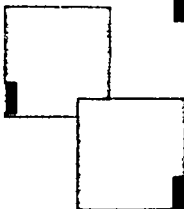


COMMUNAUTÉ  
ÉCONOMIQUE EUROPÉENNE



EUROPÄISCHE  
WIRTSCHAFTSGEMEINSCHAFT

COMUNITÀ  
ECONOMICA EUROPEA



EUROPESE  
ECONOMISCHE GEMEENSCHAP

**BULLETIN**

of the

**EUROPEAN  
ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY**

**EEC**

BRUSSELS – APRIL 1963

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# **BULLETIN**

of the European Economic Community

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY



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## **Supplement to Bulletin 4-63**

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

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

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

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

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

# I. The association of Greece with the Community

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

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

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

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

## II. Accession of other countries to the EEC

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

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

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

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

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



# III. Activities of the Community

## EXTERNAL RELATIONS

### Turkey's application for association

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

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

### The Community and GATT

#### Tariff negotiations

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

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

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

#### Other work of GATT

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

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

The following points were recommended for the Ministers' consideration :

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

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

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

#### **Associated countries' missions to the Community**

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

#### **Non-member countries' missions to the Community**

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

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

## ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

### Regional policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Group of experts on economic budgets**

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

### **Group of petroleum experts**

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

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

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

## THE INTERNAL MARKET

### Right of establishment and freedom to supply services

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Tariff quotas

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

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

### Common industrial and commercial policy on lead and zinc

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The draft programme includes the following points :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Countervailing charges**

#### Amendments to authorizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin No. 12-62, Chap. III.

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



## **Study on the motor industry**

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

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

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

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

## **COMPETITION**

### **Rules applicable to enterprises**

#### **Agreements notified at 1 November 1962**

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

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

#### **Agreements notified at 1 February 1963**

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

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

## **Approximation of legislation**

### **B a n k r u p t c y**

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

### **Taxation**

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

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

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

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

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

### **State aids**

#### **Economic development aid**

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

## Special French equipment subsidy

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

## Regional development aids in Italy

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

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

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

No. 211 — provisions to assist the mining industry;

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

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

No. 361 — workers' training  
402 schemes;

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

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

## SOCIAL AFFAIRS

### Application of Article 119 (equal pay)

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

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

## **Social security for migrant workers**

### *Compensation for migrant workers suffering from sclerogenous pneumoconiosis*

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

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

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

### *Frontier workers*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This regulation will supersede previous bilateral conventions. However, such provisions in the latter as are more advantageous to those concerned will be kept in force by a further regulation to be issued by the Council on a proposal of the Commission within six months. Both regulations will come into force at the same time.

#### Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers

26. The thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions of this Committee were held in Brussels on 31 January and 1 February and on 14 and 15 February respectively.

The Committee examined a draft regulation amending and supplementing certain provisions in Regulations No. 3 and No. 4 relating to workers not living in the country to whose social security scheme they are affiliated (1).

The provisions of this draft, which were broadly approved by the various delegations, would also apply to the situation of seasonal workers without a special regulation having to be issued as had previously been intended.

The Committee met for its forty-first session in Brussels on 22 February, when it discussed certain proposals to simplify the provisions, which had proved too complex in operation, of Council Regulations No. 3 and No. 4 relating to allowances for children and orphans of pensioners.

Though the Committee reached agreement on the wording of the new provisions themselves, there was some conflict of opinion on the transitional provisions to be made.

#### Auditing Committee attached to the Administrative Committee

27. The twelfth session of the Auditing Committee was held in Brussels on 18 and 19 February.

The Committee completed the first phase of its study on the simplification of the procedures laid down in Regulations No. 3 and No. 4. The results will be submitted to the Administrative Committee, which will then decide whether this study should be continued.

#### Working Party on mines

28. The Administrative Committee's Working Party on mines held its fifth meeting in Luxembourg on 13 February. It completed the drafting of its final report to the Administrative Committee, which was prepared with the assistance of the International Labour Office. The report proposes certain amendments to Council Regulations No. 3 and No. 4 to simplify the method of co-ordinating miners' social security schemes in the Member States.

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

## Common vocational-training policy

29. On 21 February 1963 the Council, on a proposal of the Commission, took a decision on the general principles of a common vocational-training policy. This decision will be formally adopted in the official languages at a forthcoming session of the Council.

It will be remembered that the first steps were taken in this matter in October 1961, when the Commission, in pursuance of Article 128 of the Treaty, submitted to the Council a proposal on the general principles in question <sup>(1)</sup>. At its session held that same month the Council arranged to consult the Economic and Social Committee, as required by Article 128, and of its own accord referred the matter to the European Parliament, as the Commission had suggested.

After opinions had been rendered by the Economic and Social Committee on 1 March and by the European Parliament on 13 March 1962 <sup>(2)</sup>, the Commission prepared for the Council in June 1962 a working document containing a revised draft.

On the basis of this document the various Council bodies — Social Affairs Group, Committee of Permanent Representatives, the Ministers themselves — continued their work, which culminated in the decision of 21 February.

The final text corresponds in the main to the Commission's proposal; however, a number of clauses were made more flexible.

The most important points discussed were the powers and means of action of the Community institutions and the joint financing of certain schemes.

There were two opposing views. One was that the Member States had sole competence to implement the common vocational-training policy, the Community institutions intervening only to make recommendations or offer their opinion.

The second, which was that of the Commission, was that though it was primarily for the Member States to carry through the common policy, the Community character of this policy implied active participation by Community institutions, including joint financing.

A majority of the Council upheld the second view. It was agreed to empower the Commission to propose to the Council or to the Member States, within the framework of the Treaty, appropriate measures to implement the general principles.

These principles constitute as it were a Community charter on vocational training, to which the activities of the Member States and of the Community's institutions in this field must conform.

In this work the Commission will be assisted by a standing advisory committee made up of representatives of the relevant government departments and of workers' and employers' associations.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin No. 12-61, Chap. IV, sec. 31, and supplement.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin No. 4-62, Chap. III, sec. 23.

All questions of principle will be normally discussed in this committee, and specific problems will be studied where necessary with the assistance of experts. This procedure will enable responsible and interested circles to make a useful contribution to the implementation of the general principles that the Council has just laid down.

### **Free movement of workers**

30. The Technical Committee set up under Council Regulation No. 15 met in Brussels on 15 February. It examined the question whether workers rendering services in another Member State on their employer's instructions come under the Treaty provisions on the free movement of workers.

The Technical Committee considered that wage-earners accompanying a supplier of services or working on his account came under Articles 48 and 49 of the Treaty, relating to the free movement of workers.

The Committee also studied the position of trainees with regard to formalities such as visas and work and residence permits. It expressed the opinion that the provisions to be applied should not be less favourable than those applicable to wage-earners under Articles 48 and 49 of the Treaty.

### **Labour problems**

#### **Manpower trends**

31. At the Council session of 21 February the Commission presented its report on manpower trends in the Community in 1962.

The Council took note of this report and asked the Commission to make proposals to the Member States — on the basis of the report's conclusions, within the framework of regulations in force and taking into account the steps already taken — for concrete measures and programmes to meet the requirements of the manpower situation.

#### **Working Party on the collation of collective agreements**

32. This Working Party met in Brussels on 13 February, together with Government experts and representatives of both sides of industry, to examine problems connected with the collation of collective agreements.

Discussions related to the institutions currently concerned with these problems in the Member States and a sub-group was set up to work out a model card index that could be used in each member country. The next meeting of this sub-group was fixed for 22 May 1963.

#### **Comparative glossary of trades**

33. The Working Party charged with preparation of the second part of the comparative glossary of the trades in which there is most migration between the EEC countries held its second meeting on 4 and 5 February. It studied some

thirty draft job descriptions prepared by the Commission. With some amendments proposed by the experts, these drafts will be submitted to the Advisory Committee set up under Article 28 of Regulation No. 15.

The Working Party also studied the comments of the trade associations on the descriptions contained in the first part of the glossary, which has already been published, with a view to revising the next edition of this part.

