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Contents

	Page
The association of Turkey with the Community	5
I. A new step towards customs union	9
II. Association of Greece	12
III. Activities of the Community	14
— The Council's programme of work	14
— External relations	14
— Economic and financial affairs	21
— Internal market	26
— Competition	29
— Social affairs	32
— Agriculture	34
— Transport	40
— Overseas development	41
— Development aid	46
— Administrative affairs	46
IV. Institutions and organs	48
A. The Parliament	48
B. The Council	56
C. The Monetary Committee	57
 ANNEXES	
Meeting of the delegates of the Parliaments of the associated African States and Madagascar and of the European Parliament	58
 <i>Resolutions of the European Parliaments</i>	
Resolution on cultural co-operation amongst the Member States of the European Economic Community	58
Resolution on the competence and powers of the European Parliament	59

Supplement

Broad lines of a common policy on oils and fats (Communication from the Commission to the Council)

Proposal by the Commission to the Council for measures under the common policy in the event of structural surpluses on the milk market

Proposal for a Council directive relating to the approximation of the regulation of Member States concerning cocoa and chocolate

Proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation No. 17

Medium-term economic policy for the Community (Recommendation by the Commission to the Council)

Memorandum from the Commission to the Council on the action programme in the sphere customs legislation

The association of Turkey with the Community

The negotiations between Turkey and the European Economic Community, which were lengthy, arduous and chequered in their course, have been brought to a successful conclusion.

The Association Agreement was initialled on 25 June in Brussels and will be signed in Ankara during the first half of September.

The Agreement gives expression to the will of both parties that the links already existing between Turkey and its European partners shall be drawn closer.

As a member of the Council of Europe and of the Organization for European Co-operation and Development — not to mention its Atlantic links — Turkey had every reason to take an interest in the process of economic and political integration in western Europe and to look in this direction for greater economic stability and more rapid expansion.

For the European Community, this association meant a positive contribution to the strengthening of a European country in the course of development and afforded further proof that the Europe of the Six does not intend to remain restricted to the geographical area of the six founder members but that it is the centre of a progressive economic and political organization for the whole of Europe.

Thus both sides may draw satisfaction from the conclusion of the Agreement. There is no doubt that it will be welcomed by all the Parliaments concerned and that the future Treaty of Ankara will before long be considered an important step in the building of Europe.

Jean Rey

*Member of the Commission
President of the External Relations Group of the EEC.*

The background to the Association Agreement and its content are summarized below.

On 31 July 1959 the Turkish Government applied for the association of Turkey with the Community. On 11 September 1959 the Council took note of this request and instructed the Commission to enter immediately into exploratory talks with the Turkish Government. Meetings between the two delegations took place in September and December 1959. On 11 May 1960 the Council, taking the view that the exploratory stage was over, authorized the Commission to open the negotiations proper. But as a result of political developments in Turkey in the course of that month the negotiations were held up and did not begin until October 1960.

The delegations met again in April 1961, when they discussed the special problems of the Turkish economy. After an interval for stocktaking the talks were

resumed in June 1962, and in a series of increasingly frequent meetings the two delegations worked out the Agreement and drafted it in legal form.

However much both parties desired to extend to the economic field the links already uniting them in others, they had to take account of the fact that Turkey is a developing country whose economy is in a somewhat special position. During the negotiations the country experienced a severe crisis which seriously affected its external financial situation and put a brake on its economic development. These difficulties arose from an imbalance between growing import requirements — especially of capital goods — and inadequate export earnings, derived mainly from agricultural products. The situation was rendered more difficult because the efforts at industrialization over the past ten years were made at the cost of heavy foreign indebtedness.

After the monetary reform of 1958/59, carried out with the aid of OEEC and the International Monetary Fund, and after preparing the first development plan for 1963-67, Turkey made a great effort to remedy the situation and bring about steady and balanced economic development.

There are already many signs of the success which, with the help of friendly nations, Turkey has achieved in the task of recovery it has set itself. Nevertheless, the Turkish Government and people remain aware of the self-discipline they need if the advance is to continue.

It was realized at an early stage in the negotiations that it would be difficult to synchronize the entry into force of the Agreement with the setting up of a customs union, which both sides considered the best course to take in associating Turkey with the Community.

A customs union means that both sides must comply with rules which, in accordance with the ideas underlying the establishment of the Community, must govern not only trade in goods but also other important fields of economic activity. If, therefore, it had been decided to set up a customs union immediately, a conflict might have immediately arisen between the measures adopted by Turkey to speed up its economic development and the commitments involved in membership of such a union.

It was therefore agreed that whilst customs union was to be the final form of the relationship between Turkey and the Community, it was not to be introduced until both sides could give effect to it with a minimum of exceptions. The objectives of the agreement were to be attained by stages.

The first stage is described as “preparatory” because its purpose is to enable Turkey to continue its economic rehabilitation until it is in a strong enough position to accept the commitments involved in the gradual establishment of a customs union.

During this stage the Community will assist the economic development of Turkey on a substantial scale, both commercially and financially. Preferential duty rates for Turkey’s main exports — tobacco, raisins, dried figs and hazel-nuts — will enable Turkey to maintain and to increase its outlets in Community markets.

Financial aid amounting to 175 million units of account over a period of five years will be provided through the European Investment Bank for investment

under the Turkish development plan. In the case of certain projects, especially where benefits are likely to be indirect or delayed, the loans may be made on particularly favourable terms as regards interest and redemption dates.

These will not be only advantages enjoyed by Turkey during the preparatory stage; the machinery of association, the centre-piece of which is the Council of Association (the joint body which will direct the implementation of the Agreement) will be set up at the outset. This Council will be composed of members of the Turkish Government on the one side and on the other of members of the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Member States' Governments. The Council will act by unanimous vote. It will have powers of decision in the matters covered by the Agreement and may also make recommendations.

In the preparatory stage the Council of Association will in particular deal with any disputes arising over the interpretation of the Agreement or may refer them to an existing court; it will facilitate liaison between the European Parliament and the Turkish Parliament; if difficulties arise in relations between Turkey and the Community in the fields of competition, transport, establishment or services, it can make recommendations to deal with them; it will be the forum for a periodical exchange of views on the working of the association.

In this way, contact on matters of interest to both sides will be established from the outset; Turkey will become familiar with Community discipline and be able to prevent its economy from evolving on lines divergent from those laid down in the Treaty of Rome.

The preparatory stage will be followed by a transitional one during which the customs union between Turkey and the Community will be gradually built up.

The negotiators found it difficult to settle in advance the details of this second stage (e.g. to fix time-limits, safeguard clauses, etc.) since the precise wording of such provisions would depend on the economic and legal situation of either side at the time they moved from one stage to the next.

None the less it was considered essential to establish the framework for this stage now, as regards both trade and other economic matters.

a) For trade the principles laid down in Article XXIV of GATT were applied. The customs union will extend to all trade, which means that Turkey will adopt the common external tariff of the Community; it will be established over a period of twelve years; exceptions may be made, but they must not stand in the way of completion within a reasonable time. Special arrangements taking into account the Community's common agricultural policy are envisaged for agricultural products.

b) In the other fields of economic activity covered by the Treaty of Rome Turkey will align its policies with those of the Community. This applies in particular to the free movement of workers, liberalization of establishment and services, transport policy, rules governing competition, and economic policy. Special procedure will be instituted to co-ordinate the parties' commercial policies in their relations with third countries.

The machinery will be strengthened. The Council of Association will be empowered to decide on joint action by the contracting parties in cases where

no appropriate procedure is laid down in the Agreement. A procedure for settling disputes, possibly by arbitration, will be introduced in addition to the powers conferred on the Council of Association for this purpose during the preparatory stage. The Council of Association will establish liaison between the Economic and Social Committee and the other organs of the Community on the one hand and the corresponding bodies in Turkey on the other.

The details of the transitional stage must be laid down by the Council of Association five years from the entry into force of the Agreement or, if this time-limit cannot be adhered to, after a further four years at most. This will be done by a further Protocol which, when ratified, will supersede the Provisional Protocol and the Financial Protocol which are at present annexed to the Agreement and relate to the preparatory stage.

The negotiators felt that they should consider the situation that would arise if the additional Protocol could not be drawn up within this ultimate time-limit of nine years. They agreed that the Council of Association should in that case be free to decide on arrangements for the preparatory stage from the tenth year onwards.

The final stage will be a customs union established through the implementation of the additional Protocol during the preceding stage and will also entail an increasing degree of co-ordination between the economies of the contracting parties.

This will terminate the process of association. Provision has however already been made for Turkey to take the further step, when it is in a position to do so, of applying for full membership of the Community and accepting all the obligations of the Treaty of Rome.

I. A new step towards customs union

The first of July 1963 is an important date in the implementation of the Treaty of Rome. The measures taken at that date — a new 10 % reduction of duties amongst the Member States and the second approximation to the common external tariff — represent a considerable step forward in the establishment of a customs union.

Under the provisions of the Treaty and by virtue of the acceleration decisions the reduction of internal duties already made amounted to :

- i) 50 % of the basic duty for manufactured goods and
- ii) 35 % of the basic duty for non-liberalized agricultural products.

On 1 July the duties were therefore reduced by a total of 60 % on industrial goods and 45 % on non-liberalized agricultural products. The target set in the Treaty, which was that duties must be reduced by 50 % by the end of the second stage, was exceeded by 1 July this year so far as manufactured goods are concerned.

This internal dismantlement of duties is particularly welcome at this moment when there is full employment and a growing strain on prices. The Member States themselves felt the need for this step.

On 27 August 1962 Italy, for instance, had unilaterally applied an additional 10 % reduction of the duties in force at the time (or a 5 % reduction of the basic duties) for manufactured goods other than those in respect of which measures of safeguard were authorized under Article 226 of the Treaty (silk, lead and zinc products) and for agricultural products other than those falling under a Community market organization with a levy system. The new general reduction of 1 July absorbs this anticipatory reduction, so that Italy is now in the same position as the other Member States.

The second approximation of the national tariffs to the common external tariff also took place on 1 July 1963 — two and a half years earlier than was stipulated in the Treaty. It was effected in the same way as the first approximation of 1 January 1961.

At that time the Community was negotiating at GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) for recognition of its common external tariff. To demonstrate the liberal nature of its commercial policy the Community has decided to offer the other members of GATT a 20 % linear reduction of this tariff on a basis of reciprocity. The calculation of the first approximation was, therefore, made assuming a common external tariff reduced by 20 %, provided however that the duties so arrived at should not be lower than those of the full tariff.

The Community did not obtain from the non-member countries the tariff concessions it expected. In certain cases the product-by-product negotiations in GATT led to a 20 % reduction of the common external tariff, but in others the reduction was less or had to be withdrawn for lack of reciprocity.

Despite this experience and with an eye to the new tariff negotiations proposed by the United States, the representatives of the Governments of the Member

Application of the common external tariff.

in %

A. Under the Treaty (Art. 23)		B. Under the acceleration decisions (manufactured goods)	
Examples		Examples	
1st approx- imation (31.12.1961)	1. CET 20	1st approx- imation (1.1.1961)	5. CET 20
	NT 1.1.1957 30		CET - 20 % 16
	NT 1.1.1962 27		NT 1.1.1957 30
			NT 1.1.1961 25.8
			6. CET 20
			CET - 20 % 16
	NT 1.1.1957 21		
	NT 1.1.1961 20 (must not fall below non- reduced CET)		
	7. CET 20		
	CET - 20 % 16		
	NT 1.1.1957 12		
	NT 1.1.1961 13.2		
2nd approx- imation (31.12.1965)	3. CET 20	2nd approx- imation (1.7.1963)	8. CET 20
	NT 1.1.1957 30		CET - 20 % 16
	NT 1.1.1966 24		NT 1.1.1957 30
			NT 1.7.1963 21.6
			9. CET 20
			CET - 20 % 16
	NT 1.1.1957 21		
	NT 1.1.1963 20 (must not fall below non- reduced CET)		
	10. CET 20		
	CET - 20 % 16		
	CET (conces- sion at GATT 14		
	NT 1.1.1957 21		
	NT 1.7.1963 16.8		
	11. CET 20		
	CET - 20 % 16		
	NT 1.1.1957 12		
	NT 1.7.1963 14.4		

NB. : CET = common external tariff.
NT = national tariff.

States, meeting in the Council of Ministers, decided to repeat the liberal gesture they had made at the time of the first approximation. The second approximation will, therefore, also be effected on the basis of the initial duties reduced by 20 %, even if that reduction has not been negotiated or bound at GATT. Nevertheless, by decision of the member Governments of 23 May (1) this basis of calculation will not apply after 31 December 1965 unless an adequate degree of reciprocity has been obtained from the non-Member States in the coming GATT negotiations.

As in the case of the first approximation, the method of calculation will not apply to certain sensitive products on List G (2) (paper pulp, ferro-alloys, aluminium, lead and zinc, etc.) (3). In the case of these products the second approximation will be made towards the non-reduced common external tariff.

The above table gives some examples from the national tariffs and shows how the approximation towards the common external tariff made under Article 23 of the Treaty (sec. A) compares with that made in accordance with the acceleration decisions (sec. B).

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

(2) *Ibid.*, No. 37, 2 June 1961.

(3) The Commission has proposed to the Council that the 20 % reduction should apply to cocoa paste in bulk, cocoa butter and cocoa powder; this proposal appears on the agenda for the Council session of 10 and 11 July 1963.

II. Association of Greece

Association Committee

The EEC-Greece Association Committee held its seventh session on 19 June. It discussed in particular the implementation of decisions taken by the Association Council at its fourth session on 30 May. These related to the timing of reductions in customs duties on dried grapes, arrangements for the importation of Samos wines into Germany and table wines into France and Italy, and the opening by Greece of a global bauxite quota for the Member States of the Community.

The Committee discussed the question of dried grapes and agreed that internal duties might be lowered by 20 % before the end of the present year, but did not fix an exact date.

The Committee agreed to convene a group of wine experts before settling the tariff arrangements applicable to certain types of wines in Germany, France and Italy.

The Greek delegation informed the Committee that of the global quota of 450 000 tons of bauxite opened by Greece for 1963 about 250 000 tons had so far been taken up by Member States.

The Committee fixed its next meeting for 15 July 1963.

Parliamentary Committee for the Association

The Parliamentary Committee for the Association held its first session at Brussels on 6 and 7 June 1963, with M. Duvieusart (Belgium, Christian Democrat), Vice-President of the European Parliament, in the chair.

Opening the meeting, the Chairman welcomed the members of the Greek delegation and stressed the importance of this occasion as the starting-point of the Committee's work.

M. Rodopoulos, Chairman of the Greek delegation, thanked M. Duvieusart on behalf of his colleagues, and endorsed his remarks on the importance of Greek association with the Community.

The Committee adopted its provisional rules of procedure and elected its officers.

For the Greek delegation it appointed M. Rodopoulos Chairman, M. Garoufalias first Vice-Chairman and M. Eutaxias second Vice-Chairman.

For the European Parliament it appointed M. Duvieusart Chairman, M. Kreyszig first Vice-Chairman and M. Alric second Vice-Chairman.

The Committee discussed with M. Rey, President of the External Relations Group in the EEC Commission, the progress made in applying the Athens Agreement.

M. Rey gave a review of developments. A brief discussion ensued, in which M. Kapsalis and M. Kostopoulos, of the Greek delegation, said that Greek

public opinion had welcomed the start of the Association with high hopes, but that concern was being felt in Greece at the news of the advantages which the Commission proposed to grant to Turkey.

After M. Rey had replied, the Committee adopted unanimously, with little discussion, the following draft recommendation submitted by the Greek delegation:

“ The Parliamentary Commission for the EEC-Greece Association

Looks forward with approval to the association of other countries with the Community on equitable terms;

Considers that the establishment of an organic link between the Community and Turkey is of vital concern to the whole of the free world;

Expresses the hope that this link will be established on equitable terms;

Requests the Council of the EEC-Greece Association to take all necessary measures for that purpose;

Decides to contribute to the development of the Association between the European Economic Community and Greece in all spheres, so that the way may be opened as soon as possible for Greece to become a full Member of the Community. ”

III. Activities of the Community

THE COUNCIL'S PROGRAMME OF WORK

1. The Council held its 107th session on 10 - 11 July, M. Luns, Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, presiding. Good progress was made in settling the programme of work for the second half of 1963.

Agreement was reached on the question of contacts with the United Kingdom, which had arisen after the negotiations for membership were suspended in January. The President of the Council was asked to inform the British Government of this agreement, which was as follows :

- a) The Council of Ministers of the Six proposed that quarterly meetings be held within Western European Union (WEU) between the seven countries to survey the economic situation in Europe;
- b) The agenda would include political questions as well as an exchange of views on the economic situation;
- c) Discussions would normally be at ministerial level;
- d) The EEC Commission would be invited to meetings of the "Seven" when economic matters were under discussion.

