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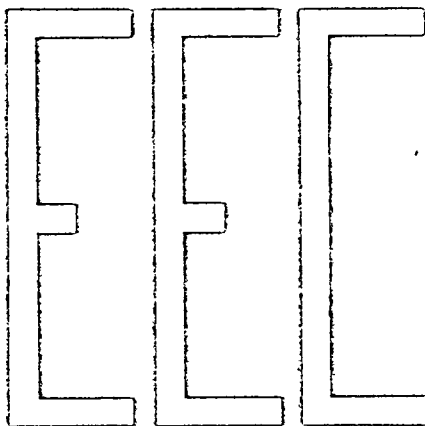
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BULLETIN

of the

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ROBERT SCHUMAN

In Memoriam

Robert Schuman, former French Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, first President and later Honorary President of the European Parliament, died on 4 September 1963. His passing removes one of the first and greatest architects of Europe, whose prestige was so high that for our generation his name is synonymous with the building of Europe.

The three European Communities owe their existence to him. The famous declaration of 9 May 1950 — embodying an idea of Jean Monnet — in which Robert Schuman put forward on behalf of the French Government the Plan which bears his name, later to evolve into the ECSC, will go down in history as the date of a new concept in relationships between European nations : the organization of these relationships on a constitutional basis by establishing independent institutions with discretionary powers, acting under rules which bind the member countries and the institutions themselves. The three Treaties derive from this new and revolutionary approach.

When he thus launched the Community of the Six Robert Schuman combined boldness with realism and enabled what was often thought to be merely idealistic or visionary to find concrete expression through political action and make a strong appeal to public opinion. He therefore well deserved his title of the "Father of Europe".

This tenacious Lorrainer and ardent French patriot devoted his life to two tasks : the building of Europe and the Franco-German reconciliation which was its necessary prerequisite. He succeeded in both.

The EEC Commission, which learned with deep distress of the death of this man whose long career was so rich in achievement, will remain true to the fundamental idea by which he was inspired : to build a Europe in which Community interests will prevail over national interests, a Europe not inward-looking but open to the world and working at its level for peace and the brotherhood of men.

I. Signing of the Convention associating the African States and Madagascar with the European Economic Community

The Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the associated African States and Madagascar ⁽¹⁾ was signed on 20 July 1963 at Yaoundé, the capital of the Federal Republic of Cameroon. M. Amadou Ahidjo, the President of the Republic, welcomed his European and African guests in the opening address; M. Joseph Luns, President of the Council of the EEC, replied. Other speakers were M. Moïse Traore, Minister of Finance of Upper Volta to the European Communities, who addressed the meeting on behalf of the eighteen associated States, M. Djime Momar Gueye, Ambassador of Senegal to the EEC and Professor Dr Walter Hallstein, in his capacity as President of the EEC Commission.

The text of these speeches is given below.

Address

by

M. Amadou AHIDJO

President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon

On this momentous occasion, bringing together as it does, in the capital of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, the distinguished representatives of States linked with us by so many bonds of esteem and friendship, I have the signal privilege of bidding you welcome on behalf of the people of Cameroon. My country is indeed proud of the honour which the six States of the European Economic Community and the associated States of Africa and Madagascar have done us in deciding that the venue for the signing of this Convention of historic importance should be here in Yaoundé.

Close relations between the Europe of the Six and the associated States of Africa and Madagascar do not of course date from today.

In 1957, on the initiative of the States then in charge of our affairs, arrangements had already been made to institute between us — on the basis of principles which reflect great credit upon their promoters — a system for trade and financial and technical co-operation.

These arrangements were such that very soon after their accession to independence our States readily confirmed the links established in this way in the pacific and fruitful field of economic and cultural relations.

(1) Summarized in Bulletin No. 2-63, Chap. IV.

Five years have passed, during which we have learned to know you better, to hold in growing esteem the European Community as a whole and its constituent States — for a variety of reasons connected with our higher national interests and with cultural and psychological links built up over many decades.

Mr President, it is my pleasant duty to tell you plainly and without reserve how grateful we are for the substantial aid the Community has supplied to our States these last five years to help in their social and economic development.

This aid has been all the more valuable and appreciated because it has never had any kind of political strings and because the Commission — our partner in the discussions — has always shown not only a perfect understanding of our delicate problems, but also the highest courtesy.

In such an atmosphere — because we have never felt ourselves strangers at the headquarters of the European Economic Community — our association was bound to develop favourably and, in this short pause between two long hauls, we can look back with deep satisfaction on the road we have travelled together through the difficult terrain of economic co-operation and trade liberalization.

But, Gentlemen, we should all be failing in our task if we were simply to look back with complacency on what has been done.

Of all the points we have in common, I think there is one which is predominant both in your reorganized Europe and in the new Africa: I mean that in both continents there is an irresistible dynamic, and this dynamic, this determination of our peoples to grow in peace, through work, intelligence and faith, we shall find expressed in every Article of the Convention we shall be signing in a few moments.

But dynamism does not mean precipitancy, and in our case there can be no such suggestion, everything in this Charter of Euro-African co-operation has been long and carefully weighed.

Certain people, by the way, had a great deal to say about these meticulous and sometimes laborious negotiations.

That was to be expected, but if they cannot distinguish between the shadow and the substance, on their heads be it.

What we did work out was a fine precision instrument, after a whole year of frank and open discussion in the beautiful and hospitable city of Brussels, between representatives, on the one hand, of a group of States which have attained mastery of every kind of technique and an extraordinary level of economic and industrial development, and, on the other, of States which are wrestling with the problems of speeding up their development and financing the necessary investment.

We have not forgotten that at all times during the painstaking work of drafting the texts our delegates received invaluable aid from the Commission and the Secretariat of the Council.

Nor have we forgotten that the European Parliament, with which our national Parliaments have for a long time maintained friendly relations, made its voice heard during the negotiations and supported us on many occasions with its deep understanding of our human and technical problems.

We are convinced that all these gestures, all this help, have enabled us to establish a legal, technical and institutional structure which is of great value and will render inestimable services.

However, what we for our part see in this Convention, beyond the formulas, the figures and the percentages, is firstly the practical expression of a true humanism, founded on respect for man as an individual and as a constituent part of the nation, and on the strengthening of solidarity, not only among men, regardless of race, but also among nations, whatever the level of their development.

We see in it something more. This Convention, which is a balanced amalgam of benefits freely and mutually granted, will be a tool we can use to strengthen our independence by the optimum development of the economic resources of our States and by the material, moral and intellectual enrichment of our peoples.

For in this co-operation between Europe and Africa, at this "rendez-vous between giver and receiver", to quote the philosopher poet, our foremost concern has always been the interests of our peoples.

Thanks to a substantial expansion of our trade, within an organized and reasonably protected economic area; thanks to improvements in the quantity and quality of our farm and industrial output, stimulated by highly flexible and perfectly adapted financial aid in the manifold fields of social, industrial and agricultural development and of improvements to our infrastructure; thanks to aid which will bring us gradually, with good hopes of success, out of the stage of a subsidized economy to that of competitiveness on world markets, we are sure that we shall achieve a very appreciable increase in the incomes of our fellow citizens.

We are, however, gravely disturbed by the steady and steep decline in world prices of our tropical products, and we believe that great efforts must be brought to bear in this field. Far be it from us to underestimate the valuable aid the European Economic Community, together with other friends and allies, has supplied to us of late for the improvement of world market conditions for coffee and cocoa.

We note with great satisfaction that the new Convention makes provision for joint intervention in this field, but we believe that it is vital to move boldly even further along this road and not to hesitate to use all the moral and material weight of our association in international committees and organizations with a view to putting an end to the anarchy and injustice prevailing on most of the markets for our exports.

It is hard to accept that our growers should each year receive less for their crops while paying more and more for manufactured goods.

It is our firm belief that many disadvantages for the world economy could be mitigated or avoided by a realistic organization of the markets enabling trade to be gradually liberalized.

Liberalization is our main objective and we believe that it must be realized — if serious disturbances in the distribution of the incomes of all the developing countries are to be avoided — under comprehensive and flexible planning arrangements closely geared to market realities and worked out in joint representative bodies of consumers and producers.

Among all that is being done to promote our development, there are certain measures, Gentlemen, by which we set very great store: I mean those designed to facilitate industrialization.

Economists have written enough to fill the shelves of whole libraries on the need industrialization in underdeveloped countries and ways of bringing it about.

But I should like to stress one essential aspect of this problem. We are well aware that, with a handful of exceptions, no manufactured goods we are producing or are going to produce can compete with similar products manufactured by firms in highly industrialized countries — at least not for quite a long while. The reasons are to be found in the conditions of production in the industrialized countries and in the existence of large domestic markets.

Very wisely, opportunities for protecting our industries have been written into the new Convention. We must not hesitate to make the fullest use of these opportunities, for on them depends in large measure the industrialization which is regarded by a leading spokesman of your Community as an element essential to equilibrium, social advancement and progress towards economic independence.

The interpretations officially put forward when the Convention was initialed last December are reassuring on this point, and we have no doubt that everything will be done, with the utmost understanding, to support us in our efforts to industrialize.

This then, Gentlemen, is what we see beyond the words and the figures in our Convention: an instrument with which to improve, in an atmosphere of co-operation and solidarity, the living standards of our peoples by stepping up agricultural and industrial production, and an instrument which will enable our States to swell the revenue derived from their export earnings and so fulfil, on a footing of financial independence, the many and heavy obligations which are the price of sovereignty.

However, Gentlemen, our Association would be robbed of its most precious substance if the Convention did no more than organize our relations on an exclusive basis, a sort of closed circle, inaccessible to new members.

I would go so far as to say that we should be betraying the vocation of our States to contribute to world co-operation and the instinctive and deep-rooted desire of our African and Malagasy peoples for universal brotherhood if we did not regard our association as an *open association*, which shuts out no developing state and no state with high industrial potential, provided they accept its basic principles.

In this spirit we have preferred to endow our association with institutions completely separate from those of the Common Market proper, so that those who, like us, put their faith in Euro-African solidarity and co-operation can approach bodies specially designed to welcome them.

Mr President, the plenipotentiaries of our twenty-four States are about to sign a Convention of immense psychological, economic and political import.

Psychological, since this first example of far-reaching economic, financial and technical co-operation between highly industrialized states and developing states will attract much attention throughout the world and will certainly create a precedent.

Economic, since the organization of our trade on the basis of a balance between preference and obligations coupled with appropriate measures for the economic and social development of the eighteen associated States, should, in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and respect, enable us to win the war we declared on underdevelopment and the stagnation among our peoples when we assumed our own political responsibilities.

Political, since there can be no commitment in the economic field without repercussions in the political field.

Our desire was to keep these down to what was absolutely essential; we have cut out anything that might suggest, however faintly, a colonial pact.

The institutions set up by the Convention are different from those of the European Economic Community; our association has its own life. Any other plan would probably doom it to failure.

States cannot live alone, any more than men. Because it is open to any state, and because it will intervene on world markets to increase the value of our products and thereby improve the condition of all who live by tropical agriculture, our association does not seek to create an economic bloc to rival other blocs. We must, it is true, defend our economic interests in order to promote our industrialization, but in doing so we are only asserting our personality and political individuality.

All honest and sincere co-operation with any other states presupposes and implies that they respect our individuality.

We have thus every reason to be confident in the future and are convinced that on this memorable day of the ceremonial signing of our Convention of Association we are moving with the tide of history itself, because we are acting in accordance with the interests of our countries, because we are working for African unity and because we are helping to bring down the barriers dividing the peoples of the world.

Address

by

M. Joseph LUNS

President of the Council of the European Economic Community

I am indeed greatly honoured to be speaking to you on this occasion and to tell you, on behalf of the Community and my colleagues here present, how happy we are to be again with our African colleagues, on African soil, for the purpose of signing the agreement so brilliantly prepared by our negotiators; and I would add a word of sincere gratitude, Mr President, for the warm welcome you and your Government have extended to us.

Let me thank you on behalf of the Community for the confidence and patience which you have shown throughout these last months with regard to our common enterprise.

Permit me also to express the satisfaction which we all feel at meeting here in Yaoundé, the capital of Cameroon; as a result of the signatures which we are about to affix to our Convention, the city will acquire a new historical dimension.

Yaoundé is situated at the heart of African development. Your capital, Mr President, first witnessed the birth of a federation that is historically noteworthy in that it joined two African countries formerly subjected to different influences and so proved that linguistic barriers need not stand in the way of the unification of your continent.

No sooner was this first merger achieved, than Yaoundé acted as host to the pioneers of the economic organization of Africa; it became the seat of the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation. This represents the first stage in the birth of African co-operation; the charter signed recently at Addis Ababa is a natural extension of this process.

Today Yaoundé becomes the symbol of the livelier friendship between Africa and Europe in which our States take due account of each other's sovereignty; it sees today the conclusion of the first agreement between a community of industrial countries and an important group of developing countries.

The conclusion of this agreement in any case fits in with the increased pace of history, which is particularly rapid in this second half of the twentieth century when our world is shrinking and the continents are drawing closer together.

This increase in pace is even more striking in Africa where, within a short number of years, the majority of countries have achieved independence. We ourselves have experienced this because, well before the end of the first Implementing Convention drawn up by the Member States in 1957, our associates had become sovereign States.

It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that our Community has greatly welcomed these developments and the possibility of genuine discussions between equal partners leading to what has already come to be known as the Yaoundé Convention.

When we review the course of these negotiations, we must place on record the successes achieved by those whose task it was to complete the detail of our agreements. I should like here to congratulate all those who, by their efficiency, by their willingness to compromise and also by their wisdom, have contributed to the conclusion of an agreement acceptable to all parties. I should like to thank more particularly the spokesmen of the associated States, M. Kanga, of Cameroon, and M. Anguile, of Gabon, all my colleagues in the Council of the EEC, especially M. Colombo, and those on the Commission, the members of the Steering Committee and in particular its chief rapporteur, Ambassador Gueye, and all the experts who worked throughout 1962 in the various groups in order to ensure the success of our undertaking.

These negotiations have enabled us to get our association moving: we have laid the track, we have provided the fuel and we have assembled the rolling stock. I think I can claim that we are now in a position to make rapid progress towards our objective.

A glance at the new Convention makes clear what this objective is: our association is the expression of a mutual desire for co-operation in all fields on the

basis of complete equality. It requires the continuance of common efforts towards the economic, social and cultural progress of the associated States, and in the economic field it involves the development of trade based upon diversification of your economies; an important step towards this will be, as you, Mr President have realized, the industrialization of the associated States. In this connection, I should like to point out that industrialization of the associated States is one of the objectives pursued by our association.