### **Seminar on automation in the administrative sector**

34. About sixty Government experts, representatives of employer and trade union organizations and teachers and scientific experts took part in a seminar on automation in the administrative sector held in Brussels from 19 to 21 February. The seminar was organized by the EEC Commission in collaboration with the ECSC High Authority and the Euratom Commission. It constituted an extension of the conference on "Technical Progress and the Common Market" held in Brussels in December 1960.

The purpose of the seminar was to exchange ideas on the economic and social consequences of the introduction of new techniques in office administration and on the future outlook.

M. Levi Sandri, a member of the EEC Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group, gave the opening address, and M. Medi, Vice-President of the Euratom Commission, closed the seminar.

General information was given on the spread of electronic computers in the Community, in Europe as a whole and in the United States, and discussions were held on the results of the most important research on office automation — particularly from the social point of view — in the six Community countries, the United Kingdom, Sweden and the United States.

About ten reports were presented, dealing with the effects of installing electronic computers on the structure and organization of the enterprise or office in the public and private sectors, on the nature, scope and working conditions of a given post, on employment, training and retraining, vocational guidance and personnel relations.

These reports and a summary of the discussions will be published shortly.

## **AGRICULTURE**

### **Common agricultural policy**

#### **Price policy**

35. During February the competent bodies of the Community continued their examination of the proposed Council regulation on the criteria to be observed in fixing target prices for agricultural products <sup>(1)</sup>. The Special Committee for

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<sup>(1)</sup> See supplement to Bulletin No. 12-62.



Agriculture held an initial discussion on the proposed regulation. The Council continued its examination of the Commission's proposal at its session of 19 and 20 February; the European Parliament had already rendered a unanimous opinion on the proposal on 8 February (1). The Council indicated certain lines on which the Special Committee was instructed to prepare the further examination of the text by the Council at its next session on 20 and 21 March.

At the same time the Commission prepared and transmitted to the Council on 8 March 1963 a draft regulation on a first approximation of cereal target prices for the 1963/64 marketing season. In accordance with Article 6 of Regulation No. 19, the Council is to take a decision on this draft by 1 April.

## **Market policy**

### **Further common organization of markets**

36. The Commission's proposals for further common organization — in the markets for beef and veal, rice and dairy products — were again discussed by the Council, the Special Committee for Agriculture and groups of experts.

On beef and veal, the Council session of 19 and 20 February dealt mainly with the problem of national guide prices within the bracket to be fixed for the Community.

As regards rice, the Commission was requested at the Council's February session to adapt its proposals more closely to the organization of the market in cereals. The Commission agreed to do this.

For dairy products the main subjects of discussion were the extension of intervention and its financial implications. The Commission has meanwhile sent new proposals to the Council's working parties.

The Commission has also announced that in March it will comply with the Council's request to submit proposals for a fats policy, particularly its links with milk policy. The effects of the levy system envisaged for the principal dairy products were also discussed with Council experts on the basis of examples provided by the Commission.

### **Working of the common organizations**

#### **a) *Cereal market***

37. The Council and the Cereals Management Committee have examined the Commission's proposals to adapt the market organization to the current situation on the cereals market.

At its session of 19 and 20 February the Council formally approved the text, in the four Community languages, of two regulations on arrangements for manioc.

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(1) See Bulletin No. 3-63, Chap. V, sec. 37.

The first is Regulation No. 10/63 provisionally substituting certain provisions for those of Regulation No. 55 <sup>(1)</sup> on denatured manioc flour <sup>(2)</sup>. This regulation, which is to come into force on 15 March 1963, reduces from 40 to 30 kg. the quantity of barley on which the variable component of the levy on denatured manioc flour is calculated. The regulation also makes the levy (which was hitherto applicable, under Council Regulation No. 156, only to imports from the Associated African States and Madagascar) applicable to imports from non-associated countries. This regulation will be effective only to 30 June 1963.

The second is Regulation No. 11/63 extending to 30 June 1963 the validity of Regulation No. 156 <sup>(3)</sup>, which was to lapse, under a decision of 28 January, on 15 March 1963. This last date is that from which the new regulation is effective <sup>(2)</sup>.

At the same session the Council formally approved a regulation amending Council Regulation No. 55 in respect of its arrangements for malt <sup>(4)</sup>. This regulation introduces the levy on wheat malt and thus fills a gap in Regulation No. 55, which provided only for the levy on barley malt.

At its session of 25 and 26 February the Council formally adopted a regulation amending Council Regulation No. 55 in respect of its arrangements for short oats <sup>(5)</sup>. The amendment consists in an appropriate provision for this product, since experience has shown that practice varies among the Member States in fixing the amount of the levy on short oats.

Meeting on 8 February 1963, the Cereals Management Committee gave a favourable opinion on the Commission's draft regulation making applicable to rye flour Commission Regulation No. 91 concerning drawback on exports of certain kinds of flour, groats and meal. This regulation was adopted by the Commission on 25 February 1963 <sup>(6)</sup>.

#### b) *Pigmeat market*

38. In this sector activity has centred on the discussion and re-examination of the levy systems to be applied from 1 May 1963. Following two expert meetings, the Commission will soon submit its proposals on sausages and preserved meat to the Council. Additions have been made to the proposals already submitted to the Council concerning a levy system for pieces of pork.

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(1) This is the regulation concerning the levies and refunds on products processed from cereals (see official gazette of the European Communities, No. 54, 2 July 1962).

(2) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 30, 27 February 1963.

(3) This is the regulation providing for exceptional measures with respect to flour and starch of manioc and other roots and tubers originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar (see official gazette of the European Communities, No. 140, 28 December 1962).

(4) See Regulation No. 9/63 — official gazette of the European Communities, No. 30, 27 February 1963.

(5) See Regulation No. 16/63 — official gazette of the European Communities, No. 35, 6 March 1963.

(6) See Regulation No. 19/63 — official gazette of the European Communities, No. 35, 6 March 1963.

c) *Egg and poultry market*

39. At its session of 19 and 20 February the Council formally approved in the official languages a regulation amending Regulation No. 42 <sup>(1)</sup> and extending the validity of Council Regulations Nos. 45, 46 and 116 until 31 October 1963 <sup>(2)</sup>.

These latter regulations concern the determination of the quantity of coarse grain needed to produce 1 kilogramme of poultry eggs for hatching and the fixing of sluice-gate prices and levies for hatching eggs and poultry chicks. They were to lapse, after an initial extension, on 28 February 1963, the intended date for the adoption of new provisions (already submitted to the Council) fixing different levies and sluice-gate prices for eggs for consumption and hatching eggs. However, it transpired that these provisions could not yet be put into force in all the Member States, so that the validity of the old regulations had to be extended once more.

At its meetings on 7 and 21-22 February 1963 the Poultrymeat and Eggs Management Committee considered the possible extension of the Commission's decision reducing the levies on imports of egg products into the German Federal Republic and fixing the additional levy on imports of hens and chickens from non-member countries. The Committee having expressed itself in favour, the Commission decided on 28 February to extend the validity of the decision in question until 31 October 1963 <sup>(3)</sup>.

By a decision dated 12 February 1963 <sup>(4)</sup> the Commission, at the request of the Italian Government and on the basis of Article 5 of Council Regulation No. 21, authorized the Italian Republic until 15 March 1963 to reduce by Lit. 17 per kilogramme the amount of the levies on imports of eggs in shell and the egg products listed in Regulation No. 21 in order to check price rises on the Italian market.

At the same time the Commission authorized France, the German Federal Republic and the Netherlands to increase the intra-Community levies on the same products so as to prevent diversion of trade.

d) *Fruit and vegetable market*

40. On 25 February the Fruit and Vegetable Management Committee expressed approval of a draft Commission regulation on a temporary modification of the common quality standards for citrus fruit. The Commission adopted this regulation on 7 March <sup>(5)</sup>. It provides that, notwithstanding the standards fixed for citrus fruit (which include freedom from extraneous odour), diphenyl treatment of the fruit and packing paper will be permitted until 31 December 1965. This was done out of consideration for firms in the sector that have not yet been able to make the necessary changes.

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<sup>(1)</sup> This is the regulation on the quantity of feed grain required to produce 1 kilogramme of farmyard poultry eggs for hatching (official gazette of the European Communities, No. 53, 1 July 1962).

<sup>(2)</sup> See Regulation No. 12/63 — official gazette of the European Communities, No. 30, 27 February 1963.