Commenting on this decision to the press, the President explained that under the heading "Exchange of views on the European economic situation", any WEU member country could raise any specific economic problems concerning the Community or Great Britain.

The Council was unanimous, M. Luns added, that in these discussions the aim should be to do everything possible to prevent the Community and Great Britain from taking any steps likely to have an adverse effect upon their relations. This would leave the door open for Britain to join the Community at a later date. The Community would in the meantime pursue its development.

At the same session, the Council agreed that the Convention of Association with the associated African States and Madagascar should be signed in Yaoundé (Cameroon) on 20 July 1963. It empowered M. Luns and M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, to sign the Convention on behalf of the Community.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Relations with Austria

2. It will be recalled that at the Council's session of 31 May the Commission announced its intention of holding exploratory talks with the Austrian mission at Brussels in order to learn more precisely the desiderata of the Austrian Government (1).

(1) See Bulletin 7-63, Chap. IV, sec. 2.

During June the Commission's staff prepared material for the talks, which begin on 4 July.

The talks will not in the strict sense be negotiations, which have still to be agreed to in principle by the Council. Their only purpose is to obtain from the Austrian Government more details of the manner in which it would expect to be associated with the Community's work of economic integration, and of the limits to such association in view of Austria's special situation and more particularly its neutral status.

Negotiations with Israel

3. From 5 to 13 June 1963 an Israeli delegation held meetings in Brussels with a delegation from the Community composed of representatives of the Commission and of the Member States. These negotiations were a continuation of those held in November 1962 ⁽¹⁾.

The two delegations discussed the terms of a possible trade agreement. The Israeli delegation having submitted a number of new proposals, the negotiations were suspended so that the Commission and the Member States might make the necessary studies.

Relations with Latin America

4. The question of relations with Latin America was discussed by the European Parliament at its June session on a report presented by M. Edoardo Martino. The discussion issued in a resolution approving the formation of a contact group between the Commission and the missions of the Latin-American States to the Community. It was hoped that the forthcoming Kennedy round might lead to a "guided growth" of exports from Latin-American countries. On the financial side, it recommended an expansion in the activity of the Inter-American Development Bank on the capital market and better direction of European financial aid, and called for co-ordination of the technical assistance policies of the Six.

M. Rey, a member of the Commission, said during the debate that an initial meeting between the Commission and the Latin-American countries was planned for 16 July, and that the proposals submitted by the Commission to the Council could provide useful material for those talks.

Relations with Algeria

5. On 1 July 1963 an Algerian delegation led by M. Khotja, assistant director-general of planning in the Prime Minister's department, visited Brussels to deliver to the European Economic Community a letter from the Algerian Government stating its intention, having due regard for the development of Algeria's economy, to establish a three-column customs tariff consisting of a normal tariff, low rates for French goods, and intermediate rates for goods from other Community States.

(1) See Bulletin 1-63, Chap. IV, sec. 2.

This arrangement is put forward as being in conformity with the spirit of M. Ben Bella's letter of December 1962 asking for continued application of the provisions of Article 227 of the Treaty of Rome, under which Algeria enjoyed the advantages of the intra-Community trading system.

The Algerian Government added that these intended measures were to be regarded as temporary, and proposed that talks should be held in the autumn with a view to placing relations between Algeria and the Community on a new footing.

The Commission took note of the Algerian Government's communication. It has already begun to prepare the decisions which the Council will be called upon to take on the Algerian Government's communications of September 1962 and June 1963.

The Community and GATT

The Tariff Conference

6. At its session of 17 - 18 June the Council concluded the tariff agreement which the Commission has negotiated with Spain on behalf of the Community. This country, which is not yet a contracting party to the General Agreement, has been negotiating the terms for its accession.

These tariff negotiations, known as "accession negotiations", are necessary because a country acceding to the Agreement benefits, through the most-favoured-nation clause, from all the tariff concessions previously negotiated between the contracting parties, but is required to pay an "entrance fee" for them by reducing and binding duties in its own tariff.

The protocol of accession will be signed on behalf of the Community by a representative of the Commission.

7. GATT is now giving effect to the recommendations of the ministerial meeting, for which purpose various committees and working parties were convened in the second half of June. The Community has been actively concerned in all this work.

At its session of 10 - 11 July, the Council received a progress report from the Commission and agreed to consider at its next session the substance of the problems arising.

The Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) held its first meeting on 27 June. It set up the subsidiary groups needed, at the present stage, to enable it to perform its functions as set out in the Ministerial Resolution. These groups are as follows:

A. Sub-Committee on the Tariff Negotiating Plan

Terms of reference: — The Sub-Committee is to consider and submit to the Trade Negotiations Committee recommendations in regard to:

- a) The depth of the tariff reductions, and the rules for exceptions;
- b) The criteria for determining significant disparities in the tariff levels and the special rules applicable for tariff reductions in these cases.

The Sub-Committee is to submit a report on *a)* and *b)* above to the Trade Negotiations Committee as soon as possible and in any event by 1 August 1963.

Membership (may be increased if and when the scope of the work is widened) : Austria, Canada, EEC, Israel, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

The chairman of the Sub-Committee is at present Mr Wyndham White. It will meet on 2 July.

B. The Committee on Agriculture

In view of the importance of agriculture, the TNC agreed to give this subsidiary group full committee status, on the understanding that it would be subordinate to and report to the parent Committee.

Terms of reference : — The Committee is to consider and submit to the Trade Negotiations Committee recommendations in regard to 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 substantial development and expansion of world trade in such products.

As this Committee will not meet before the autumn, its membership will be decided at a later date.

C. Sub-Committee on Non-tariff Barriers and Other Special Problems

Terms of reference : — The Sub-Committee is to consider, and submit to the Trade Negotiations Committee recommendations in regard to :

a) 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 ensuring that the value of tariff reductions will not be impaired or nullified by the non-tariff barriers;

b) 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;

c) Any other special problems.

Membership : — The question of membership and chairmanship will be settled at a later date.

The TNC also decided to set up a special sub-committee to study special problems connected with the participation of the less developed countries in trade negotiations.

A point of interest is that the Committee acknowledged that the sharing out of work among several bodies did not mean a hard and fast demarcation of competence as between the various groups : sub-committee members could raise matters connected with the work of other sub-committees whenever they thought fit. For example, the chairman ruled that the Sub-Committee on the Tariff Negotiating Plan could take fully into account factors which might affect the true incidence of tariffs.

Special commodity groups

Under procedures laid down in a Ministerial Resolution, the special cereals and meat groups were convened to work out the terms and conditions of international arrangements for these commodities. These two panels, which have so far worked as study groups, are to be gradually converted into negotiating groups.

The cereals group met from 24 to 28 June 1963 and planned its work on the lines recommended by the Community's representatives in statements at the ministerial meeting (M. Schaus and M. Mansholt), i.e. that all factors in national policies liable to affect the situation on the world market for the commodity in question should be taken into consideration. The meeting drew up a list of factors to be borne in mind in working out world arrangements for cereals. In the ensuing discussion the various parties made known their positions.

Negotiations under Article XXIV(6)

In the last week of June, the Community opened negotiations with the United States on manufactured tobacco, compensatory adjustment for which in the negotiations under Article XXIV(6) had not been settled when the agreement concluding the latter was reached in March 1962.

The negotiations opened on 25 June, and the first series of talks were held at three meetings ending on 27 June. After explaining their respective positions and comparing statistical data, the two delegations agreed to meet again in the latter half of September.

Resolution of the European Parliament

8. On 28 June the European Parliament passed a resolution on a report from M. Kriedemann in which it approved the results of the recent ministerial meeting of GATT in Geneva.

It expressed the hope that the instructions to be given to the Commission for negotiating in the Kennedy round would be agreed in good time, and that the Commission would have the necessary latitude. It added: "These negotiations go beyond the bounds of tariff policy and even of commercial policy to affect even certain aspects of internal economic policy. The Community will not be properly armed to negotiate if, in the fields for which a common policy is provided for by the Treaty of Rome, it does not define this policy, in broad enough terms" or if, even assuming it does so, "the Member States themselves fail to harmonize their policies sufficiently".

Negotiations with the United States on the poultry question

9. Negotiations with the United States on the poultry problem were opened in Geneva on 25 June 1962. These negotiations were provided for by an arrangement between the Community and the United States when the Dillon agreement was signed on 7 March 1962 and are being conducted by virtue of the negotiating rights held by the United States vis-à-vis the EEC Member States as of 1 September 1960.

The American delegation and that of the Community (whose position had been defined by the Council on 18 June) met on 25 and 26 June. At these meetings the American delegation stated the reasons for its application to open formal re-negotiations and the objective it hoped would be achieved, offering suggestions as to the means of achieving it.

The Commission's representatives, as negotiators for the Community, confined themselves at this stage to noting the American viewpoint and expressing certain personal opinions on the question. They also stated that it was the Community's intention to reach a fair settlement for both parties, having due regard to the actual development of the poultry industry.

It was also agreed that the experts of the two delegations would meet before the resumption of the negotiations to examine the commercial and statistical data to be used in assessing the situation.

At its session of 10 - 11 July; the Council heard a statement by the Commission and noted the results of the first phase of the Geneva negotiations.

On this occasion, the Council voiced the Community's determination to seek solutions which would meet the United States' concern for their poultry exports to the Community whilst taking into consideration the legitimate interests of Community producers.

At its session of 29 - 30 July the Council will examine the findings of the appropriate Community bodies and will issue directives to the Commission.

Tariff arrangement on tea and tropical hardwoods

10. It will be recalled that at its session of 1 - 2 April 1963, the Council had authorized the Commission under Article 111 to negotiate a bilateral arrangement with the United Kingdom authorities for the simultaneous suspension of customs duties on tea and tropical hardwoods.

This Community initiative was favourably received by the United Kingdom Government and negotiations to settle the details of this concerted operation were conducted in accordance with additional instructions given in the Council on 30 May 1963 and of the suspension decisions of 18 June. The conclusion of a tariff arrangement is expected in the near future.

Relations with international organizations

Western European Union

11. The ninth session of the WEU Assembly was held in Paris from 4 to 7 June. M. Carlo Schmid (Vice-President of the Bundestag) was elected President in succession to M. Arthur Conte.

Two items of direct concern to the Community were on the agenda: the future of WEU and the Franco-German treaty.

On the first question, the Assembly adopted a recommendation in which, after noting with deep regret the interruption of the negotiations for the accession of the United Kingdom to the European Communities and the resulting blow to

mutual confidence, it urges, in particular, that the WEU Council of Ministers and the Governments of its Member States :

1) In the economic field, for the period prior to the accession of the United Kingdom and the possible accession or association of other countries of Western Europe :

- a) Seek a practical transitional solution of whatever kind in the field of trade;
- b) Institute close contacts for consultation between the Communities and the United Kingdom, and possibly with EFTA;
- c) Create a contact committee, composed of senior officials, which would report to the Council on the main problems arising for the United Kingdom from the development of the Community;
- d) Seek close contacts between the latter and the United Kingdom in the preparation of trade negotiations with the United States of America and the other countries of GATT.

2) In the political field, consider as a task of increasing urgency the search for realistic bases on which to give Europe a new start, including *inter alia* the preparation of a programme of close interdependence between the seven countries of WEU and other countries of Western Europe.

With regard to the Franco-German treaty, the Assembly instructed its President to communicate to the Council "for information" the General Affairs Committee's report, the explanatory memorandum of which states that "there is cause to welcome the signature of a treaty which sets a seal on Franco-German friendship and to express the wish that this co-operation may be extended as quickly as possible to include all the seven member States of Western European Union".

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

12. The Community was represented on the Preparatory Committee for this Conference, which held its twelfth meeting in Geneva from 22 May to 29 June 1963.

The Committee recommended that the Economic and Social Council should invite observers from regional economic groupings affected by the work of the Conference to attend its own future meetings and those of the Conference.

It was further agreed that the United Nations Secretariat would make supplementary studies of regional associations, including the Community, in conjunction with the competent officials of such associations.

Commodity problems

13. A Community observer attended the XXXVIIth session of the International Wheat Council, held in London from 18 to 20 June 1963.

This Council considered a report drafted by its Secretariat after consultation with the appropriate departments of the EEC Commission on Community cereals regulations now in force.

It decided to ask its Secretariat to draft a fuller report on these regulations for the next session. These will then be examined on the wider framework of the annual review of the world wheat situation.

Non-member countries' missions to the Community

14. The Community has given its *agrément* to the appointment of M. Sergio de Lima e Silva, M. Ricardo Gallardo, M. Jules Blanchet and M. Charles Okigbo as heads of the Brazil, Haiti and Nigeria missions to the Community.

Visits to the Commission

15. On 5 June, M. Jean Rey, member of the Commission and President of the External Relations Group, received a Chilean economic mission led by M. Julio Philippi, which was touring the main European capitals.

M. Hubert De Besche, State Secretary at the Swedish Foreign Office, had talks on 11 June with M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Quarterly survey of the economic situation in the Community

16. On 30 June the Commission published its second quarterly survey for 1963 of the economic situation in the Community.

It reports that after losing a good deal of momentum because of exceptional factors — the harsh winter and strikes — economic growth resumed. The underlying economic trend seemed to have continued upwards.

The above-mentioned factors caused a marked fall-off in overall demand: sales to non-member countries failed even to reach the figure for a year earlier. They in fact declined by 2.5% in the first quarter as compared with the same quarter of 1962. Gross fixed asset formation also suffered a setback, mainly because the construction sector virtually came to a standstill in several member countries in January and February. Private consumer expenditure also expanded less, because of a sizeable temporary rise in unemployment, not wholly offset by an increase in social benefits. In addition, the slight tendency for the rise in wages, and particularly in effective earnings, to slow down was confirmed.

Industrial production suffered from the freeze-up and the strikes in part directly, and in part indirectly through their effect on income and demand. The year-to-year growth rate fell from 6% in the fourth quarter of 1962 to 2% in the first quarter of 1963. At the same time the rise in employment slackened appreciably.

But imports continued to forge ahead: the Community bought 7.5% more goods (in terms of value) from outside in the first quarter of 1963 than it had in the last quarter of 1962. The trade balance showed a deficit of \$820 million,

compared with \$276 million for the first quarter of last year. Intra-Community trade was severely handicapped, mainly by transport difficulties due to the bad weather. According to customs returns for imports, trade in goods in the first quarter was only 9% up in terms of value on the same 1962 figure, compared with a year-to-year growth rate of 16.5% for the fourth quarter of 1962.

The upward price trend, accentuated by the cold spell, continued until February. Consumer prices were the most affected; the increase varied according to country, being most marked in Italy and France, and least in Belgium and Luxembourg.

The prospects for the second half of 1963 are fairly encouraging. Further growth of exports to non-member countries is expected, one reason being an upturn of business or more promising outlook in important industrial countries outside the Community. Gross fixed asset formation will continue to grow, although progress will certainly be rather slow. The hard winter may mean, in fact, that its total growth will turn out a little less vigorous than originally expected: continuing manpower shortages in building are hampering expansion in real terms and the development of equipment investment is still depressed by the more hesitant attitude of managements. Expenditure on consumption will probably increase; it will remain the major expansionary factor in overall demand, although it should be noted that private consumption is likely to advance more slowly than it did a year previously.

In the second half of 1963, industrial production will probably rise at roughly the same rate as in 1962. For the full year the growth rate is likely to be a little below the 5% originally forecast, owing to winter production losses. Imports, too, should continue to rise, though they may do so at a rather lower rate. On the other hand, internal trade in the Community will probably once again shower higher growth rates.

Generally speaking, consumer prices will probably be more stable than in the first half of the year, not only because certain food prices will continue their trend back to a normal level, but also because — in some member countries at least — wage costs per unit of output may well increase rather more slowly than hitherto. However, increases in the cost of imported raw materials and in charges for certain public and private services may counteract tendencies towards price stabilization.

The upward price trend is still therefore the major problem in conjunctural policy. It is to be noted that to some extent the member Governments have followed or are following the Commission's recommendations made at the end of 1962 and early in 1963. These were contained in a formal opinion of the Economic Policy Committee which is appended to the survey. The main results of the confrontation of economic budgets for 1963 are summarized in another opinion of the same Committee, which is also appended.

Co-operation in monetary and financial policy

17. On June 19 the Commission submitted to the Council the recommendations on collaboration in monetary and financial matters in the Common Market announced in the Action Programme. These recommendations are based on Article 105 (1) of the Treaty, which provides for collaboration between the

responsible Government departments and between the Central Banks in co-ordinating the economic policies of the Member States, and requires the Commission to submit to the Council recommendations for bringing into effect such collaboration.