The association based on certain fundamental principles on which we had reached agreement as early as December 1961. These principles — equality and reciprocity — have guided us throughout our negotiations.

It is hardly necessary for me to recall that these two principles form the basis of any agreement in international society. They are to be found in the institutions and machinery which we have created because these are the expression of political equality among our States and of our mutual recognition of each other's sovereignty. Whereas the principle of equality has been rigorously applied in our system of association, the principle of reciprocity has been adapted so as to take into account the requirements of the young economies of the associated States and the inequality in the stage of development reached by the contracting parties.

With this in view, the Community and the Member States, conscious of the wide range of needs in very large sectors of the economy of the associated States, and using the greater resources they can bring to bear on the problem, have both extended the scope of their assistance and diversified the means by which it can be given. The Fund will from now on be able to finance measures intended to improve and diversify production in the associated States and so render their products competitive on world markets.

But above all, as M. Anguile so pertinently pointed out in a speech made when the Convention was initialed, the association challenge us to human endeavour of vast importance.

If the signing of the Convention today shows that we have given form and substance to this endeavour, there still remains the task of imbuing it with life. In order to achieve this, the frank and friendly collaboration which has developed between Europeans and Africans must continue within the Institutions of our Association, as relations between our two continents will depend, for many years to come, on the smooth and regular functioning of these institutions.

We have formed a Council of Association within which the Member States and the associated States will be able to discuss, as they arise, the problems that face the great association between Europe and Africa which we are now building. This Council, established on a basis of equality, will be the focal point about which the other organs of the association will turn. Among these, the Association Committee will ensure that the association runs smoothly during the periods between ministerial meetings. Contact between Europe and Africa will, it must be added, not be limited to ministerial meetings: members of the various parliaments will also meet at a Parliamentary Conference — an institution giving permanent form to a practice successfully followed for almost two years.

Thanks to this permanent co-operation, our association will be able to make an effective contribution to the search for solutions at world level to the difficulties

faced by the associated States because of the weakness of their economies, which are particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in world prices. By means of regular consultation provided for in the Convention, we shall decide our joint action on the international plane, particularly in connection with the marketing of tropical products. Here I would point out that we have already been engaged in such consultations within international organizations, such as GATT and the other more specialized bodies, even before the Convention has come into force.

The existence of common institutions and the strength they impart will certainly contribute to our influence and, in the final analysis, to the effectiveness of our actions.

I should like to take this opportunity to reply publicly to certain critics who claim that our association is an obstacle to unification in Africa. I can do no better than echo your eloquent statement of the case, Mr President, and stress the open nature of the association. Our Convention allows all African States who so desire and whose economic structure and production are comparable with those of your States, to negotiate membership of the association. Moreover the Member States, realizing the importance of greater co-operation and more trade inside Africa, have in mind the possibility that some African States might not wish to accede to the Convention but would prefer to conclude some form of association involving reciprocal rights and obligations, or just a trade pact.

Nor does the Convention prevent the forging of close links between African countries, whether or not these countries are associated with the Community. It leaves the associated States at liberty to create customs unions or free-trade areas with other countries.

On this solemn occasion, I have no wish to weary you with an examination of the other points covered by the Convention, many of which are to us as important as those I have just mentioned.

We can claim that everything we considered necessary for the smooth functioning of our association has been included in our texts. Naturally, I am the first to admit that no endeavour is perfect: let us trust the men who will be in charge of our common institutions to fill in where necessary, the gaps which may come to light as the Convention is implemented.

Mr President, Your Excellencies, Gentlemen, we all hope that the Convention will come into operation by the first of January next at the latest. For our part, the European Governments have decided that as soon as the Convention has been signed they will request their Parliaments to start the ratification procedure as a matter of urgency. As early as last April we agreed to supplement the transitional arrangements which kept alive elements of the old Convention with further measures which will ensure that the essential machinery of our association begins to work without loss of time.

With the same end in view we all agreed that there should be an Interim Committee within which our Ambassadors could discuss the work to be done and could widen our co-operation. This, we think, should be a useful complement to the arrangements which are, it is true, imperfect and incomplete, but which we, with our common will and our common faith, will be able to adapt and perfect. There

is a Malagasy proverb which says that even a well built house needs constant strengthening. In our case I may say that, if institutions are as good as the men who serve in them, I have every confidence in the total success of our great endeavour.

Address
by
Moïse TRAORE
Minister of Finance of Upper Volta

I am both greatly honoured and very happy to be speaking to you at the signing of a document which is to lay a new foundation for relations between the associated States and the countries of the European Economic Community. I am particularly honoured because of the quality of the speeches delivered before mine and also because I have been asked to speak on behalf of the eighteen African States which are today becoming partners of the European Economic Community. I am especially conscious of the honour done to me, and I would express my heartfelt thanks to the representatives of each of these States, who have given me such a token of their confidence on this occasion. May I say first of all how grateful the associated African States and Madagascar are to the people of Cameroon and in particular their leader, His Excellency M. Amadou Ahidjo, for the brotherly welcome they have extended to us. The people and the Government of Cameroon may rest assured that the memory of our stay here will long remain with us.

It is not my intention to recount the past history of the treaty we are signing today; as everyone knows, while being drawn up it was subjected to such thoroughgoing study and discussion that there was room for reasonable doubt that it would ever be ready. We have had ample opportunity today of appreciating the quality of the work put into it by all the experts and committee members who have toiled for months on clause after clause of the provisions in this Convention of Association, discussing every shade of meaning, making sure that every word was the right one — who have, in short, performed their task with exemplary diligence and conscientiousness and so provided the surest guarantees of the quality of the text. On behalf of the associated States let me extend our warmest thanks to all those who helped frame the Convention, whatever their rank or post, and let me congratulate them heartily on the great work they have done.

Of course, the work done by the experts on the text before us today is not the sole foundation on which the association of our eighteen African States and the six European States of the Common Market is going to rest. The inner meaning of the association must from the outset be sought in the genuine and mutual desire to act in the best interests of each partner while strictly observing the rules that have been laid down. The charter we are signing today is not merely a document confirming something that is past or recording a current situation: it is above all an action programme, a basis on which we can develop our common will to intensify contact at all levels for the greatest benefit of us all.

We must welcome the fact that this Convention is in the first place an economic act and that it also goes beyond the economic plane and gives us a glimpse of

an even more extensive co-operation which, in the long run, may perhaps prove more fruitful than the mere commercial relations established between our States. At the purely economic plane, the Convention offers a number of specific advantages to the African countries: preference for certain tropical products, tariff protection, the elimination of quantitative restrictions and the financial assistance without which we could not acquire the basic equipment that will enable us to advance beyond the under-developed stage. These clear advantages are supplemented by provisions to compensate us for the losses we shall suffer through having to bring the price of our products down to world level within five years.

But these economic provisions would themselves be ineffectual if they were not informed by the spirit that was behind the common policy worked out for the Euro-African structure we are creating. For it is this policy that guarantees the harmonization of our developing economies with the mature economies of our friends, from whose experience we shall benefit. I would again stress the obvious point that the Convention of Association implies nothing exclusive. Although it is forging new links between nations of Africa and of Europe, that does not mean it is intended to create a privileged group from which other nations would be barred *a priori*. The rules of solidarity set out at recent international conferences, particularly that of Addis Ababa, are not myths but realities of which every country in Africa is deeply conscious, and we hope that the example of our success and our prosperity will attract other nations to join us later, either under this Convention of Association or in other forms of relationship. The same applies to other nations of the world, developed or not. We shall not fail to seek all possible means of coming closer to them, nor shall we fail — while developing international trade relations — to strive for true harmony, for a co-operation which in many respects goes beyond strictly economic matters. The association of our eighteen countries with the Member States of the European Economic Community marks a development whose full importance is perhaps not yet grasped by even us, since for the first time in history bonds are being formed between two groups of nations in Europe and Africa on the basis of the strictest equality and respect for the interests of either side without implying any form of political trusteeship or international arbitration. May this path, which we have freely chosen after mature reflection, prove to be the best for bringing all of us a little more well-being and ensure that, thanks to the quality of the assistance we are receiving, we enjoy the fullest economic development, a development that will be the best guarantee of our dignity as independent States. Long live this association of African States with the European Economic Community.

Address

by

M. Djime Momar GUEYE

Ambassador of Senegal to the EEC

I should like to begin by thanking the organizers of this ceremony very sincerely for having called upon me — the chief rapporteur during the negotiations between the European Economic Community and the associated States — to address this gathering. I am sure that in so doing their intention was to express their gratitude

to all the officials, all the employees of the Community and of the associated States who laboured to produce this Convention. My thoughts and my greetings go out to all those, whatever their rank, who made their contribution, in all humility but with great zeal, to this enterprise. I must also express on behalf of the twenty-four countries I represented during the negotiations our gratitude for the extremely warm welcome extended by the Europe of the Six to the delegations from Africa. And our particular thanks are due for the outstanding hospitality accorded us in Brussels and in Belgium.

Today we have come to the end of these negotiations and are about to give effect to this Convention by ceremoniously affixing our signatures to it. I believe that this will be remembered as a historic milestone in the relations between Europe and Africa. We have brought to their conclusion a series of negotiations that have been long and sometimes difficult, but these arduous discussions are surely the best guarantee of the will of those concerned to show scrupulous respect for the terms of the Convention. That is how I see it, anyway. I have faith in the unanimous will of all parties to respect the spirit and the letter of the treaty of Yaoundé, which I welcome whole-heartedly.

To come back to my sincere gratitude for the warm welcome accorded us by the people and the Government of Cameroon, I would like, if I may, to add one personal comment: I last saw this country just before the outline law was passed and, seeing it again today, I find that it has made immense economic and social progress under its young Government — progress that gives me hope and assurance for the future of Africa.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I had intended to close simply by reminding you that the Convention we are about to sign is an act of faith for Africa, which is again putting its trust in a form of association with Europe. This act of faith will have its effect, I am convinced, on the standard of living of our peoples. I need only recall that the foundation of our living standard is the produce of our soil, to make it clear that trade in that produce, as His Excellency the President of the Republic has just pointed out in his brilliant address, determines the success or failure of this noble venture. But, as has just been noted by His Excellency M. Luns, if the value of a contract depends solely on those entrusted with carrying it out, we can be sure that this contract will be propitious for Europe and Africa, because I am certain — from what I learnt of the parties to it during the negotiations — that they will lead the peoples from whom their authority derives to greater cohesion, solidarity and friendship. Long live Europe, and long live Africa.

Address

by

Professor Dr Walter HALLSTEIN

It is both an honour and a pleasure for the Commission of the European Economic Community to take part here in Yaoundé in the ceremony for the signing of the new Convention of Association.

As I stand before this illustrious gathering, my first duty as President of that Commission is to thank once again the man who within the Commission carries

the main responsibility for questions concerned with this Association, my friend and colleague Henri Rochereau.

What contribution the Commission has been able to make to the success of this venture is largely due to him. To spare him embarrassment I will only speak of his devotion to duty and his tenacity in serving the cause of solidarity between Europe and Africa; I know that he would wish me to associate with this well merited homage all those who are working under his inspiration.

The ceremony to which we have come today has great significance.

The very fact that our friends of the associated States should have chosen Yaoundé is symbolic. In this city with its fraternal welcome, for which we are very grateful, we understand and sense the difficult but peaceful and confident effort of a whole people to merge so many races, religions and diverse historical heritages in the melting-pot of unity: in truth, a fine symbol, a fine example for Africa as a whole.

Today marks an historic stage in the long evolution of relations between the industrialized and the developing nations.

From the very inception of the Treaty of Rome the founders of the European Economic Community resolutely undertook to support the development of the overseas countries with which some of them at that time had special relations.

It is a most remarkable fact, of great political and human value, that after most of these countries attained independence they should have wished to conclude with the Community — on a footing of equal partnership — an agreement which has no precedent in history and which establishes new, more numerous and stronger links through a great joint venture, and that such an agreement should have been successfully concluded.

It is a peaceful venture, intended to provide a decent standard of living for men and women and to lead to mutual understanding amongst States. Everybody is talking about this, but today the Community and the associated African States and Madagascar are acting.

The signing of the new Convention sets the seal on our present relations and opens up new prospects of progress.

In perfecting and renewing our association, in adapting it to the political and economic necessities of our age, we have had to meet several requirements.

The Community, which at the end of the five years for which the new Convention of Association has been concluded will be approaching the end of the common market's transition period, must simultaneously continue its internal build-up and face its world responsibilities; at the same time, this Community feels itself bound to contribute to the economic and social progress of the associated countries and, so far as possible, to take into account the interests of other developing countries.

The foremost task for the developing countries is to lead their peoples towards living conditions conducive to the unfolding of human dignity so that they may reach that stage of economic security without which true sovereignty cannot assert itself.

We may say that the Association reflects a fair balance between all these objectives, which are not contradictory but difficult to harmonize and to attain reasonably quickly.

This is the result of the active goodwill which inspired all the Governments concerned and the institutions of the Community. In this context we must pay tribute to the work of the European Parliament and to its perseverance in close co-operation with the Parliaments of the African countries and Madagascar.

It would seem to me that over and above the very comprehensive character of the Association with its well balanced and carefully worked out solutions to often highly complicated technical problems, the essential point is that there is to be a permanent and almost exhaustive confrontation between the economic interests of the two groups of countries, and that problems are to be solved on the basis of the common interest of all concerned. That common interest has already led us to co-operate for five years; we have negotiated the new Convention in that spirit; we have together presented it to the world and, when necessary, we have defended it together. By so doing we think we have merited the praise received from well-qualified observers who have described our association as the sort of agreement which they would like to see applied at continental or even at world level.

It is with all this in mind that the Commission, when putting forward an Action Programme for the Community, suggested that an effort be made to conclude world-wide agreements on the main agricultural commodities — a field in which the European Economic Community will be intervening with greater authority. Such action would help :

- a) To stabilize the prices of tropical products at a profitable level, and so
- b) To guarantee a more regular and higher income to producers and
- c) To improve the structure of production.

Europe must in addition take the necessary steps to increase consumption of these products.

By applying such a policy the Community would evidently improve conditions not only for its associates but also for many other developing countries.