<sup>(3)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 44, 20 March 1963.

<sup>(4)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 27, 20 February 1963.

<sup>(5)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 40, 13 March 1963.

## **Advisory committees**

41. The Advisory Committees for cereals and for eggs and poultry each held one meeting in February. Complying with the Commission's request, the committees expressed their opinions on the functioning of the common organizations of markets. The Advisory Committee for eggs and poultry also studied future production trends in the poultrymeat and egg sector — again at the request of the Commission.

## **Approximation of legislation.**

42. On 15 February 1963 the Commission submitted a draft directive to the Council concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation on preservatives for use in foodstuffs.

The directive, based on Article 100 of the Treaty, establishes a single list of food preservatives. It is on the same lines as the Council directive of 23 October 1962 <sup>(1)</sup> concerning the approximation of Member States' laws on permitted colouring matters in food products for human consumption.

The considerations underlying this common list were :

- a) the protection of public health;
- b) the protection of the consumer against fraud;
- c) practical economic requirements.

Later it will be necessary to specify the manner of use of preservatives and the foods to which they can be added. For some preservatives this has already been done. The directive contains schedules of permitted preservatives: Schedule I gives the preservatives which may be added to foodstuffs, Schedule II those which may be used only on the surface, and Schedule III substances intended mainly for other purposes but which may incidentally have a preservative effect.

The directive lays down general purity standards to which permitted preservatives must conform. It deals also with smoke-curing.

The directive applies also to foodstuffs and preservatives imported into the Community. But it does not affect the provisions of national legislation concerning products also used as food (vinegar, sugar, oils, etc.), products used for coating (except paraffin wax), products intended to combat organisms harmful to plant life, bactericides for use in drinking-water and antioxidants.

The containers of preservatives must bear certain prescribed markings to facilitate control, and provision has been made for checks on the toxicity of preservatives and review of the list.

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(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 115, 11 November 1962.

When the directive enters into force, the Member States will have one year in which to amend their laws and two years in which to apply the amended laws in full.

The draft was prepared in collaboration with a scientific committee and with national experts in the field of legislation on food additives. The Union of Industries of the European Community and the Consumers' Liaison Committee were also consulted.

## **TRANSPORT**

### **Commission recommendation**

43. The Commission has sent to Member States a recommendation <sup>(1)</sup> on the definition of "normal residence" for purposes of applying in relations between the Member States the system of temporary importation of private road vehicles.

The provisions applicable in this matter in the six Member States are based on the customs convention concluded in New York on 4 June 1954 to which all States of the Community are signatories. The convention, however, gives no definition of "normal residence", and this has given rise to wide divergences in interpretation, leading often to paradoxical situations such as a vehicle being taxed twice — or escaping completely. The gradual liberalization of movements of persons and services has brought out more clearly the need for a uniform definition.

### **Transport costs**

44. The sub-committee studying the effective burden on transport firms and the various forms of transport held its sixth meeting in Brussels from 12 to 15 February 1963. It studied the capacity utilization of vehicles on the routes selected for computing the costs of international haulage.

The sub-committee will meet again in March to examine the results of sample studies made by the delegations, after which definite calculations of transport costs on the selected routes will be made.

### **Implementation of Article 81 of the Treaty**

45. The panel of railway experts advising on the application of Article 81 of the Treaty, which provides for a gradual reduction of the surcharges made by carriers for the crossing of frontiers, held its second meeting in Brussels on 18 and 19 February 1963. The experts discussed a number of proposals prepared by the Commission for the harmonization of domestic regulations. The object was to work out a structure that would better reflect the proportionate costs of

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 27, 20 February 1963.

the various customs and administrative formalities connected with frontier crossing and covered by specific charges. A broad measure of agreement was reached on the Commission's proposals. The results of the meeting will be submitted to a joint meeting of Government experts and representatives of railway administrations scheduled for the beginning of May.

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

46. The Franco-Italian Working Party of the Committee for the improvement of frontier crossing conditions by road met in Menton on 26 February to study the position at the frontier between Menton and Ventimiglia.

The working party examined urgent measures to facilitate control operations and certain administrative formalities. It also considered the problems involved in speeding up completion of works and installations to facilitate crossing at this point.

## **OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT**

### **Association with the African States and Madagascar**

47. During its session of 25 and 26 February, the Council discussed the date for signature of the Association Convention with the African States and Madagascar, having already decided that the ceremony should take place at Yaoundé.

Before the session the Prime Minister of the Congo (Leopoldville), M. Cyrille Adoula, had presented a memorandum on behalf of the eighteen associated States to the President of the Council, M. Eugène Schaus, expressing their concern at the Community's delay in signing the Convention and at what the Community understood by the term "consultation". They thought that their fears on this score might prove well-founded, particularly as a difference of opinion among the six Member States of the EEC was already having repercussions on the signature of the Convention. Delay in signing the Convention meant delay in implementing it and setting up its institutions. The hope was expressed that the Convention would be signed no later than March, and if possible on 19 March, so that it could come into force during the second half of the year. "The associated States, equal partners in the Association," continued the memorandum, "sincerely hope that the European Economic Community, in considering the date for signature, will have that regard for equality which it continually emphasized throughout the negotiations."

The Council took note of the memorandum, but after prolonged discussion it was found that the date of signature would have to be postponed, since the Italian and Dutch delegations had stated that they could not sign the Convention on the date proposed by the associated States. M. Martino, State Secretary in the Italian Foreign Ministry, said that for constitutional reasons — the Italian Parliament having been dissolved — his Government could not take the responsibility of signing the Convention while it was simply a caretaker Government pending elections. The Dutch representative, M. Spierenburg, also said that his Govern-

ment could not fix a date at present since some doubts still had to be cleared up as to whether the Association was to be open to other States, particularly now that the negotiations on British membership of the Community had been suspended.

The Council noted these statements. However, it agreed to give an assurance that all the Member States of the Community would honour their initialling of the Convention and that the Community would give sympathetic consideration to any transitional arrangements to prevent any hiatus between the lapse of the first Convention on 31 December 1962 and the coming into force of the new one.

The Commission deplored the delay in signing the Association Convention. It believed that there was a risk of this delay prejudicing the close relations established five years ago between the Community and the associated States and that it might upset the implementation of the Convention.

The Commission urged the Member Governments to sign and ratify the Convention as soon as possible. In accordance with the wishes of the Council, the Commission decided to put forward at the next session proposals for transitional arrangements regarding trade and regarding financial and technical assistance for the associated States.

The Council adopted the following procedural arrangements.

a) The Committee of Permanent Representatives would examine, together with the Commission :

- (i) questions still pending in the Community's internal affairs;
- (ii) interim solutions to avoid discontinuity between the two Conventions.

b) The Committee of Permanent Representatives would make any necessary contacts with the associated States' ambassadors to the Community.

c) The Council would study the results achieved by the Committee of Permanent Representatives at its next session on 1 and 2 April.

The agenda for this session would include a review of all problems of association between the Community and the African States and Madagascar.

The Council instructed its President to inform M. Adoula of these decisions so that the latter could convey them to the eighteen associated States.

#### **Scholarships, training courses and seminars for nationals of the associated overseas States**

48. Three short training courses were organized by the Commission during February :

a) one in Brussels on 4 and 5 February for thirty students from the Universities of Paris and Bordeaux;

b) another, in collaboration with the Italian CISL, also in Brussels on 18 and 19 February, for fourteen African and Malagasy trade-unionists;

c) the third in Brussels on 25 and 26 February, for thirty-five African and Malagasy students from the Institut des Hautes Etudes d'outre-mer in Paris.

49. The officials of African and Malagasy States and territories now training with the Commission went on a study trip to the German Federal Republic from 17 to 24 February. They visited the Zentralverband des deutschen Handwerks in Bonn and a large chemical plant near Frankfurt, after which they went on to Berlin.

### **Visit of African leaders**

50. M. Cyrille Adoula, Prime Minister of the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville), on an official visit to Brussels, took the opportunity to call upon the Commission. On 28 February the Prime Minister, accompanied by M. Justin Bomboko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Bamba, Minister of Finance, and M. Joseph Mbeka, Ambassador to the Community, were received, in the absence of Professor Hallstein, by M. Henri Rochereau and M. Jean Rey, members of the Commission and Presidents of the Overseas Development and External Relations Groups respectively.