In the past years fruitful collaboration has already developed in the Monetary Committee and by informal meetings of Ministers of Finance and of Governors of Central Banks. This sufficed to meet requirements in the first stage, during which, moreover, co-operation was greatly facilitated by the prevailing boom conditions with favourable trends in the payments balances of all Member States.

But as economic union is gradually built up and the economic frontiers between Member States disappear, the monetary situation in each Member State will be still more affected by developments in the other countries than is already the case owing to currency convertibility. The monetary situation in the Common Market, which is in any case becoming more uniform, can therefore only be purposefully directed and influenced if the responsible authorities in the Member States collaborate closely and pursue monetary policies that are mutually compatible.

To this end the Commission recommends, first the establishment of a Committee of Governors of Central Banks, which would hold consultations on the main lines of Central Bank policy, exchange information on the more important measures under this policy, and as far as possible examine such measures before they are introduced by the competent national authorities.

Collaboration in monetary policy would, however, be incomplete if it covered only action taken by the Central Banks. Budgets and the economic policy decisions they reflect have as much importance for monetary developments as Central Bank policy and are sometimes even more decisive.

Budget surpluses and deficits and the way the latter are financed decisively affect internal liquidity and the overall monetary situation. In its last annual report the Monetary Committee drew the logical conclusion from this that Central Bank policy and budget policy must be co-ordinated in each Member State and at Community level also.

The Commission has accordingly recommended to the Council that a Budget Policy Committee be set up, drawn from officials in Ministries of Finance responsible for these matters and including a representative of the Commission. This Committee would examine in the early stages of national budgeting the basic features of budget policy from the angle of their effects on the economic development of the Community as a whole. Its studies would also provide the groundwork for discussions in the Monetary and Economic Policy Committees of the specifically monetary and conjunctural aspects of the execution of the budget.

Finally, the Commission has recommended to the Council that there should be consultations before all major decisions by Member States on international monetary policy. Such decisions can be of great moment for the functioning of the Common Market itself. One needs only think of the problems which would arise in the common agricultural policy if a Member State altered its rate of exchange. The principle of prior consultations in the event of modifications in exchange rates between Member States should therefore be recognized and, in view of the

complexity of the questions which this brings up, the Monetary Committee should be instructed to work out appropriate procedures for such consultations.

The Commission further recommends that there should be consultations in the Monetary Committee if a Member State contemplates calling on the International Monetary Fund to cover a deficit in its payments balance, if Member States contribute to large-scale international aid for third countries and, in a general way, before any decisions which affect the operation of the international monetary system. The discussion of international monetary questions is already an essential aspect of the Monetary Committee's work. As member of an international monetary system, the Member States are dependent on its proper functioning, for which they bear growing responsibility. Besides being of great importance for the ordering of international monetary relations in general, the way in which this system functions can also have considerable repercussions on the spread of deflationary or inflationary tendencies throughout the Common Market itself.

The Commission recommendations summarized above are a natural further development and intensification of what already exists today. If implemented they would clear the ground for a homogeneous economic policy in the Common Market, which is indispensable if it is to develop into an economic union.

Panel of economic experts

18. The panel held its quarterly meeting on 12 June. It studied the economic situation in the Community and development prospects for the second half of 1963.

It concluded that certain exceptional factors, notably the severe weather, make it necessary to adjust slightly downwards the forecasts made at the end of 1962 for the growth of the Community's gross product and its utilization for the full year 1963.

However, the underlying trend is still upward, as was again apparent in the spring. The outlook for the second half-year is therefore promising.

Meeting of experts on business surveys

19. On 17 June the Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs in the EEC Commission arranged a meeting of this group with a view to the improvement and extension of business surveys among Community managements. Unanimous agreement was reached on a common nomenclature in surveys of current investment trends.

The number of sectors covered by the monthly business survey was increased. It was also decided provisionally to group these sectors according to the main economic purpose of the activity in question (durable and non-durable consumer goods, capital goods and building material, intermediate goods). Lastly, the possibility of making a close study of methods of interpreting results was discussed.

Economic impact of energy costs

20. The Commission has asked four independent experts to make a study of this subject. As is well known, the question is frequently raised in discussions on energy policy and gives rise to widely divergent opinions.

The experts will study the following points :

- a) The proportion of production costs attributed to energy in various industrial sectors;
- b) Energy costs as a factor affecting economic growth, and in particular the effects of a change in such costs on industrial sectors which are heavy consumers and on industry as a whole;
- c) The influence of energy costs on regional economic development, and particularly the effects of changes in such costs on the expansion of less-developed regions.

In examining these three questions, the experts will devote particular attention to :

- i) The effects of price changes on energy consumption;
- ii) The effects of taxation on consumer prices for energy;
- iii) Ways in which the terms for the supply of energy may affect certain branches of production.

The study will cover all the Community countries.

The experts will meet for the first time on 12 July and are to report by the end of 1963.

Oil

21. The eleventh meeting of the group of experts on oil problems was held in Brussels on 14 June. A report on the storage of crude oil and petroleum products was approved for submission to the panel of senior officials with responsibilities in the field of oil policy in the Member States.

Meeting of Community Finance Ministers

22. The EEC Finance Ministers, meeting in Spa on 10 - 11 June under the chairmanship of M. Dequae (Belgium), discussed for the second time the problem of harmonizing taxation, more especially indirect taxation.

The EEC Commission was asked to make studies on certain subjects in association with national government departments. An order of priorities was discussed, the object being to avoid delaying the Council's decision on the draft directive for harmonizing turnover taxes.

The Ministers took note of the facts and figures supplied by the Commission on the development of foreign investment in the Community, and discussed the

position briefly. The Commission was asked to continue its fact-finding in this field.

The Ministers were joined by the Governors of Central Banks in a discussion of the international monetary situation, from which it emerged that fuller co-ordination between the Six was desirable in this field.

INTERNAL MARKET

Third meeting of the Customs Committee

23. The Customs Committee, which includes the directors of customs departments in the Community, met on 20 June. The main item of business was a full discussion on the Commission's Action Programme as it affects customs legislation (in particular the origin of imports, rules for application of the common external tariff, valuation for customs, arrangements for temporary admission, goods in bond and transit).

Temporary suspension of duties (Article 28 of the Treaty)

24. On 4 June the Commission approved and submitted to the Council a proposal for a decision under which the CET duty on item ex 28.52 B (chlorides of rare earth metals) will be reduced to 2% until 31 December 1963, and the duty on item ex 51.01 B (certain kinds of man-made hollow-fibre yarns) will be suspended until 31 December 1964. The reasons for this proposal are that the production of chlorides of rare earth metals in the Community falls short of the requirements of Community industries and that that of man-made hollow-fibre yarns is nil.

The Council approved this proposal on 18 June 1963. After consulting the Commission, the Council noted on the same date that the Community was suffering from a temporary shortage of sugar and insufficient production of molasses and divinyl-benzene. It decided to suspend the CET duties for the following items until the dates given.

Until 31 July 1963	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid	17.01
Until 31 August 1963 (with possible extension to 30 September 1963)	Molasses, whether or not decolourised, and other, not specified	17.03 B IV
Until 31 December 1963	Divinyl-benzene	29.01 D ex VI

Tariff quotas

25. Under Protocols XIII and XV annexed to the Agreements of 2 March 1962 concerning certain List G items, the Commission decided to grant the following tariff quotas for 1963 :

<i>Tariff heading No.</i>	<i>Description of product</i>	<i>Country and size of quota</i>	<i>Quota duties</i>
76.01 B	Aluminium waste	B.L.E.U. 500 m.t.	Nil duty first half of 1963, 0.75 % second half
78.01 A	Unwrought lead	Netherlands 35 700 m.t.	Nil duty
78.01 A	Unwrought lead	Belgium 3 000 m.t.	Nil duty first half
ex 78.01 A	Unwrought lead containing at least 0.01 % by weight of silver, for refining (lead bullion)	Germany 54 000 m.t.	Nil duty
79.01 A	Zinc spelter	Netherlands 8 050 m.t.	Nil duty
ex 79.01 A	Zinc spelter containing at least 99.99 % by weight of zinc	Germany 40 000 m.t.	Nil duty

26. For the second half of 1963 the Commission has decided to combine the following duties with the tariff quotas granted on 20 December 1962 under certain protocols to List G and under Article 25 (2) (1).

<i>Tariff heading No.</i>	<i>Description of product</i>	<i>Country and size of quota</i>	<i>Quota dutie from 1 July to 31 December 1963</i>
<i>Under certain List G protocols :-</i>			
ex 45.02	Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips	Germany 200 m.t.	1.8 %
ex 45.02	Cubes or square slabs, for the manufacture of corks or stoppers	Germany 12 m.t.	4.35 %
45.02	Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips	B.L.E.U. 20 m.t.	1.8 %
45.02	Natural cork in blocks, plates sheets or strips	Netherlands 15 m.t.	1.8 %
50.04	Silk yarn	Germany 110 m.t.	1.05 %
50.05	Yarn spun from silk waste	Germany 200 m.t.	Nil duty
76.01 B	Aluminium waste	Germany 20 000 m.t.	0.75 %
		Netherlands 300 m.t.	0.75 %

(1) See Bulletin No. 2-63, sec. 18.

<i>Tariff heading No.</i>	<i>Description of product</i>	<i>Country and size of quota</i>	<i>Quota duties from 1 July to 31 December 1963</i>
77.01 A	Unwrought magnesium	Germany 30 000 m.t.	Nil duty
		Netherlands 160 m.t.	Nil duty
		B.L.E.U. 360 m.t.	Nil duty
<i>Under Article 25 (2) :-</i>			
29.16 A III a	Crude calcium tartrate	Germany 2 200 m.t.	Nil duty
ex 29.44 D	Erythromycin	Germany 0.72 m.t.	1.35 %
ex 29.16 A VIIa	Deoxycholic acid	Netherlands 15 m.t.	Nil duty

Countervailing charges

Extension, alteration and withdrawal of authorizations

27. Pursuant to the Council's decision of 4 April 1962, taken in accordance with Article 235 of the Treaty and providing for countervailing charges on certain goods derived from farm products ⁽¹⁾, the Commission took the following decisions on 11 June and 4 July 1963:

Decision of 11 June 1963 amending for the second time the decision of 9 October 1962 ⁽²⁾ authorizing countervailing charges on imports into France of chocolate and cocoa or chocolate confectionery and preparations, not containing liqueurs, from other Member States.

Rates of charge:

a) On imports from other Member States —

Determined according to twenty-four different grades of composition and varying according to the exporting Member State and to whether the charges are imposed by France or by the exporting Member State;

b) With regard to protection vis-à-vis non-member countries, the Commission took the view that the maintenance by France of strict quantitative restrictions on imports of such products from non-member countries affords sufficient protection to safeguard Community preference.

Decision of 4 July 1963 extending for the second time (until 9 October 1963 inclusive) and amending the above-mentioned decision of 9 October 1962.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 12-62, Chap. III.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 123, 26 November 1962.

Rates of charge :

See *a)* and *b)* above. The number of grades of composition for charges applicable to Member States has been cut to eight by agreement with the Member States' experts.

Decision of 11 June 1963 withdrawing the decision of 5 July 1962 authorizing a countervailing charge on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of fondant paste from the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Decision of 11 June 1963 withdrawing the decision of 5 July 1962 authorizing a countervailing charge on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of biscuits, waffles and the like from the Netherlands.

Decision of 4 July extending for a second time and amending the decision of 10 October 1962 authorizing a countervailing charge on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of bread from the Netherlands ⁽¹⁾.

Rates of charge :

a) On imports from the Netherlands —

i) Fl. 14.72 per 100 kg. instead of Fl. 13.77 per 100 kg., if charged by the Netherlands on exports;

ii) DM 17.89 per 100 kg, instead of DM 17.12 per 100 kg., if charged by the Federal Republic of Germany on imports;

b) On imports from non-member countries —
DM 17.89 per 100 kg.

COMPETITION

Enforcing the rules of competition

Number of notifications received. Breakdown by industries and by categories of agreement

28. At the fourteenth conference on cartels, held in Brussels on 11 - 12 June, experts from the Member States and from the Commission examined a number of current problems arising in the application and enforcement of the Treaty rules governing competition. The main topic was ways and means of coping with the flood of notifications and applications received, for example by increasing the staff of the Cartels and Monopolies Directorate and possibly by applying a blanket clearance procedure for certain kinds of exclusive distributorship.

The meeting first took note of a detailed progress report from the Directorate. From the registration done so far it is possible to make a rough estimate of the number of notifications and applications filed and their distribution by categories of agreement. In addition, the examination of a number of individual cases, for which procedure is already under way or pending, gives some indication of the breakdown of notifications and applications between various industries.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 16, 30 January 1963.

For example, 460 notifications or applications concerning multilateral agreements were filed by the closing date of 1 November 1962; 122 concerned licensing agreements between a number of enterprises and 338 various horizontal agreements (agreements concerning general terms of sale, discounts, quotas, market sharing and rationalization or standardization, national importing and exporting agreements, resale price maintenance agreements, collective exclusive dealing contracts, etc.). The breakdown between industries is as follows: metals 30%, textiles 8.5%, chemicals 13.5% food 5.5%, building materials 16.5%, paper 6.5%, miscellaneous 13.5%, services 6%.

For bilateral agreements, 34 500 notifications or applications had been filed by 1 February 1963, the closing date for the notification of bilateral agreements concluded before 13 March 1962. Of these, 23 000 were sent in on Form B and 11 500 on simplified Form B 1. Including notifications subsequently received, 35 800 notifications or applications have now been registered. An examination of 4 000 files reveals that 85% of the notifications or applications concern exclusive dealing agreements, 13.5% concern licensing agreements and 1.5% concern other bilateral agreements.

A breakdown of 500 files by industry gives the following percentages: metals 65%, chemicals 13%, farm products and food 14%, textiles 2%, miscellaneous 5%, services 1%.

Forty complaints under Article 3 of Regulation No. 17 have also been received.

The experts also discussed the preliminary drafts and drafts of regulations pursuant to Article 14 (6) of Regulation No. 17, which concerns the measures to be taken by the Member States in order to lend the Commission's authorized servants such assistance as is necessary to enable them to carry out their investigation. The object of the discussion was to harmonize the various schemes so that despite differences in national legislation the legal effect would as far as possible be the same.

The experts also held a final exchange of views on rules for the hearing of parties concerned and third parties as provided for in Article 19 (1 and 2) of Regulation No. 17; preliminary drafts of a Commission regulation on the subject had already been discussed at the twelfth and thirteenth cartel conferences⁽¹⁾. The Commission will examine shortly a draft regulation prepared by the Directorate General of Competition in consultation with the Member States, the International Chamber of Commerce and the Union of Industries of the European Community. This regulation provides for a full hearing of all the complaints concerning which the Commission is to take a decision.

Taxation

Harmonization of turnover taxes

29. An "ad hoc" panel attached to the working party on the harmonization of turnover taxes has been set up to work out the basic principles for a common

(1) Held on 5-6 July 1962 and 22-23 November 1962 respectively. See Bulletin 8-62, sec. 21, and Bulletin 1-63, sec. 26.

system of added value taxation that will meet the requirements of the draft directive on the harmonization of turnover taxes in the Community.

This panel of Commission representatives and government tax experts met for the first time in Brussels on 13 - 14 May. They examined closely some of the basic principles proposed and studied the definition of "added value tax", "transactions liable to tax", "goods" and "deliveries". A Community standpoint was worked out on these points and on the question of how deductions will be made under the common system ("tax from tax" deduction).

At the second meeting, held on 24 and 25 June, the panel considered the definition of "persons liable to tax". A discussion took place of the problems which would arise if farmers and farm workers were brought within the scope of the Community turnover tax. The panel will endeavour to reach agreement on this important question as well.

General aid systems

Export aids

30. On 6 May the group of Government experts on export aids met in Brussels to review the position reached in the examination of various export aids. In the light of the opinions obtained, proposals will be submitted to the Commission.

Economic development aids

31. The working party set up to examine general aid systems designed to alleviate various consequences of the partition of Germany (Article 92, 2 c of the Treaty) met on 10 June in Brussels. It agreed that such aids were permissible but asked for particulars to be supplied to the Commission concerning the scope of certain of them and the way they were applied.

The Commission has taken note of two draft regional laws in Italy, one reserving supply and works contracts to Sicilian firms (Law No. 333), the other containing provisions to assist industrial production in Sardinia (Law No. 38).

The Commission has made objections under Articles 31 and 62 of the Treaty to this proposed legislation because it enables the Sicilian and Sardinian authorities to earmark a proportion of their supply and works contracts for local crafts and industries.

