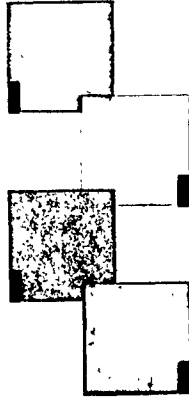


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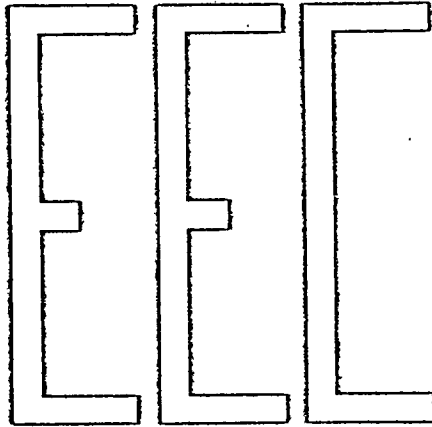
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**BULLETIN**

of the

**EUROPEAN  
ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY**



**BRUSSELS – JUNE 1962**

ISSUED MONTHLY

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6 / 1962

# BULLETIN

of the European Economic Community

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY



## Contents

	Page
I. Second speed-up of the Treaty time-table	5
II. Freedom of establishment in agriculture	6
III. Accession of other countries to the EEC	8
IV. Activities of the Community	11
— External relations	11
— Economic and financial affairs	13
— Internal market	21
— Competition	24
— Social affairs	27
— Agriculture	29
— Transport	30
— Overseas development	31
— Administrative affairs	37
V. Institutions and organs	38
A. The Court of Justice	38



## I. Second speed-up of the Treaty time-table (1)

The speed-up decision of two years ago has been followed by another such decision taken by the representatives of the Governments of the Member States on 15 May 1962.

On 1 July 1962 a further anticipatory cut of 10 % will be made in the basic duties on industrial products, bringing the total reduction to 50 %.

At the same time the basic duties for a large number of agricultural products — whether or not liberalized — will be down by 35 %, except where such products come under the regulations to be made by the Council in the coming months under the common agricultural policy provided for in Article 43 of the Treaty.

This reduction of customs duties within the Community ahead of schedule also means that the common customs tariff will come into operation at an earlier date : the second approximation of national tariffs to the common tariff will take place on 1 July 1963.

The customs union is therefore being established with an advance of 2 1/2 years on the time-table laid down in the Treaty; both in tariff disarmament among the Member States and in the establishment of the common tariff the target set for the end of the second stage will be reached in one year from now, by 1 July 1963.

This speed-up in the implementation of the Treaty bears witness to the Community's vitality. Like the previous decisions on a common agricultural policy and on competition, the decision of 15 May 1962 is in its essence political and marks the resolve of all the partners to go even further than the letter of the Treaty of Rome.

The decision is also of great economic importance. The speedier and wider opening of the national markets is an essential means of improving productivity and of rationalizing economic activities, both of which are especially needed under the conditions of full employment or even over-employment which obtain in several Member States and which bring with them a risk of inflationary pressure or a slow-down in the Community's economic expansion.

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(1) Decision of the Council at its 67th session, 14-15 May 1962.

## II. Freedom of establishment in agriculture

On 17 April and 9 May 1962 the Commission adopted two directives which are subject to approval by the Council, as a first step in the General Programme for the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment for self-employed workers [Article 54 (2) of the Treaty].

The first directive provides that a national of any Member State may settle as a farmer on land which has been abandoned or uncultivated for at least two years in the territory of another Member State. He will be on an equal footing with nationals of the host country as regards conditions of access to the following agricultural activities : arable farming, arboriculture, horticulture, market-gardening; stock raising of all kinds and afforestation and reforestation incidental to the foregoing (the general programme lays down that restrictions on freedom to practise forestry proper will be lifted at a later date).

The farm land referred to in the directive means any cultivable holding or group of cultivable holdings which has been derelict for more than two years and which fulfils the conditions to which the nationals of the country are subjected as regards the minimum area for farms.

The second directive provides that any national of a Member State who has been in continuous employment as a paid farm-hand in the territory of another Member State for not less than two years may settle on any kind of land and engage in the activities listed in the first directive on an equal footing with the nationals of the host country.

This second directive, which allows for the special conditions of employment of agricultural wage-earners, envisages a minimum of eight months of actual work on the land per year during the qualifying period. Holidays, absences not exceeding sixty days due to sickness, accidents in the course of work, or occupational diseases (also maternity leave) are treated as periods worked.

### *Features common to both directives*

Freedom of establishment means, broadly speaking, assimilation to nationals as regard access to and pursuit of gainful activities. Member States which at present make the pursuit of the above mentioned activities subject to special authorization in the case of foreigners only will now have to lift this restriction in favour of persons covered by the two directives.

Such persons must now be entitled under the same conditions and with the same advantages as are accorded to nationals of the country concerned :

a) acquire, to be assigned or granted, to take a lease of or occupy and to exploit in any legal form, any farm land which has been abandoned or uncultivated (first directive) or where applicable, farm land of any kind (second directive);

b) to have access to various general or special forms of credit, assistance and subsidies for the exercise of the activities referred to;



c) to be members of and hold any office in co-operatives or other agricultural associations; and to sponsor the formation of such associations with membership open to the nationals of the host country.

The directives rule out any direct or indirect assistance, financial or other, from the home country which would add an artificial element to the conditions of establishment in the host country. The country of origin may, however, offer material of financial assistance for the transport of the farmer and his family, his household effects and possibly his livestock to the frontier of the host country. The same naturally applies to arrangements the Member States may make between their appropriate authorities so that the directives may operate satisfactorily from its technical and social standpoints.

Persons claiming benefit of the directives must, when about to take up residence, give notice of their intention to the authorities of the receiving country, which will have thirty days in which to raise an objection in cases where certain conditions laid down by the directives do not appear to have been fulfilled.

The removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment for self-employed agricultural workers, as laid down in the general programme, will be confined for the time being to these first two measures. Articles 54 (3 d) of the Treaty calls for measures in this sector to be taken gradually with due regard for the special features of agriculture arising from the social structure of this sector and the structural and natural differences between the different agricultural areas [Article 9 (2) of the Treaty].

Hence, although farmers who settle on abandoned or uncultivated, i.e. unoccupied land, will immediately enjoy all the rights of nationals, they will not be entitled until a later date to move to land not answering that description. At present certain Member States have regulations under which foreigners cannot move from one farm to another without special authorization. The discrimination will not be abolished until the beginning of the third year of the second stage (Title IV-F-3 of the General Programme). This will avoid intensifying by the effect of this first measure, the already existing competition between nationals for land normally under cultivation.

It was also deemed appropriate to include this freedom for paid farm-workers in the first measures since its effects will be limited; it will not lead to much movement of persons between Member States. The persons concerned will already have some degree of attachment to their social environment and the change from farm-hand to independent farmer will take place in the same sector and probably in the same area if not in the same place.

The Council decided at its session on 14 and 15 May to refer the Commission's proposals, as required by the Treaty, to the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament without delay. It is thought that the directives will be approved by the Council and put into effect in the Member States before the end of this year.

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

#### **The Norwegian application for membership**

On 15 May 1962 M. Maurice Couve de Murville, President of the Council of the European Economic Community, sent the following letter to M. Halvard Lange, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, in reply to the letter of 30 April 1962 in which the Norwegian Government asked for negotiations to be opened with a view to its accession to the EEC Treaty <sup>(1)</sup>.

“ Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 30 April 1962, in which, on behalf of the Norwegian Government and in accordance with the decision taken by the Norwegian Parliament on 28 April 1962, Your Excellency made a request under Article 237 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community for negotiations to be opened with a view to Norway's accession to that Treaty.

I am happy to note that the Norwegian Government wishes to contribute to the realization of the aims of the Treaty as set out in its preamble.

I have the honour to inform you that Your Excellency's letter has been sent to the Members of the Council of the European Economic Community and that the procedure laid down in the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community has been initiated.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(sgd) M. Couve de Murville ”

Extracts from the speech made by M. Lange, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway, during the debate in the Norwegian Parliament on Norway's proposed accession to the European Economic Community.

[...]

‘ The starting point for our negotiation must be that it could be not realistic to ask for changes in the text of the Treaty of Rome, apart from those changes which are a natural consequence of new countries joining the Community. Nor should this as such be necessary. The regulations of the Treaty of Rome are on the whole formulated with sufficient flexibility that it should be possible to find interpretations and arrangements within this framework giving satisfactory solutions to our problems.

This proposal means that one on the Norwegian side accepts not only the aim of co-operation as formulated in the Treaty of Rome, but also accepts the institutional framework of the Community.

[...]

The fact that among the member countries it is just the smaller states like Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg which are the strongest advocates of co-operation in supranational forms should, I feel, give us food for thought. Their argument is that only through institutions where the rights of each individual member are secured by "law" can the small countries have real influence. In a society where the rights of the individual are not based on law the right of the strongest will prevail. This is the consequence if each insists on his sovereign rights.

I for my part have no doubt that the trend in international co-operation is towards co-operation in what is usually labelled "supranational" organs. Personally I think this word is not quite apt. The point is to develop an international grouping where the rights of each state are secured in a constitution valid for all, big and small. This is the real hallmark of the rule of law and we have introduced it in our national states.

But it is a long way to go to a universal society based on the rule of law.

[...]

Having said this, I want to repeat and stress that it is not realistic to expect great powers today or in a foreseeable future to leave the decisions in more important political questions to supranational organs.

The political co-operation between members of the Community will therefore in practice and in all essential issues be co-operation between sovereign governments as we see it in the other international organizations of which we are a member.

If I should give any forecast about the future trend it must be that the pressure to establish supranational organs will come from the small countries. It will be in line with the inherent logic of events that it is the small who seek protection by the law, by a set of rules where the Community binds the strong as well as the weak. The strong ones usually like this the least.

[...]