At this meeting the Commission's representatives reaffirmed the EEC Executive's view that the Association Convention with the African States and Madagascar should be signed and put in force rapidly.

The Congolese Prime Minister said that he warmly appreciated the Commission's efforts with respect both to the renewal of the Association and to current assistance through the European Development Fund.

### **European Development Fund**

#### *ECONOMIC PROJECTS*

51. In February 1963 the Council, acting on proposals by the Commission, approved the financing by the European Development Fund of three economic projects.

#### **In Burundi**

Continuation and extension of studies on tea cultivation financed by the Community on the recommendation of the "Overall Development Study of Rwanda and Burundi", which made tea-growing a prime objective in agriculture.

The completion of this project will make it possible to establish tea plantations under the most favourable conditions. This new crop will be of vital importance to a country whose exports depend on what is virtually a single-crop economy: at present more than three quarters of Burundi's exports are of Arabica coffee.

The research work planned will last two years and will cost an estimated 80 000 units of account.



## In Dahomey

Improvement of 10 000 hectares of farm land at Boukombé in the Atakora region, including anti-erosion work and the modernization of farming methods. The object is to combat the progressive deterioration of the soil in this area caused by erosion and intensive cultivation by a population of 77 inhabitants to the square kilometre. The gross income added by the scheme may be put at a minimum of 55 million francs CFA per annum.

The total cost is estimated at 1 094 000 units of account.

## In Madagascar

Asphalting of two sections of national road No. 7 — 47 kilometres between Ambalavao and Ankaramena and 38 kilometres from Sakaraha onwards. The cost for these 85 kilometres is estimated at 1 560 000 units of account.

National road No. 7 is the main artery between the high plateaux (Tananarive) and Tulear, the only deep-water harbour on the west coast. It has branch roads linking the ports of Morondava, Mananjary and Fort-Dauphin with the interior.

## *SOCIAL PROJECTS*

52. In February the Commission also approved the financing of one social project.

### In Madagascar

Provision in the town of Tamatave of fifteen classrooms to be used for primary education and evening classes.

The new classrooms will meet the needs of an increasing primary-school population while keeping the average size of classes below fifty, and it is hoped will reduce the high illiteracy rate among adults by expanding evening classes.

The cost will be about 61 000 units of account.

## *SIGNATURE OF FINANCING AGREEMENTS*

53. The following financing agreements were signed during February :

a) with the Republic of Congo for three economic projects costing 6 969 000 units of account;

b) with the Republic of Togo for two social projects costing 738 000 units of account;

c) with the French Republic for an economic project in the Department of Réunion costing 3 646 000 units of account;

d) with the Republic of Rwanda for an economic project costing 1 000 000 units of account;

- e) with the Republic of Chad for a social project costing 138 000 units of account;
- f) with the Republic of Dahomey for three social projects costing 2 471 000 units of account;
- g) with the French Republic for an economic project in the Department of Guiana costing 2 005 000 units of account;
- h) with the Central African Republic for a social and an economic project costing 1 369 000 units of account;
- i) with the Republic of Dahomey for two economic projects costing 2 957 000 units of account;
- j) with the Territory of Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon for an economic project costing 3 545 000 units of account;
- k) with the Republic of Rwanda for an economic project costing 280 000 units of account;
- l) with the Malagasy Republic for a social and an economic project costing 1 621 000 units of account.

## **DEVELOPMENT AID**

### **Annual review by Development Assistance Committee of EEC's technical co-operation policies**

54. The EEC Commission has submitted to OECD's Development Assistance Committee, on which it is represented, a report on its activities under the heading of technical co-operation during 1962.

The report discloses that the sums earmarked by the Community for this purpose in 1962 amounted to \$10.8 million and actual expenditure was \$5.5 million. This represented a considerable increase over previous years: in 1960 the Community spent \$341 000 and in 1961 \$2.3 million on technical assistance.

Most of the technical co-operation financed by the EEC consists, of course, in schemes linked with investments: "pre-investment" studies alone account for \$6.2 million and involve 410 experts and technicians. Since beginning its overseas operations the EEC has financed some 200 studies at a total cost of about \$15 million, calling on the services of nearly 140 outside consultant firms or expert panels.

Training schemes for qualified staff are financially less onerous (\$722 000 in 1961 and \$1 524 000 in 1962), but the amount of money spent on them is steadily rising to meet the growing needs. Three hundred and fifty scholarships were awarded for the 1961/62 academic year; in 1962/63 the figure will be almost 500. The Commission has also taken on 17 trainees and organized 32 short courses, attended by a total of nearly 1 800 students.

# OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved at 28 February 1963

(in thousand units of account)

Country or territory	Number of projects	Amount
Congo (Leopoldville)	11	12 451
Rwanda	10	4 844
Burundi	9	2 593
Total	30	19 888
Algeria (incl. Sahara)	9	20 427
Cameroun	23	42 615
Central African Republic	18	12 117
Comoro Islands	6	2 636
Congo (Brazzaville)	13	14 637
Ivory Coast	17	32 936
French Somaliland	2	1 255
Dahomey	17	15 944
Gabon	13	12 866
Guadeloupe	3	4 211
French Guiana	1	2 005
Upper Volta	10	24 793
Madagascar	37	50 124
Mali	22	30 242
Martinique	2	4 567
Mauritania	9	12 336
Niger	5	24 630
New Caledonia	5	1 560
Polynesia	1	2 474
Réunion	4	5 328
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	1	3 545
Senegal	19	34 606
Chad	16	23 498
Togo	17	13 408
Group of States	2	5 132
Total	272	397 902
Somalia	4	4 760
New Guinea	8	13 334
Surinam	2	2 125
Grand total	316	438 009

## **Harmonization of industrial development**

55. The Community was represented at the conference on the harmonization of industrial development schemes organized by the Government of Niger at Niamey from 31 January to 3 February 1963.

The conference was attended by the following :

- a) Member countries : Cameroun, Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Upper Volta;
- b) Observers : Ghana, ECA (the UN Economic Commission for Africa), EEC, OAMCE (the Afro-Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation), FAC (the French *Fonds d'assistance et de coopération*) and AID (the US Agency for International Development).

Three committees (on basic industries, on processing industries and on co-ordination and free trade) studied the report submitted to the conference by the Government of Niger.

At the close of the conference, the ECA was asked to make a series of economic and technical studies to supplement this report. The studies will be examined at the next meeting of experts to be held in Lagos on 28, 29 and 30 October 1963. They are to embody practical recommendations on the location of industry, and early in 1964 it is proposed to hold a conference of Government officials empowered to take decisions in this matter.

## **Community contribution to control foot-and-mouth disease**

56. During its session of 25 and 26 February 1963 the Council approved a supplementary estimate for 1963 relating to a Community contribution of 1.5 million units of account to the FAO campaign against foot-and-mouth disease of the SAT 1 type spreading from the Middle East. This contribution is intended in particular for the protection of Community livestock. The Commission had made a proposal on this subject to the Council at its previous session.

The virus known as SAT 1, which is of African origin, reached Asia by the importation of infected cattle to Bahrein in January 1962. The disease then spread to Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Iran and Turkey and finally threatened Greece, a number of centres of infection having been identified on the Greek-Turkish frontier in November and December 1962.

The following are the principal measures to be financed by the EEC's contribution :

- a) Vaccination of cattle :
  - i) in Greece — in the areas that are particularly threatened, i.e. between the Turkish frontier and Salonica, the Greek islands and the Athens area;
  - ii) in Turkey — as many animals as possible in Eastern Thrace.
- b) Equipment of laboratories to produce special vaccines against the SAT 1 virus;
- c) Purchase of vehicles for the transport of veterinary surgeons and vaccines.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS**

### **Statute of service**

57. During its 97th session on 25 and 26 February 1963 the Council adopted a regulation amending Article 66 of the Statute in order to bring the salary scales of officials and other employees of the Community up to those in force in ECSC.