Special cases

Aids to the film industry

32. *In France*: — At the request of the Commission the French Government submitted on 15 May a memorandum explaining how the Decree of 19 March 1963 amending the arrangements for aid to the film industry is being applied. The Commission has asked the French authorities for further details on the amount of aid for feature films in relation to box-office receipts and on aid to shorts.

In Italy : — Alleging infringement of Article 93 (3) the Commission decided on 27 March last to set in motion the procedure of Article 169 in regard to the law on aid to the film industry promulgated on 21 February 1963.

Despite representations by the Italian authorities, the Commission decided to continue the procedure, and in a considered opinion it called on the Italian Government to take steps to restore the situation in conformity with Article 93.

Aids to compensate damage due to drought. Consumer aids.

33. Under Article 93 (3), the Commission has given a ruling on two aid schemes notified by the French Government. One of these consists in compensation for drought losses, more especially in the East and in areas south of the Loire. The Commission takes the view that this is admissible under Article 92 (2 b), and that consequently no comment is called for at this stage.

The second scheme is for the granting of consumer aids — for maize, pigs, etc. — in the French overseas departments. Being satisfied that these aids are not liable to distort competition or trade between Member States, the Commission raised no objection.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

European Social Fund

34. After consulting the Committee of the Fund, which expressed a favourable opinion, the Commission took the following decisions on 18 June. They concern contributions from the European Social Fund towards retraining schemes in Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany (1) :

a) Three decisions granting aid to the Federal Republic of Germany: DM 1 085.05 (about 271 units of account) in respect of the “Zentralstelle für den Bergmanns-versorgungsschein des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen”, DM 218 501.83 (about 54 625 units of account) in respect of the “Landesversicherungsanstalten”, and DM 569 044.28 (about 142 261 units of account) in respect of the “Berufsgenossenschaften”;

b) One decision granting aid to Belgium for retraining schemes carried out by the National Employment Office and the National Fund for Ex-Servicemen and War Victims to a total of Bfrs. 17 242 382 (about 344 848 units of account).

The Commission decided to charge these amounts — DM 788 631.16 (about 197 157 units of account) for Germany and Bfrs. 17 242 382 (about 344 848 units of account) for Belgium — to Sub-head 261 under Head XXVI of the 1963 budget.

The Committee of the Fund held its second meeting of 1963 in Brussels on 21 June.

It rendered opinions on the Fund's preliminary draft budget for 1964, on applications for refunds and on a draft Commission regulation concerning the scrutiny of applications to the Fund.

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

Symposium on housing policy

35. One objective in the Commission's Action Programme for the Second Stage is the satisfaction of housing needs in the Community, and more especially the need for low-cost housing.

With a view to translating this general policy objective into practical terms, the Commission has decided to hold a symposium on housing policy in Brussels from 16 to 19 December 1963. The subjects discussed will be housing requirements (methods of assessment), demand and ability to pay, (analysis of factors involved) and qualification for tenancy.

Papers will be presented by seventeen rapporteurs from the Member States, who have already met (4 - 5 June). Three collective reports, one on each of the subjects selected for the symposium, will then be drawn up.

Those taking part may submit papers on special matters not dealt with in any of the national reports.

The delegates will be nominated by Governments, workers' and employers' associations and the International Union of Family Organizations. Six representatives of the Commission will be present.

Observers will be sent by the European Parliament's Social Committee, the Economic and Social Committee's section for social questions, the International Labour Office, the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (Housing Committee) and the Greek Government.

Labour Relations

36. The Working Party on labour relations met on 11 - 12 June. Employers' and workers' delegations from the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium addressed the meeting on the following subjects respectively :

- i) Trends in collective bargaining in the Netherlands;
- ii) Aspects of labour/management relations in the building sector in Germany;
- iii) Economic and social planning in Belgium.

Reports concerning other Community countries will be presented at a later meeting.

Equal pay (Article 119)

37. On 28 June the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Commission's progress report to the Council concerning the implementation of Article 119 in the various Member States as of 30 June 1962.

The Rapporteur, Mme Schouwenaar-Franssen, reviewed the findings of the Commission's survey in the six Community countries. It appeared that not all the Member States had fully honoured the pledges they had given in their resolution of 30 December 1961.

The resolution adopted at the close of the debate rejects as foreign to the letter and spirit of the resolution adopted at the Member States' Conference of 30 December 1961 any interpretation limiting the scope of Article 119 or of that resolution to jobs open to both sexes.

The Parliament requests the Commission to keep itself informed of equal pay trends in the six countries and report regularly to the Council and to the Parliament. It invites the Commission to report on the situation at the end of the second stage (30 June 1963) without delay, so as to give a general idea of how the problem will develop during the third and last stage due to end on 31 December 1964.

In discussions before the resolution was voted, M. Levi Sandri, member of the Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group, explained that his department was currently collecting the information needed to obtain a broad picture of the state of progress in the implementation of Article 119 as of 30 June 1963. M. Levi Sandri said he hoped the Commission would soon be able to carry out the survey of men's and women's wages planned by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Commission represented at International Labour Conference

38. "The great principles upheld by the International Labour Organization — freedom to work, freedom to form trade unions and priority for social objectives — are also upheld by the six countries of the European Economic Community and fully recognized on the plane of Community organization."

This was the theme of an address by M. Levi Sandri, at the forty-seventh meeting of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva from 5 to 28 June.

He went on to say that some of the EEC's social objectives, such as those connected with the free movement of workers, social security for migrant workers and the Social Fund, were specific, while others were of general scope and fell within the wider objectives of the Community. The machinery needed to attain these specific objectives was already at work; the steps taken recently by the EEC Commission and those to be taken in the near future concerned the more general objectives.

Priorities had been laid down for certain matters which were also engaging the attention of the Conference: working hours, health and safety, protection of women and young persons and the more general question of collective bargaining.

AGRICULTURE

Common agricultural policy

39. Certain noteworthy decisions were taken at the 18 to 21 June session of the Council. The business for this session had been prepared by the Special Committee for Agriculture, which examined in particular the proposed Commission regulations for the markets in rice, beef and dairy products and certain technical questions concerning the market organizations already set up.

a) Common price policy

40. The Council decided to make a first approximation of cereal prices for 1963/64 ⁽¹⁾. The relevant regulation is in two parts: the first raises the lower price-limits for barley, rye and maize, and the second concerns the application of quality standards by the Member States.

As a result of the rise in the lower limits of barley, rye and maize prices, the limits which the national target prices fixed by the Member States for 1963/64 may not exceed in the marketing centre of the area with the greatest deficit or which they may not fall below in the marketing centre of the area with the highest surplus are the following:

(in national currency per metric ton)

	DM	NF	Lit.	Bfrs. Lfrs.	Fl.
<i>Wheat other than durum</i>					
Upper limit	475.69	587.13	74 327	5 946.1	430.50
Lower limit	357.70	441.50	55 891	4 471.3	323.72
<i>Barley</i>					
Upper limit	412.26	508.84	64 416	5 153.3	373.10
Lower limit	288.68	356.31	45 106	3 608.5	261.26
<i>Rye</i>					
Upper limit	432.69	534.05	67 608	5 408.6	391.58
Lower limit	270.84	334.29	42 319	3 385.5	245.11
<i>Maize</i>					
Lower limit	262.40	323.87	41 000	3 280.0	237.47

In relation to the 1962/63 marketing year the lower limit has been raised by DM 3 per ton for barley, DM 8 per ton for rye and DM 12.80 per ton for maize. For wheat there is no change. As regards the lower limit of the price of barley the Council has again authorized an exception for Italy ⁽²⁾ because of the special conditions prevailing in that country: the target price of barley in the area with the greatest deficit will be fixed at a level enabling the threshold price applicable at the beginning of the marketing year to be at least Lit. 41 120 per ton.

The quality standards fixed in Commission Regulation No. 61 (official gazette No. 59, 13 July 1962) for use in determining the target and intervention prices of wheat other than durum, barley and — where appropriate — rye and maize are made obligatory for five Member States in the 1963/64 marketing season. In the Federal German Republic the quality standards for wheat other than durum, rye and barley differ on certain points from those laid down by Commission

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation 48/63/CEE of 21 June 1963 on certain measures to be applied in the field of cereal prices for the 1963/64 marketing year (official gazette of the European Communities, No. 96, 27 June 1963).

⁽²⁾ Council decision of 21 June 1963 on the lower limit of the target price of barley in Italy (official gazette of the European Communities, No. 96, 27 June 1963).

Regulation No. 61. In relation to the quality standards hitherto obtaining in the Federal Republic the practical result is a reduction of DM 6 per ton for barley.

Furthermore, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council have resolved⁽²⁾ that the threshold prices for cereals for which no target prices are fixed shall be established in such a way as to create the same conditions of competition between the price of barley and that of such cereals. Taking the threshold price of barley as 100, the threshold prices of these cereals are to be fixed as follows :

Oats	between 90 and 100
Maize	between 93 and 109
Buck wheat	between 85 and 120
Sorghum	between 90 and 105
Millet	between 90 and 105
Canary-grass	between 90 and 120

Although there may still be wide gaps between the prices of the various cereals, this measure nevertheless constitutes a first step towards the alignment of these price ratios within the Community.

b) Community financing of the agricultural policy

41. On 7 June the Budget Committee of the European Parliament held an initial exchange of views on the financial regulation for the two agricultural Funds. The Committee heard a statement by a representative of the Committee on Agriculture. On the same day the latter Committee decided to postpone its discussion of the Commission's proposals concerning the Funds until the Council's decision on its programme of work was known. For its part the Economic and Social Committee is continuing to study these proposals.

c) Application of the rules of competition to agriculture

42. The Commission has submitted to the Council an interim report on the progress of work relating to competition. This contains a provisional list of aids granted by the Member States for agricultural products in which the market is subject to a common organization. On 17 and 18 June an initial exchange of views was held with Government experts from the Member States on the inventory established by the Commission of aids of a general nature to the production and marketing of agricultural products. The discussion covered financial aids, building aids and measures to help farms handicapped by poor natural conditions. These consultations will be continued on 15 and 16 July.

(²) Resolution of 21 June 1963 of the Government representatives of the Member States of the Community meeting in the Council on the harmonization of threshold prices (official gazette of the European Communities, No. 96, 27 June 1963).

d) Co-ordination of Member States' policies on agricultural structures

43. The Standing Committee on Structure met on 19 and 20 June in Brussels to examine reports on national structure policies transmitted by the Member States. These reports set out the aims and main lines of the agricultural structure policies in the strict sense applied by the various Member States since 1960 and the links between these policies on the one hand and regional and market policies on the other.

The Committee also reviewed progress made by the working parties studying "the principal concepts used in the agricultural structure policy field" and "the financing of improvements to agricultural structures". The next meeting is scheduled for 24 and 25 September in Brussels.

Common organization of markets

Cereals

44. In addition to the regulation on the approximation of cereal prices the Council adopted, on a proposal from the Commission, regulations on the system of refunds applicable to products based on cereals.

One of these regulations sets out the criteria the Council intends to apply in fixing refunds to producers of flours and starches. (EEC Regulation No. 49/63) ⁽¹⁾. The main purpose of this regulation is to establish a balanced relationship between the prices of starches on the one hand and between the prices of flours and starches and substitute products on the other. It is particularly important to watch over these price ratios, first because the flours and starches can be obtained from several basic agricultural products (maize, wheat, potatoes) and chemical products, and secondly, since the flours and starches can be put to the most diverse uses, there is close interdependence and keen competition between all these products. At the same time the Council extended for one year with certain modifications the system of refunds to producers of flours and starches (EEC Regulation No. 50/63) ⁽²⁾.

Furthermore, the Council has kept in force Regulation No. 117 on the system applicable to glucose and glucose syrup under the common organization of cereal markets, which was due to expire on 30 June 1963 (EEC Regulation No. 51/63) ⁽³⁾. The effective dates of the levy system for these products now correspond to those laid down for the other products covered by Council Regulation No. 19.

The Council took a similar decision on bran and kept in force EEC Regulation No. 5/63, which was also due to expire on 30 June 1963 (EEC Regulation No. 52/63) ⁽⁴⁾. To avert any possible market disturbances, the new regulation

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 96, 27 June 1963.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*

⁽³⁾ *ibid.*

⁽⁴⁾ *ibid.*

contains provisions for the rapid review of certain factors used in calculating the variable component.

Finally, the Council extended until 31 December 1963 Council Regulation Nos. 156 and 10/63 concerning the system of levies applicable to flour and starch of manioc and other roots and tubers from the associated African States and Madagascar and to denatured manioc (EEC Regulation No. 53/63) ^(*).

The Management Committee has also given its opinion on a number of draft Commission regulations concerning —

- i) Amendment of Commission Regulation No. 87 on procedures regarding import and export certificates for cereals and cereal products;
- ii) Additions to Article 2 of Commission Regulation No. 19 on refunds applicable to cereals exports;
- iii) Extension of the validity of Commission Regulation No. 138 bringing glucose under the provisions of Commission Regulations Nos. 92 and 97;
- iv) Extension of the validity of Commission Regulations Nos. 131 and 32/63 on the temporary limitation of the maximum refund applicable in the Member States to exports of certain products made from cereals.
- v) The procedures for implementing Article 1 of Council Regulation No. 23/63 concerning the application of a compensatory charge to animal food containing milk;
- vi) The fixing of the upper limit of a supplement to the refund on exports of flour to non-member countries in the 1963/64 marketing year;
- vii) The fixing of the "standard amount" for cereals, flour, meal and groats (1963/64 marketing year).

The Management Committee has also given a favourable opinion on a request from the Italian Government that the safeguard clauses of Regulation No. 19 be applied to certain types of wheat other than durum in order to protect Italian production of durum. The varieties referred to can to some extent be used instead of durum in the manufacture of pasta.

P i g m e a t

45. At its session of 18 to 21 June the Council reached agreement in principle on the application of the levy system to cuts of pork, sausages and the like, and pork preserves. This agreement, which was on a Commission proposal, introduces a "pilot system" (see Bulletin 7-63) and a system of import licences. The Council decided that this system would be put into effect from 2 September 1963 (EEC Regulation No. 54/63) ⁽¹⁾. The Commission has undertaken to work out as rapidly as possible new versions of the seven regulations which the Council must adopt for this purpose. In conformity with Regulation No. 20, the Commission itself will also have to make six regulations on this matter so that all the necessary measures may be applied with effect from 2 September.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 96, 27 June 1963.

⁽²⁾ *Ibid.*

The Council also introduced a regulation stipulating that, by way of exception to Regulations Nos. 20, 21 and 22, the reduction of the levy will not come into effect until 1 August since the new prices of cereals were not known earlier. (EEC Regulation No. 56/63) ⁽¹⁾. The same arrangement was made with regard to the increase in the third component of the levies vis-à-vis non-member countries. Levies and sluice-gate prices in trade with non-member countries are also maintained at their present level for one month, i.e. until 31 July, and will not be fixed again before 1 August 1963.

Eggs and poultry

46. At its session of 21 June the Council decided that in calculating the sluice-gate price for slaughtered hens and chickens the assumed feed conversion rate for non-member countries would be, not 2.697 : 1, as was applied for the three current months in conformity with Commission Regulation No. 29/63 ⁽²⁾, but 2.6 : 1 (Regulation No. 55/63) ⁽³⁾. This is tantamount to a reduction in the sluice-gate price, ranging according to the way the birds are dressed from 0.0117 to 0.0149 units of account. At the same time the Council instructed the Commission to consult the United States delegation at GATT on the poultry market situation.

On 14 and 21 June the Management Committee for poultry and eggs met to consider problems arising in connection with the levy system when account is taken of the approximation of cereal prices. Like the Pigmear Management Committee it expressed itself in favour of maintaining until 31 July 1963 the levies and sluice-gate prices and keeping Regulation No. 111 (fixing the amount of refund) in force until the same date. Following the reduction in the sluice-gate price for imports of poultry from non-member countries, the Management Committee gave its support to a proposed Commission regulation reducing the surcharge on the levy applicable to such imports.

Fruit and vegetables

47. The Fruit and Vegetables Management Committee was called together on 25 June to give its opinion on the draft Commission regulations concerning the fixing of 1963/64 reference prices for various kinds of fruit.

The Committee approved the Commission's proposals in respect of lemons, mandarines and clementines, dessert grapes and pears. On apples and oranges the Management Committee did not express an opinion within the time-limit set by its chairman.

Wines

48. With a view to preparing common regulations for quality wines bearing a geographical denomination of origin, the Commission called two meetings with Government experts on 4 and 5 June and on 20 and 21 June. Problems of

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 96, 27 June 1963.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 51, 13 March 1963.