The Government has therefore been carefully examining the question whether ties between Norway and the European Community could in any way hurt or create difficulties for our relations with Finland or in some other way could splint Nordic co-operation from within.

The Government does not feel that there is any such risk.

[...]

I have found it correct in this speech to concentrate on the political factors. This I have done not only because the economic factors will be dealt with by the ministers of the respective ministries concerned. I have done it also because in my opinion the political factors carry at least as much weight as the economic. In this matter it is less than ever possible to draw a clear line between economics and politics.

On the political side a major question for me is this :

Can we, in the light of our fundamental national interests, consider an alternative which leaves our country outside the development now under way and which is

leading to a new constellation, a new community of the countries of Western Europe, a community which for the first time in modern history also includes Great Britain ?

In my view such an alternative is out of the question and I cannot understand the arguments upon which this view is based. In this I include all those who in reality want us to stand aside, but conclude by saying that we should seek association. There are not a few who do this.

Less than any other country with which we can compare ourselves is it right for Norway to stand outside...'

At the end of this debate, on 28 April 1962, Parliament approved by 113 votes to 37 the opening of negotiations for Norway's accession to the Community.

## IV. Activities of the Community

### EXTERNAL RELATIONS

#### The Association of Greece with the Community

1. M. Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, and M. Evangelos Averoff-Tossizza, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were received on 4 April by Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, and M. Jean Rey, member of the Commission.

The discussion bore upon questions of mutual interest relating to the entry into force of the agreement associating Greece with the Community.

#### The Community and GATT

##### The Tariff Conference

2. On behalf of the Community and in consultation with the Special Committee set up under Article 111 of the Treaty, the Commission's delegation continued the tariff negotiations still pending.

A new stage towards the conclusion of the Tariff Conference was the signature of a tariff agreement between the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom in Geneva on 16 May 1962. This agreement, which had been approved by the Council on 15 May, is provisional; it was concluded at the request of the British Government, who wished to publish the results of negotiations immediately without waiting for the General Protocol of the Tariff Conference to be drawn up in July.

The negotiations with the United Kingdom were on an across-the-board basis involving in most cases a 20 % cut on industrial products for which each signatory is the other's main source of supply. The United Kingdom is the only country to have agreed to follow the new method of negotiation advocated by the Community.

The concessions granted by the Community consist in a reduction of less than 20 % for products on which the duties had already been reduced during the re-negotiations under Article XXIV(6) of the General Agreement. The British concessions also provided for cuts of less than 20 % for some products, particularly in view of the British Government's intention to harmonize and simplify its tariff.

The concessions cover a volume of trade of more than \$ 200 million in each direction (reference year 1959).

The Geneva agreement came into force immediately upon signature. However, the concessions granted by each party will only take effect thirty days after it has notified the other of its intention to put them into effect.

#### Consultations with the United States on woven carpets and sheet glass

3. The Commission, whose task it is to protect the Community's interests if one of the GATT Contracting Parties should wish to modify or withdraw tariff concessions affecting the Community or to suspend the application of such concessions, made a request under Article XIX of the General Agreement to open consultations with the United States on the Administration's decision to increase the duty on woven carpets and sheet glass (1).

Consultations were held in Geneva on 12, 26 and 27 April, during which the Commission's delegation laid great stress on the importance to the Community's industries of exports of the products in question. Nothing has yet come of these consultations which are continuing. If no acceptable solution is found, the Council will again examine the question during its session on 14 and 15 May, and retaliatory measures may be taken by the Community in accordance with the General Agreement.

#### **Relations with international organizations**

##### FAO

4. The Commission was represented by observers at the 35th session of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems which was held in Rome from 25 April to 5 May 1962.

This Committee examined the salient features of the international situation regarding agricultural products, aid in the form of foodstuffs and the utilization of farm surpluses on the basis of the recent decisions by the Council of FAO and by ECOSOC on the finalization of the world food programme.

The Committee then studied national and international policies on various products and the regulations adopted by the EEC Council on the common agricultural policy; details of the latter subject were given by the representative of the Commission and the spokesman for the Six.

##### International Olive Oil Council

5. The Commission was represented by an observer at the sixth session of the International Olive Oil Council held in Madrid from 11 to 14 April 1962. At this meeting the Council decided on a drive to encourage the consumption of olive oil and discussed the preparation of a new international olive oil agreement, the current agreement being due to expire on 30 September 1962.

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(1) See Bulletin 5/62, Chap. V, B.

## Missions of associated countries to the Community

6. The competent authorities of the EEC have noted the appointment of His Excellency M. Vincent Ahanda as Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Cameroun to the Community.

## Missions of non-member countries to the Community

7. The competent authorities of the EEC have given their agreement to the designation of MM. T.C. Calvet de Magalhaes, Carlos Cyrillo, Alejandro A. Espailat and R.S.S. Gunewardene, as Ambassadors respectively of Portugal, Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Ceylon to the Community.

The competent authorities of the EEC have agreed to the request of the Government of Venezuela to establish diplomatic relations with the Community.

## ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

### Economic policy

8. Notes on economic development - prepared end of May 1962

#### COMMUNITY

		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Industrial production (1)	1960/61	123	124	125	126	126
1958 = 100	1961/62	131	132	133	133	133
Imports from non-member countries	1960/61	1 647	1 847	1 660	1 546	1 825
cif (2) in \$ million	1961/62	1 797	1 944	1 859	1 788	1 913
Exports to non-member countries	1960/61	1 662	1 877	1 493	1 575	1 830
fob (2) in \$ million	1061/62	1 783	1 852	1 572	1 651	1 881
Trade balance (2)	1960/61	+ 15	+ 30	- 166	+ 29	+ 5
in \$ million	1961/62	- 14	- 92	- 287	- 137	- 32
Trade between member countries (2)	1960/61	887	909	837	881	1 063
(3) in \$ million	1961/62	1 036	1 012	1 064	1 055	1 174
Gold and foreign exchange reserves	1960/61	14 680	15 052	14 889	14 987	15 527
(3) (4) in \$ million	1961/62	15 839	16 271	15 603	15 619	.

(1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.

(2) The mark and the guilder were revalued by 5 % at the beginning of March 1961.

(3) Calculated on the basis of imports.

(4) Amount held by the monetary authorities at end of month.

According to the latest figures there appears to have been little if any change in the economic situation in recent weeks. Internal demand and particularly

private consumption continued to increase, while exports advanced somewhat more favourably.

The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production did not record a further increase. However, this was partly due to special factors such as the cold weather and a late Easter. So far as can be seen from the incomplete figures for a few member countries the trend in industrial production was again more favourable in April.

In March the Community balance of trade improved more than usual for the time of year. Imports went ahead less vigorously after the high figures recorded in recent months, which were partly a result of statistical factors, while exports went up again. Trade between the member countries continued to forge ahead.

The trend in the balance of current payments undoubtedly contributed to the increase in gold and foreign exchange reserves. Transactions by the banks also helped to swell foreign exchange reserves.

#### FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Industrial production (1)	1960/61	126	128	128	129	129
	1958 = 100 1961/62	130	131	132	132	.
Number of unemployed in thousands	1960/61	271.6	390.1	292.5	163.2	131.2
	1961/62	222.5	267.9	257.2	189.9	122.1
Orders received	1960/61	142	142	136	152	137
	1958 = 100 1961/62	136	141	136	(149)	.
Turnover in retail trade	1960/61	177	102	100	126	115
	1958 = 100 1961/62	191	113	109	130	(137)
Consumer prices	1960/61	103.1	103.6	103.8	104.1	104.1
	1958 = 100 1961/62	106.3	107.2	107.4	108.1	108.9
Imports cif (2)	1960/61	1 001	829	761	916	915
	in \$ million 1961/62	1 058	947	1 012	1 047	(941)
Exports fob (2)	1960/61	1 201	929	964	1 082	1 099
	in \$ million 1961/62	1 186	952	1 011	1 193	(1 061)
Gold and foreign exchange reserves net (2) (3) in \$ million	1960/61	6 737	6 660	6 720	7 082	6 688
	1961/62	6 541	5 815	5 857	6 089	(6 012)

(1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.

(2) On 6 March 1961 the mark was revalued by 5 % (\$ 1 = DM 4).

(3) Held by the Deutsche Bundesbank at end of month.

The slight upward trend in economic activity continued in April although external demand failed to provide any additional stimulus to economic growth.

Exports, for example, fell 3 % below the corresponding 1961 figure, although they recorded a very high growth rate of 10.5 % in March. Investment was very brisk, especially since the increase in building activity in April, following a slackening in March due to the weather, appears to have been very substantial.



Private consumption rose sharply. Retail trade turnover averaged a 10 % increase in March and April over the corresponding 1961 level.

Industrial production continued to rise slightly and according to the national index was up on the corresponding period of 1961 by 3.9 % after falling 0.3 % below it in March, when growth was affected by the bad weather. For imports, the year-to-year growth rate of 3.1 % was substantially less than in previous months (March 14.4 %). The price level once more rose appreciably in recent weeks. The cost of living has gone up by 2.4 % since the beginning of the year and was 4.6 % higher in April than a year earlier. The surplus of 120 million dollars on trade was considerably smaller than in April 1961. The gold and foreign exchange reserves held by the Bundesbank fell by about 77 million dollars.

#### FRANCE

		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Industrial production <sup>(1)</sup>	1960/61	116	117	118	118	118
	1958 = 100	1961/62	125	126	126	127
Number of persons seeking employment <sup>(2)</sup>	1960/61	120	118	117	115	111
	in thousands	1961/62	101	97	94	98
Turnover of large retail stores (Paris)	1960/61	234	142	99	148	123
	1958 = 100	1961/62	255	163	108	160
Consumer prices (Paris)	1960/61	111.9	111.9	112.0	111.9	111.9
	1958 = 100	1961/62	116.3	117.1	116.9	117.5
Imports cif	1960/61	616	485	527	652	576
	in \$ million	1961/62	639	698	596	653
Exports fob	1960/61	612	543	557	678	562
	in \$ million	1961/62	659	603	608	664
Trade balance (with foreign exchange areas)	1960/61	+ 52.5	+ 17.6	- 9.5	- 5.5	- 20.9
	in \$ million	1961/62	- 9.5	- 89.5	+ 8.3	+ 10.9
Gold and foreign exchange reserves <sup>(3)</sup>	1960/61	2 070	2 143	2 235	2 398	2 472
	in \$ million	1961/62	2 939	2 992	3 057	3 318

<sup>(1)</sup> Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.