The Council also adopted the final text of a regulation <sup>(1)</sup> amending Articles 108 and 109 of the Statute. This regulation extends until 31 March 1963 the period during which vacancies or newly created posts may be filled by the promotion of officials who do not fulfil the normal conditions for promotion. It also prolongs the term of office of the provisional Staff Committee and of the provisional Statute Committee until the permanent Staff Committee is set up, but not beyond 1 July 1963.

### **Budget matters**

#### **Supplementary budget for 1962**

58. At the same session the Council approved supplementary estimates for 1962 introduced after entry into force of the new emoluments of members of the Court of Justice and members of the Commission, the Regulation embodying the Statute of service for officials and the system applicable to other employees of the Community and the Regulation laying down conditions and procedure for the levy of the Community tax on salaries, wages and emoluments.

#### **Accounts for 1960 and 1961**

59. On 6 February 1963 the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the EEC's operational accounts and balance-sheets for 1960 and 1961, recommending to the Council that they be approved.

### **Staff movements**

60. M. D. Strasser, who has been the assistant to two successive Directors General for Administration since 1959, has been appointed Director for Domestic Affairs in the Directorate General for Administration.

M. H. Hitzlberger, a member of the Personnel Administration Division in the Establishment Directorate (Directorate General for Administration), has been appointed head of the Statute of Service Division in the same Directorate.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 35, 6 March 1963.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### European Community Prize

The Commission of Euratom, the High Authority of the ECSC and the Commission of the EEC have decided to award in 1963 a European Community Prize for a university thesis making an original and major contribution to the study of problems in the field of European integration.

The value of the prize is 100 000 Belgian francs.

#### *Conditions of eligibility :*

1. No theses will be considered other than those which have led to a doctorate or equivalent title conferred by an institute of higher learning in one of the Member States or in a State which has an association or consultation agreement with one of the Communities.
2. The papers submitted, which must bear on the work of integration carried out by the Member States of the Communities, may concern any subject of university studies.
3. Candidates must be nationals of one of the Member States of the European Communities or of a State which has an association or consultation agreement with one of the Communities.

An exception will be made for refugees from European countries, provided they are legally resident in the territory of a Member State.

4. Members of the Institutions of the European Communities, their wives (husbands) and children may not participate.
5. The prize-winner will be required to have at least 300 copies of his work produced out of the value of the prize; these will be distributed to the European universities and specialized institutes.
6. The prize will be awarded by an international jury composed of His Excellency Ambassador Van Kleffens, as chairman, Professor J. S. Fulton and Professor Valsecchi. The jury may call on any expert for advice and will make its decision known at the beginning of December 1963.

7. The papers, written in one of the official languages of the Communities (German, French, Italian, Dutch) or in English, should be accompanied by an attestation that the thesis has been presented, and must be received in triplicate before 15 May 1963 at the following address :

Prix des Communautés Européennes  
Directeur du Service Presse  
et Information des Communautés Européennes  
244, rue de la Loi, Bruxelles

Manuscripts will not be returned.

## IV. Institutions and organs

### A. THE COUNCIL

#### 95th session

The 95th session of the Council, which was devoted to agricultural questions, was held on 19 and 20 February with M. Emile Schaus, Luxembourg Minister of Agriculture, in the chair.

The Council noted a communication from the Commission on measures to be taken to combat foot-and-mouth disease (the SAT 1 virus type) and it decided on a Community financial contribution to the FAO campaign against this disease (see Chap. III, sec. 56).

The Council approved the following regulations (see Chap. III, sec. 37).

Regulation temporarily replacing certain provisions of Council Regulation No. 55 concerning denatured manioc flour and meal;

Regulation extending the validity of Council Regulation No. 156;

Regulation amending Council Regulation No. 55 in respect of arrangements concerning malt;

Regulation amending Council Regulation No. 42 and extending Council Regulations Nos. 45, 46 and 116;

Regulation amending Council Regulation No. 55 in respect of arrangements concerning short oats.

It resumed consideration of the draft regulations for the gradual establishment of a common organization of the market for rice and for beef and veal and it took note of the progress made in the examination of the milk and dairy products regulation (see Chap. III, sec. 36).

It also pursued its examination of the proposed regulation on criteria for fixing target prices for farm produce (see Chap. III, sec. 35).

#### 96th session

The 96th session, which was devoted to social questions, was held on 21 February with M. Emile Colling, Luxembourg Minister of Labour, in the chair.

The Council approved in principle a draft decision submitted by the Commission outlining a common vocational training policy (see Chap. III, sec. 29).

It adopted a regulation revising certain provisions of Council Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 (social security of migrant workers) <sup>(1)</sup> and a regulation on the social security of frontier workers (see Chap III, sec. 25).

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(1) See Chap. IV, sec. 26.

The Council also noted a communication from the Commission on manpower problems in connection with the business trend in the Community in 1962 (see Chap. III, sec. 31).

At this session the representatives of the Governments of Member States took note of a report presented by the Commission on the stage reached at 30 June 1962 in the application of Article 119 of the Treaty (equal pay for men and women) (see Chap. III, sec. 23).

#### 97th session

The 97th session was held on 25 and 27 February with M. Eugène Schaus, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the chair. Subject to linguistic emendations, the Council approved two draft directives : one concerning freedom of establishment on farms that have been derelict or uncultivated for more than two years and the other concerning freedom of establishment in agriculture for nationals of a Member State who have worked as paid agricultural workers in another Member State for an unbroken period of two years (see Chap. III, secs. 9 and 10).

The Council decided to refer to the European Parliament and to the Economic and Social Committee for their opinion on the draft directive on transitional measures concerning self-employment in wholesale trade and in occupations serving trade and industry.

The Council took note of a communication from the Commission concerning industrial and commercial policy on lead and zinc (see Chap. III, sec. 13).

The Council approved a draft supplementary budget submitted by the Commission for a Community contribution to the FAO campaign against foot and mouth disease (see Chap. III, sec. 56).

## **B. THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

### **Judgment <sup>(1)</sup>**

On 5 February 1963 the Court of Justice gave judgment in the following case :

*Case 26-62* : Request for interlocutory rulings submitted to the Court under paragraphs 1 (a) and 3 of Article 177 of the EEC Treaty by the " Tariefcommissie ", a Netherlands administrative court.

1. In 1960 the Benelux countries brought their old customs tariff into line with the new " Brussels " customs nomenclature. The new duties resulting from this operation were brought into force in the Netherlands from 1 March 1960 in a law ratifying a Benelux customs agreement.

Re-classification in the new nomenclature led, for certain products, to duties higher than those in force on 1 January 1958 under the old tariff. Dutch importers

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(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 32, 4 March 1963.



raised with the revenue departments the question whether these duties could be applied to products imported from the Member States, arguing that this would constitute a violation of the customs standstill between Community Member States introduced by Article 12 of the EEC Treaty. The revenue department maintained that the duties in question were payable. The importers then took the case to the Tariefcommissie, a Netherlands administrative tribunal which is the final authority in these matters.

The revenue department contended before this tribunal that the importers could not rest their case in Article 12 of the EEC Treaty and that in any case the duty increases at issue did not in the circumstances constitute an infringement of the Article. Taking the view that this raised a problem of Treaty interpretation, the Tariefcommissie asked the Court of Justice under Article 177 to give an interlocutory ruling on the following points :

- a) Whether Member States' nationals, relying on Article 12 of the EEC Treaty, could claim individual rights which municipal courts must uphold, and, if this were so;
- b) Whether any increase in the customs duties applied prior to 1 January 1958 which resulted from the introduction of the Brussels customs nomenclature in 1960 constituted an infringement of the standstill.

In accordance with its Statute, the Court of Justice transmitted the files of the case to the Commission and to the Member States' Government for their comments.

On various grounds, the Belgian, Dutch and German Governments and the Advocate-General, M. Roemer, maintained either that the Court was not competent to rule on a matter governed entirely by the municipal law of the Member States, or that Article 12 of the Treaty was without effect in municipal law. The other Governments made no comment.

On 31 October 1962 the Commission, in written and verbal submissions, argued, firstly, that the Court of Justice was competent to rule on the effect of Article 12 in municipal law, which effect could only be inferred from an interpretation of the EEC Treaty, and, secondly, that Article 12 conferred individual rights, which could therefore be vindicated in domestic courts.