⁽³⁾ *ibid.*, No. 96, 27 June 1963.

definition, conditions of production, analysis and wine-making practices were discussed at length.

The meeting on 21 June also dealt with problems relating to the statistical evaluation and the declaring of harvests and stocks raised by Commission Regulation No. 134.

The European Parliament, meeting on 28 June, approved without amendment, on the report of M. Loustau, the Commission's proposal to postpone from 30 June 1963 to 31 December 1964 the final date for the establishment of a register of vineyards in each Member State. In its resolution the Parliament urged that the new appointed date should be observed without fail.

Approximation of legislation

49. At its meeting of 27 June the European Parliament, on a report presented by Mme. Strobel on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, passed a resolution concerning the directive proposed by the Commission to the Council on the approximation of Member States' legislation on permitted preserving agents in food, preparations and the manner in which such preserving agents, a list of which was drawn up, may be used.

The directive does not specify the foodstuffs to which the preservatives may be added. The amendments proposed by the Parliament are aimed at tightening up even further the provisions to protect the health of Community consumers.

The special agricultural section of the Economic and Social Committee, after considering a report by M. Kuipers, gave an opinion on the same subject on 12 June.

Agricultural advisory services

50. On 13 and 14 June the Commission and Government experts continued the preparatory work on a first general action programme in this field in pursuance of Article 41 of the Treaty.

TRANSPORT

The common transport policy

51. On 14 June the Council heard a statement by M. Lambert Schaus, member of the Commission and President of the Transport Group, on proposals submitted by the Commission in the transport field (1).

These proposals concern :

- i) A Council directive on the standardization of procedures in the issue of licences for road haulage between Member States;
- ii) A Council decision on the organization of a survey of infrastructure costs in rail, road and inland waterway transport;

(1) These proposals are discussed in Bulletin 6-63, Chap. I, and the full text appears in the supplement to that Bulletin.

- iii) A Council decision on the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition in rail, road and inland waterway transport;
- iv) A Council regulation establishing a rate bracket system for goods transport by rail, road and inland waterway;
- v) A Council regulation for the institution and operation of a Community quota for the transport of goods by road within the Community.

After an initial exchange of views on these proposals the Council referred them to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

Road transport

52. On 5 and 6 June a meeting was held in Brussels between Commission staff and Government experts on questions of road passenger transport for reward.

The meeting dealt particularly with the definitions "passengers in transit", "non-scheduled service" and "tourist nature of a service".

The working out of common definitions is a prerequisite for the implementation of the liberalization measures laid down in the transport Action Programme.

The first two practical measures studied concern the abolition of licences for transit trips in non-scheduled services and of licences for such services when passengers are set down in another Member State and the coach leaves this State empty. Consideration was given to the introduction of a uniform control document for liberalized transport.

Transport costs

53. The eighth meeting of the Sub-committee on actual charges borne by transport firms and types of transport was held in Brussels on 10 and 11 June. It finalized methods of calculating the costs of international road transport of goods over specified routes.

The pro formas for drawing up and submitting these calculations were finally adopted and the national delegations will use them in reviewing the trial calculations which they have already made. The final calculations for all routes will be communicated to the Commission by 1 October 1963.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

Relations between the Community and the associated African States and Madagascar

54. On 6 June the Commission called a meeting in Brussels with representatives of the Member States and of the associated States to examine transitional customs and quota disarmament measures planned for 1963.

The meeting discussed the effect given to the declarations of the representatives of the Member States and of the associated States on 19 December 1962 ⁽¹⁾ on transitional trading arrangements for the period between 1 January 1963 and the entry into force of the new Convention.

The representatives of the associated States noted that they would benefit by the customs reductions provided for in EEC with effect from 1 July 1963 while for their part they must at the same date reduce by 10 % their customs duties on imports from the Member States.

Measures to be taken on quantitative restrictions were also discussed : in practice they meant that the associated States would open import quotas in 1963 equal to those for 1962.

In addition the associated States concerned were consulted on two particularly important matters : the abolition of customs duties on tea and tropical hardwoods in the course of the negotiations with the United Kingdom ⁽²⁾ and the tariff measures provided for bulk cocoa and powdered cocoa on 1 July 1963.

Trade

55. A contact and study mission headed by M. Rochereau, a member of the Commission and President of the Overseas Development Group, visited Mali, Senegal and Ivory Coast from 5 to 15 June.

Solutions to the various customs and quota problems still outstanding between these States and EEC were finalized by common consent.

Joint parliamentary meeting

56. A meeting of members of the European Parliament and of the parliaments of the associated African States and Madagascar was held at Strasbourg on 20 and 21 June 1963 with M. Furler (in the absence of M. Martino) and M. Lamine Gueye, President of the Senegal Assembly, as joint Presidents. The Kingdom of Burundi and the Republics of Mali and Chad were not represented; the other countries were represented by the Presidents of their parliaments. M. Rochereau, a member of the Commission and President of the Overseas Development Group, represented the Commission.

The debate concerned the present state of the Association and the organization of parliamentary co-operation.

After the two Presidents had delivered addresses of welcome, M. Margulies, Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation with Developing Countries, made an introductory speech. He began by saying that his Committee had called for the present meeting because of the delay in the signing of the Association Convention initialled on 20 December 1962. The reasons for the delay, he added, were purely technical : it was due to the Italian governmental crisis. The Govern-

(1) See Bulletin 2-63, Chap. IV.

(2) See sec. 10 of this Bulletin.

ments of the Community countries had already stated that they would raise no objection to the contents of the Convention, and that they had authorized their permanent representatives at Brussels to propose a date for signing as soon as an Italian Government had been formed. A special session of the European Parliament might be held during the summer to enable it to render an opinion on the Convention without delay and to avert further postponement of the Convention's entry into force.

M. Marigoch Mboua, President of the Federal Assembly of Cameroon, said that the associated States were surprised at the delay in signing the Convention, which might easily shake their confidence in the Community. He urged that the Convention should be signed at Yaoundé in the first week of July.

M. Van der Goes van Naters said that the Convention's provisions governing parliamentary co-operation were inadequate. The Political Committee and the Committee on Co-operation with Developing Countries had therefore studied the possibility of amplifying the text, for instance, to permit written and oral questions and to make it obligatory for the Association Council to consult the Parliamentary Conference.

M. Furler proposed that the inaugural meeting of the Parliamentary Conference should be held at Dakar in January 1964.

M. Rochereau, representing the Commission, explained in detail the transitional measures adopted by the Council on proposals from the Commission. There would be no breach of continuity between the two Conventions. Members discussed with him certain fundamental features of the transitional measures and the new Convention.

A joint declaration submitted by the two Presidents of the meeting was adopted with amendments. The text appears in an annex to this issue of the Bulletin.

Scholarships, training courses and symposia for nationals of overseas States

57. The Commission's new scholarship programme was discussed at a meeting held between its staff and officials of national bodies concerned in the execution of the programme, and at a meeting held between its staff and representatives of the associated African States and Madagascar.

Two short courses were held in June :

At Naples, from 24 to 29 June, for 25 African students from the Paris Technical Institute for Agricultural Co-operation and 25 trainees staying in Germany and sent by the Carl-Duisberg-Gesellschaft.

At Brussels, from 10 to 13 June, for ten French-speaking and ten English-speaking African students and 20 Dutch students.

58. The training course for nationals of associated overseas States, countries and territories which had started on 1 October 1962 ended on 30 June. Fifteen

officials from those States, countries or territories who took part in the course worked for varying periods with the Commission's staff. The trainees also went on study tours in the Member States of the Community.

The next course will start on 15 September.

Visits by African leaders

59. M. François Tombalbaye, President of the Republic of Chad, accompanied by Ambassador Adoum Aganaye, representative of the Republic of Chad to the Community, visited the Commission on 10 June during his stay in Brussels. He was received by M. Hallstein, President of the Commission. They discussed the association between the Community and the African States and Madagascar, and certain matters of particular interest to Chad.

Visit of a Somali delegation

60. A delegation from the Somali Republic composed of the Under-Secretary of State for Health and a member of the National Assembly, accompanied by M. Ali Omar Scego, Ambassador to the Community, visited the Commission on 17 June and in the absence of M. Rochereau were received by M. Levi Sandri, a member of the Commission.

European Development Fund

ECONOMIC PROJECTS

61. In June the Council approved a proposal of the Commission for financing by the Fund of the following economic project :

In the Republic of Mali

A contribution to the development of the *Office du Niger* — a vast agricultural and industrial complex concerned mainly with the growing of rice and cotton.

The scheme is to prepare 4 000 hectares of land for intensive cotton growing and to supply ginning equipment. A technical co-operation mission of seven engineers and experts and eight technicians will be attached to the *Office du Niger* for a three-year period.

The scheme is expected to cost about 2 660 000 units of account.

The Commission has approved an increase in the allocation to an economic project in the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville).

This concerns extensions to roads and essential services in the cocoa-growing area of Sangha. The increase in the provisional commitment is 342 000 units of account.

Signature of financing agreement

62. In June a financing agreement was signed with the Federal Republic of Cameroon for a social project to cost about 920 000 units of account.

OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved at 30 June 1963

(in thousand units of account)

Country or territory	Number of projects	Amount
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	23	32 308
Martinique	3	4 622
Mauritania	9	10 839
Niger	5	24 630
New Caledonia	5	1 560
Polynesia	1	2 474
Réunion	4	5 328
St. Pierre et Miquelon	1	3 545
Senegal	19	34 606
Chad	17	24 956
Togo	17	13 408
Group of States	2	5 132
Total	286	404 046
Somalia	4	5 060
New Guinea	4	7 458
Surinam	2	2 125
Total	6	9 583
Grand Total	327	437 612

DEVELOPMENT AID

Development Aid Committee's annual review of EEC financial co-operation

63. The EEC Commission's report on financial co-operation with developing countries in 1962 was studied by the Development Aid Committee (DAC) of OECD on 11 June in Paris. Representatives of the Commission were present. This report, which was discussed in EEC Bulletin 5-63, Chapter 2, section 71, deals mainly with the Community's development aid under the association arrangements with the overseas countries and territories and with some special problems of the association with Greece.

The main questions put to the Commission concerned the volume and geographical distribution of aid, the efforts expected of the recipient countries themselves, co-ordination with countries granting aid and appraisal of its effectiveness.

Discussion of this report revealed a wide measure of agreement between the Commission and the member countries of DAC on the points arising.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Budget matters

Preliminary draft of the supplementary budget for the financial year 1963

64. The Commission has submitted to the Council a preliminary draft of the supplementary budget for 1963 which provides for an increase in the staff of the Directorate General of Overseas Development and the Statistical Office. The extra staff are needed to implement the transitional measures prior to the entry into force of the Association Convention with the African States and Madagascar. The draft also includes estimates for a programme of 200 more scholarships and for double the number of training periods initially planned for African nationals.

Preparation for the Council's study of the preliminary draft budget for 1964

65. In accordance with the measures of budget procedure agreed by the Council at its 101st session of 8 and 9 May 1963, the Commission has sent to the Council its programme of activities for 1964.

Staff movements

66. M. P. Schloesser has been appointed head of the Relations with Customs and Commercial Organization Division of General Affairs — Relations with International Organizations Directorate (Directorate General of External Relations) of which he was already a member.

M. M. Bucci, chief executive assistant to Vice-President Caron resigned on 30 June 1963.

M. M. Parente, head of the recruitment division in the Directorate of Personnel (Directorate General of Administration) resigned on 4 June 1963.

The Commission has conferred on M. Parente the rank of Honorary Head of Division under Article 54 of the Statute of Service.

Privileges and immunities of officials and other employees of the Community

67. At its session of 28 June the European Parliament, acting on the report of M. Thorn, adopted with minor amendments a resolution embodying an opinion on the proposals of the Euratom and EEC Commissions to the Council for a regulation stipulating the categories of officials and employees to whom certain provisions of the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the Communities are applicable.

The provisions in question grant immunity from legal process for officials and employees in respect of acts performed in the course of their duties, exempt the remuneration of officials from national taxation and preclude double taxation of income, capital and estates.

IV. Institutions and organs

A. THE PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament met in plenary session at Strasbourg from 24 to 28 June, M. Gaetano Martino presiding.

At the opening of the session the Parliament paid tribute to the memory of the late Pope John XXIII and addressed a welcome to his successor, Paul VI. It then turned to the activities of the Community. M. Eugene Schaus, current President of the Councils of the EEC and the EAEC, gave an account of their activities in the previous six months. M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the EEC, introduced the Sixth General Report on the Activities of the Community and reviewed the situation and prospects of European integration ⁽¹⁾.

Two debates of considerable importance were held : one on the extension of the competence and powers of the European Parliament and one on problems of cultural co-operation in the Community.

These proceedings are summarized below. The other items on the agenda of the session are also reported on, with references, where appropriate, to other chapters of the Bulletin.

Activities of the Council

M. Schaus presented a review of the present situation in the Communities and the outlook with reference to the working programme under discussion in the Councils.

On external relations M. Schaus said that the immediate concern was to prevent the Community countries and those who had asked for membership or association from drifting too far apart.

The Council was also preparing for the new multilateral negotiations at GATT. It was approaching these in a constructive spirit and with the intention of bringing about an effective liberalization of international trade, whilst, however, taking duly into account certain circumstances of fact or law on which the Community's position is based.

M. Schaus gave an account of the Community's relations with those countries or groups of countries with whom agreements had been concluded, were under negotiation or were envisaged; the Community's external relations showed how unjustified was the criticism heard in certain quarters that it was inward-looking. This was confirmed by three other factors : the declaration of intention regarding the non-associated African countries, offering them the possibility of association on certain terms or of commercial agreements; the Council's decision in favour

(1) Large extracts of this statement, which was not followed by a debate, were published in Bulletin No. 7-63.

of contacts between the ambassadors of Latin-American countries and the Community; and the Council's decision to suspend duties on tea, maté and tropical woods.

As for the Community's internal development, the President of the Councils spoke in particular of agriculture (regulations under study, alignment of prices) the customs union (alignment of 1 July 1963) transport (consultation of the Parliament) and social affairs.

The Councils, which attached much importance to the proper functioning of the institutions, had included in their working programme a section on institutional problems. The Councils would endeavour to settle these in the course of their next few sessions.

M. Schaus hoped it would be possible not only to continue with the work in hand, but also to give a new impetus to the development of the Communities.

The debates

M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission of the EEC expressed his satisfaction at the excellent relations between the Council and the Commission and hoped that the political climate would be such as to enable the Council to press forward European integration. Various speakers welcomed the statement made by the President of the Councils. However, M. Plevin (France, Liberal) thought that the President might well have had something to say about "deep and paralysing political discord which is the main cause of the present stagnation and uneasiness in Europe".

The spokesmen for the political groups dealt with external relations and the Community's internal development, especially institutional matters.

a) External relations

M. Metzger (Germany, Socialist), M. Battista (Italy, Christian Democrat) and M. Dehousse (Belgium, Socialist) raised the question of contacts with the United Kingdom. They felt that such contacts should be established through the Community as such and not merely at governmental level.

M. Metzger said that the negotiations for the association of Austria with the Community should not be halted because of the breakdown of the talks on United Kingdom membership. The problems involved in the association of Austria, as indeed in that of Israel, were largely political.

M. Battista regretted that the initial negotiations with Israel had produced such meagre results. The conclusion of the talks with Turkey was greeted with satisfaction. He hoped that the Council would consult the Parliament on the association agreement with Turkey before it was signed, and not after, as had been done in the case of the agreement with Greece. He reaffirmed the Parliament's attitude on the principle of such consultation and doubted the validity of the arguments put forward by the Council.

M. Dehousse and M. Metzger raised the same problem in connection with the Convention of Association with the African States and Madagascar. Nevertheless,

their main concern was that the Convention, whose political importance they emphasized, be signed and ratified as quickly as possible.

M. Dehousse suggested that the national Parliaments should examine the Convention by urgent procedure.

M. Metzger and M. Dehousse showed particular interest in the Community's relations with Algeria. In this context M. Metzger drew attention to the Declaration of Intention of 1957 with a view to associating the independent countries of the franc area with the European Economic Community, adding that the Member States had thereby entered into a moral commitment.

b) *The Community's internal development*

M. Pleven said that so far as economic union was concerned the balance-sheet was negative; scarcely anything had been done. The Council's most recent decisions on agriculture fell far short of the target set at the beginning of 1962. Nor had any progress been made towards bringing either transport or energy policies into line. The same was true of the improvement of institutional relations. Other speakers concurred. M. Battista hoped that the Council would give favourable consideration to the proposals in M. Furler's report on the powers and competence of the Parliament.