All members of the association, whatever their economic strength, are on an equal footing :

- a) At the highest level of decision the associated States together and the Community each have one vote, and no decision can be imposed on either party unless both votes are in favour;
- b) Far from maintaining old or erecting new artificial barriers between developing countries, the association favours any regrouping which the associates might wish to undertake and at the same time it allows close economic relations with non-associated countries to be maintained or established;
- c) The Convention is not closed to non-member countries whose economic structure is comparable to that of the present associates, but on the contrary it is expressly open to any such countries prepared to accept the rights and obligations involved. I would add that association in no way excludes the conclusion of other types of agreement with any developing country which wishes to make such an agreement;

d) Finally, owing to a body of solutions, some of which are already found in other systems of international relations but some of which are quite new, the Association really does provide its economically least developed members with certain means of speeding their progress and of catching up with more highly developed countries. I refer here in particular to the tariff, quota and financial provisions which allow the associated States to promote diversification and rationalization in their economic structure, in other words their industrialization.

May I therefore wish every success to this venture which is today getting off to a new start. The millions of men and women who must back it and who are also to benefit from it, the men and women who have placed their hopes in it, must not be disappointed. I can assure you that within the European Economic Community the Commission will for its part do all in its power to ensure the success of this agreement which, under the name of the Yaoundé Convention, has so felicitously brought us together here today.

II. Signing of the Association Agreement between Turkey and the European Economic Community

The Association Agreement between Turkey and the European Economic Community was signed in Ankara on 12 September 1963 :

- i) On behalf of the Republic of Turkey, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs;
- ii) On behalf of the Member States of the European Economic Community, by the Minister of the Treasury for Italy and by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the other five countries;
- iii) On behalf of the Community, by the President of the Council of the European Economic Community.

The ceremony took place in the Hall of Ceremonies of the Turkish National Assembly. Present were M. Ismet İnönü, the Turkish Prime Minister and members of the Turkish Government; M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, M. Jean Rey, member of the Commission and President of the Group for External Relations, as well as other political and diplomatic figures of the Member States and Turkey.

Speeches were made by M. Feridun Cemal Erkin, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. J. M. A. H. Luns, President of the Council of the European Economic Community and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, and M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community.

We reproduce below the speeches and the joint press communiqué.

“ On this occasion, the Turkish Government, the member Governments and the Community institutions are happy to announce the signing of the Agreement and wish to stress the importance that it has for both Turkey and the Community.

For several decades Turkey has followed the movement towards co-operation and rapprochement in Europe and has been a member of all the political and economic organizations of the free world. The Association Agreement between Turkey and the Common Market marks a new step in line with Turkey's traditional policy. It also bears witness to Turkey's confidence in the value of the form of closer co-operation which the six countries of the Common Market have adopted in order to further the work of unity in Europe.

As for the European Economic Community, the Association Agreement with Turkey is looked upon also as a step of particular importance in its external policy. For the second time ⁽¹⁾, a European country has become associated with the European Economic Community. It is a country which is still developing and the Agreement is designed to help it continue its economic and social advance. Thus the Agreement is a tangible expression of the Community's

(1) Greece has been associated with the Community since 1961.

desire, on the one hand, to contribute towards solving the problems facing non-member countries, and on the other, its readiness to bear in mind the special problems of developing countries.

The Agreement constitutes, on the part of the Community, a recognition of Turkey's political importance for the free world and an act of confidence in the efforts of the Turkish Government towards economic recovery and development.

The Association Agreement between Turkey and the European Economic Community therefore goes beyond purely economic matters and takes its place in a wider political context.

a) The Agreement aims at promoting a continuous and balanced strengthening of commercial and economic relations between Turkey and the European Economic Community, taking fully into account the need to ensure the speedy development of the Turkish economy and to raise the level of employment and the living conditions of the Turkish people.

In order to achieve these aims, the Agreement provides for the progressive establishment of a customs union between the Community and Turkey.

b) A first or preparatory stage is to enable Turkey, with the economic and financial aid of the Community, to further its present efforts towards recovery.

Community aid will be given in the light of the essential features of the Turkish economy and the needs which it must meet in the next few years (increase of exports, financing of the investments provided for in its first development plan).

The trade measures proposed for the preparatory stage concern Turkey's four staple exports (tobacco, dried grapes, dried figs and hazel-nuts), which together represent nearly 40 % of Turkish exports to the Community. These products will enjoy tariff quotas at preferential rates within the market of the Six (tobacco and dried grapes will enjoy intra-Community rates as soon as the Agreement comes into force) for quantities corresponding to trade figures during the last two years.

Furthermore, in order to promote speedy development of the Turkish economy, financial aid to the value of 175 million units of account, equivalent to \$175 million, will be granted to Turkey for a duration of five years by the Member States of the Community through the European Investment Bank. This aid is to finance capital projects serving to improve the productivity of the Turkish economy, contributing to the attainment of the Agreement's objectives and fitting into the framework of the Turkish development plan. Special terms (low interest rates, longer redemption dates, period of grace, etc.) may be allowed in cases of investments yielding only indirect or delayed benefits.

In principle this preparatory stage will last five years. However, the advance to the transitional stage will not automatically take place at the end of this period. The preparatory stage may be prolonged by decision of the Association Council for a further period not exceeding five years.

c) During the second or transitional stage, which in principle will last twelve years, the customs union between the Community and Turkey will gradually be instituted in accordance with a protocol which will have been drawn up in the meantime by the Association Council.

During the same period the economic policies of Turkey and of the Community will be brought into alignment in the various sectors covered by the Treaty of Rome (free movement of workers, freedom of establishment, freedom to supply services, transport, competition, taxation, approximation of legislation, economic and commercial policy).

d) The Agreement also provides that, when Turkey is in a position to accept all the obligations of the Treaty of Rome, the Contracting Parties will consider the accession of this country to the Community.

e) As regards machinery, matters relating to the association between the Community and Turkey will be handled from the outset by an Association Council composed, on the one hand, of members of the six Governments, of the Council of Ministers and Commission of the European Economic Community and, on the other hand, of members of the Turkish Government. In this body each of the two parties has equal voting rights, and the chairmanship alternates every six months between the Community and Turkey. In the matters covered by the Agreement, the Association Council has powers of decision and recommendation, and any dispute arising out of the application or interpretation of the Agreement may be referred to it.

Finally, the Association Council will take steps, from the entry into force of the Agreement, to facilitate co-operation and necessary contacts between the European Parliament and the Turkish Parliament. During the transitional stage, these contacts will be extended to the Economic and Social Committee and other Community bodies on the one hand and their Turkish counterparts on the other. ”

Address
by
H. E. M. Feridun Cemal ERKIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey

Gentlemen,

The ceremony which brings us together today in this hall marks the end of a long and at times difficult period of negotiations. Its purpose is to ratify the Agreement reached between the Government of the Republic and the Common Market and open a new stage in Turkey's relations with the Community countries. The Agreement adds nothing new to the spirit of these relations, for Turkey has never considered herself as set apart from the Community; she has always belonged to it morally and the Turkish Government has always shared the ideals which lay at the root of the Treaty of Rome. We have followed with interest the institution of the Community and held ourselves ready to play our part when the day should come.

Your presence, Gentlemen, in our capital today shows that this moment has arrived.

As we see it at present the Agreement which we are about to sign is undoubtedly an economic document. It is nevertheless true that, from a political point of view, it marks a turning-point in the life of the Turkish people. Among the instruments signed by the Government of the Republic since the end of the last World War, the Association Agreement, following on the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, the Statute of the Council of Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty and the Convention of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, constitutes yet another agreement having as its aim the uniting of nations determined to attain a definite objective: the prosperity and well-being of humanity in peace. For this reason, I consider that the political aspect of the Agreement is at least as important as its purely economic aspect.

Gentlemen, I am very pleased to have the honour and privilege of signing this Agreement with you on behalf of my country. The first task to which I dedicated myself a year and a half ago, when I took office as Minister for Foreign Affairs, was to resolve the deadlock into which our negotiations with the Community seemed to have run. With this aim I approached each of you on various occasions. You always welcomed and listened to me courteously and cordially, with comprehension and in a perfect spirit of collaboration. The instructions you sent your Permanent Representatives and the constructive terms of reference you gave the Commission enabled the negotiators to bring their discussions to the successful conclusion which we are celebrating together in our capital today. I am happy to be able to express, on this historic and auspicious occasion, my deep gratitude for your whole-hearted support and unfailing comprehension.

A customs union leading to economic integration is a political decision without precedent. If it is difficult to take such a decision, it is even more difficult to put it into effect. For the Community, these difficulties have largely been overcome. For us they are only beginning.

We are fully aware of the magnitude of the task before us. We know that the signing of an agreement in no way means that its objectives have been attained.

We realize that these aims can be achieved only at the price of immense sacrifices and arduous labours. But we have the necessary determination to overcome all difficulties and we are convinced that we shall achieve our aim. And we shall be strengthened in our purpose by the understanding spirit and help of the Community.

The road ahead is long, much longer than that envisaged by the Community to put the Treaty of Rome into practice. But it is the very nature of things that makes such a long period inevitable. It will not impair our courage or resolution.

Barely fifty years ago, the age in which we live today might have been considered as bordering on the realm of fiction. The most agile mind, the most fertile imagination could not have believed at that time in the possibility of a European Community. Such is the immensity of the task now accomplished. We must do all we can, we must stake everything, to enable this work to live and become consolidated for the well-being of all mankind and future generations. It is imbued with the spirit and resolution that Turkey intends to play its part in the common task.

The Turkish nation is deeply appreciative of the confidence placed in it by this Agreement. It will spare no effort to carry out the task you expect of it. We are convinced that by the joint efforts of our peoples we shall all be able to advance with hope and confidence towards a happier and more prosperous future.

Before closing, I should like to fulfil the agreeable duty of thanking the Commission of the European Economic Community and, in particular, M. Rey, as well as the Chairman of the Commission's delegation, M. Seeliger, and all the members of the delegation who, with their skill and competence, their understanding and patience, have made the signing of this Agreement possible. My thanks go also to the observers of the member countries who, by their presence, largely contributed to the success of the work of the two delegations. These negotiations lasted almost four years. We must not complain of their duration, since it has allowed us the necessary time to seek the best solutions to all the individual problems facing us. We believe that the effort made on both sides to prepare this Agreement constitutes a solid basis on which we can now build our association both more easily and more speedily.

Gentlemen, a new chapter is opening in the life of the Turkish people. It is a glorious chapter, promising brilliant achievements in peace and well-being; the formal recognition and final consecration of Turkey's European vocation — our aim and ideal frequently proclaimed and steadfastly pursued for several centuries.

The appeals made by Suleiman the Magnificent in the 16th century urging the West to base the security and equilibrium of the Continent on the suppression of religious prejudice and on sincere and trustful friendship between Turkey and Europe clearly show that Turkey, under every regime, has been anxious to establish a sound and durable relationship with Europe. In the same way, the radical westernizing reforms carried out by one of the greatest organizers and statesmen of all times, our first President Ataturk, bear witness to his conviction that the future and well-being of Turkey are closely bound up with its integration in Europe and the civilization it represents.

The determination with which the Turkish Parliament and Government have pursued this national aim has been inspired not only by their faith, enthusiasm and conviction, but also by the whole national consciousness of the Turkish people.

Address

by

M. J. M. A. H. LUNS

**Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs,
President of the Council of the European Economic Community**

Gentlemen,

On this auspicious occasion, when I speak on behalf of the Member States and of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community, my first words will be of gratitude for the warm welcome shown us by the Turkish Government and people.

We are particularly happy to sign this Association Agreement between Turkey and the Community, in this town of Ankara, the heart of modern Turkey and the symbol of the magnificent effort towards national renovation on the part of the Turkish people.

Turkey was one of the first European countries to recognize the value of the methods that Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany have chosen to strengthen European co-operation and bring about a renovation of the old world.

By entering into an association with the European Economic Community, Turkey has taken a further step in the direction chosen by the man whom the Turkish people call their father and to whom the Community has had the privilege of paying a tribute this very morning. In so doing, the Community also paid a tribute to Ataturk's work, outstanding work done in difficult circumstances by the combined efforts of one of the most striking figures of this century and of a people that we are glad to see associated with ours.

The message I wish to bring you today, on behalf of the Community, to the Turkish people and its Government is one of our profound attachment to the European ideal which, from now on, you will pursue together with us, and of our desire to offer substantial co-operation to a still developing country.

Turkey has courageously undertaken the task of economic recovery.

I am convinced that the Association Agreement between Turkey and the Community will help your country immensely to progress along the path you have entered upon, and that it will come up to the hopes it has inspired on your side and on ours. The Agreement offers Turkey certain immediate advantages of an economic and financial nature, but its deeper significance lies in the framework it has set up and in the goals it aims at.

We are certain that the Association will make the Turkish nation's striving towards recovery both easier and more effective, and that Turkey will be able to shorten considerably the time-lag which, in other circumstances, would have been inevitable in order to reduce the disparity existing between the present level reached by the Turkish economy and that of other more favoured European countries.

A first stage — which the Community hopes will be as brief as possible — has been planned to help Turkey strengthen its economic situation so as to allow

it, in the second stage, gradually to advance more firmly towards customs union and finally to arrive at full membership which, as stated in the Preamble to the Agreement, is our final objective.

I should like to take this opportunity, without however minimizing the significance of the first stage of the Agreement, of stressing the importance of the second stage, during which all the necessary conditions for the spread of general progress, which is one of the major aims of our Community, will have to be fulfilled.

And so the Agreement we are signing today is not an end in itself, but a beginning.

The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has told us that he is fully aware that the Turkish people will have to pay the price of immense sacrifices and arduous labours. This courageous and very realistic appraisal of the situation is shared by the Community. The success of the undertaking which we begin today will depend largely on the determination and dynamic spirit of the Turkish people. But in this respect, the past augurs well for the future, and I should like to assure you that Turkey will find in the Community a partner ready to smooth its path as far as is possible.

Gentlemen, I have pleasure in adding, as President of the Council, that the Association with Turkey holds a special meaning and importance for the Community also.

But, first of all, I would be failing in an agreeable duty if I did not thank in my turn the negotiators of the two parties. It is thanks to their assiduous efforts, to their imagination and readiness to compromise, that after lengthy discussions the Association of Turkey with the Community has come about. I should like to express my particular appreciation to the leader of the Turkish delegation, M. Isik, and his colleagues, as well as to the leader of the Commission's delegation and his colleagues and the observers from our Member States.

For the European Economic Community, the Association Agreement between Turkey and the Community constitutes, in the first place, a manifestation of confidence in the unremitting efforts of the Turkish Government to stimulate and develop its economy, and a recognition of Turkey's important role in the struggle to safeguard the objectives of the free world and of its sacrifices in defence of our common ideal.