2. In its judgment, the Court broadly accepted the Commission's submissions and gave the following ruling :

- a) " Article 12 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community has direct effects and creates individual rights for those affected that must be upheld by the domestic courts;
- b) In deciding whether customs duties or charges with equivalent effect have been increased, contrary to Article 12 of the Treaty, the factor to be considered is the duties and charges actually applied by the Member State concerned at the date of entry into force of the Treaty.

Such an increase may equally well arise from a new arrangement of the customs tariff placing a product under a heading subject to a higher duty as it may from an actual increase in the rate of duty applied. "

This ruling and the grounds stated are of considerable importance in defining the essence and effect of Community law.

## C. THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

On 18 February 1963 the European Investment Bank concluded five loan agreements with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno for the financing of five industrial projects in the South of Italy.

The agreements were signed by M. Gabriele Pescatore, President of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, and M. Paride Formentini, President of the European Investment Bank.

The five projects — all of which are located on the Italian mainland — are for :

i) The extension of a cement works at Barletta (Bari Province) by an additional unit which will raise the annual production capacity from 200 000 tons of cement to 450 000 tons and mean an increase in staff to a total of 208 persons. The fixed investment in the project, which will be carried out by Cementeria di Barletta Company, amounts to 4.8 million units of account. The Bank's contribution will be a 10-year loan of 2 million units of account.

ii) The construction of a brick-works at Montesarchio (Benevento Province) which will turn out 200 000 cubic metres of bricks a year. The project, for which 2.1 million units of account are required and which will provide regular employment for 260 persons, will be carried out by the "Industria Campana Laterizi Affini Montesarchio" — ICLAM. The Bank's contribution will be a 12-year loan of 700 000 units of account.

iii) The extension of a tannery at Pescara. The amount of raw leather that can be handled in a month will go up from 500 000 sq. feet to 1 million. The project, which will cost 600 000 units of account, will be carried out by the "Concerie Italiane Riunite" Company — CIR — of Turin and will provide 66 new jobs. The Bank's contribution will be a 13-year loan of 300 000 units of account.

iv) The construction of a dehydration plant at Mondragone (Caserta Province) by the "Impianto Disidratazione Agro Campano" Company — IDAC. The plant, which will produce powdered fruit and vegetables, will have an evaporating capacity of 2 000 litres of water an hour and will employ about 170 persons. Fixed investment in the project will amount to 2.3 million units of account. The Bank's contribution will be a 12-year loan of 1 million units of account.

v) The construction of a brewery in Apulia. The brewery will employ 190 persons. Fixed investment in the project will amount to 6.7 million units of account. The Bank's contribution will be a 13-year loan of 3 million units of account.

These loans are granted, at an interest rate of 5 5/8 %, to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, contributing to the financing of the projects through the intermediary of the competent regional institute, the "Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale" — ISVEIMER, which in turn also participate in the financing of the same projects.

## 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 7 February and 13 March 1963

#### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

##### Written questions and replies

- N° 127 de M. Müller-Hermann à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Importation et réglementation du marché des agrumes, des fruits et des légumes (No. 127 by M. Müller-Hermann to the EEC Commission. Subject : Imports of citrus fruits, fruit and vegetables, and regulation of markets). No. 23, p. 261/63
- N° 132 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Remarques du gouvernement anglais sur le projet de règlement du Conseil de la C.E.E. sur le lait, les produits laitiers et la viande bovine (No. 132 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Observations by the United Kingdom Government on the draft Council regulation on milk, dairy produce and beef and veal). No. 23, p. 262/63
- N° 131 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Validité du règlement n° 25 concernant le financement de la politique agricole commune (No. 131 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Validity of Regulation No. 25 on the financing of the common agricultural policy). No. 29, p. 389/63
- N° 133 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Restrictions commerciales à l'importation de pommes (No. 133 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Trade restrictions on apple imports). No. 29, p. 390/63
- N° 134 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Prélèvements saisonniers à l'importation d'œufs en France et subventions accordées par la France à l'exportation de volailles abattues (No. 134 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Seasonal levies on eggs imported into France and French export subsidies for slaughtered poultry). No. 29, p. 391/63
- N° 135 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Divergence de vues entre les Etats membres sur la position des comités de gestion pour les produits agricoles (No. 135 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Differences of opinion between the Member States on the position of the Management Committees for farm produce). No. 29, p. 392/63
- N° 136 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Travailleurs migrants provenant des « petits Etats » (No. 136 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission. Subject : Migrant workers from San Marino, Andorra, and Monaco). No. 29, p. 393/63

- N° 137 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Allocations familiales pour les enfants italiens restant en Italie (No. 137 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission. Subject : Family allowances for Italian workers in Belgium in respect of children remaining in Italy). No. 29, p. 394/63
- N° 138 de M. Dulin à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Prix de revient de la margarine (No. 138 by M. Dulin to the EEC Commission. Subject : Cost price of margarine). No. 29, p. 395/63
- N° 139 de M. Blaisse à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Retards enregistrés dans la publication au Journal Officiel et la formation des décisions (No. 139 by M. Blaisse to the EEC Commission. Subject : Delays in publishing decisions in the official gazette and in taking of decisions). No. 29, p. 396/63
- N° 142 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Importations de viande bovine en Italie (No. 142 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Italian imports of beef and veal). No. 38, p. 657/63
- N° 143 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Décision concernant la coordination des politiques de structure agricole (No. 143 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Decision on the co-ordination of agricultural structure policies). No. 38, p. 658/63
- N° 144 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Réduction des tarifs pour le transport de céréales en République fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 144 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Reduction of transport rates for cereals in the Federal Republic of Germany). No. 38, p. 659/63
- N° 145 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Exportations de pommes de terre néerlandaises (No. 145 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Dutch potato exports). No. 38, p. 660/63
- N° 146 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Projet de règlement concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs saisonniers (No. 146 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Draft regulation on the social security of seasonal workers). No. 38, p. 660/63
- N° 147 de M. Fohrmann à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Prise en considération du Luxembourg dans les études et publications de la Commission de la C.E.E. (No. 147 by M. Fohrmann to the EEC Commission. Subject : Inclusion of Luxembourg in the EEC Commission's studies and publications). No. 38, p. 661/63
- N° 149 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Négociations sur l'adhésion de l'Angleterre à la C.E.E. (No. 149 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Negotiations for accession of the United Kingdom to the EEC). No. 38, p. 662/63

- N° 150 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Information de l'agence de presse « Europe » sur les travaux financés par le Fonds de développement (No. 150 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject : Statements by "Europe" press agency on schemes financed by the Development Fund). No. 38, p. 663/63
- N° 151 de M. Troclet à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Législation sociale dans l'industrie du bâtiment (No. 151 by M. Troclet to the EEC Commission. Subject : Social legislation in the building industry). No. 38, p. 664/63
- N° 153 de M. Carcassonne à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Convention d'association entre les Etats membres et les Etats associés africains et malgache (No. 153 by M. Carcassonne to the EEC Commission. Subject : Convention of Association between the Member States and the associated African States and Madagascar). No. 38, p. 667/63
- N° 154 de M. Vanrullen à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Taxes d'importation dans la République fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 154 by M. Vanrullen to the EEC Commission. Subject : Charges on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany). No. 38, p. 668/63
- N° 155 de M. Ferretti à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : La taxe à l'importation sur les réfrigérateurs italiens (No. 155 by M. Ferretti to the EEC Commission. Subject : French tax on imports of Italian refrigerators). No. 38, p. 669/63
- N° 156 de M. Margulies à la Commission de la C.E.E. Objet : Interdiction d'importation en République du Sénégal (No. 156 by M. Margulies to the EEC Commission. Subject : Ban on certain imports into the Republic of Senegal). No. 38, p. 670/63
- N° 2-1961/62 de M. Carcaterra à la Commission de la C.E.E. (réponse complémentaire). Objet : Accord bilatéral sur les transports de marchandises par route entre l'Italie et la France [No. 2-1961/62 by M. Carcaterra to the EEC Commission (supplementary reply). Subject : Bilateral agreement on goods transport by road between Italy and France]. No. 38, p. 671/63
- N° 71-1962/63 de M. Armengaud à la Commission de la C.E.E. (réponse complémentaire). Objet : Interprétation des articles du traité de Rome en matière de concurrence [No. 71-1962/63 by M. Armengaud to the EEC Commission (supplementary reply). Subject : Interpretation of the Articles of the Treaty of Rome concerning competition]. No. 38, p. 672/63

## CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEMBER STATES

- Démission et remplacement d'un juge à la Cour de Justice des Communautés européennes (Appointment of a successor to a judge in the Court of Justice of the European Communities). No. 29, p. 399/63

## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Règlement n° 7/63 de la Commission du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1963, prorogeant le règlement n° 150 de la Commission portant dérogation aux normes communes de qualité pour agrumes (Commission Regulation No. 7/63 of 1 February 1963 extending Commission Regulation No. 150 providing for derogation from the common quality standards for citrus fruits).