In M. Metzger's view the question was whether there was to be a genuine Parliament at the European level, taking its full share of responsibility and playing more than a symbolic part. In that case Parliament, if it were not to become disheartened, must be able to exercise more control and have a share in legislative power.

He said that the Community institutions, and the Council in particular, must be of a genuinely "Community" character. Recently, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs had met at the same time as the Ministers of Agriculture and moves has been made in different directions. Which, then, of the two meetings was the Council? Also, the Committee of Permanent Representatives frequently took "de facto" decisions in the place of the Council and assumed responsibilities which were outside its terms of reference. The Council itself must assume these responsibilities in an unequivocal manner. M. Pleven alleged that the Committee of Permanent Representatives was not provided for in the Treaty; it could act as a screen between the Commission and the Ministers and introduce national or even particularist interests into the discussion. This situation partly explained the present stagnation of the Communities.

M. Metzger pointed out that if the Council was overburdened with work it could remit certain tasks to the Commissions.

M. Schaus first answered the questions concerning external relations and drew attention to the limits imposed by GATT rules on negotiations with countries such as Israel.

M. Schaus assured the House that the Council was anxious to have the Convention of Association with the African States and Madagascar signed as soon as possible and pointed out that the governments had formally undertaken to have their parliaments examine it by urgent procedure. He hoped that the Convention would enter into force on or about 1 January 1964.

M. Schaus said that in the view of the Council the Parliament should be consulted on association agreements between signature and ratification, such consultation being one of the conditions for ratification.

Answering M. Pleven's remarks on the internal development of the Community, M. Schaus said that to speak of paralysis was going too far. The Community had, on the contrary, demonstrated its vitality despite the recent crisis.

He also replied to the comments on the functioning of the Councils. As matters stood he felt it was idle to imagine that the Community could move on except by and with the consent of the governments represented in the Council. Nevertheless, the Commission's work was just as essential to the functioning of the Communities.

M. Schaus remarked that if the Council had frequently met in various compositions, and sometimes simultaneously, that was not contrary to the letter or the spirit of the Treaty. Furthermore the Treaty did provide explicitly for a Committee of representatives. In his view the permanent representatives were the ambassadors not only of the Member States to the Community, but even more of the Community to the Member States; their function was to promote the evolution of a "Community will" and to assist the Council in its task, which was to give expression to that will. There was no conflict of competence between that Committee and the Commission.

Replying to M. Battista, the President of the Councils said that it would be both desirable and feasible for the Parliament to assume certain political powers which were the attributes of national parliaments, but he felt that at present it might be useful to consider what practical improvements could be brought about in the relations between the institutions without upsetting the balance established by the Treaties.

In conclusion, M. Schaus said in reply to M. Pleven and M. Dehousse that the merger of the Executives was on the Council's agenda, but that he could not commit himself as to what progress might be expected in this field.

Debate on the competence and powers of the Parliament

On 27 June a full debate was held on the extension of the competence and powers of the Parliament. M. Furler (Germany, Christian Democrat) introduced a report on behalf of the Political Committee of the Parliament, and M. Walter Hallstein made a detailed statement on the position of the EEC Commission with regard to the parliamentary proposals.

It emerged from the discussion that though the Parliament felt it had broadened its field of activity since it was established it now considered that it should be invested with powers at the European level comparable to those of the national parliaments. This seemed all the more necessary as at present there was no parliamentary control over the increasing number of regulations made by the Council and the Commission to implement common policies in various sectors with a view to economic union.

The question of elections to the Parliament by universal suffrage was raised once again, being considered a means to strengthen the Community's democratic structure and inherent characteristics. It was, however, symptomatic that the rapporteur and most speakers felt that in present circumstances it would be more realistic to find means of strengthening the Parliament's authority which would not require immediate and substantial modifications of the Treaties.

In his introductory report M. Furler said that it had been the Political Committee's general aim to associate the Parliament more closely with Community legislation; he put forward a series of proposals to strengthen and extend the Parliament's powers in the following five fields: appointments to the Executives, advisory functions, ratification, budget matters, nomination of members of the Court of Justice. (1)

The rapporteur concluded by saying that these desiderata were modest and with a little goodwill could be satisfied.

M. Hallstein, the President of the Commission, dealt with the various suggestions put forward by the rapporteur, prefacing his remarks by saying that the Commission was in favour of anything that might strengthen the position of the Parliaments; such a strengthening must be brought about in the general context of improving the Community system, which was as yet imperfect and incomplete. As the Commission had had no hand in drafting the Furler report, his views had no definitive character and were only a way of opening the discussion with the Parliament:

Appointments to the Executive :- M. Hallstein saw every advantage in the proposal that it should become the regular practice for every newly appointed President of an Executive to deliver an address to the Parliament followed by a debate.

Advisory functions :- M. Hallstein had on the whole an open mind on the many precise suggestions made with a view to extending the Parliament's watching brief through its Committees at the various drafting stages of Community legislation. Some of the methods proposed consisted in clarifying and systematizing established practices. The Commission was in sympathy with the Parliament's desire that the Executives should take due account of parliamentary amendments or explain why they had been disregarded. As to the suggestion that in the event of the Council disagreeing with a parliamentary opinion the Parliament should be asked for a new statement of opinion, from which the Council could only depart by unanimous vote, M. Hallstein, and later other speakers, said that such a demand would run counter to the constitutional system of the Community which was fortunately moved towards decision by majority vote. M. Hallstein was, however, in favour of discretionary consultations of the Parliament by the Council whenever circumstances permitted.

Powers of ratification :- M. Hallstein said that, as the rapporteur had asked, the Commission would do its utmost to keep the parliamentary Committees promptly and regularly informed of developments in external affairs. However, the necessary discretion in this field would have to be observed. In connection with

(1) These points are dealt with in detail in the resolution, the full text of which appears in the Annex to this Bulletin.

the agreement with Greece the Commission had already made known its view, in which it concurred with the Parliament, that on such agreements the Parliament should be consulted not later than when the text of the agreement had been initialled.

Budget : - M. Hallstein supported the request made to the Council that draft budgets be accompanied by a statement of political considerations. He added that great caution was called for in making requests which implied a revision of the Treaty.

Speaking on behalf of the Socialist group Mme Strobel said that facing a very powerful Council of Ministers and a dynamic Commission there should be a responsible Parliament capable of ensuring that the decisions taken were in the general interest. She did not think the Parliament could have the higher authority it needed unless at least the greater part of its members were elected by direct suffrage. After a reference to the political and material difficulties of parliamentary work, Mme Strobel hoped that more use would be made of oral questions; she endorsed the desiderata set out in the report but regretted that they were not a little more concrete. She concluded by urging her colleagues to persevere in their efforts to obtain for the Parliament the traditional powers of a democratic parliament.

Speaking on behalf of the Liberal group M. Rossi said he hoped that the present advisory powers would become powers of approval. On the question of the Commission being required to keep the Parliament informed, as proposed in the report, his group expected that the Council would raise fundamental objections. He also felt that the time had not yet come for the Parliament to have any influence on the appointment of judges. He pointed out that the proposal concerning parliamentary investiture of the Executives would prejudice the basic issue as to the kind of political system to be built up in Europe. He was opposed to any system under which the Executives were made unduly dependent on the Parliament. Though it was desirable to assign new functions to Parliament, it was much more important to endow it with new authority through elections by direct universal suffrage. The report should be recast with a view to bringing out more clearly those parts of it which urged a fresh political start. The Liberal group moved that the report be referred back to the Political Committee.

M. Illerhaus, speaking for the Christian Democrat group, thanked the rapporteur for having explored all the possibilities offered by the Treaty of extending the authority of the Parliament and for having placed the emphasis on the exercise of legislative power. He found it regrettable that the Council should treat parliamentary opinion so lightly and said that the Parliament should have the right to veto the Community's budget. M. Illerhaus did, however, feel that the proposals concerning an investiture of the Executives and the appointment of judges would prejudice the final constitutional structure of the Community. He, too, felt that direct elections were essential for the effective implementation of the proposals in the Furler report.

Various points were raised by other speakers. M. Van der Goes van Naters (Netherlands, Socialist) made suggestions regarding procedure by which the executive organs should be subjected to prior supervision. For example, in adopting the budget a rule of joint competence should be introduced under which

the Council would be obliged to accept the firmly expressed opinion of the Parliament.

M. Deringer (Germany, Christian Democrat) said that the rights of the European Parliament must be strengthened as a matter of urgency, so that no conflict could arise between Community law and the national constitutions. Such conflicts could arise if the national parliaments, which had renounced certain political rights in ratifying the Treaty of Rome, came to realize that these rights were not being exercised by the parliamentary organ of the Community.

M. Sabatini (Italy, Christian Democrat) also referred to this problem of a Community Parliament which could not fully exercise the rights relinquished by the national parliaments.

Mme Schouwenaar-Franssen (Netherlands, Liberal) criticized the report for not giving a sufficiently clear picture of the broad political perspective and not laying down an order of priorities. In her view the report was a good working document, but it should none the less be referred back to the Political Committee so that the resolution could be redrafted in the light of the discussion.

The Chairman of the Political Committee, M. Battista, said he could offer no opinion on the notion of referring the report back to the Committee, and M. Burgbacher advised against such a step, which he felt would have undesirable consequences. The Parliament then rejected the motion by Mme Schouwenaar-Franssen that the report be referred back.

The resolution was adopted section by section with two amendments, one concerning the ECSC and the other stating that the question of the competence and powers of the European Parliament would be discussed at a forthcoming joint meeting of the institutions of the Community.

The Liberal group voted against the resolution, which was however supported by the Christian Democrat and Socialist groups.

Cultural co-operation

Questions of cultural co-operation between the Member States were discussed on the basis of a report presented by M. De Block (Belgium, Socialist) on behalf of the Research and Cultural Affairs Committee. This paper was the first to contain a fairly complete list of the educational and cultural questions involved. The rapporteur first stressed the importance of the role which the European Parliament must play in laying the moral and intellectual foundations for a firmly united Europe. The forms of cultural co-operation he recommended must develop within the framework of the Six, which, though limited, allowed of action in depth. The following action was proposed: to give teaching a more European slant, to give Europe pride of place in the work of scholars and teachers, to do together all those things which could not easily be undertaken by one country alone, and to seek to enrich the European cultural heritage.

The resolution submitted by the rapporteur aimed at a triple objective: co-operation among the Executives, action at the level of the Communities, and cultural co-operation among the Member States of the Communities.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Pedini (Italy) recalled that the Bonn Conference of heads of State and Government held on 18 July 1961 had invited the Parliament to take action in this field and that M. De Block's report came in response to that invitation. It was particularly opportune at this critical time for Europe.

The speaker pointed out that the free movement of persons stipulated in the Treaty of Rome implied a solution to the problem of the recognition of diplomas and said that the training of young Europeans ought to begin, not at the universities, but at the primary school level. Also, Europe must train a large number of experts who, by virtue of their culture and liberal outlook, were the kind of partners needed in talks with nationals of the developing countries.

M. Seifriz (Germany) speaking for the Socialist group, welcomed the report with its clear call for an intensification of cultural co-operation on the basis of the Treaties, which he considered a factor making for the integration of a Europe with all its diversity.

He hoped that the Community institutions would turn the present situation to advantage by relaunching the idea of a European University, and said that in connection with the mutual recognition of diplomas the Six should draw inspiration from what the Franco-German Treaty had to say on this subject. He also hoped that European Schools would be opened in all the large cities of the Community.

M. Friedensburg (Germany, Christian Democrat) hoped that one day a European Cultural Community would be established which would go far beyond the territory of the Six. He also warmly advocated the establishment of a European Central Library.

M. Rey, a member of the Commission, then spoke. He congratulated the Research and Cultural Affairs Committee on having interpreted its functions so broadly and said that in the field of cultural co-operation "we are on the eve of great tasks which will concern our Communities". In the cultural field, as in the economic and social, it was necessary to go beyond mere co-operation and seek a true Community policy. He was pleased that the Parliament had rejected the idea of setting up a fourth Community in the cultural sphere and said that it was for the existing Communities and the Governments to take this matter in hand.

M. De Groote, a member of the Euratom Commission, recalled the experience of that institution in the field of research and technical studies and complimented the rapporteur on his work. At the close of the discussion the rapporteur hoped that now the foundation for cultural co-operation were laid the Parliament would immediately draw up a programme; he also recalled his proposal for an annual review of the subject by the Parliament. The text of the resolution is published in the Annex to this Bulletin.

Questions concerning the Parliament

The European Parliament adopted two resolutions on the report of M. Weinkamm. One concerned the budget estimates of the European Parliament for the 1964 financial year (expenditure : 6 101 390 units of account; revenue : 6 321 890 units of account). In the second resolution the Parliament recalled its resolution of

11 April 1959 and stressed the need for proper accommodation for the Parliament, its institutions and its Secretariat-General.

On the report of M. Fischbach, the Parliament modified Article 1 of its Rules of Procedure by a resolution to the effect that exceptionnally and within certain limits its officers might change the dates set for plenary sessions.

The Parliament approved a report by M. Biesheuvel on the activities of the European Parliament covering the period from May 1962 to April 1963. This report is addressed to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. The group of independent members (UNR) voted against the adoption of this text because they did not share the views it expressed on the consequences of the interruption of the negotiations concerning United Kingdom membership of the Community.

The Parliament further adopted :

- i) A resolution on the stage reached by the Member States on 30 June 1962 in the implementation of Article 119 of the EEC Treaty (equal pay for equal work as between men and women workers; see sec. 37 in the chapter on social affairs);
- ii) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal of the EEC Commission to the Council concerning a directive on the alignment of legislation in the Member States concerning the use of preserving agents in foodstuffs (see sec. 49 in the chapter on agriculture);
- iii) A resolution on relations between the European Economic Community and Latin America (see sec. 4 in the chapter on external relations);
- iv) A resolution on the state of the preparatory work for the multilateral tariff negotiations under the auspices of GATT (see sec. 8 in the chapter on external relations);
- v) A resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the draft regulation amending Article 1 of Council Regulation No. 24 with regard to the date for the establishment of a register of vineyards (see sec. 48 in the chapter on agriculture).

The plenary session of the European Parliament will be resumed on 14 and continue to 19 October 1963.

B. THE COUNCIL

104th session (14 June 1963)

This session, which dealt with transport matters, was held on 14 June with M. Pierre Grégoire, the Luxembourg Minister of Transport, in the chair. The Council heard a statement by M. Lambert Schaus, member of the Commission and President of the Transport Group, on the Commission's recent proposals in this field (see Chap. III - Transport, sec. 51).

105th session (18 June 1963)

The 105th session was held on 18 June with M. Eugène Schaus, the Luxembourg Foreign Minister, in the chair. The following matters were dealt with :

Suspension of customs duties : - Acting in accordance with Article 28 of the Treaty, the Council temporarily suspended the duties under the common external tariff in respect of a number of products ⁽¹⁾ (see Chap. III - Internal Market, sec. 24).

It was decided to suspend duties on tea, maté and tropical woods (see Chap. III - External Relations, sec. 10).

Countervailing duties : - The Council instructed the Commission to study, having regard to the standstill agreement of 20 June 1960, the recent increase in countervailing duties on imports into Federal Germany.

On the basis of this study the Council will resume discussion of the subject at the session fixed for the end of July.

Health control in intra-Community trade in fresh meat : - The Council held an exchange of views on various suggestions as to the legal basis of the directive to be issued on this subject.

Negotiations on American poultry : - Following a request by the United States for the opening of negotiations on poultry, as agreed at GATT, the Council drew up directives for the Commission (see Chap. III - External Relations, sec. 9).

106th session (18-21 June 1963)

The 106th session, which dealt with agricultural matters, was held from 18 to 21 June, M. Emile Schaus, Luxembourg Minister of Agriculture, presiding (see Chap. III - Agriculture, sec. 44-46).

C. THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The 51st meeting of the Monetary Committee was held on 25 and 26 June 1963 under the chairmanship of M. Van Lennep.

The Committee examined the monetary and financial situation of Belgium and Luxembourg. It also discussed certain problems in connection with the international monetary system.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 99, 20 June 1963.

ANNEXES

Meeting of the Delegates of the Parliaments of the Associated African States and Madagascar and of the European Parliament

Joint declaration

The representatives of the Parliaments of the African States and Madagascar associated with the Community and the representatives of the European Parliament, met together at Strasbourg on 20 and 21 June 1963, under the joint chairmanship of M. Lamine Gueye, President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Senegal and M. Hans Furler, Vice-President of the European Parliament, when they resolved to —

I.