Further, this Agreement is an illustration of the Community's policy of bearing in mind the special problems of developing countries.

Last but not least, this Agreement — the second associating a European country with the Community — demonstrates the desire of the Community to seek forms of collaboration with non-member countries on terms suited to each particular situation, while safeguarding the fundamental objectives and principles of the Treaty of Rome.

Europe's originality arises from its diversity. The movement towards European integration has respected this diversity from the outset and must continue to do so. Europe's influence and contribution to the world would be diminished if, on uniting, we ceased to respect this diversity.

Following the Treaty of Rome and the Treaty of Athens, the Treaty of Ankara bears witness to the profound changes at work in our Continent.

Today I welcome the new State which has become associated with our efforts.

Address
by
Professor Dr Walter HALLSTEIN
President of the Commission of the European Economic Community

It is both a pleasure and an honour for me to speak on this festive occasion in the name of the Commission of the European Economic Community. The Association Agreement which is being signed here today is the result of long negotiations beset with difficulties which could be overcome only thanks to the initiative, courage and perseverance of all concerned. And so I should first like to say a word of thanks to the Turkish Government and its delegation who have met us in a spirit of comradeship as a partner in these talks, but also to my friend and colleague Jean Rey who has done more than anyone else in the Commission to make this agreement possible. I know that he would wish me to include in this expression of gratitude all those who have worked under his guidance. The mutual understanding shown by both delegations — the Turkish of the ideals and principles of the Treaty of Rome, and ours of the conditions obtaining in Turkey — shows that our association has foundations which justify the brightest hopes because they rest on a Community spirit : on an attitude of openness and solidarity.

We are today witnessing an event of great political significance.

Turkey is part of Europe. That is really the ultimate meaning of what we are doing today. It confirms in incomparably topical form a truth which is more than the summary expression of a geographical concept or of a historical fact that holds good for several centuries. Turkey is part of Europe : and here we think first and foremost of the stupendous personality of Ataturk, whose work meets us at every turn in this country, and of the radical way in which he recast every aspect of life in Turkey on European lines. It is an event without parallel in the history of the influence exerted by European culture and politics. I would even say that we sense in it a certain kinship with the most modern of European developments : the unification of Europe. Do we not feel the workings of a kindred spirit when we meet this enlightened, rational and sternly realistic attitude; the methodical application of modern knowledge, the importance attached to teaching and education; the progressive and forceful dynamism which we witness everywhere; and the bold pragmatism in the choice of means. What then could be more natural than that Europe — that part of Europe which represents the free expression of its own character — and Turkey should show themselves to be as one in their actions and reactions — in the military, the political and the economic spheres ?

Turkey is part of Europe : today this means that Turkey is establishing a constitutional relationship with the European Community. Like the Community itself, that relationship is imbued with the concept of evolution.

Turkey, too, is facing difficult problems : industrialization, which has been set in motion, must be pressed forward, the country's raw materials must be put to their best use, agriculture must be extended. All this is necessary because it is part of the make-up of a modern State and also in order to secure the future of

the Turkish nation which is growing faster than almost any other on earth. The task is difficult and will certainly not be solved overnight. But your Government and your people have tackled it with admirable courage and you can already point with pride to your initial successes.

Further successes are awaiting you, helped along of course by your association with the Community, which will assist you toward the full attainment of your goals, especially those contained in your five-year plan. When the agreement enters into effect, the economic and financial advantages which it confers — and which amount to considerable assistance — will enable Turkey to expand its exports to the European Economic Community and to extend its productive capacity. The Agreement also provides that Turkey shall further intensify its relations with the Community in the near future and that it can establish a genuine economic union which we still regard as the hall-mark of true integration. Association is therefore beneficial not only to Turkey, it is also in the interest of the Community.

We are, then, at the outset of an era of close co-operation between Turkey and the Community. The two sides will meet in the Council of Association where, as equal partners, they will discuss their problems and will endeavour in this new spirit to settle any difficulties that may arise. Inspired by the same ideas, they will consider together how these can be translated into reality in the framework of association. And one day the final step is to be taken : Turkey is to be a full member of the Community. This wish, and the fact that it is shared by us and our Turkish friends alike, is the strongest expression of our community of interest.

III. Association with Greece

The fifth session of the EEC-Greece Association Council was held on 26 July, with Ambassador Tranos, the permanent representative of Greece to the Community, in the chair.

The Council fixed at 55 % the proportion of the duties under the common external tariff which, in accordance with Article 8 of the Agreement, are to be taken into consideration in determining the rate of the levy applicable from 1 July 1963 to goods in processing traffic.

After consulting the Greek Government, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council on 30 July, took two decisions concerning the Association.

The first of these speeds up progress towards customs union in the matter of dried grapes; it provides for a further 20 % reduction of internal duties on 1 October 1963 (thus bringing basic duties down by 70 %) and a second approximation of the national tariffs to the common external tariff. Two further 10 % reductions will follow, one on 1 January 1965 and the other on 1 January 1966. This decision is in conformity with the aims of Protocol No. 17 to the Agreement.

The second decision introduces measures to promote imports of Greek wines into the Community. The Member States decided that a customs duty equal to the arithmetical mean of that applicable to imports from other Member States and of the duty applied to countries not associated with the Community shall be applied :

- i) By France and Italy within the quota they are opening for Greek wines;
- ii) By the Federal Republic of Germany to wines from Samos.

By these new measures the Community hopes to facilitate the sale in its markets of these products, which are particularly important for Greek export trade, and thus to make a further contribution to the attainment of the objectives of the Association

IV. Activities of the Community

THE COUNCIL'S PROGRAMME OF WORK

1. The following programme of work was adopted by the Council at its session of 29-30 July 1963 (1) :

External relations

The Council proposes to the British Government that quarterly contacts be arranged within the framework of Western European Union in order to enable the seven member countries to discuss and take stock of the political and economic situation in Europe. It proposes to include every three months in the agenda for the ministerial meetings, besides political subjects, an item worded "Exchange of views on the European economic situation".

The discussions will normally take place at ministerial level.

When economic problems are under discussion, the EEC Commission will be invited by the Ministers of the Six to take part in the meeting.

Further, the Council agrees that the Community :

- i) Shall decide, before the end of 1963, the position it will adopt at the GATT negotiations;
- ii) Shall prepare as soon as possible measures to implement the Convention of Association with the African States and Madagascar, signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963. The Governments of the Member States, wishing to bring the Convention into effect on 1 January 1964, will seek parliamentary approval with all speed;
- iii) Shall adopt by agreement with the African States and Madagascar, any transitional measures which may prove necessary pending the entry into force of the Association Convention;
- iv) Shall make as soon as possible provisions as required by Article 136 of the EEC Treaty on the system to be applied for a further period of five years to overseas countries and territories associated with the Community and to overseas departments;
- v) Shall sign the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and Turkey on 12 September 1963;
- vi) Shall examine as soon as possible the Commission's report on the Austrian application for association and on the special and urgent problems of relations with Austria;

(1) The Council concluded its discussions on the programme of work at its session of 23-24 September, adopting a provision on the merging of the Executives and giving its final approval to the document as a whole. The complete document is reproduced in this Bulletin.

- vii) Shall speed up the inauguration of a common commercial policy within the framework of the Action Programme approved on 25 September 1962;
- viii) Shall take into account, in framing its policy towards non-member countries, the special problems of developing countries;
- ix) Shall continue its contacts with the countries of Latin America, in accordance with the Council's decision of 30-31 May 1963;
- x) Shall in general press forward its negotiations with non-member countries.

Internal affairs of the Community

The Council agrees that progress must be made towards economic union and for this purpose invites the Commission to submit proposals in accordance with its Action Programme of 24 October 1962, so that the necessary decisions pertaining to economic union can be taken in good time, in particular in the following fields;

Transport

The Council will examine as soon as possible the Commission's proposals for a common transport policy so that initial decisions may be taken before the end of 1963.

Social affairs

The Council will examine without delay the proposals which the Commission is invited to submit for the gradual realization of a social policy.

Taxation

The Community will go ahead with its work of harmonizing taxation, especially the Member States' legislation on turnover tax. Without awaiting the outcome, the Community will expeditiously establish, in accordance with decisions already taken, a common method for calculating countervailing charges and drawbacks.

Competition

The Community will continue its investigations through its competent bodies and in due course take the necessary decisions gradually to eliminate all distortion of competition.

Monetary policy; conjunctural policy and policy relating to development and structure

The Council agrees :

- i) To examine immediately the proposals submitted to it by the Commission on the co-ordination of monetary policies both internally and externally;
- ii) To examine, as soon as they are to hand, the proposals to be submitted by the Commission by 1 October 1963 on conjunctural policy and policy regarding development and structure.

Energy

The Council agrees that it is of importance, in accordance with the Protocol on the co-ordination of energy policy concluded between the Special Council of

Ministers and the High Authority at the 45th session of that Council on 8 October 1957 ⁽¹⁾, to continue and intensify efforts to establish a common energy policy.

Agriculture

The Council agrees :

a) To draw up regulations before 31 December 1963, so that they may be given effect in the first quarter of 1964, on a common organization of the markets in —

- i) dairy produce,
- ii) beef and veal,
- iii) rice;

b) i) To hold in due course a general discussion on farm prices with a view to decisions on their progressive approximation during the transition period;

ii) to fix cereal prices for the marketing year 1964/65 before 1 January 1964.

At the same time progress will be made in eliminating distortion of competition in Community agricultural markets under the regulations in force, and the existing common organizations of markets will function in the same manner in all the Member States.

The Council will adopt :

c) Before 31 July 1963 —

- i) a directive on certain problems of intra-Community trade in fresh meat;
- ii) a directive on certain matters of health inspection in intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs.

The Council :

d) Having received the following proposals from the Commission —

- i) draft regulation on conditions for assistance from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund;
- ii) draft regulation on the European Fund for Structural Improvements in Agriculture;
- iii) draft financial regulation concerning the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and the European Fund for Structural Improvements in Agriculture;

Noting that Regulation No. 25 does not provide expressly for the creation of a separate Fund for Structural Improvements in Agriculture, invites the Commission to submit proposals for adding to the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund a section covering all activities provided for in Article 3 (d) of Regulation No. 25, which proposals should be examined in time for the date of their adoption to be fixed at the Council's first session in November 1963.

Further, the Council invites the Commission to submit —

e) Before 31 October 1963, proposals for directives on certain health problems connected with intra-Community trade in prepared or preserved meats and in poultry, and it undertakes to issue these directives before 31 December 1963;

⁽¹⁾ This Protocol was published in the official gazette No. 35, 7 December 1957.

f) Before 31 October 1963, proposals for the common organization of the sugar market;

g) The Council agrees to examine closely, on the basis of a Commission study, the results of market systems already in force, including their implementing regulations, and to take advantage of the experience gained.

Institutions

a) *The Parliament*

The Council has asked the Permanent Representatives to study any concrete proposals submitted by member Governments.

b) *Rationalization of the Council's work*

The Council has asked the Committee of Permanent Representatives to present a report on this subject.

c) *Merging of certain institutions of the European Communities*

The Councils have agreed to invite the Member States to take a decision as soon as possible on merging the EEC and EAEC Commissions and the High Authority of the ECSC on the one hand, and the EEC and EAEC Councils and the Special Council of Ministers of the ECSC on the other. This should be done with a view to the amalgamation of the three Communities themselves.

Consequently, when deciding on the merging of the above-mentioned institutions they will also decide, as to the time-table for combining the three Communities.

To be able to take these decisions advisedly, following the procedures laid down in the three Treaties, they have instructed the Permanent Representatives to submit, before the end of 1963, proposals based on studies covering all aspects of the merging of the above-mentioned institutions and all the problems involved. These proposals will in particular take into consideration the scheme put forward by the Netherlands Government on 27 June 1961. They will also bear on the location of the headquarters of Community institutions and bodies.

At the same time preliminary studies will be begun on the merging of the Communities.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS ⁽¹⁾

Contacts between the United Kingdom and the Community

2. At its session of 10-11 July the Council took a decision regarding contacts between the Community and the United Kingdom and asked its President to transmit to the British Government the following proposal:

“The Council proposes to the British Government that quarterly contacts be arranged within the framework of Western European Union in order to enable

(1) See also the Council's programme of work for 1963 reproduced above.

the seven member countries to discuss and take stock of the political and economic situation in Europe. It proposes to include every three months in the agenda of the ministerial meetings, besides political subjects, an item worded: 'Exchange of views on the European economic situation'. The discussions will normally take place at ministerial level.

When economic problems are under discussion, the EEC Commission will be invited by the Ministers of the Six to take part in the meeting."

In his comments to the press the President of the Council, M. Luns, said that under the heading "Exchange of views on the European economic situation", each of the WEU member countries could bring up for discussion any economic problem which concerned the Community or Great Britain.

M. Luns added that the Council was unanimous in considering that the discussions proposed within the framework of the WEU should aim at preventing, as far as possible, the Community and Great Britain from pursuing courses which might adversely affect their relations, leaving open the possibility of Great Britain's future entry into the Community, which in the meantime would go ahead with its development.

The British Government was immediately informed of the Community's proposal.

On 26 July the British Government made known its agreement to the proposal as a whole and in particular to the participation of the Commission in discussions on economic problems.

The six Governments and the British Government then agreed that the arrangement adopted would be inaugurated at the WEU Council meeting to be held at The Hague on 24 and 25 October 1963.

Relations with Austria

3. A Commission delegation has begun exploratory talks with an Austrian delegation, under the chairmanship of the head of the Austrian Mission in Brussels, on the negotiations the Austrian Government wishes to open for association with the Community.

The discussions took place on 4, 5, 8, 9, 18 and 19 July and enabled the Commission delegation to form a preliminary general idea of the Austrian position.

Relations with Latin America

4. The first meeting between the Commission and the missions of the Latin-American States to the Community was held at the Commission's headquarters with M. Rey, member of the Commission and President of the External Relations Group, in the chair. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange views on economic and commercial relations between the Community and Latin America.

This meeting was the first of its kind. It was held in pursuance of a Council decision of 31 May 1963, which called attention to the importance of a harmonious development of relations between the Community and the Latin-American countries.

Present at the discussions were representatives from the following Latin-American countries : Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Ecuador and Guatemala.