No. 23, p. 267/63

Règlement n° 8/63 du Conseil du 21 février 1963 portant révision du chapitre 4 du titre III du règlement n° 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants ainsi que du chapitre 3 du titre V du règlement n° 4 fixant les modalités d'application et complétant les dispositions du règlement n° 3 (Council Regulation No. 8/63 of 21 February 1963 amending Chapter 4 of Title III of Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers and Chapter 3 of Title V of Regulation No. 4 on implementing procedures and supplementary provisions in respect of Regulation No. 3).

No. 28, p. 382/63

Règlement n° 9/63 du Conseil du 20 février 1963 modifiant le règlement n° 55 du Conseil en ce qui concerne le régime applicable au malt (Council Regulation No. 9/63 of 20 February 1963 amending Council Regulation No. 55 as regards the system applicable to malt).

No. 30, p. 402/63

Règlement n° 10/63 du Conseil du 20 février 1963 substituant provisoirement certaines dispositions à celles du règlement n° 55 relatives aux farines de manioc dénaturées (Council Regulation No. 10/63 of 20 February 1963 temporarily substituting certain provisions for those of Regulation No. 55 concerning denatured manioc flour).

No. 30, p. 403/63

Règlement n° 11/63 du Conseil du 20 février 1963 portant prorogation de la durée de validité du règlement n° 156 du Conseil (Council Regulation No. 11/63 of 20 February 1963 extending the validity of Council Regulation No. 156).

No. 30, p. 404/63

Règlement n° 12/63 du Conseil du 20 février 1963 portant modification du règlement n° 42 du Conseil et prorogation des règlements n° 45, 46 et 116 du Conseil (Council Regulation No. 12/63 of 20 February 1963 amending Council Regulation No. 42 and extending Council Regulations Nos. 45, 46 and 116).

No. 30, p. 405/63

Règlement n° 13/63 de la Commission du 26 février 1963 portant fixation du montant des prélèvements intracommunautaires applicables aux œufs en coquille de volaille de basse-cour (Commission Regulation No. 13/63 of 26 February 1963 fixing the amount of intra-Community levies on shell eggs of farmyard poultry).

No. 31, p. 409/63

Règlement n° 14/63 de la Commission du 26 février 1963 portant fixation du montant des prélèvements intracommunautaires applicables aux volailles vivantes d'un poids n'excédant pas 185 grammes (Commission Regulation No. 14/63 of 26 February 1963 fixing the amount of the intra-Community levies on live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight).

No. 31, p. 411/63

Règlement n° 15/63 de la Commission du 26 février 1963 concernant l'adaptation du prix d'écluse pour les œufs à couver de volaille ainsi que la fixation du montant des prélèvements envers les pays tiers pour les œufs à couver de volaille et les volailles vivantes d'un poids ne dépassant pas 185 grammes (Commission Regulation No. 15/63 of 26 February 1963 concerning the adjustment of the sluice-gate price for poultry eggs for hatching and fixing the amount of the levies on imports from non-member countries of poultry eggs for hatching and live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight).

No. 31, p. 412/63

Règlement N° 16/63 du Conseil du 26 février 1963 modifiant le règlement n° 55 du Conseil en ce qui concerne l'avoine époutée (Council Regulation No. 16/63 of 26 February 1963 amending Council Regulation No. 55 as far as it relates to short oats).

No. 35, p. 527/63

Règlement n° 17/63 du Conseil du 26 février 1963 modifiant l'article 66 du statut des fonctionnaires de la C.E.E. et de la C.E.E.A. (Council Regulation No. 17/63 of 26 February 1963 amending Article 66 of the Statute of service for officials of EEC and EAEC).

No. 35, p. 528/63

Règlement n° 18/63 du Conseil du 26 février 1963 modifiant les articles 108 et 109 du statut des fonctionnaires de la C.E.E. et de la C.E.E.A. (Council Regulation No. 18/63 of 26 February 1963 amending Articles 108 and 109 of the Statute of service for officials of EEC and EAEC).

No. 35, p. 529/63

Règlement n° 19/63 de la Commission du 25 février 1963 rendant applicable à la farine de seigle le règlement n° 91 de la Commission relatif aux restitutions applicables aux exportations de certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules (Commission Regulation No. 19/63 of 25 February 1963 making applicable to rye flour Commission Regulation No. 91 concerning refunds on exports of certain types of flour, groats and meal).

No. 35, p. 530/63

Règlement n° 20/63 de la Commission du 27 février 1963 relatif à la teneur en cendres des sons (Commission Regulation No. 20/63 of 27 February 1963 concerning the ash content of brans).

No. 37, p. 645/63

Règlement n° 21/63 de la Commission du 7 mars 1963 portant dérogation transitoire aux normes communes de qualité pour les agrumes (Commission Regulation No. 21/63 of March 1963 providing for provisional derogation from the common quality standards for citrus fruits).

No. 40, p. 685/63

## THE COUNCIL

Accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Grèce (Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece).

No. 26

## Information

Décision du Conseil du 26 février 1963 portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable aux mélasses de la position 17.03 B IV (Council decision of 26 February 1963 temporarily suspending the duty in the common customs tariff applicable to molasses under heading 17.03 B IV).

No. 35, p. 532/63

Budget supplémentaire de la Communauté pour l'exercice 1962 (Supplementary budget of the Community for the 1962 financial year).

No. 36, p. 565/63

Remplacement d'un membre suppléant du Comité consultatif prévu au règlement n° 15 (Appointment of a successor to an alternate member of the Consultative Committee provided for in Regulation No. 15).

No. 38, p. 674/63

## THE COMMISSION

### Directives and Decisions

Quarante décisions de la Commission du 13 septembre 1962 portant constatation que les importations dans un Etat membre en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant certains produits ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives (Forty Commission decisions of 13 September 1962 finding that for two successive years imports of certain products into a Member State from other Member States were below the quota granted).

No. 21, p. 219/63

Décision de la Commission autorisant la République française à adopter des mesures de sauvegarde, en application de l'article 226 du Traité, en faveur des réfrigérateurs électro-domestiques; groupes moto-compresseurs hermétiques pour réfrigérateurs électro-domestiques; armoires non équipées pour réfrigérateurs électro-domestiques; équipements frigorifiques à compression pour réfrigérateur électro-domestiques à éléments constitutifs fixés sur un socle commun ou formant corps (Commission decision authorizing the French Republic to adopt safeguard measures in accordance with Article 226 of the Treaty for electrical household refrigerators; airtight motor air-compressor units for electrical household refrigerators; bare chassis for electrical household refrigerators; compression cooling equipment for electrical household refrigerators, the parts of which are set on a common base or form part of the unit).

No. 23, p. 268/63

Décision de la Commission portant prorogation et modification de sa décision du 9 octobre 1962 autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en République fédérale d'Allemagne, de caramels mous, de caramels durs et de dragées en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision extending and amending the decision of 9 October 1962 authorizing a countervailing charge on soft and hard caramels and sugared almonds imported into the Federal Republic of Germany from certain Member States).

No. 24, p. 273/63



Décision de la Commission portant prorogation et modification de sa décision du 9 octobre 1962 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations en France de sucreries sans cacao, ne contenant pas de liqueur alcoolique, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision extending and amending the decision of 9 October 1962 authorizing countervailing charges on sugar confectionery not containing cocoa or liqueur imported into France from the other Member States).

