importance of the matter, has established contact with the public health authorities in the different countries and with the directors of the various control posts to ensure that it receives a regular supply of information in accordance with the provisions of Article 36 of the Treaty.

93. In view of the tasks entrusted to the Community in the field of health protection under the Treaty, it can be expected that the activities of the Commission in the coming months will centre on the following questions: legislation governing health protection (studies and co-ordination), precautionary measures and control, technical studies, information and documentation.

These are the lines along which the various branches of the Commission will be built up. Experience will show what the requirements are and to which tasks priority must be given. A start has, nevertheless, been made and the necessary steps taken to ensure the success of this work, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, with all its human and social implications, which daily become more apparent.

CHAPTER XII

THE EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

94. At the time the Euratom Treaty was being drawn up; two points were frequently made. In the first place, it was suggested that a six-country Community was too small a unit to grapple with the many problems involved in the use of nuclear energy and that, consequently, it should endeavour to build up its relations with the relevant international organizations and the countries outside the Community. One of the *raison d'être* of Euratom, it was pointed out, was that, in the sphere of international relations, joint action would be more effective than individual negotiations.

95 The truth of both these views is fully borne out by the experience already acquired by the Community in the field of external relations. It is a notable fact that, in the majority of cases in which relations have been established between Euratom and non-Community countries or international organizations, the initiative has come from these countries or organizations themselves, and in particular from the two great nuclear powers of the West, the United States and Great Britain. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the political significance of this development: Euratom has, from the outset, been recognized as an equal partner competent to represent the interests of the six countries.

The full extent of the benefits which will result from this joint Euratom action is already discernible.

§ 1 — Relations with Third Countries

A) UNITED STATES

96. It is in the Community's relations with the United States that the most valuable results have so far been achieved.

When Messrs. Armand, Etzel and Giordani visited the United States in February, 1957, industrial as well as governmental circles there displayed keen interest in the plans being made by the six countries to produce nuclear energy and stated their intention of co-operating with Euratom from the very beginning. In February, 1958, the United States Government decided to accredit Mr. Walton Butterworth as United States representative to Euratom. Negotiations with the United States Government, which began immediately afterwards and were conducted by a mixed working party, were rapidly completed and led to the drafting of a preliminary agreement for co-operation.

The actual Agreement for Co-operation was preceded by the drawing up of a Memorandum of Understanding and the conclusion of a preliminary International Agreement, in accordance with the requirements of United States internal procedure. This "International Agreement" was signed in Brussels on May 29, 1958, and in Washington on June 18, 1958.

On August 18 and 20 respectively, the Senate and the House of Representatives of Congress unanimously approved the "International Agreement" authorizing the President of the United States to conclude agreements for co-operation with Euratom and the Euratom Co-operation Act of 1958, which enabled preliminary work to be started at once on the Joint Programme set out in the Agreement for Co-operation. This law was signed on Au-

gust 28, 1958, by the President of the United States, who made the following statement:

“I am especially pleased to approve the Euratom co-operation Act of 1958, which enables the United States Government to begin active preparation for the joint United States — Euratom program to develop nuclear power in Europe.

Euratom (the European Atomic Energy Community), which came into being on January 1, 1958, was formed by six of our European friends — Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands — in order to combine their efforts in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

It holds great promise, not only as a means to this end, but also as a means of furthering European unity.

Our joint program, which is Euratom's first major project, is designed to achieve the construction in Europe of about six nuclear power reactors with a total installed capacity of about one million kilowatts of electricity and to improve power reactor technology through a research program of great scope. This joint program should prove highly beneficial both to Europe and to the United States.”

Following an exchange of letters between Mr. Butterworth and M. Krekeler, the European Commissioner, the “International Agreement” came into force on August 27, 1958. Furthermore, the American Government has invited the Commission to pay an official visit to Washington during the week of October 13-18, when the actual Agreement for Co-operation will be signed by the two parties.

97. This Agreement for Co-operation provides for one specific project: The construction within the Community

— where they can be operated under more favourable economic conditions than in the United States — of nuclear power plants of types on which research and development have been carried on to an advanced stage in the United States. By 1963, it will be possible to install a total nuclear capacity of approximately 1,000,000 kW. This programme is supplemented by a large-scale research and development programme centred on the types of reactors provided for in the agreement (cf. Chapter VI).