1. Take note of the initialing on 20 December 1962 of a new Convention of Association taking into account the new political facts and establishing the principle of parity amongst equal partners.
2. Voice their grave concern at the repeated delays in signing the new Convention;
3. Urge that the Convention be signed in July this year;
4. Point out that the signing of the new Convention, even at an early date, will not necessarily end uncertainty concerning its date of entry into force;
5. Expect, therefore, that the Governments and Parliaments of the associated States as well as of the Member States will do all in their power, if necessary by applying their urgency rules, to ensure that the new Convention shall enter into force on 1 January 1964 at the latest;
6. Undertake that they will bring their influence to bear on their respective Parliaments and Governments to ensure that the Convention shall be ratified under condi-

tions guaranteeing the entry into force of the new association arrangements by 1 January 1964 at the latest;

7. Note with satisfaction that on the initiative of the European Parliament and the Commission of the EEC interim measures have been taken to ensure the continuity of association until the entry into force of the new association arrangements, though in several respects these measures are not satisfactory;

II.

8. Welcome the fact that, in conformity with the desire expressed by the Parliamentary Conference of June 1961, with which the Standing Committee and the associated Parliaments as well as the European Parliament have associated themselves, the new Convention firmly establishes the principle of equality in the new association by setting up its own institutions, in particular at parliamentary level.
9. Hope that the rules of procedure for the parliamentary organs of the association will be drawn up in the light of the need for effective and continuous democratic control of the implementation of the Convention;
10. Hold that to ensure the efficacy of such organs, the number of their members should be restricted to, say, three for each associated State in the Parliamentary Conference;
11. Hope that the inaugural session of the Parliamentary Conference may be held at Dakar upon the entry into force of the new association arrangements.

Resolution on Cultural Co-operation amongst the Member States of the European Economic Community

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,

[...]

Convinced that the unity of Europe must not be limited to the economic and social fields;

Considering that the "communiqué" and the "déclaration" of the Bonn Conference of 18 July 1961 amount to a recognition of the fact that education and culture have a considerable effect on the development of a European spirit;

Noting that the publication of the said "communiqué" and "déclaration" constitutes a moral commitment on the part of the heads of State or Government;

Believing that disregard of such commitment would be prejudicial to the Community's future and that the expectations of the European peoples must not be disappointed;

Pointing out that certain provisions of the Treaties establishing the European Communities have not yet been implemented: —

1. *Approves* the report of its Research and Cultural Affairs Committee and the principles inspiring that report;

2. *Requests* the heads of State or Government and the Executives of the European Communities to establish, in the near future and at Community level, the institutions needed to promote cultural co-operation amongst the Member States;

3. *Stresses* that a sufficient degree of harmonization of studies and educational programmes at all levels must be largely based on cultural co-operation;

4. *Requests* that measures be taken in the Community countries to make education at all levels accessible to all in a truly democratic spirit;

5. *Draws* the particular attention of the Governments and of the Executive Commission of the EEC to the need for greater

speed in the present efforts to introduce reciprocal recognition of university and secondary school diplomas;

6. *Points out* that any further delay in setting up a European University in Florence would create an unfavourable impression and arouse public distrust;

7. *Stresses* the urgent need for systematic co-operation between universities and, in the same spirit and conjointly with them, between institutes for applied scientific research;

8. *Proposes* that exchanges within the European Community should be regularized and broadened in the fields of education, science and culture;

9. *Stresses* the important role of libraries in general and public libraries in particular in fostering cultural co-operation and requests that measures be taken to organize concerted Community action in this field;

10. *Instructs* its Research and Cultural Affairs Committee to define, with the aid of experts, the functions and statutes of the library of the European Parliament;

11. *Instructs* its Research and Cultural Affairs Committee to continue its studies on cultural co-operation and to contribute to the establishment and implementation of a cultural policy of the European Community based on the principle of unity in diversity.

Resolution on the competence and powers of the European Parliament

A. THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,

Convinced that any real progress made by the Community must be coupled with a strengthening of its institutions;

Holds that the transfer of legislative competence from the national to the Community sphere must be accompanied by a corresponding strengthening of parliamentary powers at the Community level;

Considers that the powers of the European Parliament must be broadened to strengthen the Community's democratic structure and the Community spirit;

Associates itself with the report of the Political Committee on the competence and powers of the European Parliament;

Urges that the following objectives be attained as soon as possible:

I Appointments to Executives

a) The Parliament proposes that the following be immediately decided:

Any new President of one of the Executives shall make a policy statement to the Parliament, which shall be followed by a debate;

b) With a view to broadening its powers, the Parliament requests:

That the Parliament play an effective part in appointments to the Executives.

II Consultation

a) The Parliament proposes that the following be immediately decided:

1. The appropriate Committees of the Parliament shall discuss all proposals for

regulations drawn up by the Executives before they are submitted to the Council of Ministers;

2. The Executives shall comment on amendments to proposals for regulations put forward by the Parliament during the consultation debate;

3. The Parliament shall be informed of the attitude adopted by the Executives during deliberations preceding a decision by the Council of Ministers;

4. The Parliament shall be consulted on regulations promulgated by the Executives under powers delegated by the Council of Ministers, provided such regulations amplify or amend existing legislation;

5. Where a proposed regulation is not approved by the Council of Ministers in line with the opinion of the Parliament, the latter must be enabled to give a further opinion;

6. The Council of Ministers shall inform the Parliament of the reasons for which it has disregarded the Parliament's views;

7. Where a second opinion has been adopted by the Parliament by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, the Council of Ministers shall need unanimity to disregard such opinion;

8. The Council of Ministers shall consult the Parliament on all matters of importance, even where the Treaty does not provide for consultation;

b) With a view to extending its powers, the Parliament requests:

That its consultative power be replaced by a right of approval on all fundamental issues and, as a rule, on any legislative decision.

III Ratification

a) The Parliament proposes that the following be immediately decided:

1. The Parliament shall be kept informed, in good time and at closer intervals than hitherto, of developments in external relations;

2. The Parliament's opinion on association agreements shall be sought at the latest on the basis of the initialed texts of such agreements;

b) With a view to extending its powers, the Parliament requests:

That all international agreements entered into by the Community be ratified by the European Parliament.

IV Budget

a) The Parliament proposes that the following be immediately decided:

1. Budget estimates shall be accompanied by a detailed statement of political motives;

2. The advance budget estimates of the Executives shall be submitted to the Parliament and the Council of Ministers simultaneously;

3. Parliamentary control over expenditure shall be strengthened;

4. The High Authority shall not disregard the view of the European Parliament on the rate of the levy, provided that such opinion has been expressed by the majority of the members of the Parliament;

b) With a view to extending its powers, the Parliament requests:

That the right of decision on the budget be conferred on the Parliament as soon as the Community has its own resources.

V Appointment of members of the Court of Justice

The Parliament shall select the members of the Court of Justice from a list submitted by the member Governments.

B. THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

1. *Instructs* its President and Officers —

a) To take the necessary steps to implement the present resolution;

b) To submit to the institutions of the Community, to the Governments and to the members of Parliament of the Member States printed copies of the present resolution and of the Report of the Political Committee;

2. *Urges* the Councils of Ministers and the Executives to support the Parliament in its efforts to extend its powers;

3. Is of the opinion that the competence and powers of the European Parliament must be discussed at one of the next meetings with the Councils of Ministers and the Executives;

4. *Reaffirms and stresses* its opinion that election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage is essential if the Community is to be given a more democratic character, and urges the Councils and the Governments to do their duty in speeding up the implementation of the draft Convention drawn up with this end in view by the European Parliament.

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 12 June and 5 July 1963

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- N° 12 de M. Nederhorst au Conseil de la CEE. Objet : Essais atomiques en Algérie (No. 12 by M. Nederhorst to the EEC Council. Subject : Atomic tests in Algeria) No. 87 p. 1617/63
- N° 15 de M. Kalbitzer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Tarifs portuaires des chemins de fer (No. 15 by M. Kalbitzer to the EEC Commission. Subject : Harbour dues imposed by railways) No. 87 p. 1618/63
- N° 16 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Réduction des prélèvements à l'importation de volailles abattues en provenance de pays tiers (No. 16 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Reduction of levies on imports of slaughtered poultry from non-member countries) No. 87 p. 1618/63
- N° 17 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Ristournes à l'exportation de volailles abattues (No. 17 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Export drawbacks on slaughtered poultry) No. 87 p. 1619/63
- N° 18 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Mesures de sauvegarde pour la soie et les déchets de soie et programme d'assainissement du gouvernement italien (No. 18 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Measures of safeguard for silk and silk waste and the Italian Government's reorganization plan) No. 87 p. 1620/63
- N° 19 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Suspension temporaire des droits du tarif douanier commun pour les pommes de terre et les légumes à cosse secs (No. 19 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Temporary suspension of the duties under the common external tariff for potatoes and dried leguminous vegetables shelled) No. 87 p. 1621/63
- N° 20 de M. Lenz à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Arrêté du gouvernement français relatif aux plantations nouvelles de vignes destinées à la production d'eau-de-vie à appellation d'origine contrôlée « cognac » (No. 20 by M. Lenz to the EEC Commission. Subject : French Government order on the planting of new vines for the production of brandy under the controlled appellation "Cognac") No. 87 p. 1623/63

- N° 21 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Aides financières à accorder dans le cadre d'un fonds de développement et d'assainissement à créer (No. 21 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Financial aid through a proposed development and reorganization fund) No. 87 p. 1624/63
- N° 22 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Les prix garantis britanniques pour les produits agricoles de la campagne 1963/64 (No. 22 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : British guaranteed farm prices for 1963/64) No. 87 p. 1625/63
- N° 23 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Les activités d'un groupe de travail pour l'expansion régionale et celles du comité permanent des structures agricoles (No. 23 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : The activities of a working party on regional expansion and of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structure) No. 87 p. 1628/63
- N° 24 de M. Vanrullen à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Augmentation de la taxe d'importation sur les marchandises en Allemagne fédérale (No. 24 by M. Vanrullen to the EEC Commission. Subject : Increase of countervailing duties on imports into the Federal Republic of Germany) No. 92 p. 1737/63
- N° 28 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Réduction du prix d'écluse à l'importation de poules en provenance de pays tiers (No. 28 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject : Reduction of the sluice-gate price for imports of poultry from non-member countries) No. 95 p. 1757/63
- N° 30 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Subventions, aides et privilèges accordés en vue de favoriser la production et l'exportation des produits agricoles ou la baisse de leurs prix de vente aux consommateurs (No. 30 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject : Subsidies, aids and privileges granted to promote the production or export of farm products or the reduction of consumer prices) No. 100 p. 1833/63
- N° 31 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Les revenus des travailleurs occupés dans l'agriculture et ceux des travailleurs des groupes professionnels comparables (No. 31 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject : Income of agricultural workers and of workers in comparable occupations) No. 100 p. 1834/63
- N° 25 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Propositions de la Commission, du 6 mars 1963, concernant un règlement du Conseil relatif au rapprochement des prix des céréales pour la campagne de commercialisation des céréales 1963/1964 — Baisse du revenu de l'agriculture de la République fédérale d'Allemagne à la suite de ces propositions (No. 25 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject : Commission proposal of 6 March 1963 for a Council regulation on the approximation of cereal prices for the 1963/64 marketing season; consequent fall in agricultural incomes in the Federal Republic of Germany) No. 104 p. 1869/63

- No 26 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Propositions de la Commission, du 6 mars 1963, concernant un règlement du Conseil relatif au rapprochement des prix des céréales pour la campagne de commercialisation des céréales 1963/1964 — Application du délai, soit mise en vigueur du règlement relatif à un premier rapprochement des prix des céréales (No. 26 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject: Commission proposal of 6 March 1963 for a Council regulation on the approximation of cereal prices for the 1963/64 marketing season; question of the timing or implementation of regulation on the first approximation of cereal prices)
- No. 104 p. 1870/63
- No 27 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Propositions de la Commission, du 6 mars 1963, concernant un règlement du Conseil relatif au rapprochement des prix des céréales pour la campagne de commercialisation 1963/1964 — Adoption du prix de base de l'orge au lieu du prix de base du blé pour le rapprochement des prix des céréales et pour l'établissement de certains rapports entre les prix des diverses céréales (No. 27 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject: Commission proposal of 6 March 1963 for a Council regulation on the approximation of cereal prices for the 1963/64 marketing season; reasons for taking barley price as the basis rather than wheat price in the approximation of cereal prices and in establishing a price relationship between the various cereals)
- No. 104 p. 1872/63
- No 29 de M. Mauk à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Production de denrées alimentaires et besoins en denrées alimentaires dans la Communauté et les pays tiers (No. 29 by M. Mauk to the EEC Commission. Subject: Foodstuffs supply and demand in the Community and in non-member countries)
- No. 104 p. 1874/63
- No 32 de M. Vals à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Vacance du poste de directeur général des "affaires sociales" (No. 32 by M. Vals to the EEC Commission. Subject: Vacancy of the Director General's post in the Directorate General for Social Affairs)
- No. 104 p. 1875/63
- No 33 de M. Vals à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Application de la réduction des droits de douane à la République algérienne (No. 33 by M. Vals to the EEC Commission. Subject: Application of reduced customs duties to the Algerian Republic)
- No. 104 p. 1875/63
- Notice of competitive examinations**
- Dispositions communes aux concours de recrutement (General regulations governing appointment by competitive examination)
- No. 99 p. 1817/63
- Avis de concours n° PE 1/A (administrateur) [Notice of competitive examination PE 1/A (administrative officer)]
- No. 99 p. 1819/63
- Avis de concours n° PE 3/C (deux standardistes) [Notice of competitive examination PE 3/C (two telephone operators)]
- No. 99 p. 1821/63

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

- Règlement n° 48/63 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1963, concernant certaines mesures à appliquer dans le domaine des prix des céréales pour la campagne 1963/1964 (Council Regulation No. 48/63 of 21 June 1963 on price measures to be applied to cereals for the 1963/64 marketing season) No. 96 p. 1777/63
- Règlement n° 49/63 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1963, relatif aux critères en vue de la fixation de la restitution à la production des amidons et féculés (Council Regulation No. 49/63 of 21 June 1963 on criteria in fixing refunds for the production of starches) No. 96 p. 1779/63
- Règlement n° 50/63 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1963, portant prorogation et adaptation de certaines dispositions relatives à la restitution à la production pour les amidons et féculés (Council Regulation No. 50/63 of 21 June 1963 extending the validity of and modifying certain provisions relating to refunds for the production of starches) No. 96 p. 1781/63
- Règlement n° 51/63 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1963, concernant le maintien des dispositions du règlement n° 117 du Conseil relatif au régime applicable au glucose et au sirop de glucose (Council Regulation No. 51/63 of 21 June 1963 maintaining in force the provisions of Council Regulation No. 117 relating to glucose and glucose syrup) No. 96 p. 1782/63
- Règlement n° 52/63 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1963, relatif au son, prévoyant le maintien des dispositions du règlement n° 5/63 du Conseil et portant amendement de l'article 11 du règlement n° 55 du Conseil (Council Regulation No. 52/63 of 21 June 1963 on bran, maintaining in force Council Regulation No. 5/63 and amending Article 11 of Council Regulation No. 55) No. 96 p. 1783/63
- Règlement n° 53/63 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1963, portant prorogation de la durée de validité du règlement n° 156 du Conseil et du règlement n° 10/63 du Conseil (Council Regulation No. 53/63 of 21 June 1963, extending the validity of Council Regulations Nos. 156 and 10/63) No. 96 p. 1784/63
- Règlement n° 54/63 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1963, reportant la date de mise en application du régime des prélèvements pour certains produits du secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation No. 54/63 of 21 June 1963, postponing the application of the levy system to certain pigmeat products) No. 96 p. 1785/63
- Règlement n° 55/63 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1963, portant modification du prix d'écluse pour les poules et poulets abattus (Council Regulation No. 55/63 of 21 June 1963, amending the sluice-gate price for slaughtered hens and chickens) No. 96 p. 1786/63