No. 24, p. 276/63

Décision de la Commission portant prorogation et modification de sa décision du 9 octobre 1962 autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations en France de chocolat, de confiseries et préparations comportant du cacao ou du chocolat, sans liqueur alcoolique, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision extending and amending the decision of 9 October 1962 authorizing countervailing charges on imports into France from other Member States of chocolate, confectionery and preparations containing cocoa or chocolate but not containing liqueur).

No. 24, p. 280/63

Décision de la Commission relative à l'établissement d'un formulaire à utiliser par les Etats membres pour la présentation de leurs demandes en vue du concours du Fonds social européen pour des opérations de réinstallation à l'intérieur d'un pays de la Communauté (Commission decision concerning a form to be used by the Member States in applying for aid from the European Social Fund for resettlement schemes in a Community country).

No. 25, p. 287/63

Décision de la Commission autorisant le tarif exceptionnel 8 B 7 du « Deutscher Eisenbahn-Gütertarif » et du « Reichskraftwagentarif » (Commission decision authorizing special tariff 8 B 7 of the "Deutscher Eisenbahn-Gütertarif" and of the "Reichskraftwagentarif").

No. 27, p. 365/63

Décision de la Commission autorisant la République italienne à diminuer les prélèvements pour les œufs en coquille destinés à la consommation et pour les produits à base d'œufs (Commission decision authorizing the Italian Republic to reduce the levies on shell eggs for direct consumption and on egg products).

No. 27, p. 368/63

Trente-quatre décisions de la Commission du 19 décembre 1962 portant constatation que les importations dans un Etat membre en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant certains produits ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives (Thirty-four Commission decisions of 19 December 1962 finding that for two successive years imports of certain products into a Member State from other Member States were below the quota granted).

No. 34, p. 485/63

Décision de la Commission portant modification de sa décision du 5 juillet 1962, autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en République fédérale d'Allemagne, de pâte à fondant en provenance du royaume des Pays-Bas, du

royaume de Belgique et de la République française (Commission decision amending the decision of 6 July 1962 authorizing a countervailing charge on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of fondant paste from the Netherlands, Belgium and France).

No. 37, p. 646/63

Décision de la Commission portant modification de sa décision du 5 juillet 1962, autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en République fédérale d'Allemagne, de biscuits et gaufres en provenance du royaume des Pays-Bas (Commission decision amending the decision of 5 July 1962 authorizing a countervailing charge on biscuits and waffles imported into the Federal Republic of Germany from the Netherlands).

No. 37, p. 647/63

Décision de la Commission portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 9 octobre 1962, autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en République fédérale d'Allemagne, de caramels mous, de caramels durs et de dragées en provenance de certains Etats membres (Commission decision further amending the decision of 9 October 1962 authorizing a countervailing charge on soft and hard caramels and sugared almonds into the Federal Republic of Germany from certain Member States).

No. 37, p. 649/63

Décision de la Commission portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 9 octobre 1962, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, dans la République française, de sucreries ne comportant pas de cacao, sans liqueur alcoolique, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision further amending the decision of 9 October 1962 authorizing countervailing charges on sugar confectionery not containing cocoa or liqueur imported into France from other Member States).

No. 37, p. 651/63

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

No. 37, p. 652/63

Modification à la décision prise par la Commission le 12 février 1963, autorisant la République italienne à diminuer les prélèvements pour les œufs en coquille destinés à la consommation et pour les produits à base d'œufs (Journal Officiel n° 27 du 20 février 1963, p. 368/63 (Amendment to the Commission's decision of 12 February 1963 authorizing the Italian Republic to reduce the levies on shell eggs for direct consumption and on egg products — official gazette, No. 27, 20 February 1963, p. 368/63).

No. 37, p. 654/63

Décision de la Commission portant constatation que les importations de la République française en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant les saucisses, saucissons et similaires, de viandes, d'abats ou de sang, ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives (Commission decision finding that for two successive years imports of sausages and the like of meat, meat offal or animal blood into France from other Member States were below the quota granted).

No. 40, p. 686/63

Décision de la Commission portant constatation que les importations de la République française en provenance des autres Etats membres concernant les préparations et conserves de viandes ou d'abat autres que les préparations et conserves de foies d'oie ou de canard, de gibier, de volailles ou de lapin ont été inférieures au contingent ouvert pendant deux années consécutives (Commission decision finding that for two successive years imports into France from other Member States of prepared or preserved meat or meat offal other than prepared or preserved goose or duck liver, game, poultry or rabbit were below the quota granted).

No. 40, p. 687/63

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- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 26-62 (Société N.V. Algemene Transport- en Expeditie Onderneming van Gend & Loos contre l'administration fiscale néerlandaise) [Judgment of the Court in case No. 26/62 (N.V. Algemene Transport- en Expeditie Onderneming van Gend & Loos v. the taxation authorities of the Netherlands)]. No. 32, p. 421/63

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- Recours introduit le 21 février 1963 par le gouvernement de la République italienne contre la Commission de la C.E.E. (affaire 13-63) [Appeal by the Government of the Italian Republic against a decision of the EEC Commission, lodged on 21 February 1963 (case 13/63)]. No. 39, p. 677/63

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

- Supplément n° 4 du 13 février 1963 (Supplement No. 4 of 13 February 1963)  
Supplément n° 5 du 20 février 1963 (Supplement No. 5 of 20 February 1963)  
Supplément n° 6 du 27 février 1963 (Supplement No. 6 of 27 February 1963)  
Supplément n° 7 du 6 mars 1963 (Supplement No. 7 of 6 March 1963)  
Supplément n° 8 du 13 mars 1963 (Supplement No. 8 of 13 March 1963)  
Supplément n° 9 du 20 mars 1963 (Supplement No. 9 of 20 March 1963).

**C. Recent publications of the European Economic Community**

Occasional publications

- 8073 Relations between the African States and Madagascar and the EEC: Address by M. Henri Rochereau, member of the Commission of the European Economic Community, to the Symposium on Africa organized by the Afrika Instituut, The Hague, 29 October 1962.  
February 1963, 20 pp. (French, English) Free.
- 8082\* Report to the European Parliament on the state of the negotiations with the United Kingdom.  
February 1963. 112 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch and English).  
Price: 5s., \$0.70, Bfrs. 35.
- 1013\* Deuxième rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre des règlements n° 3 et n° 4 du Conseil de la C.E.E. concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (1<sup>er</sup> janvier - 31 décembre 1960) (Second Annual Report on the implementation of Regulations No. 3 and No. 4 of the EEC Council concerning the social security of migrant workers — 1 January to 31 December 1960).  
February 1963. 164 pp. (French, German, Italian and Dutch).  
Price: 17s., \$2.40, Bfrs. 120.
- 8048\* Documents de la Conférence sur les économies régionales, Bruxelles, 6-8 décembre 1961 (Documents of the Conference on Regional Economies).  
February 1963. Vol. I, 458 pp. (Vol. II, 242 pp. in preparation) (French, German, Italian and Dutch).  
Price of two volumes: £3.4.3., \$9, Bfrs. 450.

Periodical publications

- 4002 Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community. Monthly. Nos. 2 and 3/1963. Three bilingual editions: English/French; French/Italian; German/Dutch.  
Price per issue: 11s., \$0.50, Bfrs. 25. Annual subscription: £1.16.0., \$5, Bfrs. 250.
- 2001 The economic situation in the Community. Quarterly survey; No. 1, March 1963 (French, German, Italian, Dutch and English).  
Price per issue: 15s., \$2, Bfrs. 100.  
Annual subscription: £2.10.0., \$7, Bfrs. 350.

## **D. Publications by the Joint Services of the three Communities**

### **Joint Information Service**

Publications by offices in capital cities :

- Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft (weekly), No. 5, March 1963
- The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap, No. 47, March 1963
- Paris : Communauté européenne, No. 3, March 1963
- Rome : Comunità Europea, No. 3, March 1963
- London : European Community, No. 3, March 1963
- Washington : European Community, No. 60, February 1963

### **Statistical Office of the European Communities**

General statistics — No. 3/1963

Statistical information — No. 4/1962

Foreign trade : monthly statistics — No. 3/1963

Coal and other sources of energy — No. 1/1963

Nomenclature of the Industries in the European Communities (NICE)  
1963 edition (German/French and Italian/Dutch).