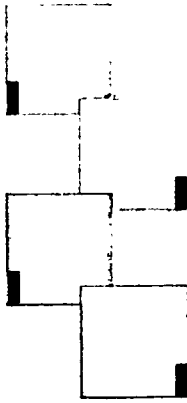


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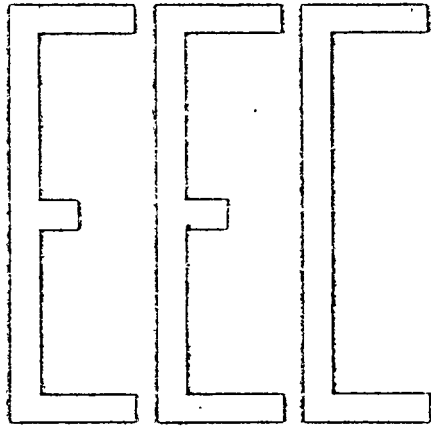
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# BULLETIN

of the

EUROPEAN  
ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY



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# **BULLETIN**

of the European Economic Community

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION  
OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY



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# Address by President Hallstein to the European Parliament

*In his address introducing the Sixth General Report on the activities of the European Economic Community to the European Parliament on 26 June, M. Walter Hallstein, the President of the Commission, emphasized the meaning and the importance for the Community's future of the trade negotiations being conducted with the United States under the auspices of GATT.*

*The following is the relevant extract of his address :*

[“ ...]

The most important event that concerns the external relations of our Community is constituted by the GATT negotiations, commonly called the Kennedy round. Their importance surpasses that of all negotiations hitherto carried out by the Community within the GATT framework. In fact it is not too bold to say that they are the most significant happening so far in the Community's external relations. There is no doubt that these talks will keep us occupied for a long time. The Atlantic Institute has just published a first and brilliant analysis of this subject, written by Pierre Uri.

Like all important recent developments in the sphere of international economic policy, particularly trade policy, this development was provoked by the founding and the success of the European Economic Community.

The reasons for this are well known. Our Community is the culmination of a spectacular business and economic revival that has occurred in Europe after the Second World War. This revival was achieved in less than ten years, and resulted in a strengthening of Europe's position in relation to the United States of America and the rest of the world which is in striking contrast to the position as it was in the nineteen-fifties.

Let us recapitulate. At that time, the American economy was experiencing an uninterrupted period of development, the starting point being well ahead of that in Europe and the rate of expansion much more rapid. Today, expansion on the continent of Europe is much more rapid than in America.

At that time, the Americans had a considerable balance-of-payments surplus, which created many difficulties for the rest of the world and was particularly keenly felt in Europe — in the shape of the “dollar gap”. Today, the European countries have not only restored their balance of payments, but have accumulated surpluses that have been used to build up considerable reserves. This has resulted in transfers of gold abroad or in the mounting indebtedness of the United States, the considerable surplus on trade and services not being enough to meet the heavy deficits in the balance of payments, namely, in private investment abroad, in foreign aid (both economic and military), and in expenditure on maintaining American forces abroad.

At that time, ten years ago, Europe's unfavourable payments situation was aggravated by the fact that, as compared with the pre-war period, the prices of

the agricultural produce and raw materials imported on a large scale by Europe had increased in relation to those of manufactured goods, which earned the greater part of Europe's income from abroad. Today, the price relationship between raw materials and manufactured goods in international trade has been reversed.

At that time, Europe was still receiving foreign aid. The very generous donor — as must never be forgotten — was the United States. Today, the European countries have themselves become considerable donors of development aid. It has been reckoned that each individual Frenchman gives as much for development aid as each individual American — although the gross national product per head in the United States is distinctly higher than in France.

The way this situation has been developing explains why both the United States and Europe attach such vital importance to these negotiations.

America is interested in maintaining her exports and, if possible, in increasing them, hoping in this way to help reduce the deficit in her balance of payments. Failing this, the only methods available for dealing with the situation are in some cases fraught with considerable risk. The possible methods are: restriction of American private investment abroad, contraction of external economic and military aid, reduction of American forces abroad or renunciation of dollar stability.

On the other hand, because of the practical interdependence of Atlantic trade, Europe depends on the soundness and rapid expansion of business in America. Since the Community is already the greatest commercial power in the world, its import policy is determined by the need to ensure that Europe's customers are enabled to buy its products. In addition, experience shows that export industries are always the most productive and dynamic branches of industry and therefore contribute most to expansion. The Rome Treaty reflects this position, because it does not couple the common external tariff with a *ne varietur* clause but makes of it in effect a tariff to be used as a basis for negotiations.

This description of the situation underlying the negotiations now commencing at GATT suffices to show that they are something more than a routine round. But how much more? Is there to be a full replica of the Rome Treaty? Is the Common Market to be extended to the Atlantic area?

Not at all — although the authors of America's Expansion Act have obviously profited greatly from their reading of the Rome Treaty; this can be shown simply by considering three features of the objectives of the negotiations.

Firstly, the suggested reductions are not complete. The powers delegated to the President of the United States provide our American partner with certain national escape clauses (which is in accordance with the GATT rules).

These provide for unilateral exceptions, and the decision to use them rests entirely with one of the partners. In the European Economic Community, on the other hand, such protection, even if it is only temporary, cannot be applied without the consent of the Community institutions.

Secondly, the Treaty setting up the European Economic Community provides for the complete abolition of customs duties and quotas. The negotiating



powers of the American Administration, however, are limited to a reduction of 50 % at the outside — save for a few exceptions.

Thirdly, the European Economic Community is a customs union, whereas the GATT negotiations rest on the most-favoured-nation principle. That is the essential difference between the Common Market and the system we are striving to establish for Atlantic trade. It shows that what is being attempted in these GATT negotiations is not the establishment of a preference area which — as always — could in the last resort be justified only if the aim were to move on to complete political union, but rather the freeing of trade throughout the world.

Nor is anyone thinking of building up at Atlantic level any organic structure on the lines of that found in the EEC, with Parliament, Council, Commission and Court of Justice.

Another difference therefore immediately becomes apparent. It is not simply that there is no intention of including the Atlantic area in a European Community extended to take in new members while retaining the individuality of the collective personality. It is not a community at all, in the sense in which the word is used in the title "European Community". The Atlantic area does, of course, cover a community of States and men if the word is used in its broadest sense: common scale of values, common will to live and work together, to be good friends, to strengthen that friendship continually; and it also comprises a series of organic arrangements as the foundation for that internal unity: is not the Atlantic area after all the heart of the free world?

But in the term "European Community" the word "community" has a much narrower, more precise meaning — one is almost tempted to say, a constitutional meaning. The European Community represents a new collective personality which defends its own collective interests, interests that are not simply identical with those of the Member States; a personality having its own institutions, distinct from those of the Member States, which enable it to observe, think, plan, manifest a collective will and deal with outside parties. It therefore subjects its members to a common discipline, but through their participation in the Community organs they regain what they lose in individual freedom of decision. The entity thus formed is in continual evolution and must draw closer and closer together until in the end it constitutes a true federation in the full sense. Frequently the solidarity to which this leads overshadows the individual personality of each member.

The Atlantic negotiations about which we are talking have no such aims. On the contrary, they rest on the concept of co-ordinated action by two collective personalities which are and remain separate. The relationship between them must be one of continuing collaboration. They must discuss their differences, seek a settlement fair to both sides, search for common ground, attempt to come as near to each other as possible, while respecting each other's individuality and retaining their own; working hand in hand, they must exploit the common points in their interests, aims and ideals.

The concept under which we — Americans and Europeans — usually define this relationship towards which our efforts are directed is that of "partnership".

Partnership is not so much an organization as a policy, a process. I shall return presently to the principles underlying this conception.

Now that we have disposed of some mistaken interpretations, what is it actually all about? In the first place, of course, customs questions, and decidedly difficult ones at that.

In view of the rather poor results obtained through the product-by-product method used in the recent Dillon round of negotiations, the two parties have agreed to take an across-the-board or linear reduction in customs duties as their aim for the coming tariff negotiations.

A second problem, and perhaps the most difficult in the customs field, is that of the disparity of duties. There are a number of very high American duties which have no counterpart in the common external tariff. In the opinion of the Community, the reduction of all duties by the same percentage would still leave an excessive degree of protection for the United States, while that resulting from the lower rates applied by the Community would become negligible.

In the negotiations held so far it has been possible to reach initial agreement to the effect that there is a real difficulty here and that rules should be accepted by both sides for its solution.

A third problem concerns non-tariff and other similar obstacles to trade, in other words all those practices that interfere with imports even when customs duties have been reduced: state aids and subsidies, over-generous application of anti-dumping measures, administrative obstacles of all kinds, etc.

As I have just said, however, more is involved than merely customs duties. What then does this "more" consist of (if it is not the establishment of either a common market or of a community in the technical sense)?

We shall understand it better if we consider the objectives of the programme for the so-called Kennedy round of negotiations. Let us begin with the explanatory memorandum attached to the Trade Expansion Bill when it was submitted to Congress by the Administration, because it is particularly informative. In his message, the President gave as principal aim not only the maintenance and expansion of American exports — obviously — but also the supply of cheap goods for the consumer; economic expansion too appeared among the essential objectives; so too did close relations with the European Economic Community, relations which were not described merely as economic but expressly as political; and, finally, he referred to the aid that freedom of trade can provide for developing countries both by making it possible to continue and increase development assistance proper and by opening up wider markets.

All these considerations may be summed up in a single phrase; when we say that freer trade is of course not the be-all and end-all of the negotiations, calling for no further explanation. It is rather a means for securing a better division of labour, increased productivity, faster expansion and higher living standards. Seen in this light, it becomes clear that there is a quite natural relationship between freer trade and a fuller harmonization of the economic policies practised by those groups that are negotiating with each other. In these circumstances it is obvious that:

a) Trade in agricultural products cannot be discussed without at the same time discussing agricultural policies;

b) A solution based on the most-favoured-nation clause, since it must be applied not only to industrial countries but also to developing countries, involves a common concern in development policy;

c) In the long run the only way of dealing with the threat to full employment that arises from the freeing of trade is to concert growth policy, and to ensure that the increase in competition should not be imperilled by balance-of-payments crises.

Here too we can begin to discern on the horizon of the wider Atlantic picture the augury of a common triumph over the great Atlantic and world problems before us.

The task is indeed so vast that it cannot be successfully accomplished by either the United States or the European Community acting alone. The Europeans wish to keep the rate of expansion of their economy approximately at the level to which they are now accustomed. The Americans are anxious to regain a comparable rate of expansion. Europeans and Americans alike wish to be assured of a monetary system that will enable them to reconcile economic growth with monetary stability. Both sides want to solve the problem of agriculture, which is everywhere in a terrible state. All of this points irresistibly towards co-ordination of economic policies.

I will not go into the question of establishing institutions to deal with these tasks. I think any discussion of this point would be premature.

To sum up :

The European Economic Community has supplied the appropriate political form for an unprecedented upsurge of the European economy, and in so doing has immeasurably strengthened this development. This was no matter of course, but the fruit of deep reflection and an unswerving political will.

The challenge which this situation involved for American policy was answered with rapid understanding, with imagination and great political strength of purpose. I know no better words to express the historic import of this answer than those used by President Kennedy in his Philadelphia speech on Independence Day, 4 July 1962 :

“We do not regard a strong and united Europe as a rival, but as a partner. To aid its progress has been the basic object of our foreign policy for seventeen years.

“We believe that a united Europe will be capable of playing a greater role in the common defence, of responding more generously to the needs of poorer nations, of joining with the United States and others in lowering trade barriers, resolving problems of commodities and currency and developing co-ordinated policies in all economic, political and diplomatic areas.

“We see in such a Europe a partner with whom we can deal on a basis of full equality in all the great and burdensome tasks of building and defending a community of free nations.”

Speaking in the Paulskirche in Frankfurt yesterday, President Kennedy restated these basic ideas most impressively and forcefully.

What does this in fact mean?

It means nothing less than recognition of the fact that the United States is starting to share — to share willingly — its position as a world power, which it is the only nation in the free world to possess, with a Europe which is increasingly assuming economic and political proportions comparable to its own, is willing to accept the principle of equality in this partnership, and wishes forthwith to collaborate with an organized Europe in mastering common and world problems.

Our answer can only be one of approval. This follows from our constitution, the Treaty of Rome which, far from conceiving of our Community as an inward-looking entity shut off from the rest of the world, and organizing it as such, sees the meaning of this Community in the achievement of two purposes: on the one hand, the building of an edifice — first of an economic and later of a general political nature — of continental dimensions, commensurate with the space age towards which we are striding fast; and on the other, the active and constructive participation of this newly organized Europe in a development of relationships between peoples and individuals in keeping with the ideals which underlie the Community itself — the ideals of peace, freedom, individual responsibility, competition, and ideals of solidarity — particularly with those who are less well developed..”

# I. GATT meeting of Ministers

The important GATT meeting of Ministers, which the Contracting Parties decided to call at their 20th session last November, took place in Geneva from 16 to 21 May 1963.

There were three main topics on the agenda :

1. Measures for the expansion of trade of developing countries as a means of furthering their economic development;
2. Arrangements for the reduction or elimination of tariffs and other barriers to trade, and related matters;
3. Measures for access to markets for agricultural and other primary products.