Under the agreement, which is a basic one, a number of opportunities are open to public and private concerns within the Community; participation is entirely optional. The Commission has done its utmost to ensure that the opportunities thus offered are as favourable as possible. Of the 350 million dollars which are to be invested in the construction of the power plants, the Community will receive approximately 135 million dollars from the United States Government in the form of a loan at low interest. The United States will, furthermore, bear half the expenditure required for the research programme provided for under the agreement.

The agreement will thus enable the Community to gain experience under optimum economic conditions of an operational technique (enriched uranium — ordinary water), which it would in any case have had to investigate. At the same time, in view of the comparatively limited objectives of the project, there is little cause to fear that Euratom will concentrate exclusively on a single technique to the detriment of others.

98. A special point should be made of the spirit in which this agreement was concluded, both parties negotiating on a footing of absolute equality.

It is agreed that a large part of the plant will be manufactured within the Community. Moreover, firms in

Community countries will be able, under the provisions relating to industrial property, to export to third countries power plants of the types covered by the agreement. On the question of guarantees for the cost and performance of fuel elements and the processing of irradiated fuel, the United States has also made far greater concessions than under the bilateral agreements concluded earlier. Finally, the rights of Euratom in the field of control and inspection are fully respected under the agreement, which means that the Community is now in the privileged position hitherto reserved to the United Kingdom and Canada.

All this points to a new approach in the relations of the United States with the countries united within the European Atomic Energy Community. There is every reason to think that the negotiations for a much more comprehensive agreement for co-operation, which might follow the one which has just been concluded, will be conducted in the same spirit.

B) UNITED KINGDOM

99. More recently, in May of this year, the British Government decided to accredit a representative to Euratom. This post was held by Sir William Meiklereid until July 31; since then he has been replaced by Mr. A. H. Tandy.

The British Government also suggested to the Commission that negotiations be opened with a view to the conclusion of an agreement for co-operation.

The talks, which began last July, are still in the preparatory stage, so that it is too early to say what the contents of the agreement will be. Its importance, how-

ever, is already quite clear. The United Kingdom has for a number of years been engaged on a nuclear power programme using natural uranium reactors (moderated with graphite and cooled with carbon dioxide) and now has a considerable lead in this field.

If the United Kingdom were prepared to allow the Community to benefit from its industrial and technological experience, there would be good prospects for fruitful co-operation between Great Britain and Euratom, especially since a number of Euratom countries have made considerable progress in the same field.

100. These agreements with the two great Western nuclear power will help to supplement the results already obtained in the Community and enable work to begin at once on an industrial scale on the two reactor systems of uranium and enriched uranium; experience will show which types are best suited to the needs of the Community.

101. Finally, it should be noted that the conclusion of these agreements will also greatly facilitate the negotiations which are to be concluded under Article 106 of the Treaty in order to enable the Community to assume the rights and obligations arising out of the bilateral agreements signed before the entry into force of the Treaty between Member States and third countries.

§ 2 — Relations with International Organizations

A) ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

102. Immediately after taking up its duties, Euratom was invited to take part in the work of the European Nuclear Energy Agency, which was set up in December,

1957, within the framework of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. Representatives of the Commission now sit side by side with those of the six countries on the Steering Committee as well as on the various technical commissions of the Agency. Similarly, the statutes of Eurochemic (The European Company for the Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels) permit representatives of Euratom to take part in the meetings of the board of directors and the general assembly.

Thus, Euratom is able, not only to co-operate, but also to participate directly in the work of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation alongside the other countries of Europe.

103. Another concrete example of Euratom participation in the work of the OEEC was the decision taken by the Commission in June of this year to contribute towards the joint operation of the Norwegian reactor at Halden within the framework of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

Euratom is also considering participation in the building and operation of the high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor which is due to be constructed in the United Kingdom.

B) INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

104. Only preliminary contacts have so far been established with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna with a view mainly to the possibility of co-ordinating the activities of the two organizations in the sphere of health protection. Moreover, in view of the strictly peaceful character of the work being done by Euratom, the Agency's Board of Governors has invited an observer from Euratom, to attend the second session of the General Conference, which opens in Vienna on September 22.

C) COUNCIL OF EUROPE

105. Preliminary contacts have also been made with the Council of Europe and the two organizations plan to study the possibility of establishing closer relations with one another in the near future. The Commission, for its part, is ready, if this meets with the approval of the Assembly, to take part in the joint sessions of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Consultative Assembly in accordance with the practice already established in the relations between the Council of Europe and the European Coal and Steel Community.

D) INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

106. Finally, there have been preliminary exchanges of views to discuss the ways in which Euratom can cooperate with the International Labour Organization.