The Community and GATT

5. The Commission was represented at the meeting of the GATT Council which was held at Geneva on 4 July in order to set up an Action Committee, whose formation had been decided at the ministerial meeting, to help the Contracting Parties to set the programme for developing countries on foot. As to the composition of the Action Committee there were two schools of thought, one favouring a very limited membership and the other a membership wide enough to include all Contracting Parties wishing to contribute to the work. The Community shared the latter view.

Finally, it was decided that the Committee would be made up of the Contracting Parties and of any governments taking part in the Contracting Parties' work that wished to belong to it. The Committee would appoint, if necessary, a small executive group which would act on its instructions between meetings.

The Council also laid down the working methods of the Action Committee, as well as its arrangements for relations with other bodies, in particular Committee III (development aid).

Tariff Conference

6. At its sessions of 10-11 and 29-31 July, the Council was informed by the Commission of the progress of the preparatory work for the multilateral trade negotiations at GATT.

At the same time, study of the position to be adopted by the Community on various points went ahead in the Commission's competent departments and at meetings of the special committee provided for by Article 111 of the Treaty to assist the Commission in customs negotiations.

The GATT sub-Committee on the Tariff Negotiating Plan held two meetings, on 2 July and from 22 to 25 July. It dealt chiefly with the problem of tariff disparities, in particular settling criteria for identifying disparities to be narrowed according to special, automatic and general rules.

The Community's representative gave an account of the work within the Community on determining what was to be considered a reasonable basis for identifying disparities. The other delegations principally concerned then expressed their opinions, and in the ensuing discussions it was possible, to a large extent, to clarify the proposals of the various delegations and define the problems arising. The delegations will now seek further instructions from their Governments so that the negotiations may usefully be resumed about mid-September.

Negotiations with the United States on the poultry problem

7. As stated in Bulletin No. 8, the Commission informed the Council, at its session of 10-11 July, of the results of the first stage of the negotiations, held in Geneva on 25-26 June 1963, on the problem of poultry exports from the United States to the Community.

It will be remembered that on this occasion, the Council expressed the Community's wish to seek solutions allowing agreement to be reached with the United States on this matter.

At its session of 29-30 July, the Council studied the problem again in the light of studies made in the meantime by the Community's competent departments, and instructed the Commission to reopen talks with the United States delegation with a view to exploring the possibilities of agreement, and to report to the Council at its session in September 1963.

When contacts were resumed, the United States representatives expressed their disappointment at the Community's attitude and announced their Government's intention of exercising its negotiating rights, which it holds under the bilateral agreement of 7 March 1962 with the EEC, by withdrawing tariff concessions (1). On 6 August 1962, Mr Christian Herter, the special representative of the President of the United States for negotiations regarding the Trade Expansion Act, announced officially that, failing an offer of a satisfactory solution, the United States was making arrangements to withdraw concessions vis-à-vis the EEC on about 46 million dollars worth of United States imports from the Community.

On the same day, M. Rey, member of the Commission and President of the External Relations Group, stated to the press that he was not surprised at the American decision to take reprisal measures but that he deplored it greatly, because it would not help to create a good atmosphere for the coming negotiations. M. Rey expressed surprise at the scale of the measures announced, which greatly exceeded the US negotiating rights.

The agreement with the Community, on which the United States relies in withdrawing concessions, stipulates that the negotiations to take place after the entry into force of the common agricultural policy regarding poultry should be on the basis of the negotiating rights which the United States held, according to GATT rules, for certain products, and in this case poultry, on 1 September 1960.

This date was chosen for establishing the US negotiating rights because it marked the beginning of the Tariff Conference during which the bilateral agreement just mentioned was signed (2). In other words, this date means that the United States may not enjoy negotiating rights beyond those held at the beginning of the conference.

In GATT, it is customary to state a negotiating right in terms of volume of trade, i.e. to calculate it on the basis of the imports benefiting from the concession.

(1) These refer to the agreement on corn, sorghum, ordinary wheat, rice and poultry. See Bulletin No. 4-62.

(2) GATT Tariff Conference 1960-62.

At this Tariff Conference, the reference year agreed in working out trade concessions was 1958, and in some cases 1959. Consequently the figure to be taken into consideration for assessing the extent of the US negotiating rights is the amount of poultry it exported in 1958 (\$2.8 million) or at most 1959 (\$12.9 million).

Nevertheless, the United States Administration has decided to take 1960 as the reference year (poultry exports \$23 million). Moreover, citing a GATT provision that in assessing negotiating rights account should be taken of any quantitative restrictions, the United States Administration claims twice the amount of trade in 1960 (\$46 million) on the grounds that American poultry exports to Germany had doubled after the restrictions had been removed.

The EEC Commission, on the other hand, considers that the increase in American exports resulted much less from liberalization than from a combination of circumstances such as the rise in German living standards, the price relation between poultry and other food products, and a certain change in consumer taste. The Commission believes that a 50 % increase would be more than sufficient to take account of the effects of quantitative restrictions on the 1959 figures. Even on this basis the maximum negotiating rights that could be recognized would be only \$19 million (\$12.9 million + 50 %).

But, beyond the legal aspects, the controversy between the European Economic Community and the United States can only be seen in its proper proportion in the wider context of trade between the two. Here there are two main points to be borne in mind.

The first is that the value of the trade involved is slight both in relation to American production and to total agricultural exports from the US to the EEC. According to figures supplied by the American Administration, American poultry exports represent less than 4 % of the total poultry production of the United States. Even during the peak year of 1962, sales of American poultry to the EEC amounted to less than \$53 million as against \$1 400 million for total sales of American agricultural products to the Community for the same year. The value of American exports of all products to the Common Market reached \$4 452 million.

Secondly, the development of the poultry trade must be seen against the general trend of agricultural exports from the United States to the EEC during the period under consideration. US poultry exports to the EEC rose from \$2.8 million in 1958 to \$52.6 million in 1962. During the same period exports of all agricultural products so far made subject to the common policy of the Community (cereals, pigs and pigmeat, poultry, eggs, fruit and vegetables) rose from \$227.8 million to \$509.1 million.

On 23 September the Council issued new directives to the Commission for the poultry negotiations with the United States.

These directives, which provide in particular for an offer to reduce the charge made on poultry at the frontier, were framed in a spirit of conciliation and, in view of the considerable difficulties facing the Member States in this matter, represent a great effort on the part of the Community, which it considers should allow the problem to be settled once and for all.

The Commission will resume negotiations with the United States on the basis of these directives.

Tariff agreement on tea and tropical woods

8. At its session of 29-30 July, the Council approved the conclusion of a tariff agreement, which was negotiated by the Commission in accordance with the Council's directives, between the Community and the United Kingdom on the simultaneous suspension of customs duties on tea, maté and tropical woods. The agreement was signed in Brussels on 10 September 1963.

This agreement, which will remain in force until 31 December 1965, contains an undertaking by the Community and the United Kingdom to suspend their customs duties on these products from 1 January 1964 ⁽¹⁾. The agreement provides at a later stage for the elimination or permanent reduction of these customs duties. The Community and the United Kingdom will begin negotiations to this end, at the next GATT Trade Conference, with the principal consumer countries in a position to take the same step.

The Community took these measures on its own initiative to meet the concerns of the developing countries which supply the tropical products in question, while at the same time safeguarding the legitimate interests of the associated African States and Madagascar, which were consulted beforehand.

The Member States will apply these suspension measures in their national tariffs from 1 January 1964, in advance of the approximation of national tariffs to the CET.

Commodities

9. The Community was represented at the meeting of the International Sugar Council held at London on 1 and 2 July, during which arrangements were made for the preparation of a new agreement.

A Community observer was present at the first session of the International Coffee Council which was held in London from 29 July to 4 August. The Council decided, in particular, to fix quotas for the year 1963-64 at 99 % of the basic quota.

Associated countries' missions to the Community

10. The Council and Commission of the EEC have taken formal note of the appointment of M. Germain Bicoumat, as representative of the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) to the Community.

Other non-member countries' missions to the Community

11. On 18 July, Ambassador Dr Carlos d'Ascoli and Ambassador Pius Nwabufo Charles Okigbo presented their letters of credence to Professor Walter Hallstein,

(1) On tea in packages of 3 kg. net or less, for retail sale, the CET duty will not be entirely suspended but temporarily reduced to 5 %.

President of the Commission, respectively as head of the Mission of Venezuela and of the Federation of Nigeria to the European Economic Community.

On 19 July, Ambassador Jules Blanchet presented his letters of credence to the President of the Commission as head of the Mission of Haiti to the EEC.

The competent institutions of the Community acceded to the requests of the Governments of Turkey and South Korea to establish diplomatic relations with the Community.

Visits to the Commission

12. Mr Christian Herter, special envoy of President Kennedy to the EEC for the GATT negotiations was received on 16 July by the President of the Commission, who gave a dinner in his honour. Other guests included Ambassador Tuthill, head of the United States Mission to the Communities, and Mr Michael Blumenthal, head of the United States delegation at the GATT tariff negotiations. The Commission was represented by M. Marjolin, M. Mansholt, M. Rey, M. von der Groeben and M. Schaus.

Talks had taken place beforehand, in a cordial atmosphere, at the headquarters of the Commission between Mr Herter and other American personalities on the one hand and M. Marjolin and M. Rey, accompanied by senior officials from the Commission on the other.

M. Kaiser, the Joint Secretary-General of OECD visited the Commission on 24 July.

On 25 July, the President of the Commission, together with M. Mansholt, M. Marjolin, M. Rey and M. von der Groeben, received M. Raoul Prebisch, Secretary-General of the Trade and Development Conference of the United Nations.

After the discussions between the United Nations delegation and the EEC Commission, a dinner was offered by the president of the Commission in honour of his visitors.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The Community's medium-term economic policy

13. In its memorandum on the Action Programme for the Community's second stage, the Commission expressed its opinion that the Community should consider its future development in terms of a period of several years and announced that it would make suitable proposals to the Council in 1963. A memorandum and the draft for a decision on the Community's medium-term economic policy have just been approved by the Commission and laid before the Council.

These are intended to give effect to the aims of the Treaty of Rome — particularly those embodied in Article 2, which states that the Community shall promote

throughout its territory a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increase in stability and an accelerated raising of the standard of living.

The measures (which were published in the supplement to Bulletin 8-63) so far taken to co-ordinate Member States' economic policies have been mainly of a short-term character — economic budgets being the most important. But to ensure lasting full employment and a balanced expansion together with monetary stability, the Commission believes that plans must be made to cover several years. Decisions taken by the public authorities have consequences that extend well beyond a period of one year, and there is a risk that decisions may be taken by the authorities in the various countries and by those of the European institutions without sufficient thought being given to their longer-term incidence on the Community's economy. A medium-term picture would facilitate co-ordination, would ensure that the decisions of national authorities and European institutions, each in its own sphere, are better concerted, and that they all pursue common aims.

A medium-term view of this sort would in no way restrict the freedom of the market, but would rather provide a framework for Government and Community action.

There is no question of setting up production and employment targets for the various sectors of economic activity in the EEC. In those sectors where the play of competition is sufficiently free, the normal operation of the market is the most effective instrument for distributing resources; it is not therefore a case of setting rigid bounds to economic activity, but only of co-ordinating Member States' economic policies so as to make them more effective. The medium-term picture would also make it possible for the proposed common policies for agriculture, transport, energy, vocational training and external trade to be fitted into one economic framework.

A medium-term picture is also needed in connection with public investment. European living conditions in 1970 will largely reflect the decisions on hospital equipment, school building, road networks and urban facilities taken some years earlier by the public authorities. The Commission sees no good reason why existing means of investigation should not be used to ensure that lack of foresight does not lead, a few years hence, to the emergence of a society geared to the satisfaction of personal needs while education, scientific and technical research, health and other social services and transport infrastructure are neglected — or, for that matter, of a society in which the excessive priority accorded to collective needs entails an impairment of personal liberty.

The Community must also have a picture of the situation some way ahead in order to promote the harmonious development of the regions of the EEC; the progress of scientific and technical research must also be kept in view.

The purpose of the Commission's proposals is to encourage the Member States to consider together, and jointly with the European institutions, the problems referred to and any decisions affecting the future. It is suggested that flexible and effective machinery should be set up to facilitate such joint consultation.

First of all, the progress made in national accounting and economic analysis should be used to provide an overall picture of the main lines likely to be

followed by economic developments, using all the information available. This task would be entrusted to a group of experts that the Commission intends to call together shortly to continue the work it has already begun.

The next step would be to call a meeting of those responsible for economic policy in the Member States, where a medium-term economic policy programme would be prepared which could serve the Member States and the European institutions as a background for major decisions whose effects extend over a number of years. This would be the task of the 'committee on medium-term economic policy' which has been suggested. Workers and employers would collaborate in drawing up the programme, chiefly through the Economic and Social Committee. It would be submitted to the European Parliament and adopted by the competent institutions of the Community.

In view of the amount of preparatory work involved, it is proposed that the programme should cover a period of five years beginning on 1 January 1966.

The Economic Policy Committee

14. The Economic Policy Committee held its 14th meeting on 8 and 9 July 1963 under the chairmanship of M. Müller-Armack. It made a first confrontation of the Member States' provisional economic budgets, on which it transmitted a formal opinion to the Commission. The latter adopted the Committee's conclusions and recommended them to the Member States' attention. Further, the Committee rendered an opinion to the Commission on "manpower trends in the Community during 1963".

Regional policy

15. The three working parties set up by the Commission to study certain problems raised at the Conference on Regional Economies held several meetings recently.

Working Party No. 1, which is examining the problems of developing regions, received reports on regional policy in Luxembourg and Belgium, and also a communication from the Commission on studies for the promotion of industrial development in southern Italy.

Having finished the first stage of its work, a confrontation of the Member States' regional policies, the Working Party chose at its meeting of 28 June the regional problems to be the subject of special study at future meetings. It will first examine the objectives and machinery of regional policy and their co-ordination with general economic policy, as well as the specific problems of frontier areas in the Community.

Working Party No. 2, which is discussing methods of analysing and dealing with problems of industrialized areas with obsolete structures, met on 17 June and 11 July.

After studying the policies adopted by Member States in this field, it examined in particular the problems arising in the setting up and siting of new industries,

methods of renovating urban structures and general problems in co-ordinating the steps taken by the authorities to tackle regional decay.

Working Party No. 3, which is assessing the effectiveness of the various aids to regional development, met on 27 June, when it discussed problems of infrastructure: those of undertakings (industrial sites and areas), of industrial centres (housing, vocational training) and regional public utilities and services (in particular transport).