## 1. Expansion of developing countries' trade

Numerous statements were made on this subject with particular reference to the Action Programme sponsored by twenty-one developing countries in which these ask for complete liberalization of trade in their staple exports.

The majority of Ministers from the industrialized countries agreed to the Action Programme but with reservations and stipulations that considerably restricted the scope of their acceptance.

M. Rey, a member of the Commission, outlined some of the reasons — mainly stemming from a different approach to development problems — why the Community could not adhere wholeheartedly to the ideas in the programme. The Community felt that regional integration was an effective factor in economic progress. Hence the system associating the African States and Madagascar with the Community and the latter's recognition of the special responsibilities this involved. This did not mean that the Community was indifferent to the fate of the other developing countries, as was evident from its participation in collective action by the various international bodies and its endeavours to reduce tariff protection, particularly on tropical products.

The Ministers of the Community and of the associated African States and Madagascar stated that, while they recognized that some of the points contained in the programme could be regarded as objectives to which, to the fullest extent possible, concrete policies should be adapted, the programme mainly referred to measures for the elimination of barriers to trade, whereas, in their view, more positive measures were required to achieve the marked and rapid increase in the export earnings of the developing countries as a whole which was the fundamental objective.

Accordingly, they urged that international action should, in particular, be directed to a deliberate effort to organize international trade in products of interest to the less-developed countries. Such an effort would have to take into account economic inequalities between the less-developed countries themselves and the fact that

certain less-developed countries cannot at present, without a transitional phase, face competition from the countries which have already achieved a certain degree of development or from the long-industrialized countries. With regard to primary products, any desirable arrangement made at world level could be inspired by arrangements already tried out on a regional bilateral or even national level. As regards processed and semi-processed products, a study could be made to determine the selective measures, specially conceived to meet the needs of the developing countries, which could assure these countries the necessary markets for the products in question. In this connection, various relaxations of present rules regarding non-discrimination were mentioned.

A resolution of the meeting provides for the setting up of an Action Committee to assist the Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Programme of Action and, in general, to help developing economies to strengthen their production potential and export capacity. In its further work the Committee must take into account the measure of agreement reached on the Programme of Action and the views expressed by Ministers as reflected in the report of the drafting committee.

## **2. Tariff reductions and agriculture**

Items 2 and 3 on the agenda concerned the reduction or elimination of tariffs and other barriers to trade and measures for access to markets for agricultural and other primary produce. The Ministers had before them the report of the Working Party on Procedures for Tariff Reduction and the comments of the GATT Council. These comments outlined for their consideration the area of agreement and disagreement that had emerged during the preparatory work for the meeting <sup>(1)</sup>.

The Ministers' discussions naturally centred on the differences of opinion. As regards the method for lowering tariffs the main conflict was between the idea of equal linear reductions, supported by the United States — which necessarily involves exceptions — and the Community's standpoint that the automatic arrangement for tariff reductions should be such as to ensure the simultaneous reduction of disparities between the tariffs so that there could be fair reciprocity of advantages and no need to resort to exceptions.

With regard to ways and means of including agricultural products in the negotiations, disagreement was turned on the method of classifying agricultural products proposed by the United States and on rapid interim arrangements for products that might be covered by world commodity negotiations.

The President of the EEC Council (M. Schaus, Luxembourg) gave the Community's standpoint on tariff disparities and exceptions. He stressed the close link between these two problems and their importance with respect to the effective scope of the negotiations. The Community proposed that the pros and cons of the approaches proposed by the United States and the Community should be studied.

M. Mansholt, a Vice-President of the Commission, spoke at length on negotiations concerning farm products. He said that a new approach and new methods of

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(1) See Bulletin No. 4-63.

dealing with problems raised by agriculture were needed. National agricultural policies should be considered in their entirety and not only in their commercial aspects. Agreements would have to be reached on how these national policies should be used. To do this, negotiations would have to cover every factor liable to affect the balance of the markets and the classification of such factors as price policy and deficiency payments would be a vital aspect of preparatory work.

Generally speaking, the Community was not in favour of interim agreements: M. Mansholt thought that preparing them would involve the same problems as definitive agreements; the Community therefore favoured drawing up final agreements without going through the detour of provisional arrangements which would only retard the end result.

The principles and procedures set out in the resolution on tariff and agricultural questions unanimously adopted by the Ministers on 21 May are given below <sup>(1)</sup>. The unanimous adoption of this resolution made it possible to conclude the meeting on a note of agreement.

#### A. Principles

1. That a significant liberalization of world trade is desirable, and that, for this purpose comprehensive trade negotiations, to be conducted on a most-favoured-nation basis and on the principle of reciprocity, shall begin at Geneva on 4 May 1964, with the widest possible participation.
2. That the trade negotiations shall cover all classes of products, industrial and non-industrial, including agricultural and primary products.
3. That the trade negotiations shall deal not only with tariffs but also with non-tariff barriers.
4. That, in view of the limited results obtained in recent years from item-by-item negotiations, the tariff negotiations, subject to the provisions of paragraph B 3, shall be based upon a plan of substantial linear tariff reductions with a bare minimum of exceptions which shall be equal. In those cases where there are significant disparities in tariff levels, the tariff reductions will be based upon special rules of general and automatic application.
5. That in the trade negotiations it shall be open to each country to request additional trade concessions or to modify its own offers where this is necessary to obtain a balance of advantages between it and the other participating countries. It shall be a matter of joint endeavour by all participating countries to negotiate for a sufficient basis of reciprocity to maintain the fullest measure of trade concessions.
6. That during the trade negotiations a problem of reciprocity could arise in the case of countries, the general incidence of whose tariffs is unquestionably lower than that of other participating countries.
7. That, in view of the importance of agriculture in world trade, the trade negotiations shall provide for acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products.

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(1) Extracts from Press Release GATT/794 of 29 May 1963.

8. That in the trade negotiations every effort shall be made to reduce barriers to exports of the less-developed countries, but that the developed countries cannot expect to receive reciprocity from the less-developed countries.

## B. Procedures

1. That a Trade Negotiations Committee, composed of representatives of all participating countries, shall be set up, and that it shall be the function of the Trade Negotiations Committee, directly or through committees (including the Special Groups referred to in paragraph 3 (d) below) :

a) To elaborate a trade negotiating plan in the light of the principles in paragraphs A 1-8 above, with a view to reaching agreement on the details of the plan of tariff reductions referred to in paragraph A 4 above by 1 August 1963, and to completing the remainder of the task by the date of the beginning of the twenty-first session of the Contracting Parties;

b) To supervise the conduct of the trade negotiations.

2. That the trade negotiating plan will have to take into account the issues raised by the Ministers, and that the acceptability of the trade negotiating plan, from the point of view of individual countries, will depend upon the degree to which it succeeds in dealing with such issues.

3. That the Trade Negotiations Committee in elaborating the trade negotiating plan, shall deal *inter alia* with the following issues, and special situations :

a) The depth of the tariff reductions, and the rules for exceptions;

b) The criteria for determining significant disparities in tariff levels and the special rules applicable to tariff reductions in these cases;

c) The problem for certain countries with a very low average level of tariffs or with a special economic or trade structure such that equal linear tariff reductions may not provide an adequate balance of advantages;

d) The rules to govern, and the methods to be employed in, the creation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade in such products. Since cereals and meats are among the commodities for which general arrangements may be required, the Special Groups on Cereals and Meats shall convene at early dates to negotiate appropriate arrangements. For similar reasons a special group on dairy produces shall also be established;

e) The rules to govern and the methods to be employed in the treatment of non-tariff barriers, including *inter alia* discriminatory treatment applied to products of certain countries and the means of assuring that the value of tariff reductions will not be impaired or nullified by non-tariff barriers. Consideration shall be given to the possible need to review the application of certain provisions of the General Agreement, in particular Articles XIX and XXVIII, or the procedures thereunder, with a view to maintaining, to the largest extent possible, trade liberalization and the stability of tariff concessions.



*The Chairman's interpretation of paragraphs A 4 and B 3 b)*

The Chairman said he understood that, in paragraphs A 4 and B 3 b), the word "significant" meant "meaningful in trade terms", and that this was acceptable, and further that the purpose of the special rules mentioned in these paragraphs was, among other things, to reduce disparities (in tariff levels) and that this was acceptable.

These interpretations were accepted as part of the conclusions.

*The Chairman's statement on paragraph B 3 c)*

The Chairman stated that, pursuant to this paragraph, the Committee will deal with the case of certain countries where it is established that their very low average level of tariffs or their economic or trade structure is such that the general application of equal linear tariff reductions would not be appropriate. For such countries the objective shall be the negotiation of a balance of advantages based on trade concessions by them of equivalent value, not excluding equal linear reductions where appropriate.

This statement was accepted as part of the conclusions.

*Extracts from the record of the meeting*

Mr McEwen (Deputy Prime Minister, Australia) enquired whether the words "special economic or trade structure" in paragraph B 3 c) covered the special situation of a country which, it is established, has a very large dependence on exports of agricultural and other primary products.

In reply the Chairman stated that the interpretation given by the Minister of Australia on this point was correct and it was fully accepted that there was agreement on the wording of paragraph B 3 c) in view of the fact that the Conference fully accepted the statement that he (the Chairman) had just made.

## II. Association of Greece

The EEC-Greece Association Council held two sessions in May 1963, one at ambassadorial level, on 7 May and the other at ministerial level on 30 May. The chair was taken at the ministerial meeting, for which preparations had been made at a meeting of the Association Committee on 20 May, by the Greek Minister for Co-ordination, M. Papaligouras; the Community's spokesman was M. Schaus, current President of the EEC Council, and the Commission was represented by M. Rey, President of the External Relations Group.

The Council studied various questions arising from the application of the Association Agreement and adopted a number of decisions on specific points and several principles of a more general nature.

In accordance with Article 64 of the Athens Agreement, the Community and Greek delegations first conferred on the Community's current negotiations with Turkey and Iran. Under Article 64 the Council of Association must be consulted before the conclusion of any new association agreement by the Community and must be informed of the terms of commercial agreements.

In the course of these discussions the two delegations put forward in detail their views on these negotiations.

The Association Council also considered a proposal by the Greek delegation to speed up the establishment of the customs union in respect of tobacco and raisins. The Community indicated that it was prepared in principle to agree to a faster timing in the case of raisins. As for tobacco, the Community, being aware of the vital importance of this product for Greece, intimated that it would go into this matter, which presented certain difficulties for the Community.

The Council also examined requests put forward by the Greek Government concerning exports of Greek wines to the Community.

The Community agreed to take certain measures, apart from the quotas provided for in Protocol No. 14, to improve the customs treatment of exports of Greek wine to the Community, particularly to the Federal Republic of Germany as regards Samos wine and to France and Italy as regards ordinary wines.

The Community and Greece also reached agreement on the size of the bauxite quota that the Greek Government would allow to be exported to the Community.

The Council also authorized the Community, under Protocol No. 10 to the Athens Agreement, to grant larger tariff quotas for turpentine essence and rosins than the minimum volume provided for in the protocol. These tariff quotas will be opened by Federal Germany, the Netherlands and B.L.E.U. for the benefit of non-member countries under Article 25(1) of the Treaty of Rome.

Finally, the Council decided to set up a Customs Co-operation Committee charged, under the direction of the Association Committee, "with ensuring administrative co-operation with a view to proper and uniform application of the customs provi-

sions in the Association Agreement and the Convention signed in pursuance of Article 9 of the said agreement". The members of the Customs Co-operation Committee will be customs experts who will meet under the chairmanship of a Commission official.

No date was fixed for the next meeting of the Association Council but it was decided that the Association Committee would hold its seventh meeting on 21 June 1963.

### III. Resignation of M. Giuseppe Caron, Vice-President of the EEC Commission

Following his election as Senator of the Italian Republic, M. Caron tendered his resignation as member and Vice-President of the EEC Commission on 9 May 1963 to the Representatives of the Governments of Member States.

M. Eugène Schaus, President of the Council, expressed the regret he and his colleagues felt at the announcement and their deep appreciation of the skill and competence with which M. Caron had invariably helped to advance the work of the Community. Stressing his considerable contribution to the European cause for many years, M. Schaus said he felt certain that in his new capacity M. Caron would continue to serve the cause of European unity with the same spirit and fervour.

Thanking the President of the Council on behalf of the EEC Commission for his kind remarks, M. Hallstein, President of the Commission, also paid tribute to the distinguished ability of the outgoing Vice-President and his unfailing devotion to the duties of his office.

## IV. Activities of the Community

### THE COUNCIL'S PROGRAMME OF WORK AND RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM

#### Initial programme

On the initiative of M. Schroeder, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Council decided on 2 April to draw up a balanced programme of the work it was to cover in 1963.

This decision led to adoption by the Council on 8 and 9 May of an initial programme and time-table, which reflected the Council's anxiety to ensure that Community development, both internal and external, should be properly balanced. The programme covers extension of the common agricultural policy (point *A* below) and the elaboration of the Community's attitude to the Kennedy negotiations (point *B* below).

A summary of the Council's decision is given below.

*A.* The Council agreed to issue, not later than 31 December 1963, regulations on the common organization of the markets in

- a)* dairy produce,
- b)* beef,
- c)* rice.

It will then be possible to put these into effect in the first quarter of 1964.