<sup>(2)</sup> End of month figures seasonally adjusted.

<sup>(3)</sup> Amount held by the monetary authorities at end of month.

Although internal demand continued to be the most important factor in expansion, in April external demand again clearly contributed to the growth of the economy. Despite the continuing fall in deliveries to the franc area, mainly as a result of events in Algeria, total exports, which in March remained below the corresponding 1961 figures, went up in April once again by 7.7 %.

Investment maintained its upward trend. Though the increase in investment by private business slackened off somewhat public concerns on the other hand were investing more heavily.

Housing, however, may have suffered slightly from the unusually long spell of cold weather. Private consumption continued to expand thanks to increased incomes.

The turnover of the large Paris retail stores in March/April was up on the corresponding 1961 period by about 12 %.

Industrial production was resilient enough to keep up with this expansion of demand. The INSEE index showed a year-to-year growth rate of 7.5 % in March. Imports, after faltering in March, seem to have gone ahead again in April.

A further increase was recorded in consumer prices so that the statutory minimum wage will have to be raised by some 2.5 % on June.

Official gold and foreign exchange reserves rose by a further 97 million dollars in April. True, a special payment of about 35 million dollars was received from Federal Germany, but at the same time further advance repayments were made of foreign debts to the tune of almost 60 million dollars.

#### ITALY

		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Industrial production (1)	1960/61	132	132	133	134	135
	1958 = 100	1961/62	149	151	152	153
Number of unemployed	1960/61	1 472	1 609	1 718	1 604	1 506
	in thousands	1961/62	1 368	1 484	1 396	1 361
Internal trade turnover in main	1960/61	136	144	163	145	171
	investment goods (2) 1958 = 100	1961/62	169	160	198	172
Cost of living	1960/61	102.9	103.1	104.0	104.0	104.1
	1958 = 100	1961/62	106.6	107.1	108.2	108.4
Imports cif	1960/61	410	401	421	410	471
	in \$ million	1961/62	463	462	441	480
Exports fob	1960/61	294	329	284	318	365
	in \$ million	1961/62	384	373	326	382
Official gold and foreign exchange reserves (3)	1960/61	3 057	3 080	2 972	2 928	2 936
	in \$ million	1961/62	3 414	3 419	3 408	3 323
Yield on fixed-interest-bearing securities	1960/61	5.32	5.30	5.11	5.00	5.02
	in %	1961/62	4.91	4.93	4.85	4.82

(1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.

(2) Machines, apparatus and electrical equipment, calculated on the basis of revenue from turnover tax.

(3) Amount held by the monetary authorities.

In March again the economic trend was expansionary and internal demand appears to have grown particularly vigorously.

Exports were fully 14 % higher than in March 1961 but in February the year-to-year growth figures had been 20.4 %, so that it looks as though the exceptionally brisk growth of foreign demand at the end of 1961 has again given way to a somewhat quieter trend. Investment appears to have continued to expand appreciably. At any rate home sales of machinery, appliances and other heavy equipment goods were an estimated 15 % above the corresponding 1961 level, which was already very high. A sharp increase was again recorded in steel output.

The steep growth of private consumption appears also to have continued. In May the cost-of-living allowances were raised again, in accordance with the existing sliding-scale wage agreement by 3 points which was the largest increase for six years.

To judge by the incomplete information available, industrial production in March was 8.4 % higher than in March 1961; in February the year-to-year growth rate had been 11.2 %. Imports showed a further large increase, being almost 11 % above the figure for a year earlier. This followed a figure of 17 % for February but in January the growth rate had only been 4.8 %.

Mainly as a result of rising consumer prices, particularly for foodstuffs, the cost-of-living index again showed a sharp rise in March and was almost 5 % higher than in March 1961.

Conditions on the credit market eased somewhat in the early months of the year.

#### NETHERLANDS

		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Industrial production (1)	1960/61	132	132	132	132	132
	1958 = 100 1961/62	133	134	135	135	.
Number of unemployed in thousands	1960/61	54	63	52	38	32
	1961/62	48	48	43	35	29
Building permits for housing	1960/61	7 664	6 691	8 980	6 362	9 847
	1961/62	4 487	6 303	5 641	4 826	5 185
Retail sales (value)	1960/61	128	115	102	119	118
	1958 = 100 1961/62	135	122	106	.	.
Consumer prices	1960/61	103	104	104	103	103
	1958 = 100 1961/62	106	107	108	109	.
Imports cif (2)	1960/61	407	441	370	483	400
	in \$ million 1961/62	454	478	418	483	404
Exports fob (2)	1960/61	359	353	319	402	330
	in \$ million 1961/62	362	363	340	412	341
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (2) (3)	1960/61	1 742	1 678	1 647	1 668	1 661
	in \$ million 1961/62	1 715	1 724	1 726	1 745	.

(1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.

(2) On 6 March 1961, the guilder was revalued by 5 % (\$ 1 = fl. 3.62).

(3) Held by the Nederlandsche Bank N.V. at end of month.

Demand seems to have continued to expand in April.

Exports recorded a year-to-year growth rate of 3.5 % in April, as against 2.5 % in March. It would appear from business surveys that more orders were coming in from abroad. Demand for investment goods remained lively to judge by imports. The trend in the number of building permits was clearly affected by the Government's restrictive measures. Private consumption gathered appreciable momentum in April, although this was partly seasonal.

There was little growth of industrial production, which was mainly accounted for by a fall in production of building materials caused by the weather, but production

does appear to have regained a certain resilience. Imports continued to advance, although less briskly than at the beginning of the year. The further increase in retail prices can mainly be put down to higher prices for some foodstuffs.

The banks again went beyond the fixed credit ceiling in March. Additional reserves held under the agreement with the Central Bank appear to have reached a total of 150 million guilders. Moreover, the Central Bank has extended the agreement in its present form until the end of August.

#### BELGIUM

		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Industrial production (1)	1960/61	113	113	114	115	116
	1958 = 100	1961/62	118	118	118	.
Number of unemployed	1960/61	115	128	122	106	93
	in thousands	1961/62	85	90	78	56
Number of non-residential buildings put in hand	1960/61	403	317	458	546	585
	1961/62	373	211	204	.	.
Turnover of large retail stores	1960/61	137	93	102	121	110
	1958 = 100	1961/62	155	106	96	119
Consumer prices	1960/61	101.9	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.1
	1958 = 100	1961/62	102.9	103.0	102.9	103.1
Imports cif	1960/61	330	330	363	377	339
	in \$ million	1961/62	350	365	343	387
Exports fob	1960/61	316	240	315	364	338
	in \$ million	1961/62	319	372	343	377
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (2)	1960/61	1 423	1 435	1 457	1 443	1 424
	in \$ million	1961/62	1 657	1 664	1 657	1 654

(1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.

(2) Held by the Banque Nationale de Belgique at end of month.

Economic activity was boosted by continuing brisk demand from abroad. Exports in March exceeded the exceptionally high figures for March 1961 by 3.5 %. A high rate of investment seems to have been maintained judging by the inflow of domestic orders for industrial equipment and by imports of machinery and appliances. Despite the increase in purchasing power due to wage rises and higher employment, private consumption expenditure, on the other hand, seems hardly to have risen at all.

Industrial production appears on the whole to have remained at the level reached at the end of 1961. In iron and steel and textiles business is even slacker. Imports in March exceeded the 1961 level by some 3 %. Unemployment continued to fall.

There was a notable increase in consumer prices in April as a result of further rises in certain food prices. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, tended to fall slightly. Conditions on the money market were again easy and the falling trend in interest rates continued.

## GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Industrial production (1)	1960/61	115	115	115	117	117
	1958 = 100 1961/62	112	110	110	.	.
Output of crude steel	1960/61	338	333	326	367	341
	in thousand tons 1961/62	309	326	310	355	332
Building and construction (2)	1960/61	65	46	53	77	95
	1958 = 100 1961/62	66	52	57	82	.
Workers employed in industry	1960/61	45.8	43.1	42.8	43.4	45.5
	in thousands 1961/62	46.3	44.3	44.5	45.2	.
Consumer prices (3)	1960/61	101.6	101.5	101.1	100.5	100.6
	1958 = 100 1961/62	102.0	102.2	101.8	101.4	101.5

(1) Index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, adjusted for seasonal and random variations.

(2) Index based on the figure for man-hours worked.

(3) May 1961 = 131.3; May 1962 = 132.6.

On the whole the level of economic activity in Luxembourg was lower than in the corresponding period of 1961. Conditions on the steel market, however, seem to be slowly improving. Exports of rolled steel products to other Member States again came up to last year's level, but sales to non-member countries are still less than at the beginning of 1961. Generally speaking, order books are filling only slowly.

Internal demand expanded slightly owing mainly to investment. The growth of private consumption was limited since incomes advanced but little; sales of consumer durables even declined as compared with the early months of 1961. While building and construction remained very vigorous, despite bad weather, industrial production in March showed hardly any increase on February. The output of the iron and steel industry in April was again below the level of a year before.

A further slight rise was recorded in consumer prices.

### Economic Policy Committee

9. The Economic Policy Committee met on 10 April 1962 under the chairmanship of Professor Müller-Armack, State Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Affairs in the Federal Republic of Germany. The meeting exchanged views on the annual preparation of general economic forecasts by Member States.