- Règlement n° 56/63 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1963, portant dérogation à certaines dispositions des règlements n°s 20, 21 et 22 du Conseil (Council Regulation No. 56/63 of 21 June 1963, providing for exceptions to certain provisions of Council Regulations Nos. 20, 21 and 22)
- No. 96 p. 1787/63
- Règlement n° 57/63 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1963, portant fixation définitive du montant des prélèvements et fixation des prix d'écluse pour les produits à base d'œufs (Commission Regulation No. 57/63 of 25 June 1963 fixing finally the amount of the levies and sluice-gate prices for products based on eggs)
- No. 97 p. 1793/63
- Règlement n° 58/63 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1963, portant fixation des montants forfaitaires pour les céréales, farines, gruaux et semoules pour la campagne de commercialisation 1963/1964 (Council Regulation No. 58/63 of 26 June 1963 fixing the standard amounts for cereals, flours, cereal groats and cereal meals for the 1963/64 marketing season)
- No. 98 p. 1801/63
- Règlement n° 59/63 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1963, portant modification et prorogation de la durée de validité du règlement n° 131 de la Commission limitant provisoirement le montant maximum de la restitution applicable aux exportations vers les Etats membres de certains produits transformés à base de céréales (Commission Regulation No. 59/63 of 25 June 1963 modifying and extending the validity of Commission Regulation No. 131 provisionally limiting the maximum refund on exports to Member States of certain processed products derived from cereals)
- No. 98 p. 1802/63
- Règlement n° 60/63 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1963, concernant la fixation du montant supplémentaire applicable aux importations de poules et poulets abattus de provenance des pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 60/63 of 27 June 1963 fixing the surcharge applicable to imports of slaughtered hens and chickens from non-member countries)
- No. 98 p. 1804/63
- Règlement n° 61/63 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1963, relatif au maintien des prélèvements et des prix d'écluse fixés par la Commission en application des règlements n°s 20, 21 et 22 du Conseil (Commission Regulation No. 61/63 of 27 June 1963 maintaining the levies and sluice-gate prices fixed by the Commission under Council Regulations Nos. 20, 21 and 22)
- No. 98 p. 1805/63
- Règlement n° 62/63 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1963, portant prorogation de validité du règlement n° 138 de la Commission (Commission Regulation No. 62/63 of 27 June 1963 extending the validity of Commission Regulation No. 138)
- No. 98 p. 1807/63
- Règlement n° 63/63 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1963, prorogeant la durée de validité du règlement n° 111 de la Commission (Commission Regulation No. 63/63 of 27 June 1963 extending the validity of Commission Regulation No. 111)
- No. 98 p. 1808/63

Règlement n° 64/63 du Conseil, du 18 juin 1963, relatif à la fixation des coefficients correcteurs dont sont affectées les rémunérations et les pensions des fonctionnaires (Council Regulation No. 64/63 of 18 June 1963 fixing the adjustment coefficients for the pay and pensions of Community officials)	No. 99 p. 1822/63
Règlement n° 65/63 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1963, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les poires (Commission Regulation No. 65/63 of 2 July 1963 fixing reference prices for pears)	No. 104 p. 1877/63
Règlement n° 66/63 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1963, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les raisins de table de plein air (Commission Regulation No. 66/63 of 2 July 1963 fixing reference prices for table grapes grown in the open)	No. 104 p. 1878/63
Règlement n° 67/63 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1963, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les mandarines et clémentines (Commission Regulation No. 67/63 of 2 July 1963 fixing reference prices for tangerines and clementines)	No. 104 p. 1879/63
Règlement n° 68/63 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1963, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les citrons (Commission Regulation No. 69/63 of 2 July 1963 fixing reference prices for lemons).	No. 104 p. 1880/63
Règlement n° 69/63 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1963, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les pommes (Commission Regulation No. 69/63 of 2 July 1963 fixing reference prices for apples)	No. 104 p. 1881/63
Règlement n° 70/63 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1963, portant fixation des prix de référence pour les oranges douces (Commission Regulation No. 70/63 of 2 July 1963 fixing reference prices for sweet oranges)	No. 104 p. 1882/63

Information

Cinquième rapport d'activité du Comité monétaire (Fifth Report on the Activities of the Monetary Committee)	No. 90 p. 1706/63
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COUNCIL

Information

Décision du Conseil, du 21 juin 1963, relative à la limite inférieure du prix indicatif de l'orge en Italie (Council decision of 21 June 1963 on the lower limit of the target price for barley in Italy)	No. 96 p. 1790/63
Résolution, du 21 juin 1963, des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres de la Communauté économique européenne, réunis au sein du Conseil, relative à l'harmonisation des prix de seuil des céréales (Resolution of 21 June 1963, by the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Economic Community meeting in Council on the harmonization of the threshold price for cereals)	No. 96 p. 1791/63

- Décision du Conseil, du 18 juin 1963, portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable aux mélasses de la position 17.03 B IV (Council decision of 18 June 1963 temporarily suspending the duties in the common external tariff on the molasses — tariff heading 17.03 B IV) No. 99 p. 1824/63
- Décision du Conseil, du 18 juin 1963, portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable au sucre de betteraves et de canne, à l'état solide de la position 17.01 (Council decision of 18 June 1963, temporarily suspending the duties in the common external tariff on beet sugar and cane sugar, solid — tariff heading 17.01) No. 99 p. 1825/63
- Décision du Conseil, du 18 juin 1963, portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable au divinylbenzène de la position ex 29.01 D VI (Council decision of 18 June 1963, temporarily suspending the duties in the common external tariff on divinyl benzene — tariff heading ex 29.01 D VI) No. 99 p. 1826/63
- Décision du Conseil, du 18 juin 1963, portant suspension temporaire des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux fils de fibres textiles artificielles à brins creux de la position ex 51.01 B et aux chlorures de métaux des terres rares de la position ex 28.52 B (Council decision of 18 June 1963, temporarily suspending the duties in the common external tariff on man-made hollow-fibre yarns — tariff heading ex 51.01 B, and temporarily reducing the said duties on salts of rare earth metals — tariff heading ex 28.52 B) No. 99 p. 1826/63
- Décision du Conseil, du 18 juin 1963, portant adaptation du texte du tarif douanier commun à une modification de la situation de droit (Council decision of 18 June 1963 amending the text of the common external tariff to take account of a change in the legal situation) No. 99 p. 1827/63
- Modifications des annexes 2 et 3 du règlement n° 4 du Conseil de la Communauté économique européenne fixant les modalités d'application et complétant les dispositions du règlement n° 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendments to Annexes Nos. 2 and 3 of Council Regulation No. 4 on implementing procedures and supplementary provisions in respect of Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers) No. 99 p. 1828/63
- Modifications des annexes 2, 3, 4 et 9 du règlement n° 4 du Conseil de la Communauté économique européenne fixant les modalités d'application et complétant les dispositions du règlement n° 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendments to Annexes Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 9 to Council Regulation No. 4 on implementing procedures and supplementary provisions in respect of Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers) No. 99 p. 1829/63
- Remplacement d'un membre suppléant du comité consultatif prévu au règlement n° 15 (Replacement of an alternate member of the Consultative Committee set up under Regulation No. 15) No. 103 p. 1865/63

COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

- Décision de la Commission, du 4 juin 1963, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les sucres de betteraves et de canne, à l'état solide (Commission decision of 4 June 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for beet sugar and cane sugar, solid) No. 91 p. 1733/63
- Décision de la Commission, du 6 juin 1963, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les morues, colins, aiglefin, sébastes et flétans noirs (Commission decision of 6 June 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for cod, coal-fish, haddock, rosefish and black halibut) No. 95 p. 1763/63
- Décision de la Commission, du 6 juin 1963, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les chanterelles (Commission decision of 6 June 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for cantharellus mushrooms) No. 95 p. 1765/63
- Décision de la Commission, du 6 juin 1963, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les myrtilles (Commission decision of 6 June 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for bilberries) No. 95 p. 1767/63
- Décision de la Commission, du 6 juin 1963, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour les cédrats (Commission decision of 6 June 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Kingdom of the Netherlands for citrons) No. 95 p. 1768/63
- Décision de la Commission, du 6 juin 1963, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les cédrats (Commission decision of 6 June 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for citrons) No. 95 p. 1770/63
- Décision de la Commission, du 6 juin 1963, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au bénéfice de la République italienne pour certaines variétés de graines de betteraves à sucre (Commission decision of 6 June 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Republic of Italy for certain varieties of sugar-beet seed) No. 95 p. 1772/63
- Décision de la Commission, du 6 juin 1963, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au bénéfice de la République italienne pour les mélasses de cannes à sucre destinées à la fabrication de succédanés du café (Commission decision of 6 June 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Republic of Italy for cane sugar molasses used in the manufacture of coffee substitutes) No. 95 p. 1774/63

Décision de la Commission, du 11 juin 1963, portant nouvelle modification de sa décision du 9 octobre 1962, autorisant la perception de taxes compensatoires sur les importations, dans la République française, du chocolat, de confiseries et préparations comportant du cacao ou du chocolat, sans liqueur alcoolique, en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision of 11 June 1963 further amending the decision of 9 October 1962 authorizing a countervailing charge on chocolate, confectionery or goods containing cocoa or chocolate, without any liqueur content, imported into France from other Member States)

No. 101 p. 1841/63

Décision de la Commission, du 11 juin 1963, portant abrogation de sa décision du 5 juillet 1962, autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de pâte à fondant en provenance du royaume des Pays-Bas, du royaume de Belgique et de la République française (Commission decision of 11 June 1963 revoking its decision of 5 July 1962 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing duty on imports of fondant paste from the Netherlands, Belgium and France).

No. 101 p. 1845/63

Décision de la Commission, du 11 juin 1963, portant abrogation de sa décision du 5 juillet 1962 autorisant la perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations, en république fédérale d'Allemagne, de biscuits et gaufres en provenance du royaume des Pays-Bas (Commission decision of 11 June 1963 revoking its decision of 5 July 1962 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to impose a countervailing duty on imports of biscuits and waffles from the Netherlands)

No. 101 p. 1846/63

Recommendation

Recommandation de la Commission, du 14 juin 1963, au royaume de Belgique et à la République française concernant un projet de coopération économique sur le plan régional entre le nord de la Lorraine et le sud de la province belge du Luxembourg (Recommendation of the Commission, dated 14 June 1963, to Belgium and France, concerning a plan for regional economic co-operation between northern Lorraine and the south of the Belgian province of Luxembourg)

No. 97 p. 1796/63

European Development Fund

Signature de deux conventions de financement (entre la C.E.E. et le Surinam et entre la C.E.E. et les républiques du Congo et du Gabon) [Signing of two financing agreements (between the EEC and Surinam and between the EEC and the Republics of Congo and Gabon)]

No. 87 p. 1629/63

- Résultats des appels d'offres n^{os} 205 et 247 de la république du Congo (Brazzaville), n^o 229 de la République malgache, n^o 231 de la république du Dahomey, n^{os} 244 et 245 de la république du Tchad [Results of calls for tender Nos. 205 and 247 issued by the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) and No. 229 issued by the Republic of Madagascar, No. 231 issued by the Republic of Dahomey, and Nos. 244 and 245 issued by the Republic of Chad] No. 87 p. 1629/63
- Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 298 lancé par la république du Dahomey (Notice of call for tender No. 298 issued by the Republic of Dahomey) No. 88 p. 1633/63
- Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 299 lancé par la république gabonaise (Notice of call for tender No. 299 issued by the Republic of Gabon) No. 88 p. 1634/63
- Signature de deux conventions de financement (entre la C.E.E. et la République française pour le département de la Martinique et entre la C.E.E. et la République française pour le département de la Guadeloupe) [Signing of two financing agreements (between the EEC and the French Republic acting for the Department of Martinique and between the EEC and the French Republic acting for the Department of Guadeloupe)] No. 88 p. 1635/63
- Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n^o 271 lancé par la République française pour le département de la Guadeloupe (Amendment to call for tender No. 271 issued by the French Republic acting for the Department of Guadeloupe) No. 88 p. 1636/63
- Approbation d'investissements de caractère social dans la République malgache, la république fédérale du Cameroun et la République centrafricaine (Approval of social investments in the Republic of Madagascar, the Federal Republic of Cameroun, and the Central African Republic) No. 92 p. 1742/63
- Modificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres n^o 282 lancé par le royaume du Burundi (Amendment to call for tender No. 282 issued by the Kingdom of Burundi) No. 92 p. 1743/63
- Investissement de caractère économique dans la république islamique de Mauritanie (réduction du montant affecté) [Economic investment in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (reduction of appropriation)] No. 94 p. 1755/63
- Approbation d'investissements de caractère social en République somalienne (augmentation du montant affecté) [Approval of social investments in the Republic of Somalia (increase of appropriation)] No. 94 p. 1755/63
- Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 300 lancé par la république du Tchad (Notice of call for tender No. 300 issued by the Republic of Chad) No. 98 p. 1810/63
- Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 301 lancé par la République française (territoire de la Polynésie française) [Notice of call for tender No. 301 issued by the French Republic (acting for French Polynesia)] No. 98 p. 1811/63

- Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 266 lancé par la République du Sénégal (Amendment to call for tender No. 266 issued by the Republic of Senegal) No. 98 p. 1813/63
- Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 267 lancé par la République du Sénégal (Amendment to call for tender No. 267 issued by the Republic of Senegal) No. 98 p. 1814/63
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 302 lancé par la République française (département de la Réunion) [Notice of call for tender No. 302 issued by the French Republic (acting for the Department of Reunion)] No. 102 p. 1849/63
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 303 lancé par la République française (département de la Guyane française) [Notice of call for tender No. 303 issued by the French Republic (acting for the Department of French Guiana)] No. 102 p. 1851/63
- Modificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres n° 285 lancé par la République malgache (Amendment to call for tender No. 285 issued by the Republic of Madagascar) No. 104 p. 1884/63

Communications concerning the implementation of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty

- Communication de la Commission de la C.E.E. conformément à l'article 19, paragraphe 3, du règlement n° 17 du Conseil (IV/A-00061) [Communication by the EEC Commission in conformity with Article 19 (3) of Council Regulation No. 17 (IV/A-00061)] No. 102 p. 1853/63
- Communication de la Commission de la C.E.E. conformément à l'article 19, paragraphe 3, du règlement n° 17 du Conseil (IV/A-00095) [Communication by the EEC Commission in conformity with Article 19 (3) of Council Regulation No. 17 (IV/A-00095)] No. 102 p. 1853/63

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

- Avis de concours n°s CES/2/63, CES/8/62 et 8/63, CES/9 et 10/63, CES/11/63 (Notices of competitive examinations Nos. CES/2/63, CES/8/62 and 8/63, CES/9 and 10/63, CES/11/63) No. 103 p. 1857/63

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, the amounts to be deducted or added in calculating refunds for cereals, and free-at-frontier prices for cereals

- Supplément n° 21 du 12 juin 1963 (Supplement No. 21 of 12 June 1963)
- Supplément n° 22 du 19 juin 1963 (Supplement No. 22 of 19 June 1963)
- Supplément n° 23 du 26 juin 1963 (Supplement No. 23 of 26 June 1963)
- Supplément n° 24 du 3 juillet 1963 (Supplement No. 24 of 3 July 1963)
- Supplément n° 25 du 10 juillet 1963 (Supplement No. 25 of 10 July 1963)

C. Recent publications of the European Economic Community

Occasional publications

- 8086 *La Communauté économique européenne et notre régime économique et social* (The European Economic Community and our economic and social system): Address by M. Hans von der Groeben, a member of the Commission of the European Economic Community, delivered in Munich on 29 November 1962.
1963, 23 pp. (French, German). Free.
- 8092 *Considérations sur le rôle du Benelux dans la Communauté économique européenne* (Thoughts on the role of the Benelux in the European Economic Community): Address by M. Lambert Schaus, a member of the Commission of the European Economic Community, delivered at the closing session of the XVIIth Benelux Economic Congress at Namur, 18 May 1963.
May 1963, 18 pp. Free.

Periodical publications

- 4002 *Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community*. Monthly. No. 6/1963. Three bilingual editions. English/French, French/Italian, German/Dutch. Price: per issue Bfrs. 25; £0.3.6, \$0.50; annual subscription Bfrs. 250; £1.16.0; \$5.
- 2001 *The Economic Situation in the Community*. Quarterly Survey. No. 2, June 1963. (French, German, Italian, Dutch, English). Price per issue: £0.15.0; \$2; Bfrs. 100. Annual subscription: £2.10.0; \$7; Bfrs. 350.
- 5002 *Bulletin des acquisitions*. Bibliothèque de la Commission de la Communauté économique européenne. (List of recent additions. Library of the Commission of the European Economic Community). Monthly. No. 4/1963. Free.

D. Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities:

- Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft, No. 9, July 1963;
The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap, No. 51, July/August 1963;
Paris: Communauté européenne, No. 7, July 1963;
Rome: Comunità Europea, No. 7, July 1963;
London: European Community, No. 7, July 1963;
Washington: European Community, No. 63, June 1963.

Statistical Office of the European Communities

- Statistiques sociales, n° 1/1963 (Social Statistics, No. 1/1963).
Statistiques agricoles, n° 2/1963 (Agricultural Statistics, No. 2/1963).
Statistiques agricoles, n° 3/1963 (Agricultural Statistics, No. 3/1963).
Nomenclature des industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (NICE) (D-F et I-N). [Nomenclature of the Industries in the European Communities (NICÉ) (German/French and Italian/Dutch)].