Before the end of July 1964 the Commission is to submit proposals to the Council concerning the common organization of the sugar market.

The Council also agreed :

- a)* To proceed in due course to a general discussion of agricultural prices in order to reach decisions on the progressive alignment of such prices during the transitional period;
- b)* To reach before 1 July 1963 a decision on the draft regulation concerning the first approximation of cereal prices for the crop year 1963/64;
- c)* To fix before 1 January 1964 prices for the crop year 1964/65.

Further steps will at the same time be taken, under existing regulations, to eliminate distortion in competition on the Community's agricultural markets, and to ensure uniform application in all Member States of existing arrangements for the common organization of markets.

The Council further agreed to decide, at its session of 30 and 31 May, whether the following regulations should be included in the programme :

- a)* The sanitary regulations relating to beef;

- b) The regulation concerning the terms on which aid may be given by the European Guidance and Guarantee Fund;
- c) The regulation concerning the European Fund for Structural Improvements in Agriculture;
- d) The Financial Regulation relating to the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and the European Fund for Structural Improvements in Agriculture.

The Council agreed to examine thoroughly, on the basis of a study by the Commission, the results of the regulations already in force, including the implementing regulations, and to apply any lessons to be drawn from this examination.

B. Before the end of 1963 the Community is to decide the attitude it will adopt in the GATT negotiations.

### **Contacts with the United Kingdom**

One of the outstanding problems left over from the session of 8 and 9 May was that of arranging for future exchanges of views and information with the United Kingdom. At this session the proposal to arrange regular contacts between the Permanent Representatives and the Head of the British Mission in Brussels had not met with the approval of the French Government, and the Council reverted to the subject at the session of 30 and 31 May, when, however, the positions remained unchanged. The French delegation prefers that contacts should be only between the Commission and the British Mission to the Communities; the remaining delegations wish these to be supplemented by intergovernmental contacts at the level of the Permanent Representatives of the Six and the Head of the British Mission.

It was agreed to resume the discussion at a later meeting, probably the one fixed for the first fortnight in July.

## **EXTERNAL RELATIONS**

### **Turkey's application for association**

1. The negotiations between a Commission delegation and a Turkish delegation continued at the Commission's headquarters from 16 to 22 May. Considerable progress was made in reconciling certain differences and the meeting was adjourned until 5 June to enable the delegations to report.

At its session of 30 and 31 May, the Council noted the results of the latest phase of the negotiations and as regards the remaining commercial and financial problems reached certain decisions which should enable the negotiations to be brought to a successful conclusion.

## **Relations with Austria**

2. At its session of 30 and 31 May 1963, the Council heard a progress report from the Commission on the study it has been making with a view to agreement on relations between the Community and Austria.

The Commission will approach the Austrian mission in Brussels to seek clarification of Austria's desiderata in connection with the negotiations. It will then submit proposals to the Council for action on the Austrian application.

## **Negotiations with Iran**

3. From 6 to 10 May the negotiations on the terms of a commercial agreement between the Community and Iran which had been arranged by the Council at its session of 1 and 2 April took place in Brussels between a Community delegation and an Iranian Government delegation. Agreement was reached on several non-discriminatory tariff concessions on items of direct concern to Iran: carpets, dried apricots (of which Iran is the main producer), raisins and caviar. At its session of 31 May 1963, the Council expressed itself in favour of these proposals.

## **Relations with Latin America**

4. The Commission has for several months been considering the question of the Community's relations with the countries of Latin America. With the aim of strengthening Community relations with this part of the American continent, the Commission submitted a paper to the Council in January 1963 announcing its intention of opening a Community liaison bureau in these countries and of organizing series of lectures on technical subjects. Moreover, in the commercial field, the Commission considered that measures to reduce or bind CÉT duties on items of interest to South America might be envisaged in the forthcoming round of multilateral negotiations. In the financial field, it urged that a study be made of ways and means by which European finance could contribute to development.

In this paper the Commission also proposed the setting up of a contact group in Brussels to hold regular technical discussions with representatives of the Latin-American countries.

At its session of 30 and 31 May 1963, the Council examined the problem of relations with Latin America on the basis of the Commission's paper.

Conscious of the importance of the harmonious development of these relations, the Council agreed to the Commission's proposal for the establishment of a contact group. It decided that the Community should invite the heads of Latin-American missions to attend meetings for the purpose of mutual information on economic and commercial relations. The first of these meetings will take place very shortly at the Commission's headquarters.

## **The Community and GATT**

### Tariff negotiations

See Chapter I

### Tariff arrangement on tea and tropical woods

5. It will be recalled that at the Council's session of 1 and 2 April 1963, the representatives of the Member States' Governments had declared themselves willing, with a view to the conclusion on a tariff arrangement on tea and tropical woods, to suspend, under Article 28 of the Treaty, all customs duties on these products if the United Kingdom did likewise.

The Council has instructed the Commission to negotiate such a bilateral arrangement with the United Kingdom, by which both sides would enter into a commitment to convert the suspension into a bound reduction during the GATT negotiations with the main supplying countries.

The Community's decision has been welcomed by the United Kingdom Government and the details are now under negotiation.

## **Relations with international organizations**

### The Council of Europe

6. The Community was represented at the Fifteenth Ordinary Session (first part) of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, held in Strasbourg from 6 to 10 May.

The session opened with the election of M. Pierre Pflimlin (France) as President of the Assembly in succession to M. Per Federspiel, who had resigned. After the formal admission of Switzerland to membership of the Council, the Assembly held a debate on the Council's general policy and on European economic relations. Several Ministers spoke. M. Gunnar Lange (Sweden) said he had no doubt that the negotiations between the United Kingdom and the Six would be resumed. Mr Heath (Lord Privy Seal) assured the Assembly that the United Kingdom was not prepared to turn its back on Europe and hoped to see the two sides co-operate.

The debate issued in a resolution expressing the hope that "the heads of State and the Governments will examine, at meetings at the highest levels, all the problems that confront Europe, and also the question of the relations between Europe and the United States, in order to arrive at a common policy".

### The United Nations Economic and Social Council

7. The Community was represented at the 35th session of ECOSOC in New York from 2 to 18 April 1963.

The Council discussed a report from the Preparatory Committee for the UN Conference on Trade and Development. This had originally been an 18-man



Committee, representing the member countries of ECOSOC (and therefore including France and Italy). Its membership had been increased to 30 (including Senegal and Madagascar) by decision of the General Assembly and a further increase to 33 was now proposed.

The Netherlands, Indonesia and Malaya were proposed as the new members. The EEC Member States' efforts to obtain the election of the Netherlands ran into insurmountable difficulties. In the first place, the majority of the developing countries were interested only in increasing Asian representation and, secondly, the countries of the Eastern bloc were firmly opposed to the inclusion of another Western member unless the representation of planned economy countries were increased at the same time.

### Economic Commission for Europe

8. The Community was represented at the 18th session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, held in Geneva from 18 April to 4 May.

Speaking on behalf of the EEC Member States, the Luxembourg representative said that trade with Eastern bloc countries was one of the most dynamic sectors of the Community's external trade and that there had in particular been an expansion of imports from those countries.

Replying to criticisms directed by certain Eastern bloc delegations against EEC Council Regulation No. 3/63 (24 January 1963 <sup>(1)</sup> — agricultural relations with State-trading countries), the Community spokesman said that so far from harming East-West trade, this regulation had been made in order to provide a better answer to the special requirements of this trade; the main foundation of the regulation was the existence of trade relations between market economy countries and planned economy countries the legal basis of which was bilateral agreements.

### Economic Commissions for Latin America

9. The Community was represented at the tenth session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), held in May in Mar del Plata, Argentina.

The central theme at this session was economic and social development. Discussion bore mainly on internal obstacles to economic and social development and on the methods applied to speed it up: economic integration and planning. With regard to the external sector of the economy, attention was given to the structure of international trade and the impact of regional economic groupings outside the area on the development of the Latin-American economies.

Speaking on behalf of the Community, the Netherlands delegate spoke of the sympathetic interest with which the Six were following the progress of integration in Latin America. He replied to certain criticisms, to be found principally in ECLA Secretariat documents, of the Community's commercial policy.

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(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 14, 29 January 1963.

## **Commodity problems**

10. The Community was represented at the eleventh session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT), held from 29 April to 10 May 1963 in New York.

The Commission examined schemes for compensatory financing for fluctuations in export proceeds and congratulated the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the completion of its new compensatory financing aid scheme for developing countries.

A programme of work for the examination of long-term problems was drawn up.

11. The Community was represented at the 36th session of the FAO Committee for commodity problems, held from 20 to 31 May in Rome. This session was devoted to tropical commodities, to general commodity problems, and to problems connected with the compensatory financing of fluctuations in export income.

Full replies were made to the criticisms levelled against the EEC's agricultural policy and its policy of according preferences to the associated African States.

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

12. On 7 May 1963, the President of the Commission, M. Walter Hallstein, received H.E. M. Mamadou Touré as Representative of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the European Community.

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

13. On 30 May 1963, H.E. Sir Con Douglas Walter O'Neill presented to M. Hallstein his letters of credence as head of the United Kingdom mission to the Community.

The Community has given its *agrément* to the appointment of Mr James O'Neil Lewis as head of the Trinidad and Tobago mission to the Community, and to that of H.E. Ricardo Gallardo as head of the Salvador mission.

## **Visits to the Commission**

14. Mr Manubhai Shah, Indian Minister of International Trade, was received on 28 May by M. Hallstein, President of the Commission. Mr Shah was accompanied by H.E. Mr Lall, head of the Indian mission to the European Communities and Mr Swarup of the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The subject of the conversation was trade between India and the Community.

On the following day, the Indian Minister discussed with M. Jean Rey, Member of the Commission and President of the External Relations Group, the suspension, which was under negotiation, of duties on tea and tropical woods. The Indian representatives were desirous that this suspension of duties should be extended to the products for which conclusions had been reached during the negotiations

between EEC and Great Britain. The Commission's representatives reaffirmed their readiness to pursue their efforts to promote economic co-operation between India and the Community in the context of the general policy in regard to developing countries outlined at the Geneva Conference of GATT.

After the GATT ministerial meeting, M. A. Araouzos, Cypriot Minister of Commerce and Industry, visited the Commission, where he was received by M. Jean Rey. Problems in the development of trade between Cyprus and the Community were discussed.

## **ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS**

### **The co-ordination of policy on credit insurance**

15. The Group for the co-ordination of policy on credit insurance, guarantees and financial credits held its fourth meeting in Brussels on 17 May.

It examined the work of the Technical Committee of Credit Insurers, which is planning a uniform credit insurance system for adoption by all the Member States. The Group took note of the common definition of a public buyer agreed by the Technical Committee, and was informed of progress made on common definitions in insurance policies for non-commercial risks of non-transferability of payments for goods delivered.

The Group also agreed that, pending complete harmonization of national credit insurance systems, certain experiments in the field of co-insurance and reinsurance should be tried.

It also settled difficulties raised by multiple sub-contracting, and certain arrangements were adopted to fix the volume of sub-contracts from the Community which could be covered by the main contracting party's credit insurer.

To speed up harmonization of credit insurance systems, the Group decided that a general report on this subject should be submitted to the Council at the end of the year so that it could give guidance on future work.

On the question of consultation procedure, the Group adopted several suggestions for improving the accuracy of information exchanged, and it expressed the hope that, in view of the expansion of financial credits granted from public funds, fuller exchanges of information might be made on this subject. It called for a report on the progress of the consultations, to be submitted to its next meeting and later to the Council.

### **Problems of structure and long-term economic development**

16. The Working Party on problems of structure and long-term development met in Brussels on 7 and 8 May.

In order to see how far the first very broad estimates given in the Working Party's first report on economic development prospects in the EEC from 1960 to 1970

were consistent in their basic assumptions and in order to verify their implications, the experts examined the prospects in real terms for the main factors of final demand by principal classes of product: farm produce and foodstuffs, fuel and power, and manufactures and services. They studied the impact of the development of final demand of households, enterprises and public authorities on production of, and trade in, these classes of product.

The Working Party studied methods of assessing the volume of investment required for production to satisfy the expected growth of demand.

Relative trends in the prices of the various items bought by intermediary users or final consumers were also considered; it was found no longer possible to confine estimates solely to output and consumption trends in terms of volume. Reasonable assumptions as to relative price trends would therefore have to be made.

Examining trade development prospects inside the Community and between the Community and the outside world, the Working Party discussed some aspects of long-term economic development policies. It decided that fuller study was needed of the effects of the various economic policies on the expansion of gross product and the improvement of productivity in the Community countries.

## **Energy policy**

### Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee

17. On 30 May, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion concerning the "Memorandum on Energy Policy", which contained joint proposals from the three Executives and had been referred to it on 28 November 1962.

The Committee expressed approval of the long-term principles which are to guide all action under the common policy: low-cost and reliable supplies, stability of employment and improvement of the workers' general conditions, and freedom of choice for the consumer.

Examining the situation and prospects as described in the Memorandum, the Committee fully agreed that energy costs were a highly important factor in the Community economy.

On the question of petroleum, the Committee found it particularly difficult to predict the future prices of crude oil and refined products, but it accepted the proposition that in the long run fuel oil prices would rise in comparison with those of other products. It also took the view that the Community's position on the world petroleum market would be strengthened by co-ordinating its policy with those of the other major European consumers and the United States.