Oil

16. The senior officials responsible for oil policy in the Member States met on 22 July under the chairmanship of M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission. This meeting was one of a series of consultations arranged regularly by the Commission with Member States to study oil problems.

A broad discussion was held on the general state of the oil market and its long- and medium-term prospects. Two reports were adopted: one on the import trends of crude oil and petroleum products, the other on investment in the oil industry, with particular reference to research, production, refining and transport.

Storage and transport by pipeline were also discussed.

Sulphur

17. The Liaison and Action Committee for the Sulphur Industry in Italy held its 6th plenary meeting on 2 and 3 July under the chairmanship of M. L. Duquesne de la Vinelle, economic adviser to the Commission.

The Committee examined a report by the Directorate General of the Internal Market on the prospects of the market in sulphur and primary products derived from sulphur.

The chairman of the sub-group dealing with social aspects and general economic problems reported to the Committee on the fact-finding trip made by members of his sub-group in the areas affected by the sulphur crisis.

A discussion followed on the plan of the report to be presented by the Committee to the Commission and the Member States in the autumn.

Abolition of restrictions on transfers connected with invisible transactions

18. At its session of 29 and 30 July, the Council issued a directive on the liberalization of transfers connected with invisible transactions not involving the movement of goods, services, capital or persons.

The aim of this directive is to consolidate the liberalization measures relating to such invisible transactions which have been taken by the Member States either under Article 106 (3) of the Treaty or since its entry into force, as well as to eliminate the few remaining restrictions.

THE INTERNAL MARKET

Tariff quotas

19. The Commission has granted the following tariff quotas under Article 25 (3) :

<i>Tariff heading</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Rate of duty</i>
ex 22.08 B	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of a strength of 95 degrees or higher	Italy	80 000 hl. to 30.9.63	free
ex 03.02 AI c 2	Salted coalfish for canning	Germany F.R.	1 500 m.t. instead of 900 m.t. previously granted for 1963	free
ex 03.01 BI b	Fresh, chilled or frozen tunny for canning	Italy	40 000 m.t. instead of 32 000 m.t. previously granted for 1963	free

Further, on 30 July 1963 the Commission granted, under Protocol XV to the Agreement of 2 March 1960 on certain List G products, the following tariff quota for the second half of 1963 :

<i>Tariff heading</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Rate of duty</i>
78.01 A	Unwrought lead	Belgium	5 000 m.t. of which 2 000 m.t. for work lead	free

20. The Council granted for 1963 under Article 25 (1) of the Treaty the following tariff quota :

<i>Tariff heading</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Rate of duty</i>
48.01 A	Newsprint	France	50 000 m.t.	free

Modification for the second half of 1963 of the tariff quota granted to the Italian Republic for tropical woods other than obeche

21. On 25 April 1963, the Commission granted the Italian Republic a tariff quota at 1.5 % from 1 January to 30 June and at 3 % from 1 July to 31 December 1963 for imports from non-member countries of tropical woods, other than obeche, in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or merely roughed down (CET ex 44.03 A) within a limit of 190 000 cubic metres ⁽¹⁾.

The reason for fixing the rates at 1.5 % for the first half and at 3 % for the second half of 1963 is that Italian manufacturing industries had to be able to obtain supplies on the same terms as other Community users. The Federal Republic of Germany, France and the Benelux countries applied during the first half of 1963 a 1.5 % duty which in the normal way was to rise to 3 % on 1 July 1963 in consequence of a second approximation of national tariffs to the CET.

At its meeting of 18 June, the Council decided to give effect from 1 January 1964 to the suspension of the CET for tropical woods which had been agreed upon during the negotiations with the United Kingdom. Until that date the status quo as regards duty on tropical woods will be maintained, since the representatives of the Member States' Governments meeting in the Council decided on 18 June 1963 not to proceed, as far as these products were concerned, with the second approximation on 1 July 1963.

As a result of these decisions, the situation in the EEC as regards tropical woods in the rough between 1 July 1963 and 1 January 1964 will be the following :

The Federal Republic of Germany, France and the Benelux countries will continue to apply a duty at 1.5 % vis-à-vis non-member countries, while Italy will apply a duty at 4.3 % according to its national tariff and a duty at 3 % within the limits of the above-mentioned tariff quota.

To remedy this situation, at the request of the Italian Republic, the Commission modified its decision of 25 April 1963 and fixed the customs duty to be applied to the said tariff quota (CET ex 44.03 A) at 1.5 % from 1 July to 31 December 1963 ⁽²⁾.

This places Italy on the same footing as the other Member States as to the customs duty to be applied in respect of non-member countries from 1 July 1963 to tropical woods in the rough.

Approximation of national tariffs to the CET

22. When the Member States were making the first alignment of their national customs tariffs towards the CET reduced by 20 %, the representatives of the

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 75, 22 May 1963.

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 121, 3 August 1963.

six Governments agreed that, for a certain number of sensitive products in List G, alignment would be on the basis of the CET itself.

By a decision of 11 July 1963 ⁽¹⁾, the representatives of the Governments meeting in the Council changed, for two of these sensitive products, the basis on which the Member States had until then aligned their national duties on Community duties; the basis was henceforth to be the CET less 20 %. Cocoa paste (in bulk or in block) whether or not defatted (CET 18.03) and unsweetened cocoa powder (CET 18.05) were struck off the list of sensitive products, as they no longer warranted inclusion.

For its part, the Commission adopted, under Article 26 of the Treaty, a decision ⁽²⁾ authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to postpone the raising of duties in their customs tariff to those of the CET for manufactured tobacco under tariff sub-headings 24.02 A, B, C and D.

The reason for this decision, as for a previous decision of 17 April 1962, lies in the special difficulties of the three Member States concerned owing to their taxation system, by which excise increases considerably the total charge on manufactured tobacco. The decision takes into account the second approximation to the CET to be effected on 1 July 1963, and holds until 30 June 1964, when it will be considered further.

Countervailing charges

Authorization granted to the Federal Republic of Germany

23. On 26 July 1963 the Commission authorized the Federal Republic of Germany to levy a countervailing charge on imports of certain types of biscuits and waffles from the Netherlands. This authorization is subject to the condition that the Federal Republic of Germany shall levy an equal charge on imports of goods of the same nature from non-member countries.

Further, considering that the conditions of Article 1 of the Council's decision of 4 April 1962 were satisfied, the Commission also authorized the Federal Republic of Germany to levy a countervailing charge on imports of dextrin and soluble or roasted starches (CET 35.05 A), from the Netherlands and fixed the amount of the charge.

Authorization granted to Italy

24. For the same reasons, the Commission fixed the amount of countervailing charges which it has allowed Italy to impose on the same goods (dextrin, soluble or roasted starches) as well as on prepared glazings and prepared dressings with a basis of starchy substances (CET 38.12 A I), imported from the Netherlands.

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

⁽²⁾ *ibid.*, No. 121, 3 August 1963.

COMPETITION

Enforcing the rules of competition

Regulation No. 17 : Amendment of Article 7 (2)

25. The Commission has submitted to the Council a proposal for a Council regulation amending Article 7 (2) of Regulation No. 17 (first regulation pursuant to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty) (1). The text of this proposed regulation was given in the supplement to Bulletin No. 8-63.

The Commission recommends, in the new regulation, that the Council postpone from 1 January 1964 to 1 January 1967, the deadline by which, under Article 7, optionally notifiable agreements already in existence on 13 February 1962 could be adapted to Treaty requirements.

From this it is clear that the Commission reserves the right to propose that Article 22 be applied to certain categories of optionally notifiable agreement which, in recent months, have proved an obstacle to the development of the Common Market. This would mean that such agreements would be made subject to compulsory notification even before the new proposed deadline had been reached.

At its session on 29-30 July, the Council decided, although in this instance consultation is not obligatory, to ask for advisory opinions from the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on this proposal.

Regulation on the hearings provided for in Article 19 (1 and 2) of Council Regulations No. 17

26. Commission Regulation No. 99/63 on the hearings provided for in Article 19 (1 and 2) of the Cartel Regulation came into force on 9 September, having been published in the official gazette of the European Communities (No. 127) on 20 August 1963.

This regulation advises enterprises of their rights at such hearings. The extent of these rights is determined by the fact that the procedure is not a verbal confrontation between parties, nor an investigation, but a hearing during which the enterprises or associations of enterprises concerned are at liberty, after the investigation has been concluded, to present their comments.

The key provision is Article 4, which lays down that, in its decisions, the Commission may only consider complaints against enterprises or associations of enterprises on which they have had an opportunity of being heard. This rule affords a firm assurance of due process of law and ensures that an enterprise concerned in a decision can fully exercise its right of defence before the decision is made. Normally the hearings will be in the form of written submissions, but oral hearings may, and in certain circumstances must, be held.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 13, 21 February 1962.

Procedure in respect of notifications and applications sent to the Commission : current situation ⁽¹⁾

27. At 1 August 1963, formal procedure had been opened in respect of 51 of the notifications and applications sent in to the Commission. The breakdown is as follows :

- i) Twelve applications for negative clearance filed under Regulation No. 17 (2), of which six involved alternative notification, if negative clearance were to be withheld; two of these six cases are the subject of complaints under Regulation No. 17 (3, 2 b);
- ii) Twenty-two procedures opened by the Commission pursuant to Regulation No. 17 (3) on grounds of infringement of Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty : twenty on request and two ex officio;
- iii) Seventeen notifications under Regulation No. 17 (4 and 5), all connected with complaints.

These procedures concern conditions-of-sale or quota agreements, agreements on market-sharing, agreements on production or sales and on imports or exports, price agreements and other practices, and bilateral and multilateral licensing or exclusive dealing contracts.

In one case the Commission has addressed to the enterprises and association of enterprises concerned a recommendation under Regulation No. 17 (3, 3) calling on them to put an end to infringements of Article 85. In two cases in which the Commission contemplates accepting the applications for negative clearance, it has published the notice provided for in Article 19 (3) (see official gazette of the European Communities, No. 102, 4 July 1963, cases IV/A-00061 and IV/A-00095).

Study of concentration among Common Market enterprises

28. In its Memorandum on the Community's Action Programme, the Commission stated that it would decide in the course of the second stage whether the Treaty's provisions on the improper exploitation of dominant positions, allied with Council Regulation No. 17, sufficed to curb such practices.

Before taking this decision the Commission will make a study of problems relating to concentration of enterprises in the Community.

A panel of experts from the Member States has been asked to make a detailed study of ways and means of checking more effectively that the rules of Article 86 are actually being complied with.

A second panel of academic experts will render an opinion on the relationships between cartel policy (Article 85) and the concentration of enterprises. In particular it will consider whether, and if so to what extent and in respect of what kinds of agreement, the banning of agreements and practices in restraint of competition encourages concentration and their authorization discourages it.

⁽¹⁾ Details of the number of notifications and applications sent in, with their breakdown by branches of industry, was given in Bulletin No. 8-63, Chap. III, sec. 28.

Certain rules in company law have a marked impact on the development of concentration, and a comparative study has therefore been undertaken of the various forms of company merger provided for in the Member States' respective company laws, of the effect, favourable or unfavourable, of company law on concentration, and of the rules and regulations concerning the publicity given to concentration operations.

Approximation of legislation

Industrial property

29. The Co-ordinating Committee on industrial property rights met in Munich on 5 July to study and agree on the main principles to be taken as a guide in the preparation of the draft general convention. This was done on the basis of reports submitted. It also drafted a basic document on the European Industrial Property Court and the possibility that the Court of Justice of the European Communities at Luxembourg might exercise jurisdiction in such matters. A report prepared by the Committee in the light of the discussions will be submitted to the next meeting of State Secretaries with responsibilities in this field.

Preliminary draft agreement on a European patent law

30. The Commission has received "notes verbales" from the British, American and Austrian Governments concerning the preliminary draft agreement on a European patent law. The problems dealt with in these notes are now being examined in the Commission's competent departments.

Taxation problems

The Standing Committee of heads of revenue departments, which was set up on the initiative of the Finance Ministers, met for the first time on 16 July 1963 in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission and President of the Competition Group. The Committee discussed problems connected with the directive on the harmonization of turnover taxes now before the Council. The Committee instructed the *ad hoc* panel attached to the Working Party on the harmonization of turnover taxes ⁽¹⁾ to study and work out in coming months the details of the common added-value tax system planned. Attention will be paid to budgetary and business repercussions and the impact on social policy of such a new system.

International double taxation, methods of collection and supervision and special consumption taxes were also discussed. The Committee decided that the work, now well advanced, on taxes on capital movements should be speeded up and if possible completed by the end of 1963. In association with the relevant government departments, the Commission's staff will prepare material to enable the Committee at its next meeting to decide on priorities and draw up a programme of work.

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin No. 8-63, Chap. III, sec. 29.

Modification of the Federal Republic's turnover equalization tax

32. Multilateral consultation on the compatibility of increases in the Federal Republic of Germany's turnover equalization tax with Articles 95 et seq. continued in Brussels on 4 and 5 July. At this, the third of such meetings, the Commission's experts and the Member States' representatives found that, broadly speaking, the increases were in fact compatible with the Treaty in so far as the increased rates had been fixed so that they still fell below the effective burden, as calculated by the Federal Republic, borne by the various products. The examination of the other rates will be continued at a later date on the basis of further calculations to be submitted by the Federal Government. Consideration of the economic or other reasons which have led the Federal Republic to increase the rates was also resumed on the basis of a decision of 21 June 1960 taken by the member countries' representatives meeting in the Council.

The Commission's staff has prepared a memorandum on the interpretation of this decision which has been submitted to the Council and will be studied at one of its forthcoming meetings.

Harmonization of turnover taxes

33. On 5 November 1962 the Commission laid before the Council a proposal for a directive on the harmonization of turnover taxes ⁽¹⁾. In accordance with Article 100 of the Treaty, the Council referred the proposal to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The Parliament will examine the draft on the basis of the Internal Market Committee's report (Rapporteur, M. Arved Deringer). This Committee, which has competence as regards the substance of the directive, itself consulted the Parliament's Economic and Financial Committee and its Social Committee.