### Group for the co-ordination of policy on credit insurance, guarantees and financial credits

10. The eighth meeting of this Group was held in Brussels on 17 April. The Group finalized a report on its activities which will be submitted to the Council. This report indicates that up to now the Group has concentrated on three fields :

the establishment of close co-operation between Member States on export financing, the harmonization of conventional types of credit insurance and the examination of ways in which Member States, private financial institutions and the European institutions can co-operate in granting credits.

The next meeting of the Group was fixed for 5 June 1962.

### **Group of Petroleum Experts**

11. The Group of Petroleum Experts held its seventh meeting on 13 April 1962.

During the meeting the experts finally adopted the report on investment in the oil industry within the Community, a preliminary version of which had been submitted to the Group's last meeting. This report is for the information of the senior officials concerned with petroleum in the Member States.

The Group also completed the drafting of a report on imports of petroleum and petroleum products from non-member countries, bringing up to date statistics on imports from all sources, including the Eastern bloc, and including preliminary forecasts for 1962.

Lastly, the Group approved a questionnaire on the regulations relating to the oil industry in force in Member States, which was drawn up by the Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs and the Directorate General for Competition. Member States' replies to the questionnaire are expected by 15 June. They will give the Commission a comprehensive picture of the Member States' laws on petroleum.

### **Meeting of Finance Ministers**

12. The Ministers of Finance of the Community countries met in Rome on 6 and 7 April 1962. They studied the economic situation and the development of the capital markets of the Six, together with their monetary and financial situation. They also gave their attention to some problems of financial assistance connected with the association of non-member countries and overseas states with the Community.

### **Meeting of ministers responsible for fuel and power**

13. The ministers responsible for fuel and power in the Member States met in Rome on 5 April, with Signor Colombo, the Italian Minister of Industry, in the chair. The Executives of the three Communities were represented.

The object of this meeting, which had been organized apart from the meetings of the ECSC Council of Ministers and was therefore informal in nature (without agenda or final communiqué), was to examine problems of energy policy.

The discussion among the ministers served to make the views of each Government better known. Although no actual decisions were taken, a broad measure of agreement was reached or confirmed on a number of general principles for energy policy : the need to provide consumers with cheaper energy, to give the coalfields some breathing space — by means of subsidies, for instance — and to assure supplies by diversifying sources of oil and coal.

In conclusion, the ministers asked the Executives to make a thorough study of the problems of a common energy policy and to submit practical proposals within two months.

## THE INTERNAL MARKET

### Tariff quotas granted

#### Decisions of the Commission

14. The Commission has granted certain Member States tariff quotas for 1962 under Article 25 (2 and 3) of the Treaty.

Particulars of the quotas are as follows :

#### a) Quotas granted under Article 25(2) :

No. in the common customs tariff	Description of product	Country	Quantity	Duty in the common customs tariff
ex 29.39 D II	6-alpha-methyl-prednisolon (pharmaceutical)	W. Germany	80 kg	14 %
ex 29.44 D	Erythromycin (pharmaceutical)	W. Germany	900 kg	9 %
ex 29.31 B	N-dodecyl mercaptan (pharmaceutical)	Netherlands	7.5 t	18 %

#### b) Quota granted under Article 25(3) :

No. in the common customs tariff	Description of product	Country	Quantity	Duty in the common customs tariff
ex 22.05 B I b ex 22.05 B II b, ex 22.05 B III b 2, ex 22.05 B IV b	Wine for distilling	W. Germany	100 000 hl. at DM 4.60 per hl.	9 u.a. per hl. 11 u.a. per hl. 14 u.a. per hl. 19 u.a. per hl.

### **Rejection of applications for tariff quotas or suspension of duties under Article 25 (3)**

15. The Commission has rejected the following applications :

- a) application for a tariff quota for smoked herring (Italy);
- b) application for authorization to suspend duties on fresh lemons (Germany);
- c) four applications for tariff quotas for citrons (Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands);
- d) application for a tariff quota for plants, parts of plants, etc. (Germany);
- e) application for a tariff quota for locust seeds (Netherlands);
- f) application for a tariff quota for prepared herring (Germany);
- g) application for authorization to suspend duties on fresh tomatoes (Germany);
- h) application for authorization to suspend duties on fresh clementines (Germany);
- i) application for authorization to suspend duties on fresh grapes (Germany).

The Commission has also rejected an application for a tariff quota for aluminium waste made by Italy under Protocol XIII to the Agreement on List G products signed in Rome on 2 March 1960.

### **Application of Article 26 to manufactured tobacco**

16. In accordance with Article 26 of the Treaty the Commission has authorized the Benelux countries to postpone until 30 June 1963 the alignment of the duties on manufactured tobacco (heading 24.02) in their customs tariff on those of the common customs tariff.

### **Penicillin imports into Benelux**

17. On 17 April 1962 the Commission, confirming its decision of 31 January 1962 <sup>(1)</sup>, authorized the Benelux countries to limit their imports of penicillin from other Member States under certain restrictive conditions to 750 000 million Oxford units during the second quarter of 1962.

### **Freedom of establishment in agriculture**

18. In pursuance of Article 54(2) of the Treaty, the Commission has transmitted to the Council two draft directives for the implementation of Title IV F 1 of the General Programme for the abolition of restrictions on freedom of establishment, which was adopted by the Council on 18 December 1961 <sup>(2)</sup>.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 18, 15 March 1962.

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



The first draft directive concerns practical arrangements for liberalizing establishment on farmlands that have been derelict or uncultivated for more than two years; the second concerns ways and means of realizing freedom of establishment for nationals of Member States who have been gainfully employed as agricultural workers in another Member State for two years without interruption. The draft directives are discussed in Chapter II of this Bulletin.

### **Modification of commercial monopolies**

19. In pursuance of Article 37 of the Treaty, concerning the modification of government monopolies of a commercial nature, the Commission made a number of recommendations to Member States during the month of April. The Commission considered that, as long as a government monopoly continues to be the sole importer of the products in question, the modification provided for in Article 37(1) of the Treaty should in any case include the elimination of the following three types of discrimination :

- a) discrimination consisting in limiting imports so that they do not exceed possible outlets on the domestic market;
- b) discrimination consisting in imposing heavier charges on imported goods than on home-produced goods;
- c) discrimination in marketing conditions, particularly supplies to retailers, market prospecting and advertising.

With reference to the first type of discrimination, the Commission made the following recommendations to the French Government on its tobacco monopoly in accordance with Article 37(6) of the Treaty :

- a) to allow the importation and marketing of manufactured tobacco from other Member States by permitting dealers in those States to distribute goods to the tobacco monopoly's retailers, or by any other appropriate means, to the equivalent of 3 % of national production in 1960 for cigarettes and pipe tobacco and 5 % for cigars and cigarillos during 1962, and to increase these quantities by at least 15 % per annum;
- b) to increase the number of brands thus imported and to extend them to more varied types of product;
- c) to establish margins between the wholesale price and the retail price fixed in relationship to the wholesale price;
- d) to reduce any difference between these margins which favours domestic products each year;
- e) to permit advertising for manufactured tobacco from other Member States under the same conditions as those for domestic products.

The Commission reserved the right to recommend other adjustments if the above measures should not suffice to ensure that by the end of the transition period any discrimination between nationals of Member States in supply and marketing conditions is prohibited.

Other recommendations have been sent to the French and Italian Governments on the modification of their match monopolies and to the French Government on the modification of its potash monopoly. In general, these recommendations aim at allowing the products in question from other Member States to be imported and marketed during 1962 to the equivalent of 5 % of domestic production in 1960, this amount being increased by at least 15 % each year.

The Commission also addressed a letter to the French Government recommending that it increase import quotas for petroleum products from other Member States, so that at least these quotas in 1962 should equal the quantities that would result from the application of Article 33(1 and 2) of the Treaty.

Another letter was sent to the Italian Government, asking for information on the application in 1961 of a quota equalling 5 % of the national production of cigarette paper and on the extent to which the monopoly tobacco trade was supplied with cigarette paper imported from other Member States.

Lastly, a letter was sent to the French Government, asking for an explanation of the great reduction (despite the opening and later increase of the quota) in imports of newsprint from other Member States during 1959 and 1960. The French Government was also asked for information on the steps it intends to take to remedy the situation.

## **COMPETITION**

### **Rules applicable to enterprises**

Arrangements for implementing the first Regulation on Cartels and Dominant Positions (Regulation No. 17)

20. On 3 May 1962 the Commission issued Regulation No. 27 <sup>(1)</sup>, containing the first measures to implement Council Regulation No. 17.

Article 24 of Regulation No. 17 authorizes the Commission to lay down implementing provisions defining the form, content and other details of the following :

- a)* applications for negative clearance (Article 2 of the Regulation);
- b)* applications to put an end to infringements (Article 3 of the Regulation);
- c)* notifications of new agreements, decisions or concerted practices (Article 4);
- d)* notifications of existing agreements, decisions or concerted practices (Article 5);
- e)* hearings of enterprises or associations of enterprises concerned or of natural or legal persons or associations of persons before the decisions provided for in the Regulation are taken [Article 19 (1 and 2)].

The Commission has made use of this authorization with regard to the applications and notifications mentioned in a), b), c) and d) above.

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(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 35, 10 May 1962.

The essential content of these implementing measures is that any enterprise which is party to an agreement, decision or concerted practice is entitled to submit an application for negative clearance or to make a notification in conformity with Articles 4 and 5 of the Regulation. It may also be represented for this purpose by an authorized agent.

Enterprises must submit their applications and notifications on special forms. Information is required on the participants in and the scope of the agreement, decision or concerted practice, and on the means by which its aims are pursued.

To ensure that the terms of Article 10 of the cartel Regulation (relating to close and constant liaison with the competent authorities of the Member States) are respected, and that copies of the applications and notifications and their annexes can be sent without delay to those authorities, it has been decided that :

a) seven copies must be made, in one of the official languages of the Community, of each application and notification and its annexes; the attached documents may be originals and they must be accompanied if necessary by a translation into one of the official languages;

b) applications must include certain minimum information, which for the sake of uniformity and clarity must be set out on two forms, models of which are annexed to the Regulation; information must be supplied on the interested parties to and the scope of the agreement, decision or concerted practice, and on the facts and reasons justifying the application for negative clearance or the notification aimed at obtaining the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty.