Turning to Community coal production costs, the Committee endorsed the view expressed in the Memorandum that miners' wages should improve in step with those of workers in other branches of industry.

The Committee noted that regarding security of supplies the Memorandum confirmed the opinion expressed by the Committee on 15 December 1961.

The Committee considered that, having regard to the growing demand for energy and the rationalization needed, Community coal production could be kept at a high level, though not necessarily as high as at present. Measures must be taken gradually to re-adjust production, and for this purpose periodical energy balance-sheets and tentative supply schedules would be needed.

Examining the proposals for the establishment of a common energy market, the Committee declared itself in agreement with principle of an open market for petroleum and natural gas. It favoured the harmonization of excise duties on fuel oil at as low a level as possible, provided that these duties did not, in the final stage, assume the character of a levy designed to benefit coal.

The Committee hoped that the reorganization of the coal industry would be completed by the end of the transition period. On the method of support and protection to be adopted to enable Community coal to compete with fuel oil and imported coal, the Committee shared the Executives' preference for subsidies. But it advocated indirect subsidies granted to consumers using Community coal rather than subsidies which consisted in charging to public funds certain costs necessarily bound up with the production of coal, except where these were abnormal in comparison with the costs borne by other branches of industry.

The Committee reiterated the points already made regarding the harmonization of rules of competition between coal and fuel oil, adding however that in the final stage measures going even further than the Executives' proposals should be adopted.

The Committee declared itself in favour of permanent consultation between the Governments and the competent Executives on trends in the petroleum and coal markets and on investment in the oil industry.

Lastly, the Committee approved the Executives' proposals to encourage the further development of technique for harnessing nuclear energy.

### **Prompt action under Article 103 (4) of the Treaty**

18. On 20 May, the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a decision authorizing the Commission to take emergency measures in certain cases of supply difficulties.

Before the entry into force of the Treaty of Rome, the States now forming the Community were able, if there was any difficulty over the supply of certain products, to take independent action to meet shortages. But the effect of various Treaty provisions has been to restrain the freedom of action of the Governments in this field, and the Community has not been able to take over the powers they have relinquished for lack of the necessary legislation. The Council therefore asked the Commission, at its session of 26 February 1963, to submit proposals.

The procedure for dealing with supply difficulties laid down in Article 103 requires a Council decision.

Since the preparation and implementation of such Council decisions involves delays which may have undesirable consequences, the Commission has asked the Council,

in accordance with Article 103(4) read with the last paragraph of Article 155, to delegate powers enabling the Commission itself to take, for a short period and without prior Council approval, emergency measures applicable to the Member States where serious difficulties of general economic or social importance occur unexpectedly.

For example, the Commission would be empowered, in the cases of items affected by such difficulties, to encourage trade between the Member States, to curb exports to non-member countries, to cut or abolish duties on imports, to widen import quotas or to alter levies.

The speedier procedure proposed by the Commission has two advantages. In the first place, it allows of immediate intervention in emergency cases where less prompt action might well prove useless; it brings the measures to be taken into line with the requirements of Article 103. In the second place, it remains a Community procedure.

## **THE INTERNAL MARKET**

### **Right of establishment and freedom to supply services**

19. On 30 May the Council adopted a third directive in pursuance of the General Programmes to liberalize establishment and services.

This is a directive removing all prohibitions on or obstacles to payment for services where payment restrictions are the only limiting factor on their supply. <sup>(1)</sup>

At the time the Treaty was signed, severe restrictions on payments for services performed by foreigners were in force in more than one Member State. Since then, considerable progress has been made in this field: except for a few isolated cases examined by the Commission's staff, liberalization may now be considered complete in all six Member States. The directive is thereby robbed of a good deal of its significance; nevertheless it is still of undeniable value. It has a twofold objective: to abolish any provisions or practices which may still hamper the supply of services, and above all to consolidate the liberalization already achieved in the six countries. The attainment of this twofold objective will make it irrelevant to consider the economic value of the service or the desirability of calling upon a foreign supplier, as certain public authorities were still doing before authorizing the transfer of payment. Furthermore in the absence of this directive the Member States could without legal objection have reverted to the restrictions obtaining on 1 January 1958.

Subject to certain emendations, the directive is as proposed by the Commission and referred to the European Parliament (whose minor amendments were not accepted) and to the Economic and Social Committee. It contains three essential provisions:

In Article 1, it secures to the persons referred to in Title I of the General Programme for services, who will finally benefit by the directive, the right to receive

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(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 86, 10 June 1963.

payment for services supplied within the Community. This means in effect that their right to supply services is safeguarded since it was impeded only by restrictions on the relevant payments.

As the State in which the person receiving the service resides is, in the nature of things, more tempted than the supplying State to place obstacles in the way of payment for the service, the supplier will have the necessary assurance in that there will be an obligation on the receiving State to issue a licence for payment, it being understood that this licence must be issued automatically and at once, and that the exchange rates applied must be those prevailing for other current transactions.

The effect of Article 2 is to prevent any checking of the nature or genuineness of the payments from forming a hindrance to or restriction on payment for the service. The right of Member States to make such checks is written into the General Programme for services in Title III, section D, last paragraph. A similar right was also recognized in respect of capital transfers in the directives issued in pursuance of Article 67 of the Treaty.

Article 3 excludes transport services and foreign exchange allowances for tourists. Liberalization of transport is not covered by the General Programme for services; by Article 61 (1) of the Treaty, it is placed within the purview of Articles 74 to 84. The liberalization of foreign exchange allowances for tourists is subject to special arrangements in the same Programme (Title V, B, second paragraph). A separate directive will therefore be issued.

Apart from transport and allowances for tourists, the entire services sector as defined in Articles 59 and 60 is covered by the directive.

#### Debate in the Parliament on wholesale trade intermediaries

20. On 14 May, M. Van Dijck (Netherlands, Liberal) presented to the European Parliament, on behalf of the Internal Market Committee, the report drawn up by M. Illerhaus (Germany, Christian Democrat) concerning the Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive detailing transitional measures for self-employment in wholesale trade and in occupations serving trade and industry (intermediaries).

The Rapporteur said that mutual recognition of diplomas and harmonization could not be brought about rapidly in this field; transitional measures were necessary before establishment and services in the occupations in question could be completely liberalized, all the more so since in certain Member States there were no regulations at all, "and this might have the result of handicapping unfairly these States' nationals when they wished to pursue activities in other Member States in which there were regulations of this kind".

The regulation as adopted incorporates certain minor amendments made by the Parliament to the Commission's original draft.

The Parliament had already given its opinion at its session in February 1963 on the two proposed directives laying down details for introducing freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in this field (1).

(1) See Bulletin No. 3-63, Chap. V, sec. 15.

## Definition of origin of imports

21. In order to establish an effective customs union a body of Community customs legislation is needed, and among the common rules to be adopted those on origin of imports are of special interest.

On this matter the laws and regulations of the Member States must be brought into alignment so as to apply in a uniform manner the measures to be taken to implement the common commercial policy vis-à-vis third countries, which will largely depend on the origin of the goods in question, and to give effect to the new Convention of Association.

In view of the tariff and quota advantages the Member States and the associated overseas States accord each other, the criteria to be adopted in defining origin for the purposes of the Convention may in general be stricter than those used in Community trade with non-member countries. For this reason the Member States and the Commission have examined separately the problems arising in these two cases.

Work was begun on defining the concept of origin for the purposes of the Convention of Association. This was more urgent because Protocol No. 3 to the Convention requires the Commission to submit a draft decision to the Association Council, within six months from the date of entry into force of the Convention, defining the concept of "goods originating..." to be adopted in giving effect to Title I of the Convention.

The Member States' experts, in conjunction with representatives of the Commission, are therefore working on the definition of this concept, which concerns all items liable to enter into trade between the Member States and the associated States except petroleum products. These were provisionally excluded from the discussion at the request of the Member States' representatives. Enough progress has been made to ensure that the time-limit laid down in Protocol No. 3 will be complied with.

The criteria adopted in defining the concept of "goods originating ..." for the purposes of the Association Convention are broadly speaking as follows :

Goods will be regarded as originating in the Member States or in the associated States if :

- a) They have been obtained entirely in the said States (for example minerals extracted from their soil and products derived therefrom);
- b) They have been obtained either wholly or in part from products imported from countries not parties to the Association provided that these imported products are processed to an extent sufficient to place them in a new tariff heading in the Brussels Nomenclature (for example fabrics manufactured from yarns imported from countries not parties to the Association). Since the application of this straightforward rule may in certain cases have economically undesirable consequences, the necessary adjustments have been made by drawing up :
  - i) First, a "negative" list of operations which, although their effect is to place the item under a different tariff heading, will not be deemed to confer on them



the origin of the Member State or of the associated State in which the operations were carried out;

ii) Secondly, a "positive" list of operations which, although they do not have the effect of placing the item under a different tariff heading, will nevertheless be deemed to confer on it the origin of the Member State or of the associated State in which the operations were carried out.

Attestation that items entering into trade between the EEC Member States and the associated States fulfil the above conditions and are entitled to benefit of the preferential system laid down in the Association Convention will be furnished by the presentation to the customs of the importing Member or associated State of a special certificate issued by the appropriate authority of the exporting Member or associated State on the basis of assurances given by the exporter.

The establishment of a common definition of origin applying to Community trade with non-member countries will be undertaken in the near future, as soon as the work relating to trade under the Association Convention has been completed.

### Tariff quotas

22. On 4 and 6 June 1963, the Commission decided to grant, under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, the following tariff quotas for 1963 :

<i>Tariff heading</i>	<i>Description of product</i>	<i>Country and volume</i>	<i>Quota duties</i>
ex 03.01 B I c	Cod, coalfish, haddock, rosefish and black halibut, fresh, chilled or frozen	Germany (FR) 8 500 m.t.	Nil from 1 August to 31 December 1963
ex 07.01 P II a	Cantharellus mushrooms	Germany (FR) 4 000 m.t.	Nil
08.08 B II	Bilberries	Germany (FR) 5 500 m.t.	Nil
ex 08.11 C	Citrons, provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption	1) Netherlands 250 m.t. 2) Germany (FR) 400 m.t.	Nil Nil
ex 12.03 A	Sugar-beet seed of "Eagle Hill", "Maribo", "Janaz", "Saroz" and "Buszczinski" varieties	Italy 1 100 m.t.	Nil
17.03 B II	Sugar-cane molasses of which the dry extract contains less than 63 % of sucrose, intended for the manufacture of coffee substitutes	Italy 1 500 m.t.	Nil
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid	Germany (FR) 80 000 m.t.	Nil

## COMPETITION

### Approximation of legislation

#### Public contracts

23. Meeting from 5 to 7 March and on 2 and 3 May, the Working Party on the approximation of legislation on public contracts considered questions relating to the proposed advisory committee on public contracts. The terms of reference of this Committee will be to supervise, in the field of public works contracts, the implementation of the General Programmes on establishment and services and of the measures for co-ordinating the national systems for awarding contracts. The matter will be again examined on 19 and 20 June.

In addition, the Working Party finalized those Articles in the preliminary draft directive on co-ordination measures which deal with :

- i) Criteria for the selection of firms and award of contracts;
- ii) The prohibition of discriminatory technical specifications;
- iii) Cases in which authorities may award contracts by private negotiation.

#### Industrial property

24. *Trade-marks.* - The Working Party on trade-marks set up by the Governments and Commission in connection with work on harmonizing industrial property laws examined at its second session a draft convention on European trade-marks, taking as a guide the preparatory work for the draft convention on a European patent published in November 1962.

The preliminary draft, which is based on previous texts approved by the competent State Secretaries of the six countries, contains neither the transitional nor the final provisions, nor the provisions concerning collective membership trade-marks and service marks.

25. *Law on enforcement of judgments.* - The Working Party on this subject met from 13 to 17 May to finalize the text of the provisional preliminary draft convention on the competence of courts and on the recognition and enforcement of legal judgments, orders in civil and commercial cases and other legal instruments.

26. *Pharmaceutical products.* - On 15 and 16 May 1963 the Working Party on approximation of laws and regulations in this field examined questions of testing branded pharmaceuticals. It completed a second draft directive, which is complementary to the first draft now before the Council of Ministers and deals with :

- a) The requirement that before filing an application for licence for sale, manufacturers must submit in writing descriptions of their methods of testing branded pharmaceuticals to the scrutiny of qualified experts. The choice of these experts lies with the manufacturer;

b) The requirement that manufacturers test the raw materials used in the manufacture of branded pharmaceuticals and continue this testing, where necessary, during production;

c) Powers of national authorities to check that conditions for granting licences are actually fulfilled (under the first directive, these conditions are safety, therapeutic potency and conformity with stated composition);

d) General powers of appropriate Government departments to supervise the observance of regulations governing the manufacture and sale of pharmaceuticals;

e) Exchange of information between the Member State on certain decisions concerning the marketing of branded pharmaceuticals (withdrawal of licences, etc);

f) The establishment under the auspices of the Commission of standards and drafting of agreements on the testing of medical preparations.

At the next meeting in July, the advertising of medicines will be discussed.