The Internal Market Committee's report proposes that the draft be approved subject to certain amendments, the most important of which are as follows :

a) "The Member States shall introduce not later than 31 December 1967" (instead of 31 December 1969) "a common system of added-value taxation embracing all stages up to and including wholesale trade". (The Committee feels that the two stages proposed in Article 1 of the draft for transition to the common system are not needed.);

b) "The structure and implementing procedure of the common system of added-value taxation shall be agreed by the Council not later than 31 December 1964, on a proposal of the Commission";

c) "Before the end of 1967, the Commission shall submit to the Council proposals on the way in which, and within what period, the harmonization of turnover taxation must attain its final objective, namely elimination of taxation frontiers and the absolute neutrality of taxation in respect of the origin of goods and services. The Council shall take a decision on these proposals before the end

(1) See Bulletin No. 12-62, Chap. V, sec. 27.

of the transition period. In its proposals the Commission must take into account not only the relationships, varying as they do from Member States to Member State, between direct and indirect taxes, and the impact of any change in taxation systems on budgetary and fiscal policies, but also the influence of taxation systems in general on competitive and social situations in the Community”.

On 2 July the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the draft, containing the following main points :

- a) It endorsed the proposal to abolish the present multistage cumulative taxes and to replace them by a Community added-value tax system;
- b) It adopted no definite standpoint on the way in which this tax should be collected, that is to say on whether the tax should be paid fractionally or not;
- c) The Community system should be settled as quickly as possible and should be brought into force not later than the end of the transition period (31 December 1969);
- d) The Committee feels that the first paragraph of Article 1 should be amended so that the single-stage tax which is to be substituted for the present cumulative multistage taxes should be based on the proposed Community added-value tax, so as to avoid the adaptation measures chosen by the Member States conflicting on essential points with the Community system;
- e) Lastly, the Committee takes the view that Article 4 of the directive should give priority in the immediate future to the problem of eliminating physical controls at frontiers, without prejudice to the elimination of countervailing charges on imports and drawbacks on exports in trade between Member States.

Discussion of the directive will begin shortly in the Council, and a resolution adopted by the German Bundestag on 24 April and transmitted to the Commission is of interest :

“ 1. The Bundestag has taken note of the draft, prepared by the EEC Commission, of a directive to be adopted by the Council of the European Economic Community on the harmonization of Member States’ legislation on turnover taxation.

2. The Bundestag notes with satisfaction that the EEC Commission recognizes the need :

- a) To introduce into the Member States laws on turnover taxation which do not distort competitive conditions in the Member States or in international trade;
- b) To eliminate tax frontiers (countervailing charges on imports and drawbacks on exports) in trade between the Member States — and that, in these circumstances, the Commission is anxious to see a common added-value taxation system introduced.

3. The Bundestag does not believe it will be possible to create a common market having the characteristics of a domestic market as long as tax frontiers subsist. The fixing of the date by which they must disappear must therefore not be postponed until a later stage. The directive itself should, in fact, stipulate :

- a) As early a date as possible, not later than the date by which customs duties will have been abolished, for the elimination of tax frontiers;

b) That there be published before 30 June 1964 a document explaining the main features and scope of the future common added-value taxation system.

The change should be made in a single operation, since a series of changes would be injurious to the economy and to administration and would also bring with it the danger that even wider disparities might develop between the taxation systems in force in the Member States.

4. The Bundestag calls on the Federal Government to facilitate the implementation of the EEC Commission's proposals having due regard to the amendments proposed in paragraph 3.

The Bundestag strongly urges all the committees and institutions of the European Economic Community to take energetic steps to eliminate any obstacles to the creation of an economic union having the features of a domestic market."

A similar resolution was adopted by the Bundesrat (Upper House).

An *ad hoc* panel, comprising tax experts of the Commission and of the Member States, which is attached to Working Party No. 1 on the harmonization of turnover taxes (see Bulletin No. 8-63), met in Brussels on 9-10 July 1963. The panel, which is working out the basic principles of a common system of added-value taxation, discussed definitions of several elements in this form of taxation.

The next meeting of the panel is scheduled for October.

State aids

General aid systems

34. In accordance with Article 93 (3), the Commission has taken note of a draft law of the autonomous region of Trentino-Alto Adige (Italy) designed to aid the development of industry by low interest rates. After examining the scheme, the Commission has made no comments.

The Commission has given rulings on a number of aid systems, some designed to promote scientific research and others to compensate for damage caused by natural catastrophes and other exceptional events (in the latter case not affecting agriculture). The examination of these aids will be continued by procedure thus decided on by the Commission.

Aids to particular sectors

Aid to rationalization of coal mining in the Federal Republic of Germany

35. The Government of the Federal Republic has advised the Commission of a draft law designed to promote the rationalization of coal mining. Although this law mainly covers fields controlled by the ECSC Treaty, the EEC Treaty also applies in so far as the law affects certain activities outside ECSC, i.e. the production of bituminous coal and the working of electric power stations.

The programme laid down in the law comprises a number of measures providing for direct subsidies and tax reliefs on the one hand, and loans and guarantees on the other.

The first kind of measure is intended to facilitate closures of pits and plant. Subsidies will be granted in proportion to the output of the mine before closure. The second kind of measure (loans and guarantees) is designed to encourage concentration and rationalization and the construction of power stations in proximity to coal mines.

In this connection, a meeting has been organized between the competent departments of the High Authority and the Commission to inform the Communities of each other's activities.

The Commission has raised no objections to this law, since the conditions under which the Commission may take action under Article 92 (1) do not seem to obtain at the present time. The aid measures, of course, are still subject to constant security as laid down in Article 93 (1) of the EEC Treaty. With this in mind the Commission has asked the Federal Government to advise it of any measures taken under the law in the future, and particularly of those stipulating terms and conditions on which loans and guarantees are to be taken over.

Regional aids in Italy

36. In accordance with Article 93 (3) the Italian Government has advised the Commission of a draft law of the Sardinian Regional Council instituting aids to the production of citrus fruits. After an initial examination the Commission has informed the Italian Government that this law, which supplements the general aids provided for in the "Piano verde" and the "Piano di rinascita", calls for no special comment, but the Commission reserves the right to make a subsequent assessment of the combined effort of this law and other aid measures.

The Commission has also examined the draft law instituting aids to wine-growing in Sicily. This law, again, has occasioned no comments from the Commission, but the latter has reserved the right to revert to the question in connection with the scheme for a joint organization of wine markets.

Netherlands aid scheme to mixed farming on sandy soil

37. The Commission has examined a scheme, notified by the Netherlands Government, for a development and reorganization fund which will make interest-free loans to farms on sandy soil. In its study the Commission had an eye to the farm products now subject to Council regulations. As the loans will be small and their effects diffuse, they do not seem likely to distort competition or affect trade between the Member States in the products in question.

French aid to compensate for crop damage by drought

38. In accordance with Article 93 (3), the French Government has advised the Commission of aid measures planned to make good damage caused to farming by natural phenomena: frost, hail, and in particular, drought. Since these aids are to be confined to farms in specified areas and are to be granted selectively, the Commission considers that the French Government has laid down conditions limiting the amount of aid to the losses actually suffered. Consequently, it takes the view that these aids are entitled to benefit of Article 92 (2 b).

Aid to consumption in French overseas Departments

39. The French Government has advised the Commission of a scheme to introduce in the overseas Departments aids to consumption for certain agricultural items imported from outside the Community.

The Commission has informed the French Government that this measure is not liable to impair competition or trade between the Member States. Although the aid planned is confined for geographical reasons to imports from outside the Community, the Commission has suggested that the French Government should extend it to imports from the rest of the Community as well.

French aid to the marketing of certain fruits and vegetables

40. The French Government has advised the Commission of various measures intended to promote the sale of certain fruits and vegetables on local markets, notably to canning factories, and on the export market. In the second case, the most direct form of intervention is a refund of 50 % of transport costs as far as the frontier.

The Commission has decided to initiate the security to which reference is made in Article 93 (2) in respect of aids of this kind which the Commission considers are liable to affect trade and competition in the Common Market. It has therefore called on the Member States to submit their comments.

Aid for structural improvement in France

41. The French Government has given notice of other aids, which will take the form of advances to groups of recognized producers who have obtained approval of a programme to improve marketing structures. Without prejudice to the results of a subsequent scrutiny under Article 93 (1), the Commission has raised no objection to the implementation of these measures, since it considers that they may benefit by the waiver in Article 92 (3 c).

Aid for French printing

42. As stated in Bulletin 2-63, the Commission has instituted a formal examination under Article 93 (2) in respect of the discriminatory application by the French Post Office of preferential postal rates for newspapers and magazines, a system which has the effect of favouring French printers.

The French Government has since informed the Commission that the regulation amending the arrangement in question will be issued in the very near future, and that in fact discrimination against other Community printers has already ceased, since the French postal authorities have given an instruction that the preferential rates shall be applied to all French publications printed in the EEC on application to the appropriate department.

The Commission has noted this measure and has requested the French Government to adjust the special rate system in question before 1 October 1963.

German aid measures to lead and zinc mining

43. Because of the critical situation of lead and zinc mining in Germany, the German Government has submitted to the Commission, in accordance with Arti-

cle 93 (3), an aid scheme taking the form of direct subsidies totalling not more than DM 8 million, drawn from the national budget and limited for each enterprise to half its real losses.

The Commission's opinion is that there is no reason to oppose the aid measures planned as long as certain conditions are fulfilled so as to obviate any danger of impairing competition or adversely affecting trade, viz :

- a) That the duration of the scheme should be cut from three years to two;
- b) That half-yearly reports should be presented on aid payments, on trends in the output of mines and foundries and on the development of ore imports and exports, in particular within the Community.

Since the Commission views this German scheme as a provisional solution, it has welcomed the assurances given by the German Government that it will actively co-operate in planning a Community solution and promptly withdraw its own measures as soon as this solution is adopted.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Social security for migrant workers

Proposal for a Council regulation

44. The Commission has tabled in the Council a proposed regulation amending Article 42 of Regulation No. 3 (social security for migrant workers) and Article 69 to 72 of Regulation No. 4 (implementing procedures and supplementary provisions in respect of Regulation No. 3).

The aim of the proposal is to simplify the method of computing family allowances in respect of orphans and the children of persons in receipt of pensions or annuities but not resident in the country in which the competent institution is established.

The Administrative Committee

45. The Administrative Committee on social security for migrant workers held its 45th and 46th sessions on 27-28 June in Brussels and on 10, 11 and 12 July in The Hague.

The main items of business were as follows :

The representatives of the Governments concerned reached agreement in respect of frontier workers on the provisions of bilateral conventions to be maintained in force under Article 4 of Council Regulation No. 36/63 ⁽¹⁾, which stipulates that its provisions shall replace the provisions applicable under conventions between Member States, except where the latter provisions are generally deemed to be more favourable or, in so far as they concern only implementing procedures not affecting the right of the parties, have proved satisfactory in practice.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 62, 20 April 1963.

At the request of the Commission, the Administrative Committee held a general discussion on the question of the overlapping of regulations on social security for international transport workers, namely Council Regulations Nos. 3 and 4, the European Convention on social security for international transport workers and the Agreement on social security for Rhine boatmen.

With a view to co-ordination in this field, it was decided to ask the relevant government departments if any practical difficulties had been experienced or shortcomings noted.

The Committee members, being empowered thereto by their governments signed bilateral agreements on the determination of the amounts to be refunded by the office at the place of residence for health insurance benefits in kind supplied to workers' families and to pensioners.

The Audit Committee

46. The Audit Committee attached to the Administrative Committee held its 14th session in Brussels on 3-4 July.

The Committee examined the accounts relating to the application of Regulations No. 3 and No. 4 during 1961.

Report on manpower problems in the Community in 1963

47. The Commission has submitted to the Council its fourth Annual Report on trends in the Community's labour market. This report, dealing with 1963, gives a short account of general labour market trends in the Community and details by country, by industry, by occupation and by area. It summarizes past and current developments and indicates employment prospects for the coming months. It also proposes certain measures to improve distribution as regards numbers and particularly skills, the need for which persists in varying degrees in all six countries.

As in previous years, officials from the relevant government departments and from workers' and employers' organizations helped in the preparation of the report, from which it appears that labour market trends showed hardly any change in 1962 over 1961, and that the main feature of the current year is that supply is falling far short of needs. The uneven distribution of skills remains an obstacle both the maintenance of steady expansion and to the improvement of the employment situation.

AGRICULTURE

Common agricultural policy

48. A session of the Council from 15 to 18 July was devoted to agricultural questions. The discussion was continued at the session of 29-30 July in connection with decisions on the programme of work for 1963. The Special Committee on Agriculture had met from 2 to 4 July to prepare business for the Council's meeting.

The results of the Council's work on agricultural questions are as usual given in detail in the various sections of this chapter dealing with the market organizations for particular products. The Council's communiqué on its programme of work appears elsewhere in this Bulletin.

Further organization of markets

49. At its session of 15-18 July, the Council continued its examination of proposed regulations for the gradual introduction of common organizations for the rice, beef and dairy produce markets. General principles were worked out for the guidance of the Special Committee in preparing the ground for the Council's discussions and decisions on these matters in the autumn.

On the question of rice, differing views in the Council were brought closer together on several points, and a number of questions still outstanding were settled. These concerned rice for processing, the fixing of the flat-rate levy reduction, and the period of validity of import licences. However, no solution was found to bridge the fundamental difference of view on threshold prices between the producer countries and the consumer countries.

The main question for the beef sector was at what level guide prices should be fixed, and for dairy produce, the Council considered how milk target prices should be established, the relationship between target prices and market prices, and ways and means of ensuring that target prices are in fact reached.

Functioning of the common organizations

50. *Cereals market.* - The Commission has made a number of regulations to overcome difficulties or close gaps that have become apparent in the functioning of the common cereals market.

On 3 July the Commission authorized the Italian Government ⁽¹⁾, at its request, to maintain safeguard measures on the importation of certain varieties of wheat other than durum which in the manufacture of pasta are to some extent competitive with home-grown durum wheat. This will prevent difficulties in the marketing of Italian durum.

Regulation No. 72/63/CEE ⁽²⁾ sets out details for the implementation of Article 1 of Council Regulation No. 23/63/CEE, which deals with the payment of a compensatory amount for compound animal feed containing milk instead of the levy surcharge (in accordance with Regulation No. 55). On the basis of this new Regulation, request for authorization to charge these compensatory amounts received from the Federal Republic of Germany and France have been examined and approved by the Commission. After consulting the Management Committee, the Commission reduced by Regulation No. 81/63/CEE ⁽³⁾ the Maximum refund payable on exports of bran to non-member countries.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 115, 27 July 1963.

(2) *ibid.*, No. 111, 22 July 1963.

(3) *ibid.*, No. 127, 3 August 1963.