On the other hand, no form is required for applications for clearance under Article 86 of the Treaty. Additional justification together with other data — based on inquiries, for instance, — may be submitted later.

## Dumping

21. Several applications have again been sent to the Commission under Article 91(1) of the Treaty, with a view to putting an end to dumping within the Community. On 30 April 1962, seventeen applications had been submitted to the Commission since the Treaty came into force.

## Approximation of legislation

### Public contracts

22. The Working Party on the approximation of legislation on public contracts held its seventh session in Brussels on 5 April 1962.

In accordance with the instructions given by the Council in the two General Programmes for the abolition of restrictions on the freedom of establishment and the freedom to supply services, the Working Party is engaged in drawing up common rules for the conclusion of public-works contracts. These rules will be submitted to the Council by the Commission. They are to come into force on

1 January 1964, i.e. at the same time as discrimination on grounds of nationality will be abolished in respect of public contracts.

The Working Party has examined the basic rules concerning the publicity to be given to calls for tender and in particular the question of the amount above which such calls for tender should be publicized throughout the Community. No agreement has yet been reached between the delegations, but the proposed arrangements may be as follows :

a) from 1 January 1964 until the end of 1965, rules for publicity will only be applied to public-works contracts for more than Bfrs. 50 million;

b) from 1 January 1966 to the end of 1967, this figure will be reduced to Bfrs. 30 million;

c) from 1 January 1968 the figure will be finally fixed at Bfrs. 15 million.

All the other common rules (particularly those concerning criteria for awarding contracts) would be applicable to public-works contracts for more than Bfrs. 3 million. Public-works contracts for less than this will still be subject to national procedures, though all public-works contracts, whatever their value, are to be liberalized from 1964.

## Patents

23. The Working Party on Patents held its fifth session in Brussels from 2 to 18 April when it resumed consideration of the provisions to be included in a convention on a European system of patent law.

Discussions centred on provisions concerning the structure and functioning of the joint bodies that will have to be set up, on the various rules of procedures still to be laid down for the European Patent Office and on the final provisions of the proposed convention. Also discussed were the co-existence of European and national patents and the question of access to the European patent for nationals of non-member countries. Lastly, the Working Party began its second reading of the preliminary draft convention setting up a European patent; this will be resumed at a later meeting.

## State aids

### Aids to economic development

24. A meeting was held on 22 and 23 March 1962 with Government experts to examine general systems of aid to economic development.

The meeting was mainly concerned with the classification of certain types of aid (including aid for infrastructure and for research).

A letter will be sent to Member States, asking for further information on questions still pending.

Discussion of these problems will be continued in June.

## Aid to the paper, printing and publishing industry

25. For the first time the Commission has called Government experts from the Member States together to deal with problems of State aid in the paper, printing and publishing industry. These discussions have shed some light on existing machinery. It was decided to continue the study of certain forms of aid in order to determine whether they are compatible with the Treaty's provisions on State aids.

## Italian aids to film production

26. The Italian Government had extended the system of aids for the film industry until 30 June 1962 so that it could meanwhile draft a bill to amend the regulations in force and adapt them to the requirements of the Common Market (1).

The Italian Government has now notified the Commission, in accordance with Article 93(3) of the Treaty, of a bill to modify the current provisions on aid. This bill, which is now being studied by the Commission, will be discussed at a multilateral meeting with experts from the various Member States.

## Italian Law No. 103

27. The Commission has informed the Italian Government by letter of the progress of work concerning Law No. 103 which provides for a lump-sum refund of customs duties and indirect charges applicable to exports of certain engineering products. It will be recalled that the Italian Government, in order to meet the objections raised by the Commission and Member States against the system of lump-sum refunds instituted by Law No. 103, had decreed a 35 % cut in total refunds (2). In the above-mentioned letter the Commission noted the Italian Government's assent to a further study of the system of refunds as it still stood in order to determine how far it conformed with the fiscal provisions of the Treaty. The Commission also considers that if the system of refunds is maintained intact with respect to exports to non-member countries, this will constitute an aid falling within the scope of Articles 92 et seq. of the Treaty and should therefore also be examined in that context.

## **SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

### **Social security**

#### Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

28. This Committee held its 33rd meeting on 26 April 1962; it was consulted on Article 5 of the draft decision of the representatives of the Member States meeting in the Council. This Article concerns certain measures to encourage the

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(1) See Bulletin 2/62, Chap. VI, sec. 29.

(2) See Bulletin 4/62, Chap. III, sec. 17.

exchange of young workers under a joint programme. The draft was submitted to the Council by the Commission under Article 50 of the Treaty. Article 5 of the draft provides that time spent by trainees in unpaid employment in another Community country should be taken into account for entitlement to social security benefits granted subject to a qualifying period of work or insurance having been completed.

The Administrative Committee also studied how far Regulations 3 and 4 make it possible to extend the national systems for co-ordinating the social security arrangements for wage-earners and self-employed persons to wage-earners who have been employed in several Community countries but have also worked on their own account.

### Occupational diseases

29. The Working Party set up by the Administrative Committee of EEC for the social security of migrant workers on compensation for occupational diseases contracted by workers in the course of employment in more than one Member State held its fifth meeting in Brussels on 12 and 13 April 1962. The Working Party completed the drafting of provisions to amend and supplement certain articles of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4. The Working Party's proposals will be studied by the Administrative Committee at its 34th session.

### Social services for workers moving to other Community countries

30. On 11 April 1962 the Commission organized a meeting of experts in Brussels to prepare a scholarship scheme for social assistants who deal with the problems arising when workers move to other Community countries.

Under the scheme approved at this meeting 17 scholarships will be granted to enable social assistants to spend two-month periods of further training in another Community country.

The governments experts of the six countries, who have been appointed national correspondents for the administration of the scheme approved the procedures, dates, and practical details on which agreement between the six countries was required.

### Industrial safety in building and public works

31. On 16 April 1962 the Commission organized a meeting with the experts of the Member States as agreed at the meeting on the prevention of industrial accidents in building and public works held in Brussels on 5 May 1961 (1). This meeting discussed the standardization of signals used in handling hoisting gear on building sites.

The meeting agreed that the introduction of standard signals in the member countries would lessen the danger of misunderstanding on the part of foreign

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(1) See Bulletin 6/61, Chap. I, sec. 39.

workers when complicated manoeuvres were taking place and would reduce the risk of accidents. The experts agreed on the need first to draw up a list of the chief movements for which signals — particularly gestures, hand-signals — are normally used and to indicate the nature of each signal. This list will define the signals in current use in the member countries so that it can be seen whether they differ appreciably.

A standard code will then be established and its sole use recommended.

### Social security glossary

32. On 25 April 1962, the Commission arranged in Brussels the first meeting of the Working Party of independent experts from the Member States which is preparing a social security glossary. The Working Party agreed upon the form and presentation of the glossary. A first edition in five languages (German, French, Italian, Dutch and English) should come out before the end of the year so as to be available for those taking part in the European Conference on social security which will be held in Brussels from 10 to 15 December 1962.

## AGRICULTURE

### Common agricultural policy

33. In April the Commission submitted a set of draft regulations to the Council pursuant to the regulations on the common agricultural policy adopted by the Council on 14 January 1962 and finally adopted in the four languages on 4 April 1962.

The proposed regulations are as follows :

i) Regulation defining criteria for fixing the premium payable in advance on imports of grain from non-member countries;

ii) Regulation on the principles for fixing the flat-rates for grain, excluding hard wheat, and for flour, groats and meal;

iii) Regulation on criteria for fixing the threshold price for flour, groats and meal;

iv) Regulation on the determination of the amount of the intra-Community levies for pig carcasses;

v) Regulation for the establishment of a uniform sluice-gate price for pig carcasses;

vi) Regulation on the determination of the quantity of coarse grain required for the production of one kilogramme of shell eggs;

vii) Regulation for the establishment of the sluice-gate price for shell eggs;

viii) Regulation on the determination of the quantity of coarse grain required for the production of one kilogramme of table poultry;

ix) Regulation for the establishment of the sluice-gate price for table poultry.

In accordance with the arrangements made by the Council on 14 January 1962 these Regulations should be adopted by the Council before 1 July 1962 when the European market organizations will be set up.

34. The Special Committee for Agriculture met on 1 and 2 March, 19 and 20 March, 12 April and 26 and 27 April 1962. After drawing up a time-table of work in relation to the decisions to be taken by the Council in implementing the regulations on the common agricultural policy, it studied among other things the question of fixing the upper and lower limits of the target prices.

The Special Committee also began a study of the organization and functioning of the management committees and a draft decision on co-ordinating agricultural structural policies.

Finally the Special Committee continued with the preparatory work for putting the regulations into effect on the date fixed, 1 July 1962. This consisted of:

- i) The first fixing of the amount of the intra-Community levies on pig carcasses;
- ii) The first fixing of the sluice-gate price for pig carcasses vis-à-vis non-member countries;
- iii) Determining the amount of grain required for the production of one kilogramme of shell eggs and for producing one kilogramme of poultry-meat;
- iv) The first fixing of the sluice-gate price vis-à-vis non-member countries for eggs and poultry;
- v) Determination of the criteria for fixing the scale of premiums;
- vi) Criteria for determining the flat-rates and certain prices.

## **TRANSPORT**

### **Common transport policy**

35. During April the Commission continued preparing the programme of action and time-table for submission to the Council on 25 May in accordance with the Council's request at its session on 27 February.

### **Abolition of discrimination**

36. The Italian Government has transmitted to the Commission the information that the governments are asked to furnish in pursuance of Article 5 of Regulation No. 11 concerning the abolition of discriminatory transport rates and conditions.