## Debate in the Parliament on the approximation of legislation on pharmaceuticals

27. On 13 May, M. Kreyssig, representing M. Tomasini (France, Independent), presented to the European Parliament on behalf of the Internal Market Committee a report on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive on the approximation of laws and regulations governing pharmaceutical products.

The draft dealt only with licensing for sale and labelling, so that the scope for harmonization remains wide.

In the resolution adopted, the Parliament expressed the hope that the Executive would seek solutions which, when applied by the national authorities, would not cause obstacles or disturbances to trade. It drew attention in this context to the need for uniform standards of assessment.

## Taxation problems

### Harmonization of direct taxes

28. Working Party No. V of the Directorate for tax problems is studying certain fiscal problems arising from investments by non-member countries in the Community <sup>(1)</sup>. On 20 May it examined papers submitted by the Commission's staff which discussed, *inter alia*, the effects of conventions between Community countries and certain non-member countries designed to eliminate double taxation. The Working Party decided to add examples expressed in figures, with an inventory of individual cases noted by the authorities of how profits were attributed to companies with international links.

### Italian Law No. 103

29. Examination has continued of the problem raised by flat-rate drawbacks paid to Italian exporters of certain mechanical engineering products under Law No. 103.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 1-63, sec. 35.

The Commission has formed the opinion that the method for computing the incidence of indirect taxes on products of the Italian mechanical engineering industry as described by the Italian Government is not compatible with Article 96 of the Treaty. Noting that the principles on which this method is based have also been used to determine the tax component of the drawbacks granted under Law No. 103, the Commission has decided to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 169 against the Italian Government alleging infringement of Article 96.

Since under the terms of Law No. 103 flat-rate drawbacks on exports are allowed only for the Italian mechanical engineering industry, and since these drawbacks disturb competitive conditions in the Common Market and therefore cause distortions in the meaning of Article 101 of the Treaty, the Commission has decided also to take action as provided for in that Article.

### **Modification of turnover equalization tax in the Federal Republic of Germany**

30. As a result of steps taken by the Commission the Bundestag on 15 March 1963 lowered the equalization tax from 4 % to 1 % for worsteds and from 4 % to 2 ½ or 2 % for numerous agricultural products. The 4 % rate remains unchanged for certain important tariff headings (cattle, pigs and dairy produce).

At the same time the Bundestag increased from 4 % to 6 % or from 6 % to 8 % the turnover equalization tax on a considerable number of products of the leather, paper, textiles and steel industries. All these modifications came into force on 1 June 1963.

Some of the considerations underlying these increases were discussed in accordance with the consultation procedure between the appropriate offices of the Commission and experts from the Member States (see Bulletin No. 6, sec. 24).

*Prior consultation.* - It was agreed that under the decision of 21 June 1960 the Governments are obliged to consult the Commission and the other Member States before changing their equalization taxes, even if the initiative for such changes in tax legislation comes from their Parliaments.

*Reasons for the increases.* - Consideration was given to the question whether the increases had been made for technical reasons. The Commission formed the opinion that there were good grounds to assume technical reasons in the cases where changes in equalization taxes resulted from changes in domestic taxation or from changes in the conditions under which goods were produced whereby a modification had been brought about in the tax burden on domestic products. According to another view all changes can be regarded as technical which are intended to balance taxes on domestic and imported goods.

*Economic effects.* - There was some discussion on the question whether these tax increases could lead to distortions of competition in the sectors concerned. It was pointed out that similar structural difficulties existed in the same industrial sectors in the other Member States. However, a close study will be needed before any conclusion can be reached, in particular as regards the applicability of Article 101.

At the second consultation meeting on 10 May the main subject studied was whether these measures are compatible with Articles 95 and 97 of the Treaty. The Member States and the Commission raised a number of objections to the method of calculation and to some of the individual calculations submitted by the Federal Government. Not all these points could be settled, and a further meeting was called for the beginning of June.

In a letter dated 30 May the Commission informed the Government of the Federal Republic that with regard to the disputed term "technical considerations" it considered there were strong arguments for the interpretation according to which changes in equalization taxes were permissible only if they resulted from changes in domestic tax rates or in the conditions under which goods were produced.

Pending further studies the Commission reserved its position on the question whether, because of their economic effects, the increases were compatible with the provisions of the Treaty.

The Council also discussed these matters at its session of 30 and 31 May, after the French Government had requested that its memorandum on the increases of German turnover equalization tax be placed on the agenda. The Council took note of the Commission's letter to the Federal Government and decided to consider at one of its coming meetings in what way the decision of 21 June 1960 should be interpreted.

## **SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

### **The European Social Fund**

31. At its session of 30 and 31 May, the Council adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 9 (the European Social Fund) <sup>(1)</sup>.

The aim of the amendment is to eliminate certain technical difficulties and difficulties of interpretation which have arisen in the application of Regulation No. 9.

The new regulation will also make it possible to take into consideration, with a view to help from the Fund, unemployed workers who are no longer able, through a loss of physical or mental capacity, to pursue their former occupations and who cannot fit themselves for new jobs without retraining.

### **Problems of manpower trends**

32. On 9 May, the Committee of experts on economic trends joined with experts from the Member States' Labour Ministries in Brussels to examine the effects of current business trends on the labour situation for each country and for the Community considered as a whole. They endeavoured to determine the nature and scope of present and foreseeable disequilibria on the labour market and studied

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 86, 10 June 1963.

means of improving the use of Community manpower in terms of numbers and of skills.

The experts examined the conclusions of a report from the Commission's staff proposing Community intervention, more especially in carrying out intensive vocational training programmes. In the light of the experts' suggestions, the Commission will prepare a final report.

### **Administrative Committee on social security for migrant workers**

33. The Committee held its 44th meeting on 29 and 30 May, when it discussed what provisions of bilateral Conventions should be kept in force under Article 4 of Council Regulation No. 36/63, dated 2 April (social security for frontier workers). The Article states that the provisions of the new regulation shall supersede arrangements otherwise applicable under Conventions signed between the Member States. However, those provisions remain applicable which generally speaking can be deemed to be more favourable or which — where they concern only implementing procedures not affecting the rights of the parties — have proved satisfactory in practice.

On the question of persons working in another Member State, the Committee adopted texts replacing those provisions of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 which have been open to misinterpretation.

The Committee also continued its discussion of the problem of trainees not covered by the social security legislation of the country in which they are training though they would have been in their home country. In connection with unemployment the signing took place of the agreements on direct settlement of refunds which, in accordance with Article 43 (d) of Regulation No. 3, were still to be concluded between the competent French authorities and the competent authorities of the other Member States.

### **Symposium for officials specializing in vacancy clearance and in placing**

34. A symposium attended by representatives of the Commission's staff, of the Technical Committee and of the Member States was held for the first time from 29 to 31 May, in pursuance of Article 26 of Regulation No. 15 (free movement of workers).

The following subjects were discussed :

- a) Regional, national and international clearance;
- b) Announcement of vacancies, recruiting and transportation of workers;
- c) Administrative procedures for bringing in foreign workers;
- d) The adaptation of immigrant workers;
- e) Measures to improve occupational and geographical mobility.

## **Debate in the European Parliament on the European Social Charter**

35. On 14 May, M. Troclet presented to the European Parliament on behalf of the Social Committee, a report on the Council of Europe's Social Charter.

M. Troclet recalled that this Charter had been signed on 18 October 1961 in Turin by 13 of the 16 Member States of the Council of Europe, and that Great Britain, Norway and Sweden had already ratified it.

After a number of speeches, including one by M. Levi Sandri, member of the Commission, the Parliament adopted a resolution noting that in the social legislation of the Community Member States there was much that was common ground and that the Charter could therefore be ratified without delay; it was important that these States ratify promptly so as to press forward their integration by recognizing this community of social principles. Any minor difficulties outstanding must be resolved expeditiously.

The Parliament called on its members to take steps in the national parliaments to obtain a declaration in favour of ratifying the Charter, and urged the Member Governments to initiate ratification procedure as soon as possible, or, if begun, to expedite the said procedure. The Parliament noted that the Commission had made representations to the Member States to this effect, and called on the Commission vigorously to pursue these efforts.

## **AGRICULTURE**

### **The common agricultural policy**

36. At its session of 8-9 May, the Council adopted the programme of work in the agricultural field for 1963 given at the beginning of this chapter.

At its sessions of 20-21 and 30-31 May, the Council continued its discussion of the Commission's proposals for a common agricultural policy. It dealt with common policy on prices, the extension of the common organization of the market for pigmeat (Council Regulation No. 20) to cuts of pork, sausages and the like and tinned meat, and with the problems which have arisen in connection with poultry and farm subsidies.

Between these two Council sessions, the Special Committee for Agriculture met from 13-15 May.

### **Common policy on prices**

37. At its session of 13-15 May, the Special Committee for Agriculture decided to refer to the Council certain matters arising out of the regulation concerning criteria for fixing target prices for farm products. The question was not, however, examined by the Council at its session of 30-31 May. As regards the approximation of cereal prices for the years 1963/64 and 1964/65, the German delegation has declared in both the Council and the Special Committee that the

Federal Government has decided to make no price reduction in the Federal Republic. The only course the German delegation considers can be taken in this matter is to bring certain quality standards more into line with the common European standard. This question will be discussed on the basis of a new Commission proposal at the Council session of 18-21 June 1963.

### Financing of agricultural policy

38. On 30 May the European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture held a second general discussion, based on a report by M. Vredeling, on three proposals of the Commission concerning the implementation of Regulation No. 25 (financing of the common agricultural policy).

The Special Committee on Agriculture discussed on 14 May the question of setting up a working party on the financing of the common agricultural policy. This Committee agreed to await the Council's decision as to the inclusion of the three proposals in the Council's programme of work. The decision is to be taken at the Council's next session.

### Common policy for the markets

#### *Further organization of markets*

39. The Council and the Special Committee with its working parties have continued their study of proposals to extend the organization of markets to beef, milk and dairy products and rice.

The Special Committee asked the working parties to submit before its next session, which will be held in Luxembourg on 5, 6 and 7 June, a questionnaire on the problems still outstanding. The Working Party on beef, which met on 6, 7 and 8 May, made further progress, although a number of problems are still unsolved.

#### *Functioning of the common organizations*

40. *Cereals market.* - It has again been found necessary to adopt adaptation measures, mainly for products based on cereals.

For example, the Commission issued a regulation extending until 30 June 1963 as a transitional measure the authorization to import a certain quantity of wheat other than durum free of levy after exportation of wheat flour: previously <sup>(1)</sup> the relevant imports had to be made within two months after the wheat flour had been exported; the extension was made because of sea transport difficulties.

The Commission has also submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation providing for the adjustment of the sluice-gate prices of certain kinds of cereal flours, groats and meal where a subsidy to cereals is granted under Regulation No. 19. Adjustments of this kind had not been provided for in Regulation No. 37, which is still in force.

The Commission also proposed that the Council adopt without limitation of time the levy system for glucose and glucose syrup, which originally was to apply only until 30 June 1963 (Council Regulation No. 117); this system has proved workable and the situation which led to its adoption has not changed. A similar

(1) Commission Regulation No. 91.



proposal has been made regarding Council Regulation No. 5/63 on the levy system for brans.

In addition, the experts on cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultry have held several joint meetings, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Commission, to work out for the second year of operation of the common organizations of markets, beginning on 1 August 1963, the cereal prices which are to serve as a basis for the levy systems applicable to livestock products.

41. *Pigmeat market.* - Several draft regulations prepared by the Commission on the levy system for cuts of pork, sausages and the like and tinned meat have already been discussed in part with the Member States' experts; the drafts introduce a licence system and will bring into operation at the same time a "pilot system" in which the amounts of the levies applicable to all the items coming under this system would be adjusted and fixed in relation with certain important items, notably all cuts of pork, hams, etc. The Council and the Special Committee discussed these questions, and remaining differences of opinion between the Member States' delegations were nearly all ironed out; there remained only one disagreement — concerning the application of the licence system — and the Council was not able to reach a formal decision on the adoption of a levy system for these products.

The Commission has authorized the Italian Republic to reduce the levies charged on imports into Italy of pigs and pig carcasses, in order to combat the price rises which have occurred on the Italian market. This question was also discussed by the Management Committee on 7 May.

42. *Eggs and poultry market.* - At its session of 30-31 May, the Council discussed the problems which have arisen on the poultry market. It adopted a gentleman's agreement under which the Member States will not grant refunds on exports of slaughtered poultry to the Federal Republic of Germany exceeding the maximum authorized by Article 7 (1 b) of Council Regulation No. 22 less 0.03 units of account per kilogramme. This means that France and Belgium will reduce by 0.03 u.a. per kg. the refunds they now grant. These will henceforward be lower than the levies charged by the Federal Republic of Germany on imports. Under the same arrangement, the Netherlands will make no refund on exports to the Federal Republic. The agreement comes into operation on 10 June and expires on 31 October 1963; but it may be terminated by any Member State in certain specified circumstances. In this connection the Poultrymeat Management Committee has been instructed to make a monthly survey of the poultry market.

The Eggs and Poultrymeat Management Committee held two meetings, on 13 and 29 May. On 13 May it was instructed by the Commission to examine problems which have arisen because of the low offer price of poultry from outside the Community. Some of the Committee members were in favour of a further increase of the surcharge on the levy, raising it from 0.05 to 0.075 u.a. per kg. The Committee rejected the Commission's proposal to fix this surcharge at different levels in respect of different non-member countries. The Council decided to fix the surcharge on slaughtered poultry at the same amount for all non-member countries — 0.075 u.a. per kg. (1).

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(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 83, 1 June 1963.

At a previous discussion of this question, the Council rejected the Commission's proposal to lower the sluice-gate price for poultry imports from outside the Community by 0.03 u.a. per kg. The Commission had made this proposal after reaching the conclusion that the feed conversion rates used for determining sluice-gate prices had been fixed too high.

Since egg prices were declining appreciably early in the reference month, and since import prices had fallen below the sluice-gate price, the Commission introduced by Regulation No. 41/63 of 22 May a surcharge on imports of shell eggs from non-member countries (1).

But prices hardened again towards the end of the month and rose above the sluice-gate price, so that by Regulation No. 45/63 (2), which had been approved by the Management Committee, the Commission suspended the surcharge, it was therefore actually imposed for only one day.

The Commission also authorized the Italian Republic on 23 May to reduce the levies on egg products until 30 October 1963. In so doing the Commission by agreement with a majority of the Management Committee acceded only in part to the request of the Italian Government, which would have liked the reduction to apply also to shell eggs.

43. *Fruit and vegetable market.* - Continuing its work on fixing reference prices for market garden produce and fruit imported from outside the Community, the Commission adopted, after a favourable majority opinion from the Management Committee, a regulation fixing reference prices for the 1963 season (3) for tomatoes grown in the open.

On 15 May, the Management Committee discussed state aids in this sector. Under the Commission's Action Programme, a working paper on the problems arising for non-edible market garden produce (flowers, bulbs, plants) has been drafted by the Commission.

44. *Wine market.* - A first session on the Community regulation concerning quality wines produced in certain Community areas was held with the co-operation of Member Government representatives.

The Wine Management Committee met to discuss difficulties encountered in implementing the Council decision of 4 April 1962 fixing import quotas for the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy. At the same time, the Special Committee discussed problems arising in widening these quotas for 1963.

### **Establishment of a farm accounts information service**

45. The Commission has submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation (4) establishing a Community information service on farm accounts.

This service is intended to supply the Commission with statistical data that have been compiled and evaluated on uniform lines, so that it can determine the level

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(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 79, 26 May 1963.

(2) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 80 (a), 29 May 1963.

(3) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 81, 30 May 1963.

(4) See supplement to this Bulletin.

of incomes and the economic situation of farming in each of the Member States. The Commission proposes that details of accounts should be supplied on a standard form of return sheet. The Member States will establish regional committees in each of 34 designated regions in the Community. These committees will select by common criteria farms whose managers are willing and able to keep accounts. They will be composed of officials, farmers, technical experts and instructors, and representatives of advisory services or of farm management and bureaux of agricultural statistics and accounting offices. Through national liaison offices to be set up by the various Member States, each accounting office will transmit to the Commission details of accounts concerning the selected farms.

## **TRANSPORT**

### **Common transport policy**

46. On 20 May the Commission submitted to the Council proposals for practical measures to implement the common transport policy: the introduction of a rate bracket system, the progressive establishment of a Community quota in international road transport and the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition between types of transport and between firms within a given type.

These proposals were outlined in Bulletin 6-63, Chapter I

### **Weights and dimensions of road vehicles**

47. At its session of 8 and 9 May 1963, the Council referred to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee the Commission's amended proposal for a Council directive concerning authorized weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles operating between Member States and certain additional technical requirements applicable to such vehicles.

### **Round table on social policy in transport**

48. On 8 May the Commission held a fact-finding and consultation meeting with representatives of managements and workers to prepare for the round table on social policy in transport planned for the end of 1963. The meeting settled various questions concerning the organization of the round table and the subjects to be discussed. It was agreed that a preliminary report should be drawn up, to be submitted to a further meeting in September.

### **European type vessels**

49. The Working Party on standards for inland waterway vessels, whose task is to increase the competitiveness of inland waterway transport through technical rationalization, met on 20 and 21 May.

The representatives of national standards institutes agreed on a new set of standards for canal and river craft, and these will be incorporated in the plans for a European type of self-propelled barge now being worked out.

Continuing the work on standard specifications for European craft, a small group met on 27 May to finalize the project for a European "A" type barge submitted by the Netherlands delegation last January.

This Working Party adopted most of the improvements suggested by international inland shipping organizations. Complete plans can now be made for this first standard European vessel.

### **Infrastructure costs**

50. On 7 and 8 May, in connection with work on determining infrastructure costs, a small group of road transport experts held a preliminary discussion on the organization of statistical surveys of roads in cities and towns. It also discussed traffic census problems.

From 14 to 17 May, small working parties for each type of transport drawn from the infrastructure costs sub-committee met to examine methods of including in the calculation of infrastructure costs expenditure on maintenance and replacement of fixed infrastructure assets.

## **OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT**

### **Community relations with the associated African States and Madagascar**

51. At its session of 3 and 4 May 1963, the Council formally approved the texts in the four Community languages of the Convention of Association with the associated African States and Madagascar, which had been initialled in December 1962.

At its session of 30 and 31 May, the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to suggest to the representatives of the associated States without delay a date for signing the Convention. This is likely to take place shortly.

The Council also adopted supplementary transitional provisions to be applied between now and the entry into force of the Convention, and adopted the following resolution.

"The Council,

Having considered the requests presented by the associated States with a view to supplementing, in respect of production and diversification aids, the transitional provisions which are to apply until the entry into force of the Convention;

Requests the Commission to invite the associated States to submit to it as soon as possible their five-year production and diversification aid programmes;

Having regard to the Council's decision of today's date authorizing the Commission to draw from the former Fund sums to finance the surveys needed in preparing these programmes;

Authorizes the Commission to begin as soon as possible, and if thought fit in association with the Member States' experts, an examination of the programmes referred to in Article 28 of Protocol No. 5 to the Convention, so that the Community may take note of these programmes and fix the amount of its first annual instalment of aid as soon as possible after the entry into force of the Convention.

In determining the first annual instalment for associated States receiving at the same time both production and diversification aids, the Community will take into account the conditions for marketing the products in question in the season during which the Convention enters into force."

Under these same transitional arrangements, the Council has authorized the Commission to apply two million units of account from the European Development Fund to financing the surveys needed for the preparation of production and diversification aid programmes and of the projects which will be presented to the Commission by the authorities of the associated States.

#### Debate in the Parliament on the Association Convention

52. On 14 May, M. Margulies (Germany, Socialist) presented to the European Parliament a draft resolution standing in the names of some fifteen members concerning implementation of the transitional measures and consultation of the Parliament on the Association Convention. After speeches by M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission and M. van der Goes van Naters (Netherlands, Socialist), the Parliament passed a resolution in which it stressed the importance of avoiding any further delay in the implementation of the Convention and expressed the view that the interim measures for trade should be brought into force if possible on 1 July 1963 but in any case immediately after the signing of the Convention.

The Parliament consequently requested the Council to transmit to it the text of the Convention as soon as the date for signing had been agreed and declared that the procedure followed could in no way prejudice the general question of prior consultation of the European Parliament as provided for in Article 238 of the Treaty.

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

53. In May two short training courses were held :

a) In Lyons (France) from 13 to 16 May for 45 African university students;

b) In Hamburg (Germany) from 25 to 29 May for 20 African students working in various educational establishments in the Federal Republic of Germany, and for 20 African students from the " Institut des Hautes Études d'Outre-Mer " in Paris.

## **European Development Fund**

### *SOCIAL PROJECTS*

54. In May the Commission approved proposals to finance the following social projects :

#### **In the Central African Republic**

Construction and equipment of five laboratories at Bangui, Berberati, Bossangoa, Bambari and Bangassou to serve in the control of endemic diseases.

The scheme is expected to cost about 243 000 units of account.

#### **In the Malagasy Republic**

Survey for improvement of the road from Manakara to Mananjary over 112 km. The survey, for which about 122 000 u.a. has been applied for, will make it possible later to bring into service in one operation a permanent road from Mananjary to Nosy-Varika.

#### **In the Federal Republic of Cameroon**

Surveys to prepare specifications for tenders for the construction of 45 reservoirs in four departments of Northern Cameroon.

Some work has already been carried out in this field [construction of six reservoirs in the Mora area (EDF project : CA/06/58)].

The surveys, including the preparation of specifications, are expected to cost about 142 000 units of account.

### *ECONOMIC PROJECTS*

55. During the same period the Council approved on a proposal from the Commission the financing by the European Development Fund of one economic project.

#### **In the Central African Republic**

Reconstruction of a bridge on the Bangui--Sibut-Bambari road, the only road link between Bangui and the Entire Eastern region of the Republic. The work is expected to cost some 186 000 u.a.

### *CANCELLATION OF COMMITMENTS*

56. Further to an official request from the Government of Congo (Leopoldville) for the cancellation of two schemes for the construction of bridges over the Lubilash and Luilu rivers and for agricultural improvement in the province

of Katanga, the Commission has decided not to proceed with the execution of the relevant financing agreements. The sums released — a total of 1 975 000 u.a. — will be earmarked for other schemes presented by the same Government.

### *SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCING*

57. The Commission has approved the increase of a sum allocated for the execution of a social project :

In the Somali Republic

Supplementary application concerning the financing of equipment for the hospital of Mogadishu (EDF Project No. 11.31.001). The increase over the authorized provisional commitment is 300 000 u.a.

### *SIGNING OF FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS*

58. In May the following financing agreements on economic projects were signed :

- a) With the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville) for a total of about 1 850 000 u.a.;
- b) With Surinam for a total of about 2 125 000 u.a.;
- c) With the Republics of Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon for a total of about 3 160 000 u.a.;
- d) With the French Republic for the Department of Guadeloupe for a total of about 188 000 u.a.;
- e) With the French Republic for the Department of Martinique for a total of about 55 000 u.a.

### *RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE EDF COMMITTEE*

59. The Commission has prepared and submitted to the Council draft rules of procedure for this Committee. These rules are provided for in the internal agreement on the financing and administration of Community aid under the new Association Convention. The Committee will advise on financing proposals submitted by the Commission. The draft rules propose that the Committee should include one Government representative from each Member State and that it be presided over by a representative of the Commission.

### **Visits from African leaders**

60. M. David Dacko, President of the Central African Republic, in the course of a stay in Brussels, visited the Commission on 29 May. M. Dacko, accompanied by H.E. Roger Guerillot, Representative of the Central African Republic to the Community, was received by President Hallstein and M. Rochereau, member of the Commission and President of the Overseas Development Group.

# OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved at 31 May 1963

(in thousand units of account)

Country or territory	Number of projects	Total aid granted
Congo (Leopoldville)	12	11 486
Rwanda	10	4 844
Burundi	9	2 593
Total	31	18 923
Algeria (incl. Sahara)	9	20 427
Cameroon	25	43 677
Central African Republic	21	12 846
Comoro Islands	6	2 636
Congo (Brazzaville)	14	14 819
Ivory Coast	18	33 043
French Somaliland	2	1 255
Dahomey	17	15 944
Gabon	13	12 866
Guadeloupe	4	4 399
French Guiana	1	2 005
Upper Volta	11	25 948
Madagascar	39	50 773
Mali	22	30 242
Martinique	3	4 622
Mauritania	9	10 839
Niger	5	24 630
New Caledonia	5	1 560
French Polynesia	1	2 474
Réunion	4	5 328
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	3 545
Senegal	19	34 606
Chad	17	24 956
Togo	17	13 408
Group of States	2	5 132
Total	285	401 980
Somalia	4	5 060
New Guinea	4	7 458
Surinam	2	2 125
	6	9 583
Grand total	326	435 546



## **ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS**

### **Budget matters**

61. At its session of 8 and 9 May, the Council, acting under Article 206 of the Treaty, gave the Commission a discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget and supplementary budget for the financial year 1960, the transactions of the European Development Fund for the same period, the implementation of the budget and of the "correcting" and supplementary budget for the financial year 1961 and the European Development Fund's transactions for the same period.

At the same session, the Council adopted a proposal from the Committee of Permanent Representatives aimed at simplifying budget procedure and, in particular, taking into account the comments of the European Parliament regarding improved presentation and prompt submission of budget documents.

At its session of 30 and 31 May, the Council acceded to a request from the Commission of 29 April 1963 for the "unblocking" of posts provided for in the 1963 budget in the Cartels and Monopolies Directorate of the Directorate General for Competition.

### **Staff movements**

62. M. K.H. Narjes, Deputy Executive Assistant to the President of the Commission, has been appointed Chief Executive Assistant in succession to M. B. von Staden. M. J. Kalkbrenner has been appointed Deputy Executive Assistant in place of M. Narjes.

M. H. Largeteau has been appointed head of the division on Methods of Analysis and Economic Trends in the National Economies and Economics Trends Directorate of the Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

M. F. Porre has been appointed head of the Benelux Division in the same Directorate.

M. W. Hauschild has been appointed head of the division on Commercial, Company and Procedural Law in the Approximation of Legislation Directorate of the Directorate General for Competition.

M. P. Bertin has been appointed head of the Wine, Spirits and Derived Products Division in the Directorate for the Organization of the Markets for Products of Specialized Cultivation, Fisheries and Forestry (Directorate General for Agriculture).