The Commission informed the Belgian Government that its draft law on measures for the implementation of treaties and international instruments in the transport field does in fact provide the legal basis for measures to be taken to implement Regulation No. 11; it also advised this government that the draft Belgian royal



decree concerning the application of Regulation No. 11 to transport of goods by inland waterway is consistent with the aims of this regulation.

Talks are in progress between the Member States and the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine on the application of Regulation No. 11 to all Rhine traffic.

### **Tariffs falling within the scope of both Article 79 and Article 80 of the Treaty**

37. The Commission has continued studying certain tariff systems which may fall under the ban of both Article 79 and Article 80 of the Treaty. Meetings on this subject were held with government experts from the Member States concerned.

### **Infrastructure costs**

38. The Sub-Committee of infrastructure costs, set up by the Committee of government experts assisting the Commission in the study of transport costs, held its second meeting on 18 and 19 April 1962 in Brussels. Subjects on the agenda included the study of reports submitted by the three Working Parties on road, railway and inland waterway infrastructures.

The Sub-Committee is mainly concerned with co-ordinating methods of inventorying in each of these three forms of transport.

A further meeting was to be arranged in Brussels some time in June 1962.

### **Improvement of frontier crossing conditions**

39. The Commission continued its work on improving conditions for the crossing of frontiers by rail and studied improvements that could be made in the near future to certain railway frontier posts and internal customs posts.

## **OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT**

### **Negotiations for the renewal of the Association Convention**

40. The negotiations for the renewal of the Association Convention between the African States including Madagascar and the European Economic Community are continuing and have moved on from the initial phase of documentation and statistics to a search for solutions.

The Working Party on financial and technical co-operation held a general discussion on 15 March on the basis of a working document submitted by the Member States, concerning the nature of and arrangements for the aid that the EEC is prepared to grant to the associated African States and Madagascar.

On 4 April the Working Party prepared its report to the Steering Committee which met on 6 April 1962.

The Working Party on trade and markets had set up at its first meeting a number of sub-groups to define the problems of outlets, the improvement of marketing conditions and the profitability of production for each of the items considered. The sub-groups met from 12 to 22 March and drew up reports setting out facts and figures on the basis of which the Working Party will seek solutions to these problems and make suggestions for decisions at ministerial level.

A report on the work done so far was adopted by the Steering Committee on 6 April 1962 and was submitted to the second ministerial meeting between the associated African States and Madagascar and the EEC <sup>(1)</sup>.

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

41. The Commission organized four short training courses for nationals of the associated overseas States :

i) From 2 to 6 April for 47 students from the Centre National de la Coopération Agricole de Paris — lectures in Brussels and a visit to the Netherlands;

ii) From 9 to 13 April for 75 students from the Institut des Hautes Etudes d'Outre-Mer de Paris — lectures in Hamburg and Brussels;

iii) From 16 to 19 April for 66 African holders of Community scholarships in educational establishments in Belgium — conference in Cologne;

iv) From 24 to 27 April for 40 African and Netherlands students and African holders of Community scholarships in Luxembourg and Brussels.

A lecture on the problem of association between the European Economic Community and the associated overseas countries was given in Paris to a group of African wives of students at the Institut des Hautes Etudes d'Outre-Mer de Paris.

### **Mission to Surinam**

42. At the invitation of the Surinam Government, a mission from the Community visited Paramaribo and made a preliminary study of the projects to be submitted by Surinam to the European Development Fund.

### **European Development Fund**

#### *ECONOMIC PROJECTS*

43. In April 1962 the Council, acting on the Commission's proposal, approved the financing by the European Development Fund of ten economic projects :

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(1) See Bulletin 5/62, Chap. I (second ministerial meeting).

### In the Republic of Madagascar:

*a)* Building of bridges over the Sakeny and Ihosy rivers with spans of 120 and 90 metres respectively, to facilitate traffic over two roads of national importance in the south of the island.

These bridges will help to ensure communications in all seasons between the main economic centres and the capital, with consequent benefit to trade in the south of Madagascar.

The total cost of the work is estimated at Frs. CFA 200 million (about 810 000 units of account).

*b)* Work on National Road No. 4 from Tananarive to Majunga.

This 17-km. stretch of road is to be asphalted so as to make it usable in all seasons.

The cost of the work is estimated at Frs. CFA 130 million (about 527 000 units of account).

### In the Republic of Chad:

*a)* Sinking and fitting out 61 wells in the Kanem region for watering livestock. A series of 116 test borings will also be made for a scheme to supply villages.

The total cost of these operations is estimated at Frs. CFA 431 million (including Frs. CFA 130 727 000 for the test borings) or about 1 746 000 units of account.

*b)* Improvement of the stretch of road from Fort Lamy to Massaguet (81.7 km.) which at present can only be used, and then with difficulty, for nine months of the year.

The building of this road will make possible in all seasons the transport of goods to Fort Lamy and for export, and will benefit trade between the capital and the northern areas.

### In the Republic of Dahomey

Improvement of the road from Comé to Dogbo (61 km.) — and asphaltting the Comé-Lakossa section — at an estimated total cost of Frs. CFA 525 million (about 2 127 000 units of account).

The object of the scheme is to make this road fit to take the steadily increasing traffic resulting from the rapid development of the Mono region in the south-east of the country. The road will probably be carrying a total traffic of 60 000 tons a year by 1966.

### In the Central African Republic

Replacement of temporary wooden bridges on certain bush tracks by permanent structures.

This project (second part of the scheme) is for the western and eastern areas. The bridges will be built along the feeder tracks in the productive areas and will assist the transport of local crops.

The cost of the work is estimated at Frs. CFA 270 million (about 1 094 000 units of account), providing for the construction of 206 bridges.

#### In the Territories of Rwanda and of Burundi

*a)* Improvement of the road from Muramvya to Kitega. The plans include changes in lay-out with the necessary road engineering works and a gravel surface, which will reduce the cost of transport between Muramvya and Kitega. The road from Muramvya to Kitega is the last section of the Usumbura-Kitega highway linking the political capital, Burundi, with the main economic and administrative centre of the territory.

The cost of the work is estimated at Frs. RB 65 million (about 1 300 000 units of account).

*b)* A project under two heads :

*i)* Purchase of equipment for the maintenance of Rwanda's 1 400 km. of main roads;

*ii)* Topographical survey with a view to improvements on the Usumbura-Kigali-Kakitumba road over the stretch between the Rwanda-Burundi border and the town of Kigali.

Total outlay on these schemes is estimated at Frs. RB 17 500 000 (about 350 000 units of account).

The training of specialized teams using mechanical equipment will enable the country to provide proper maintenance for its network of main roads. The cost of operating and replacing this equipment will be met from a road fund to be set up.

#### In the Department of Guadeloupe

Extension of the port facilities at Pointe-à-Pitre, the chief port in the island, by building 300 metres of deep-water quay (two berths), laying out a quay-side area of 35 000 square metres, dredging, removing wrecks and widening the approach channel.

This scheme will enable the port to handle more satisfactorily the traffic, which has been expanding for ten years and is expected to continue expanding in the years ahead. With the new quays and quay-side area it will be possible to erect loading gear for bulk sugar in co-operation with private interests.

Total outlay on this work represents a provisional commitment of NF 16 million (about 3 241 000 units of account).

#### In the Sahara

The sinking of wells, construction of pumping stations and laying of pipes for an irrigation network over 4 500 hectares of palm plantations; provisional commitment of NF 12 million or about 2 431 000 units of account.

The work planned will supply water for the date-palms which are almost the only source of income for the Oued Rhir area. It will be a major contribution to improving the living standards of the small plantation owners and of the seasonal plantation workers, all of whom are Algerians.

### *SOCIAL PROJECTS*

44. In the same month the EEC Commission approved the financing of the following social projects :

#### *In the Republic of Senegal*

a) The construction and equipment of 441 class-rooms in state schools, with living quarters for the teachers, in the outlying areas of Senegal most poorly equipped with educational facilities.

This is part of a four-year plan for improving school attendance under the general scheme for the social and economic development of Senegal.

The total cost is estimated at Frs. CFA 881 million, or about 3 569 000 units of account.

b) Road surveying (960 km.) in Casamance and in the Senegal Valley. This survey is part of a national programme to improve the transport infrastructure. The road will provide the two major outlying areas of Senegal with the means of integrating their economy with that of the country as a whole and will assist their progressive and rational development.

The cost of this work is estimated at Frs. CFA 270 million, or about 1 094 000 units of account.

#### *In the Republic of Upper Volta*

The Commission has also authorized a commitment of Frs. CFA 32 500 000, or about 131 000 units of account, supplementary to the infrastructure and health facilities project in Upper Volta approved on 26 July 1961 and relating to the modernization of the eye clinic at Ouagadougou.

#### *In the Republic of Gabon*

Sanitation work in the M'Batavia district of the capital, Libreville.

The work in this area will assist the general planning and rational development of the town, which has already spread nearly 20 km. along the sea-coast.

The total cost of the work — construction of a system of open drains and levelling up low-lying areas — is estimated at Frs. CFA 240 million, or about 972 000 units of account.

#### *In the Territory of New Caledonia*

Rebuilding of a secondary school at Nouméa and of 9 rural primary schools.

The rebuilding of the secondary school at Nouméa is now a matter of urgency because there are not enough class-rooms to cope with a heavy increase in numbers : 430 pupils in 1955, 665 in 1961 and an expected 1 000 in 1964.

## OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved — situation on 30 April 1962

(in thousand units of account)

Country or Territory	No. of projects	Amount
Congo (Leopoldville)	8	9 384
Rwanda-Burundi	16	6 208
Total	24	15 592
Cameroun	19	33 797
Central African Republic	16	10 748
Comores	5	2 069
Congo (Brazzaville)	12	13 502
Ivory Coast	15	24 621
French Somali Coast	1	742
Dahomey	12	10 516
Gabon	10	9 030
Upper Volta	8	14 938
Madagascar	27	28 738
Mali (former Sudan)	18	15 092
Mauritania	7	9 780
Niger	4	13 052
New Caledonia	5	1 560
Polynesia	1	2 474
Senegal	13	22 041
Chad	12	14 771
Togo	13	10 041
Réunion	3	1 682
Martinique	2	4 567
Guadeloupe	3	4 211
Algeria	7	17 680
Sahara	2	2 747
Groups of States	1	1 972
Total	216	270 371
Somali Republic	4	4 760
Netherlands New Guinea	6	12 487
Grand Total	250	303 210

The reconstruction of 9 primary schools is being undertaken in order to improve facilities for elementary education in remote and inaccessible districts.

The total cost of this investment is about Frs. CFA 115 550 000, or about 1 287 000 units of account.

### *SIGNATURE OF FINANCING AGREEMENTS*

45. During the same period the following financing agreements were signed :

- a) Two agreements with the Republic of Congo to finance three economic projects and three social projects to a total amount of Frs. CFA 1 619 700 000 (about 6 562 000 units of account);
- b) An agreement with the territory of Rwanda-Burundi to finance an economic project to an amount of Frs. RB 25 026 000 (about 501 000 units of account);
- c) An agreement with the Republic of Ivory Coast to finance a social project to an amount of Frs. CFA 260 000 000 (about 1 053 000 units of account).

### **ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS**

#### **Budget matters**

Preliminary draft supplementary budget for the financial year 1962

46. On 5 April 1962 the Commission transmitted a draft supplementary budget to the Council for the financial year 1962. The estimates are for expenditure relating to the Council decisions on the common agricultural policy, the application of Regulation No. 17 on cartels (first regulation under Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty) and the first portion of the 1962-1963 scholarship scheme for nationals of the overseas associated States.

Appropriations carried over from 1961 to 1962

47. At its session from 2 to 4 April the Council approved the proposal of the Commission to carry over certain appropriations from the financial year 1961 to the financial year 1962.

## V. Institutions and organs

### A. THE COURT OF JUSTICE

On 6 April 1962 the Court of Justice of the European Communities gave judgement <sup>(1)</sup> in case 13/61 [request for an interlocutory decision under Article 177 of the Treaty, made by the Court of Appeal at The Hague in a judgement of 30 June 1961 in the case *De Geus en Uitdenbogerd v. Robert Bosch and Willem van Rijn* <sup>(2)</sup>].

In conformity with Article 177 of the Treaty, the Court of Appeal at The Hague has applied to the Court of Justice for a ruling whether the condition not to export imposed by the Robert Bosch Company of Stuttgart on its customers and accepted by them was void under Article 85 (2) of the Treaty with respect to exportation to the Netherlands.

In its judgement, the Court of Justice accepted the submission of the Commission and the Advocate General. The first regulation made under Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty (Regulation No. 17) was applicable to the case in point as from 13 March 1962, the date on which it came into force. But the Court considered that up to that date the matter was governed by Articles 88 and 89 and it explained the working of those provisional arrangements. In its memorial the Commission has confined itself on this point to maintaining that Article 85 of the Treaty constituted a rule of law that was immediately applicable from the entry into force of the Treaty, leaving it to the Court to decide whether, before the entry into force of Regulation No. 17, prohibited agreements were null and void without action on the part of national authorities or whether they were made so by a decision of the said authorities (principle of "direct effect" or of "authorization"). It is this question that the Court has settled.

The main points in the judgement and in the grounds thereof are as follows :

#### *With respect to Article 177 of the Treaty*

A domestic court or tribunal may draw up its request in a direct and simple form; the Court will then only reply to questions of pure interpretation comprised in the request, without deciding on points requiring a prior examination of the factual situation. Consequently, the Court gave no ruling as to the validity of the condition imposed by the Bosch Company.

#### *With respect to Article 85 of the Treaty and to Regulation No. 17*

- a) Article 85 has in principle been applicable since the Treaty came into force.
- b) However, the provisional arrangements set out in Articles 88 and 89 not being such as to ensure the full application of Article 85, that Article has not been

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(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 33, 4 May 1962.

(2) See Bulletin 12/61, Chap. IV, sec. 24.



fully operative since the entry into force of the Treaty, nor has it nullified all prohibited agreements. Any other interpretation would be contrary to the general principle of certainty as to the law — a rule which must be observed in the application of the Treaty.

c) Consequently, up to the entry into force of Regulation No. 17, nullity has only been automatic in the case of agreements which the authorities in the Member States have stated, in pursuance of Article 88 of the Treaty, to be prohibited by Article 85 (1) and ineligible for a declaration such as is mentioned in paragraph 3, or which the Commission has decided, in pursuance of Article 89 (2), to be contrary to Article 85.

d) After the date of entry into force of Regulation No. 17, agreements prohibited under Article 85 (1) of the Treaty existing on that date and having been notified to the Commission in good time, in conformity with Article 5 of the Regulation, are accorded provisional validity: they are not automatically null and void until the Commission has made a pronouncement on the application to them of Article 85 (3) of the Treaty, or the authorities in Member States have declared, in pursuance of Article 88 of the Treaty and of Article 9 of the Regulation, that Article 85 (1) applied to them.

e) The refusal of the Commission to issue a declaration under Article 85 (3) means that such agreements are void as from the entry into force of the Regulation unless the Commission decides, in accordance with Article 7 of the Regulation, to lift the prohibition wholly or in part because the agreement has been revised or revoked in good time.

f) Agreements prohibited by the terms of Article 85 (1) of the Treaty existing when the Regulation comes into force and ranking among those that must be notified before 1 August 1962 in order to qualify for a declaration under Article 85 (3) are automatically null and void once the Regulation comes into force if they have not been notified in good time.

g) While declining to pronounce upon the nullity of the condition in dispute, for the reasons given above, the Court nevertheless did not rule out the possibility that such a vertical agreement relating to exportation might fall under the ban of Article 85 (1); it could not be allowed *de plano* that such an agreement came within the categories exempt from notification under Article 5 (2) of the Regulation.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

**A. Items concerning the activities of the European Economic Community published in the official gazette of the European Communities between 4 and 28 May 1962**

### THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Written questions and answers

- Réponse complémentaire de la Commission de la CEE à la question écrite n° 79/61-62 de M. Troclet (Supplementary answer by the Commission of the EEC to M. Troclet's written question No. 79/61-62). No. 38 p. 1217/62
- N° 96/61-62 de M. Nederhorst à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Premier règlement d'application des articles 85 et 86 du Traité de la CEE (No. 96/61-62 by M. Nederhorst to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : implementation of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty). No. 38 p. 1218/62
- N° 97/61-62 de M. Nederhorst à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Libre circulation des travailleurs (No. 97/61-62 by M. Nederhorst to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : free movement of workers). No. 38 p. 1219/62
- N°101/61-62 de M. Janssen à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Monopoles de tabacs (No. 101/61-62 by M. Janssen to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : tobacco monopolies). No. 38 p. 1225/62
- N° 98/61-62 de M. De Block à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Application de l'accord d'association avec la Grèce (No. 98/61-62 by M. De Block to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : implementation of the association agreement with Greece). No. 40 p. 1265/62
- N° 100/61-62 de M. Kapteyn à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Importations de pétrole en provenance de pays tiers aux Etats membres de la CEE (No. 100/61-62 by M. Kapteyn to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : Member States' petroleum imports from non-member countries). No. 40 p. 1266/62
- N° 1/62-63 de M. Nederhorst à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Egalisation des salaires masculins et féminins aux Pays-Bas (No. 1/62-63 by M. Nederhorst to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : equalization of pay for men and women workers in the Netherlands). No. 40 p. 1268/62
- N° 3/62-63 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Uniformisation des tarifs postaux à l'intérieur de la Communauté (No. 3/62-63 by M. Pedini to the Commission of the EEC. Subject : Standardization of postal tariffs in the Community). No. 40 p. 1269/62

## THE COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSION

### INFORMATION

Quatrième rapport d'activité du Comité monétaire (Fourth Report of the Monetary Committee).

No. 37 p. 1197/62

### THE COUNCIL

#### REGULATIONS

Règlement n° 28 relatif à l'organisation d'une enquête sur les salaires (Regulation No. 28 on the institution of a survey of wages).

No. 41 p. 1277/62

#### INFORMATION

Remplacement de deux membres titulaires du Comité consultatif prévu au règlement n° 15 relatif aux premières mesures pour la réalisation de la libre circulation des travailleurs à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Replacement of two members of the Consultative Committee provided for under Regulation No. 15 on initial measures to ensure the free movement of workers in the Community).

No. 35 p. 1117/62

Accord conclu entre les gouvernements français et luxembourgeois en application de l'article 52 du règlement n° 3 de la CEE concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Agreement concluded between the French and Luxembourg Governments under Article 52 of Regulation No. 3 on the Social Security of Migrant Workers).

No. 37 p. 1212/62

Décision du Conseil fixant les limites supérieures et inférieures des prix indicatifs des céréales pour la campagne de commercialisation 1962/1963 (Decision of the Council fixing the upper and lower limits of grain target prices for the 1962/63 marketing season).

No. 41 p. 1280/62

Décision du Conseil portant modification de la décision du Conseil du 2 avril 1962 portant modification de la position 84.59 B " Réacteurs nucléaires " du tarif douanier commun et suspension temporaire des droits inscrits à cette position (Decision of the Council amending the Council decision of 2 April 1962 amending heading 84.59 B (nuclear reactors) in the common customs tariff and providing for the temporary suspension of duties under this heading).

No. 41 p. 1281/62

Décision du Conseil portant réduction temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable à la position 07.01 A II b (Decision of the Council for a temporary reduction of the duty applicable to heading 07.01 A II b of the common customs tariff).

No. 41 p. 1283/62

Décision des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres de la Communauté économique européenne réunie au sein du Conseil concernant l'accélération complémentaire du rythme de réalisation des objets du Traité (Decision by the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Economic Community, meeting in the Council, on the further speed-up in the implementation of the Treaty).