M. S. Korth has been appointed head of the Dairy Produce Division in the Directorate for the Organization of Livestock Product Markets in the same Directorate General.

M. J.F. Deniau, Director in the Directorate General for External Relations, who has held the personal rank of Director General since the opening of negotiations with the United Kingdom, resigned on 16 May 1963. M. Deniau had been a member of the Commission's staff since its inception and headed its delegation in the negotiations for United Kingdom membership of EEC.

Under Article 54 of the Statute of Service, the Commission has conferred on M. Deniau the rank of "Honorary Director General".

## V. Institutions and organs

### A. THE PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament met in plenary session on 13 and 14 May, M. Gaetano Martino presiding.

M. Chatenet, President of the Commission of Euratom, introduced the Sixth General Report on the activities of his Commission, and M. Malvestiti, President of the High Authority of the ECSC, the Eleventh General Report on the activities of that institution.

The rest of the session was given over to the presentation and discussion of resolutions on the following matters :

- i) The European Social Charter : rapporteur M. Troclet (Belgium, Socialist) (see Chap. IV, sec. 35);
- ii) The Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive on the modalities of the transitional measures in the field of non-wage-earning activities in wholesaling and ancillary activities in trade and industry, (middlemen) : rapporteur M. Illerhaus (Germany, Christian Democrat) replaced by M. van Dijk (Netherlands, Liberal) (see Chap. IV, sec. 20);
- iii) The Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations governing pharmaceutical products : rapporteur M. Tomasini (France, no party) (see Chap. IV, sec. 27);
- iv) The report by M. Vals (France, Socialist) on the accounts of the European Parliament for the preceding year.

Each of these resolutions was put to the vote and adopted. In the resolution on its accounts the Parliament noted that its commitments up to 31 December 1962 for the financial year 1962 amount to approximately Bfrs. 237 346 000.

The Parliament also examined a draft resolution concerning the Convention of Association between the Community and the associated African States and Madagascar, put forward by M. Margulies (Germany, Liberal) on behalf of fifteen members (see Chap. IV, sec. 52).

### B. THE COUNCIL

101st session (8 and 9 May)

The Council held its 101st session on 8 and 9 May 1963 under the chairmanship first of M. Eugène Schaus, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then of M. Emile Schaus, Luxembourg Minister of Agriculture.

The Council studied a number of domestic and budgetary questions in co-operation with the Council of the European Atomic Energy Community, and then discussed the following questions :

*Tariff questions.* - It was decided to suspend the common external tariff duties applicable to certain foodstuffs.

It was also decided to suspend temporarily the common external tariff duties on derivatives of natural alkaloids of ergot of rye (1).

*Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services.* - It was decided to consult the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on three proposals from the Commission concerning Council directives on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services.

*Turkey.* - The Council examined the final problems outstanding in the negotiations for the Association Agreement between Turkey and the Community.

*GATT.* - The general lines of the attitude to be adopted by the Community at the ministerial meeting to be held at GATT on 16 to 21 May were unanimously agreed.

*Report on the activities of the Monetary Committee.* - The Council heard a statement by M. van Lennep, Chairman of the Monetary Committee, on the fifth annual (1962) report of the Committee.

The Council took note of the report and, supported by the Commission, thanked the Monetary Committee and its Chairman for the remarkable work done in 1962, work which had led to an improvement in the co-ordination of Member States' monetary policies.

The Council decided to submit the report to the European Parliament and to have it published in the official gazette of the European Communities.

#### 102nd session (agricultural question — 20 and 21 May)

The Council held its 102nd session on 20 and 21 May, under the Chairmanship of M. Emile Schaus, Minister of Agriculture of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Discussions covered the proposals for a regulation on pigmeat; alignment of cereal prices; certain problems raised by implementation of the regulation on poultrymeat; and the organization of work, particularly that set out in the programme drawn up at the session of 8 and 9 May (see Chap. IV, secs. 36, 40, 41 and 42).

#### 103rd session (30 and 31 May)

The Council held its 103rd session on 30 and 31 May, under the chairmanship first of M. Eugène Schaus, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then of M. Emile Schaus, Luxembourg Minister of Agriculture.

The following questions were discussed :

*Right of establishment and services.* - The Council approved in the four Community languages the draft directive removing all prohibitions or other limitations on payments for services where the supply of the service or services is impeded only by restrictions on the payment therefor (see Chap. IV, sec. 19).

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(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 77, 14 May 1963.

*European Social Fund.* - Modification of Regulation No. 9 concerning the European Social Fund (see Chap. IV, sec. 31).

*Latin America.* - The Council decided that the European Economic Community would invite the heads of accredited Missions from the Latin American States to take part in conversations on their mutual economic and trade relations (see Chap. IV, sec. 4).

*Iran.* - In view of the negotiations under way with Iran the Council issued further instructions to the Community's delegation (see Chap. IV, sec. 3).

*Programme of work.* - Picking up the thread of its session of 8 and 9 May, at which an initial programme and time-table for 1963 had been drawn up, <sup>(1)</sup> the Council dealt with those problems that were still outstanding. It was agreed to resume these discussions at the session of 17 and 18 June.

*Associated African States and Madagascar.* - The Council passed further transitional measures to bridge the period till the Convention of Association between the Community and the African States and Madagascar came into effect, and a resolution was adopted on the subject (see Chap. IV, sec. 51).

*Turkey.* - After noting the result of the final phase of negotiations with Turkey, the Council adopted a series of decisions on the last problems still outstanding in the commercial and financial spheres, so that the negotiations could be brought to a conclusion (see Chap. IV, sec. 1).

*Austria.* - The Council heard a report from the Commission on the study so far made of this problem. It noted that this work would continue and that a report would be submitted at a later session.

*Agricultural questions.* - (see Chap. IV, sec. 36).

## **C. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE**

The Economic and Social Committee held its 29th session on 28, 29 and 30 May 1963 in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Roche.

During this session the Committee rendered the following opinions :

1. *Opinion on the general lines of the Commission Memorandum on the Community's Action Programme for the second stage of the transition period.*

The opinion was adopted unanimously on the basis of a draft prepared by the Action Programme Sub-Committee.

The Committee had been consulted on this Memorandum by M. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, on 28 November 1962.

The opinion was that a broad concept should be adopted, making due allowance for the difficulties which had arisen following the interruption of negotiations with the United Kingdom. The need to democratize European construction and speed up the achievement of economic union was also stressed.

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(1) See beginning of Chap. IV.

The Chairman emphasized that the opinion was truly in the nature of a political and economic choice; it brought together and composed divergent attitudes in a constructive balance.

2. *The Memorandum of the European Executives on Energy Policy* <sup>(1)</sup>

The opinion was adopted by 65 votes to 7 with 6 abstentions.

The Commissions of the EEC and EAEC had consulted the Committee on 30 October 1962 on this subject, through M. Marjolin, EEC Vice-President.

The Committee also discussed the Community's social policy on the basis of a report by M. Levi Sandri, member of the EEC Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group.

It was decided to hold the 30th session of the Committee on 2, 3 and 4 July 1963.

#### **D. THE MONETARY COMMITTEE**

The Monetary Committee held its fiftieth meeting on 21 and 22 May 1963 when it considered the monetary and financial situation of the Netherlands. It also resumed the discussion begun at its previous session on various international monetary problems.

The Chairman, M. van Lennep, submitted the Committee's fifth progress report to the Council in the course of its session of 8 and 9 May. The Council decided to transmit the report to the European Parliament and to authorize its publication in the official gazette of the European Communities.

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(1) See Chap. IV, sec. 17.

## 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 14 May and 10 June 1963

#### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

##### Written questions and replies

- N° 184/1962-1963 de M. Blaisse à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Contingents tarifaires pour le plomb brut et le zinc brut (No. 184/1962-1963 by M. Blaisse to the EEC Commission. Subject : Tariff quotas for unwrought lead and zinc). No. 74, p. 1461/63
- N° 5 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Politique communautaire en faveur des pays en voie de développement (No. 5 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject : Community policy for the developing countries). No. 74, p. 1463/63
- N° 6 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : La nouvelle réglementation relative à la participation d'entreprises aux projets financiers du F.E.D. (No. 6 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject : The new rules on the participation of enterprises in EDF financial projects). No. 74, p. 1464/63
- N° 1 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Amélioration et coordination des informations sur la situation du marché à l'intérieur de la Communauté (No. 1 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject : Improvement and co-ordination of information on the market situation inside the Community). No. 77, p. 1501/63
- N° 2 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Application sur les marchés intérieurs de la Communauté des normes de qualité fixées pour les fruits et légumes (No. 2 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject : Introduction on the Community's internal markets of the agreed quality standards for fruit and vegetables). No. 77, p. 1502/63
- N° 3 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Prix de référence pour les fruits et légumes (No. 3 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject : Reference prices for fruit and vegetables). No. 77, p. 1503/63
- N° 4 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Organisation commune de marché pour les produits horticoles non comestibles (No. 4 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject : Common organization of the market in non-edible market garden produce). No. 77, p. 1504/63
- N° 7 de M. Richarts à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Réglementation communautaire des vins de qualité (No. 7 by M. Richarts to the EEC Commission. Subject : Community control of quality wines). No. 80, p. 1529/63

N° 9 de Mme Strobel à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Répercussion des réductions de droits de douane du marché commun sur les prix allemands d'importation (No. 9 by Mme Strobel to the EEC Commission. Subject: Effects of Common Market tariff cuts on German import prices).

No. 80, p. 1530/63

N° 10 de Mme Strobel à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Evolution des prix au consommateur (No. 10 by Mme Strobel to the EEC Commission. Subject: Consumer price trends).

No. 80, p. 1531/63

N° 13 de M. Kapteyn à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Propositions en matière de politique commune des transports. — Résolution du Conseil de la CEE adressée à la Commission de la CEE au sujet de la politique commune des transports (No. 13 by M. Kapteyn to the EEC Commission. Subject: Proposals on common transport policy. Resolution from the EEC Council to the EEC Commission concerning the common transport policy).

No. 80, p. 1532/63

## CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEMBER STATES

Décision du 22 mai 1963 des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres de la Communauté économique européenne réunis au sein du Conseil concernant le deuxième rapprochement des droits des tarifs nationaux vers le tarif douanier commun pour les produits autres que ceux énumérés à l'annexe II du Traité (Decision of 22 May 1963 by the EEC Member Government representatives, meeting in the Council, on the second alignment of national customs duties towards the common customs tariff for items other than those listed in Annex II of the Treaty).

No. 83, p. 1561/63

## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

### Regulations

Règlement n° 40/63 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1963, portant modification des prix d'écluse intracommunautaires applicables aux porcs abattus et aux porcs vivants importés en Italie (Commission Regulation No. 40/63 of 13 May 1963 altering intra-Community sluice-gate prices for Italian imports of pigs and pig carcasses).

No. 72, p. 1449/63

Règlement n° 41/63 de la Commission du 22 mai 1963, relatif à la fixation d'un montant supplémentaire pour les œufs de volailles en coquille (Commission Regulation No. 41/63 of 22 May 1963 establishing a surcharge on poultry eggs in shell).

No. 79, p. 1525/63

Règlement n° 45/63 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1963, portant suppression du montant supplémentaire fixé par le règlement n° 41/63 de la Commission pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation No. 45/63 of 29 May 1963 withdrawing the surcharge established in Commission Regulation No. 41/63 on eggs in shell).

No. 85bis, p. 1540A/63



Règlement n° 42/63 de la Commission, du 24 mai 1963, rectifiant le règlement n° 68 de la Commission fixant les critères en vue de la détermination des prix CAF pour les céréales, farines, gruaux et semoules (Commission Regulation No. 42/63 of 24 May 1963 correcting Commission Regulation No. 68 laying down criteria for determining cif prices for cereals, flour, groats and meal).

No. 81, p. 1541/63

Règlement n° 43/63 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1963, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les tomates de plein air (Commission Regulation No. 43/63 of 27 May 1963 laying down reference prices for tomatoes grown in the open).

No. 81, p. 1542/63

Règlement n° 44/63 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1963, dérogeant au règlement n° 91 de la Commission en ce qui concerne l'octroi d'une restitution sous la forme d'importation en franchise de prélèvement (Commission Regulation No. 44/63 of 27 May 1963 derogating from Commission Regulation No. 91 in respect of the granting of a refund in the form of levy-free imports).

No. 81, p. 1543/63

Règlement n° 46/63 du Conseil, du 30 mai 1963, relatif à la fixation du montant supplémentaire pour les importations de poules et poulets abattus en provenance des pays tiers (Council Regulation No. 46/63 of 30 May 1963 fixing the surcharge on imports of slaughtered fowls and chickens from non-member countries).

No. 83, p. 1567/63

Règlement n° 47/63 du Conseil, du 31 mai 1963, portant modification du règlement n° 9 concernant le fonds social européen [Council Regulation No. 47/63 of 31 May 1963 amending Regulation No. 9 (the European Social Fund)].

No. 86, p. 1605/63

## THE COUNCIL

### Information

Décision du Conseil, du 9 mai 1963, portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable aux sels, éthers, esters et autres dérivés des alcaloïdes naturels de l'ergot du seigle de la position ex 29.42 C VIII [Council decision of 9 May 1963 provisionally suspending the duty in the common customs tariff on salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives of the natural alkaloids of ergot of rye (ex heading 29.42 C VIII)].

No. 77, p. 1511/63

Décision du Conseil, du 9 mai 1963, donnant décharge à la Commission sur l'exécution du budget supplémentaire pour l'exercice 1960 (Council decision of 9 May 1963 giving the Commission a discharge in respect of the execution of the supplementary budget for the financial year 1960).

No. 77, p. 1512/63

Décision du Conseil, du 9 mai 1963, donnant décharge à la Commission sur l'exécution des opérations du fonds de développement pour l'exercice 1960 (Council decision of 9 May 1963 giving the Commission a discharge in respect of the execution of the operations of the Development Fund for the financial year 1960).

No. 77, p. 1516/63

- Décision du Conseil, du 9 mai 1963, portant suspension temporaire des droits du tarif douanier commun pour certains produits alimentaires (Council decision of 9 May 1963 provisionally suspending duties in the common customs tariff on certain foodstuffs). No. 78, p. 1517/63
- Décision du Conseil, du 9 mai 1963, portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable à l'huile d'olive autre que vierge (Council decision of 9 May 1963 provisionally suspending the duty in the common customs tariff on olive oil other than virgin). No. 78, p. 1518/63
- Décision du Conseil du 9 mai 1963 portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable au papier Japon de la position ex 48.01 E II [Council decision of 9 May 1963 provisionally suspending the duty in the common customs tariff on Japanese vellum (ex heading 48.01 E II)]. No. 79, p. 1527/63
- Directive du Conseil, du 31 mai 1963, tendant à supprimer toute prohibition ou toute gêne au paiement de la prestation lorsque les échanges de services ne sont limités que par des restrictions aux paiements y afférents (Council directive of 31 May 1963 removing all prohibitions on, or other obstacles to, payments for services where payment restrictions are the only limiting factor on their supply). No. 86, p. 1609/63

## THE COMMISSION

### Directives and Decisions

- Décision de la Commission, du 13 mai 1963, autorisant la République italienne à réduire les prélèvements applicables aux porcs abattus et aux porcs vivants (Commission decision of 13 May 1963 authorizing the Italian Republic to cut levies on pigs and pig carcasses). No. 72, p. 1450/63
- Décision de la Commission, du 25 avril 1963, relative à l'octroi au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg d'un contingent tarifaire pour le sel destiné à la transformation chimique (Commission decision of 25 April 1963 granting the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg a tariff quota for salt intended for chemical transformation). No. 75, p. 1473/63
- Décision de la Commission, du 25 avril 1963, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le ferro-silico-manganèse (Commission decision of 25 April 1963 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to introduce a tariff quota for ferro-silico-manganese). No. 75, p. 1475/63
- Décision de la Commission, du 25 avril 1963, autorisant la République italienne à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le ferro-chrome contenant en poids jusqu'à 0,1 % de carbone ou moins (Commission decision of 25 April 1963 authorizing the Italian Republic to introduce a tariff quota for ferro-chromium containing, by weight, not more than 0.1 % carbon). No. 75, p. 1476/63

Décision de la Commission, du 25 avril 1963, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à introduire des contingents tarifaires pour certains ferro-alliages (Commission decision of 25 April 1963 authorizing the Kingdom of the Netherlands to introduce tariff quotas for certain ferro-alloys).

No. 75, p. 1477/63

Décision de la Commission, du 25 avril 1963, autorisant le royaume de Belgique et le grand-duché de Luxembourg à introduire des contingents tarifaires pour certains ferro-alliages (Commission decision of 25 April 1963 authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to introduce tariff quotas for certain ferro-alloys).

No. 75, p. 1480/63

Décision de la Commission, du 25 avril 1963, autorisant le grand-duché de Luxembourg à introduire des contingents tarifaires pour certains ferro-alliages (Commission decision of 25 April 1963 authorizing the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to introduce tariff quotas for certain ferro-alloys).

No. 75, p. 1482/63

Décision de la Commission, du 25 avril 1963, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour l'aluminium brut, non allié (Commission decision of 25 April 1963 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to introduce a tariff quota for unwrought aluminium, excluding alloys).

No. 75, p. 1484/63

Décision de la Commission, du 25 avril 1963, au bénéfice de la République italienne portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire pour les bois tropicaux, autres que l'obéché (n° ex 44.03 A) [Commission decision of 25 April 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Italian Republic for tropical wood other than obeche (ex heading 44.03 A)].

No. 75, p. 1485/63

Décision de la Commission, du 13 mai 1963, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à différer le rapprochement des droits prévus dans son tarif douanier vers ceux du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne les pommes de terre, autres, non dénommées, et les légumes à cosse secs [Commission decision of 13 May 1963 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to postpone the alignment of its duties on those of the common customs tariff for CET items 07.01 A III 1 (certain unspecified potato strains) and 07.05 (dried leguminous vegetables)].

No. 78, p. 1519/63.

Décision de la Commission, du 13 mai 1963, autorisant la République italienne à différer le rapprochement des droits prévus dans son tarif national vers ceux du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne l'huile d'olive, autre que vierge (Commission decision of 13 May 1963 authorizing the Italian Republic to postpone the alignment of its duties on those of the common customs tariff for olive oil other than virgin).

No. 78, p. 1520/63

Décision de la Commission, du 17 mai 1963, relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif paritaire pour les problèmes sociaux des travailleurs salariés agricoles (Commission decision of 17 May 1963 setting up a Joint Advisory Committee on social problems arising for paid agricultural workers).

No. 80, p. 1534/63

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mai 1963, autorisant la République italienne à diminuer les prélèvements pour les produits à base d'œufs (Commission decision of 31 May 1963 authorizing the Italian Republic to reduce levies on egg products).

No. 86, p. 1611/63

### Delegations and missions accredited to the Community

Représentations d'Etats d'outre-mer associés (Delegations from associated overseas States).

No. 74, p. 1468/63

### European Development Fund

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 289 lancé par la République française (territoire de la côte française des Somalis) [Notice of call for tender No. 289 issued by the French Republic (French Somaliland)].

No. 73, p. 1455/63

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 290 lancé par la république du Mali (Notice of call for tender No. 290 issued by the Republic of Mali).

No. 73, p. 1456/63

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 291 lancé par la république du Sénégal (Notice of call for tender No. 291 issued by the Republic of Senegal).

No. 73, p. 1458/63

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 292 lancé par la république du Tchad (Notice of call for tender No. 292 issued by the Republic of Chad).

No. 73, p. 1459/63

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 293 lancé par la République malgache (Notice of call for tender No. 293 issued by the Malagasy Republic).

No. 74, p. 1470/63

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 294 lancé par la République gabonaise (Notice of call for tender No. 294 issued by the Republic of Gabon).

No. 78, p. 1522/63

Additif à l'appel d'offres n° 291 lancé par la république du Sénégal (Addition to call for tender No. 291 issued by the Republic of Senegal).

No. 78, p. 1523/63

Additif à l'appel d'offres n° 292 lancé par la république du Tchad (Addition to call for tender No. 292 issued by the Republic of Chad).

No. 78, p. 1524/63

Résultats des appels d'offres n° 198 lancé par la côte d'Ivoire, n°s 225 et 228 lancés par Madagascar, n° 230 lancé par la Martinique, n° 233 lancé par la Haute-Volta, n° 236 lancé par le Cameroun (Results of calls for tender No. 198 issued by Ivory Coast, Nos. 225 and 228 issued by Madagascar, No. 230 issued by Martinique, No. 233 issued by Upper Volta, and No. 236 issued by Cameroon).

No. 80, p. 1537/63

Approbation d'investissements de caractère économique en République centrafricaine (Approval of economic investments in the Central African Republic).

No. 80, p. 1539/63

Situation de trésorerie du Fonds européen de développement arrêtée à la date du 31 mars 1963 (Cash position of the European Development Fund at 31 March 1963).	No. 80, p. 1540/63
Additif à l'appel d'offres n° 290 lancé par la république du Mali (Addition to call for tender No. 290 issued by the Republic of Mali).	No. 81, p. 1544/63
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 294 lancé par la République gabonaise (Amendment to call for tender No. 294 issued by the Republic of Gabon).	No. 81, p. 1544/63
Approbation d'investissement de caractère économique dans la république du Congo (Léopoldville) [Approval of economic investment in the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville)].	No. 85, p. 1601/63
Signature d'une convention de financement entre la CEE et la république du Congo (Léopoldville) [Signature of a financing agreement between EEC and the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville)].	No. 85, p. 1601/63
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 295 lancé par la république du Mali (Notice of call for tender No. 295 issued by the Republic of Mali).	No. 85, p. 1602/63
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 296 lancé par la République somalienne (Notice of call for tender No. 296 issued by the Somali Republic).	No. 86, p. 1612/63
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 297 lancé par le royaume du Burundi (Notice of call for tender No. 297 issued by the Kingdom of Burundi).	No. 86, p. 1613/63

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### Decisions

Composition des Chambres (Composition of Chambers).	No. 82, p. 1545/63
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### Communications

Recours introduit le 29 avril 1963 par la Commission de la Communauté économique européenne contre le gouvernement de la République italienne (affaire 22-63) [Action by the Commission of the European Economic Community against the Government of the Italian Republic, filed 29 April 1963 (case 22/63)].	No. 73, p. 1453/63
Recours introduit le 13 mai 1963 par M. Piergiovanni Pistoï contre la Communauté économique européenne et éventuellement la Commission (affaire 26/63) [Suit by M. Piergiovanni Pistoï against the European Economic Community and, as appropriate, the Commission, filed 13 May 1963 (case 26/63)].	No. 82, p. 1547/63

Recours introduit le 13 mai 1963 par M. Goffredo Raponi contre la Communauté économique européenne et éventuellement la Commission (affaire 27-63) [Suit by M. Goffredo Raponi against the European Economic Community and, as appropriate, the Commission, filed 13 May 1963 (case 27/63)].

No. 82, p. 1548/63

**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 in the cereals sector**

Supplément n° 17 du 15 mai 1963 (Supplement No. 17 of 15 May 1963).

Supplément n° 18 du 22 mai 1963 (Supplement No. 18 of 22 May 1963).

Supplément n° 19 du 29 mai 1963 (Supplement No. 19 of 29 May 1963).

Supplément n° 20 du 5 juin 1963 (Supplement No. 20 of 5 June 1963).

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

Periodical publications

8068\* Résultats de l'enquête de conjoncture auprès des chefs d'entreprise de la Communauté. (The Community Business Survey). Three issues per year. June 1963. Two bilingual editions: French/Italian and German/Dutch. Price per issue: £0.5.0; \$ 0.70; Bfrs. 35,—. Annual subscription: £0.14.3; \$ 2.00; Bfrs. 100,—.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE  
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Recueil de la jurisprudence de la Cour, volume IX (Reports of cases referred to the Court, Volume IX). Subscription: Bfrs. 350 (FF. 34).

Fascicule n° 1: Arrêts de la Cour et conclusions des Avocats généraux dans: (Section 1: Judgments of the Court and submissions of the Advocates-General in): Affaire n° 26-62 (demande de décision préjudicielle, au sens de l'article 177 du traité CEE, présentée par la Tariefcommissie à Amsterdam le 16 août 1962 dans le litige N.V. Algemene Transport- en Expeditie Onderneming van Gend & Loos contre administration fiscale néerlandaise). [Case No. 26/62 (Request for a preliminary ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty presented by the Tariefcommissie, Amsterdam, on 16 August 1962 in the case of N.V. Algemene Transport- en Expeditie Onderneming van Gend & Loos v. Netherlands Revenue Department)].

Affaires jointes nos 28 à 30-62 (demandes de décision préjudicielle, au sens de l'article 177 du traité CEE, présentées par la Tariefcommissie à Amsterdam le 19 septembre 1962 dans les litiges Da Costa en Schaake N.V., Jacob Meijer N.V. et Höchst-Holland N.V. contre administration fiscale néerlandaise). [Consolidated actions Nos. 28 to 30/62 (Requests for a preliminary ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty, presented by the Tariefcommissie, Amsterdam, on 19 September 1962 in the cases of Da Costa en Schaake N.V., Jacob Meijer N.V. Höchst-Holland N.V. v. Netherlands Revenue Department)].

## **D. Publications by the joint services of the three Communities**

### Joint Information Service

- Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft, No. 8, June 1963.  
The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap, No. 50, June 1963.  
Paris : Communauté européenne No. 6, June 1963.  
Rome : Comunità Europea, No. 6, June 1963.  
London : European Community, No. 6, June 1963.  
Washington : European Community, No. 62, April/May 1963.

### Statistical Office of the European Communities

- General Statistical Bulletin — No. 6-1963.  
Statistical Information — No. 1-1963.  
Informations statistiques (Statistical Information) — No. 1bis-1963.  
Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle (Foreign Trade : Monthly Statistics) — No. 6-1963.  
Commerce extérieur : Tableaux analytiques (Foreign Trade : Analytical Tables) Imports, Jan.-Sept. 1962.  
Charbon et autres sources d'énergie — No. 3-1963.  
(Coal and other sources of energy).  
Sidérurgie (Iron and Steel) — No. 3-1963.  
Statistiques agricoles (Agricultural Statistics) — No. 1-1963.