No. 41 p. 1284/62

## THE COMMISSION

### REGULATIONS

Règlement n° 27 de la Commission - Premier règlement d'application du règlement n° 17 du Conseil en date du 6 février 1962 (Commission Regulation No. 27 — first implementing regulation under Council Regulation No. 17 of 6 february 1962).

No. 35 p. 1118/62

### INFORMATION

#### Directives and Decisions

Décision de la Commission autorisant la République italienne, en application de l'article 226 du Traité, à prendre des mesures de sauvegarde pour certains produits du chapitre 50 du tarif douanier [soie et déchets de soie] pour une période d'un an à compter de la date de la présente décision (Decision of the Commission under Article 226 of the Treaty, authorizing the Italian Republic to take safeguard measures concerning certain products contained in chapter 50 of the Italian customs tariff [silk and silk waste], such measures to be taken for one year from the date of the Decision).

No. 33 p. 1092/62

Décision de la Commission portant octroi à la République française d'un contingent tarifaire (ovins et viande d'espèce ovine) (Decision of the Commission granting a tariff quota [sheep and mutton] to the French Republic).

No. 33 p. 1095/62

Décision de la Commission portant octroi à la République italienne d'un contingent tarifaire (thons frais) (Decision of the Commission granting a tariff quota [fresh tunny] to the Italian Republic).

No. 33 p. 1097/62

Décision de la Commission relative aux recours de la République italienne et de la République fédérale d'Allemagne à l'article 115, alinéa 1, CEE, pour exclure du traitement communautaire certains ferro-alliages originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Decision of the Commission on recourse by the Italian Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany to Article 115 (first paragraph), of the EEC Treaty with a view to excluding from Community treatment certain ferro-alloys from non-member countries admitted for free circulation into other Member States).

No. 33 p. 1099/62

- Décision de la Commission relative à l'autorisation du tarif exceptionnel n° 201 des chemins de fer italiens de l'Etat (Decision of the Commission to authorize the Italian State Railways' special tariff No. 201). No. 38 p. 1229/62
- Décision de la Commission relative à l'autorisation du tarif exceptionnel n° 209, série B, des chemins de fer italiens de l'Etat (Decision of the Commission to authorize the Italian State Railways' special tariff No. 209, B series). No. 38 p. 1232/62
- Décision de la Commission relative à l'autorisation des tarifs exceptionnels n°s 208 et 219 des chemins de fer italiens de l'Etat (Decision of the Commission to authorize the Italian State Railways' special tariffs 208 and 219). No. 38 p. 1234/62
- Décision de la Commission relative à l'autorisation des tarifs exceptionnels n°s 208 et 219 des chemins de fer italiens de l'Etat (Decision of the Commission to authorize the Italian State Railways' special tariffs 202, 210 and 218). No. 38 p. 1237/62
- Décision de la Commission relative à l'autorisation du point 7 de l'appendice au tarif marchandises des chemins de fer italiens de l'Etat (Decision of the Commission on authorization of point 7 of the annex to the goods tariff of the Italian State Railways). No. 38 p. 1239/62

#### Delegations and Missions to the Community

- Missions d'Etats tiers (Iran) (Mission from non-member countries [Iran]). No. 33 p. 1100/62
- Représentations d'Etats d'outre-mer associés (République fédérale du Cameroun) (Delegation of associated overseas countries [Federal Republic of Cameroun]). No. 40 p. 1271/62
- Missions d'Etats tiers (Ceylan) (Missions from non-member countries [Ceylon]). No. 40 p. 1271/62

#### European Development Fund

- Signature d'une convention de financement entre la CEE et le territoire du Rwanda-Burundi (Signature of a financing agreement between the EEC and the territory of Rwanda-Burundi). No. 33 p. 1101/62
- Signature de trois conventions de financement (une entre la CEE et la république de Côte-d'Ivoire, deux entre la CEE et la république du Congo, Brazzaville) (Signature of three financing agreements [one between the EEC and the Republic of Ivory Coast and two between the EEC and the Congo Republic (Brazzaville)]). No. 33 p. 1101/62
- Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 192 lancé par la République islamique de Mauritanie (Amendment to call for tender No. 192 issued by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania). No. 33 p. 1102/62

Approbation d'investissements économiques dans le département de la Guadeloupe, les Républiques du Tchad, malgache et centrafricaine, les territoires du Rwanda et du Burundi, et le département des Oasis (Sahara) (Approval of economic investments in the Department of Guadeloupe and the Republic of Chad, Madagascar and Central Africa, the territories of Rwanda and Burundi and the Department of the Oases [Sahara]).

No. 35 p. 1136/62

Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 169 lancé par le territoire des Comores (Amendment to call for tender No. 169 issued by the Comores).

No. 35 p. 1137/62

Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 199 lancé par la République somalienne (Amendment to call for tender No. 199 issued by the Republic of Somalia).

No. 35 p. 1137/62

Approbation d'investissements de caractère social dans le territoire de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et les Républiques du Gabon, du Sénégal et de Haute-Volta (Approval of social investments in the territory of New Caledonia and the Republics of Gabon, Senegal and Upper Volta)

No. 40 p. 1272/62

Résultats d'appels d'offres n°s 41 lancé par la république du Niger; 87 lancé par la république du Togo; 97 lancé par la République du Congo, Brazzaville; 111 lancé par la république du Togo; 139 lancé par la république du Dahomey; 141 lancé par la république du Sénégal; 146 lancé par la république de Côte-d'Ivoire; 151 lancé par la république du Cameroun; 155 lancé par la République malgache; 156 lancé par la république du Tchad; 160 lancé par la république du Cameroun (Results of calls to tender Nos. 41, issued by the Republic of Niger; 87 issued by the Republic of Togo; 97 issued by the Congo Republic (Brazzaville); 111 issued by the Republic of Togo; 139 issued by the Republic of Dahomey; 141 issued by the Republic of Senegal; 146 issued by the Republic of the Ivory Coast; 151 issued by the Republic of Cameroun; 155 issued by the Republic of Madagascar; 156 issued by the Republic of Chad; and 160 issued by the Republic of Cameroun).

No. 40 p. 1273/62

#### Administrative Committee of the European Economic Community for the Social Security of Migrant Workers

Décision n° 37 du 26 janvier 1962 concernant l'interprétation de l'article 42 du règlement n° 3 modifié par le règlement n° 16, relatif aux allocations familiales pour orphelins et enfants de pensionnés (Decision No. 37 of 26 January 1962 on the interpretation of Article 42 of Regulation No. 3 as amended by Regulation No. 16 on family allowances for orphans and children of pensioners).

No. 33 p. 1103/62

## COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Règlement additionnel de la Cour (Supplementary Rules of Procedure of the Court). No. 34 p. 1113/62

Décision portant modification des instructions au greffier (Decision amending instructions to the clerk). No. 34 p. 1115/62

### Judgements

Arrêt de la Cour de Justice dans l'affaire 13/61 (Judgement of the Court of Justice in case No. 13/61). No. 33 p. 1081/62

### Announcement

Radiation de l'affaire 18/61 (Striking out of case No. 18/61). No. 33 p. 1091/62

### B. List of official publications recently issued by the European Community

#### Occasional publications

Dictionnaire comparatif des professions donnant lieu le plus souvent à migrations dans les pays de la CEE. Mars 1962. A feuilles mobiles. Un volume quadrilingue (français, allemand, italien et néerlandais). Prix : FB 60; NF 6 (Comparative dictionary of trades in which migration is most frequent in the EEC countries. March 1962. Loose-leaf volume in the four languages of the Community — French, German, Italian and Dutch. Price : Bfrs. 60 or NF 6.).

Etudes — Série Agriculture. N° 7/1962 (Monographs — agricultural series — No. 7/1962).

M. Soenen et P.F. Pelshenke : "Problèmes relatifs à la qualité du blé, de la farine et du pain dans les pays de la CEE". 1962. 35 pp. (français et allemand; italien et néerlandais en préparation) Prix : Bfrs. 50; NF 5 (The quality of wheat, flour and bread in the EEC countries; 1962. 35 pp. (in French and German), Italian and Dutch versions in preparation) Price : Bfrs. 50; NF 5.

Recueil des Travaux de la Conférence consultative sur les aspects sociaux de la politique agricole commune. Rome, 28 septembre au 4 octobre 1961. Mars 1962, 103 pp. (français, allemand, italien et néerlandais). Gratuit. (Summary of the work of the Consultative Conference on the social aspects of the common agricultural policy : in Rome from 28 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1961; March 1962, 103 pp. (French, German, Italian and Dutch). Free.

#### Periodical publications :

Bulletin des acquisitions. Bibliothèque de la Communauté économique européenne. Bi-mensuel. N° 2/1962. Gratuit (List of recent additions — Library of the European Economic Community; bi-monthly. No. 2/1962) Free.

## **C. Publications of the Joint Services of the three Communities**

### *Joint Press and Information Service*

Publications by the offices in capital cities :

- Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft (weekly);
- The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap, No. 38, May 1962;
- Paris : Communauté européenne, No. 5, May 1962;
- Rome : Comunità Europea, No. 4, April 1962;
- London : European Community, No. 2, March 1962; No. 3, May 1962;
- Washington : European Community, No. 52, March/April 1962.

### *Statistical Office of the European Communities*

Bulletin général de statistiques — N° 5/1962 (General statistical bulletin)

Informations statistiques — N° 1/2, 1962 (Statistical information)

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle — N° 5/1962 (Monthly foreign trade statistics)

Commerce extérieur : Tableaux analytiques, Janvier-Juin 1961, Importations (Analytical tables on foreign trade, January/June 1961 — imports)

Commerce extérieur : Code géographique (Foreign trade — key to countries)

Charbon et autres sources d'énergie — N° 2/1962 (Coal and other sources of energy)

Sidérurgie — N° 2/1962 (Iron and steel)

Statistiques agricoles — N° 1/1962 (Agricultural statistics)