Also, after consulting the Management Committee, the Commission issued Regulation No. 82/63/CEE ⁽¹⁾ amending the annex to Commission Regulation No. 68 (place of transit for imports into Italy) and Regulation No. 83/63/CEE ⁽¹⁾ adjusting the correcting factors between certain qualities of cereals offered on the world market and the quality standard for which the threshold price is fixed.

51. *Pigmeat market.* - The last difficulties having been ironed out, the Council took a formal decision at its 15-18 July session adopting a levy system for cuts of pork, sausages and the like, and preserved meat: from 2 September 1963 onwards, the levy system will be applied fully to these products also, so that all the items listed in Council Regulation No. 20 (common organization of the markets for pigmeat) are now actually controlled by the common organization.

For this purpose, a series of Regulations, Nos. 84/63 to 91/63/CEE ⁽²⁾ has been adopted by the Council on proposals from the Commission. They cover the method of computing and the fixing of the levies on imports from non-member countries and in intra-Community trade. They also fix sluice-gate prices, make exceptional arrangements for Luxembourg and Benelux trade and institute transitional arrangements. It has also proved necessary for the Commission to make Regulation No. 97/63/CEE ⁽³⁾ establishing implementing procedure for the issue of importation papers for certain pigmeat products.

The Council has in pursuance of Council Regulation No. 20 (12), also adopted two regulations, one reducing the intra-Community levies payable on imports of pigs and pig carcasses from 1 August 1963 onwards [No. 74/63/CEE⁽⁴⁾], the second modifying the levies on pigs and pig carcasses imported from non-member countries in the period 1 August to 30 September 1963 [No. 75/63/CEE ⁽⁵⁾].

On 1 July 1963 ⁽⁶⁾ the Commission extended its decision of 13 May 1963 authorizing the Italian Republic to reduce until 1 July 1963 the levies payable on pigs and pig carcasses in order to combat the high price level in Italy.

52. *Egg and poultry market.* - By decision of 31 July ⁽⁷⁾ the Commission acceded to the request of the Federal Republic of Germany for a provisional reduction of the levies on slaughtered geese.

The reduction of levies which, in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation No. 21 (eggs) and of Regulation No. 22 (poultry), is to take place on 1 July each year, has been the subject of two Commission Regulations, No. 78/63/CEE and No. 79/63/CEE ⁽⁸⁾. However, since cereal prices for the 1963/64 season were not known in time, the reduction was introduced only from 1 August 1963 onwards.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 127, 3 August 1963.

(2) *ibid.*, No. 123, 9 August 1963.

(3) *ibid.*, No. 126, 17 August 1963.

(4) *ibid.*, No. 117, 29 July 1963.

(5) *ibid.*

(6) *ibid.*, No. 105, 10 July 1963.

(7) *ibid.*, No. 134, 4 September 1963.

(8) *ibid.*, No. 119, 31 July 1963.

53. *Fruit and vegetables market.* - By Regulations No. 65/63 to 70/63/CEE ⁽¹⁾, the Commission has fixed, after consulting the Management Committee, reference prices for pears, table grapes (grown in the open), tangerines, clementines, apples and sweet oranges.

Again after consulting the Management Committee, the Commission also issued Regulation No. 80/63/CEE ⁽²⁾ which, pursuant to Regulation No. 23 (9), establishes technical procedures making for uniformity in the quality control of fruit and vegetables imported from outside the Community.

Under Article 44 of the Treaty and a Council decision of 4 April 1962 on minimum prices, the importing countries suspended or reduced imports temporarily during July and August. However, as required by Regulation No. 23 (9), produce in the "extra" class was not affected.

54. *Wine market.* - In connection with the common organization of the wine market, the Council issued Regulation No. 92/63/CEE ⁽³⁾ postponing to 31 December 1964 the establishment of a register of vineyards in the Member States, the date for which had been fixed at 30 June 1963 by Regulation No. 24 (1). More time was needed for all the local surveying involved, the processing of the data obtained and of the satisfactory completion of the work in general.

The Council also decided ⁽³⁾ to widen the 1963 quotas opened by the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Republic and Italy in pursuance of a Council decision of 4 April 1962. The 1963 wine quotas opened by these Member States to the other Member States are now as follows :

Germany (F. R.) 460 000 hl of base wines for the production of sparkling wines
920 000 hl of table wines

France 300 000 hl of table wines

Italy 300 000 hl of table wines

Within the German import quota, the ceiling fixed for white wine is increased to 240 000 hl and the share of the table wine quota allocated to quality wines is increased to 30 %.

Within the Italian quota, the proportion of quality wines has been agreed as follows : 295 000 hl of quality wines (excluding sparkling wines) and 5 000 hl of sparkling wines in bottle.

The study of Community arrangements for quality wines produced in certain areas [Council Regulation No. 24 ⁽⁴⁾] has been continued in collaboration with government experts.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 104, 5 July 1963.

(2) *ibid.*, No. 121, 3 August 1963.

(3) *ibid.*, No. 125, 17 August 1963.

Community financing of the agricultural policy

55. At its session of 29-30 July the Council discussed the Commission's proposed Regulations in this field after a preliminary exchange of views at its agricultural session held earlier in the same month. As indicated in the Council's programme of work (which is given elsewhere in this Bulletin), the Council, noting that Regulation No. 25 makes no express provision for the establishment of a separate fund for the improvement of agricultural structures, called for proposals from the Commission to supplement the European Guidance and Guarantee Fund by a section covering all operations coming under Regulation No. 25 (3, d), adding that this new proposal should be examined early enough for its date of adoption to be fixed at the Council's first session of November 1963.

Principles of the common fats policy; links with other sectors

56. In accordance with the Action Programme for the second stage, the Commission has submitted to the Council three memoranda ⁽¹⁾ concerning :

- a) The principles of the common policy on fats and oils;
- b) The common policy on fats and oils and its relationship with policies for other agricultural products, notably butter;
- c) Common policy measures in the event of structural surpluses on the milk market.

Apart from principles of policy, the first of these papers sets two objectives : to ensure a sufficient output of oil-seeds and olive oil, and to make good quality fats available to consumers at reasonable prices. For these purposes, the Commission proposes that fat imports should be allowed at world prices. The funds necessary for the maintenance of internal production would be found from the proceeds of a tax on whale fats and oils.

The second paper analyses the interdependence of the animal and vegetal fat markets and conveys the Commission's opinion on how far this interdependence should be taken into account in the common policy.

As regards measures to cope with milk surpluses, the Commission proposes, in the light of past trends since 1950 and probable future trends in the production and consumption of milk and dairy products, to add to the regulation on the common organization of dairy produce markets certain clauses which the Council would adopt on the basis of a special report of the Commission if and when structural surpluses of this kind occurred.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

Signing of the Convention of Association

57. On 20 July 1963 the Convention of Association between the EEC and the associated African States and Madagascar, which had been initialled on 20 December 1962 in Brussels, was signed at a formal ceremony in Yaoundé,

⁽¹⁾ See supplement to this Bulletin.

capital of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, by the representatives of the associated States, of the Member States and of the Community (see Chapter I of this Bulletin).

The main lines of the Convention were described in Bulletin No. 2-63. It will enter into force on ratification by the Member States and the associated States in accordance with their respective constitutional rules. Transitional arrangements will keep the association in being until the entry into force of the Convention.

Inter-parliamentary meeting in Rabat

58. In response to an invitation sent by the Europe-Africa Parliamentary Association to the Commission, M. Rochereau, member of the Commission and President of the Overseas Development Group, attended on 12 July a meeting arranged by that Association in Rabat. The meeting was attended by about 80 members of Parliament from the six Community countries, Great Britain, the countries of North Africa, Madagascar and other associated and non-associated countries. The main subject discussed was trade between developing countries and industrialized countries.

Visits from African leaders

59. M. Antoine Idrissou Meatchi, Vice-President of the Togo Republic and Minister for Finance, Economic Affairs and the Plan, visited the Commission on 15 July in the course of a trip to Europe. Accompanied by Ambassador Joachim Hunlede, Togo representative to the EEC, he was received by M. Hallstein, President of the Commission.

M. Pierre Ngendandumwe, Prime Minister of Burundi, visited the Commission on 29 July accompanied by Ambassador Charles Baranyanka, Burundi representative to the EEC. They were received by M. Hallstein, President of the Commission.

On both occasions the talks concerned association arrangements between the Community and the African States and Madagascar and certain question of finance of interest to Togo and Burundi.

European Development Funds

SOCIAL PROJECTS

60. In July the Commission approved proposals to finance the following four social projects :

In the Central African Republic

- a) A project concerned with planning surveys. These are of three kinds :
- i) General surveys covering the whole country;
 - ii) Sector surveys of the economy and studies for development of certain areas;

iii) Surveys for specific schemes.

The cost is estimated at about 540 000 units of account.

b) A project concerning hospital building and facilities in the areas of Lobaye and the Upper Sangha, comprising : three sick bays, four service buildings, three maternity clinics, two surgical blocks, one dispensary and accommodation for 13 nurses.

The cost is estimated at about 608 000 units of account.

In the Republic of Dahomey

Laying of sewers to drain off rain-water in the town of Cotonou (area 651 ha.), which is subject to frequent flooding.

The cost is estimated at about 2 714 000 units of account.

In the Kingdom of Burundi

Extensions to the technical school at Usumbura, adding an electrical section.

The estimated cost is about 140 000 units of account.

ECONOMIC PROJECTS

61. During the same period the Council approved, on proposals from the Commission, the financing by the European Development Fund of four economic projects :

In the Central African Republic

Asphalting of the runway at Berberati airport, which will then serve as an alternative airport for Bangui.

The cost is estimated at 231 000 units of account.

In the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville)

Improvement of the 53-kilometre Lwana-Mussenge section of the trunk road from Stanleyville to Bukavu.

The cost is estimated at about 2 960 000 units of account.

In the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Building of a 340-kilometre road from Kaedi to Kiffa in South-East Mauritania. This scheme is warranted by the economic isolation of an area with considerable development potential, thanks to an abundant water supply.

The provisional estimate is about 1 497 000 units of account.

OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved at 31 August 1963

(in thousand units of account)

Country or territory	Number of projects	Total aid granted
Congo (Leopoldville)	13	14 446
Rwanda	10	4 844
Burundi	10	2 733
Total	33	22 023
Algeria (incl. Sahara)	9	20 427
Cameroon	25	43 677
Central African Republic	24	14 225
Comoro Islands	6	2 636
Congo (Brazzaville)	14	15 161
Ivory Coast	18	33 043
French Somaliland	2	1 255
Dahomey	18	18 658
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	10	12 336
Niger	5	24 630
New Caledonia	5	1 560
French Polynesia	1	2 474
Réunion	4	5 328
Saint-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	291	409 978
Somalia	4	5 060
New Guinea	4	7 458
Surinam	3	4 299
Total	7	11 757
Grand total	335	448 818

In the Territory of Surinam

A network of canals and installations to irrigate fields and drain roads in a polder of 14 000 hectares; surveys for later schemes.

The provisional commitment will be about 2 174 000 units of account.

SIGNING OF FINANCING AGREEMENTS

62. In July and August the following financing agreements were signed :

- a) With the Federal Republic of Cameroon for a total of about 142 000 units of account (social project);
- b) With the Central African Republic for a total of about 486 000 units of account (one social project and one economic project), and one social project for about 540 000 units of account;
- c) With the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville) for a total of about 2 960 000 units of account (economic project);
- d) With the Republic of Dahomey for a total of about 2 714 000 units of account (social project);
- e) With the Malagasy Republic for a total of about 122 000 units of account (social project);
- f) With the Republic of Mali for a total of about 2 066 000 units of account (social project);
- g) With the Republic of Chad for a total of about 1 458 000 units of account (social project);
- h) With the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), an annex to a financing agreement concerning an economic project, representing a further commitment of 342 000 units of account;
- i) With the Somali Republic, an annex to a financing agreement concerning a social project, representing a further commitment of 300 000 units of account.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Staff regulations

63. At its sessions of 29 and 30 July, the Council decided to increase by two points the correcting factors applicable to staff pay and pensions (Articles 64, 65 and 82 of the Statute). This increase will be retrospective to 1 September 1962.

Budget matters

64. On 25 July the Commission put before the Council a proposal to renew for 1963 the financial regulations on procedure for submitting and auditing accounts.

Appointment of Director-General for Social Affairs

65. On 29 July the Commission appointed M. J.D. Neirinck Director-General of Social Affairs in succession to M. Gust de Muynck, who left the service of the Commission in December 1962 on reaching retirement age.

M. Neirinck, who is a graduate in social science and *agrégé* in Germanic languages, was Assistant Director-General of the Belgium Social Security Office until his present appointment.

He is also a member of the Council for Further Education in the Belgian Ministry of Education, Vice-Chairman of the Board, of the Executive Committee and of the Finance Committee of the Staff Pensions Fund at the Ministry of Social Security, a member of the Editorial Board of the "Revue belge de sécurité sociale" and of the "Belgisch Tijdschrift voor sociale zekerheid" and Belgian member of the Committee of the International Association for Social Progress.

Previously, M. Neirinck had been on the staff of the Planning and Documentation Office of the National Secretariat of the Fédération générale du travail de Belgique (1947-54), Deputy Executive Assistant and later Executive Assistant, to the Minister for Labour and Social Security, M. Troclet (1954-58), and Assistant Director-General of the Miners' National Pension Fund (1958-60).

M. Neirinck has attended many international meetings as representative of the Belgian Government. He is also the author of several books and numerous articles on social and economic subjects.

Other staff movements

66. M. M. Di Martino has been appointed Head of the Bilateral Relations Directorate in the Directorate-General of External Relations.

M. M. Usai has been appointed Head of the Directorate for the Organization of Vegetable Produce Markets (Directorate-General of Agriculture).

M. E. Angelini has been appointed Head of the Recruitment Division in the Personnel Directorate (Directorate-General of Administration).

M. C. Driesprong has been appointed Head of the Division for Fruit and Vegetables and Processed Products in the Directorate for the Organization of Markets in Specialized Crops, Fisheries and Forestry (Directorate-General of Agriculture).

M. P. Nicolas has been appointed Head of the Secretariat for Negotiations Division in the Commercial Policy Directorate (Directorate-General of External Relations).

M. G. Pandolfelli has been appointed Head of the Division for Companies, Public Contracts, Cinema and Tourism in the Directorate of Establishment and Services (Directorate-General of the Internal Market).

M. G. Sorge has been appointed Head of the Division for Technical Operations in the Directorate of the European Development Fund (Directorate-General of Overseas Development).

M. F. Stroobants has been appointed Head of the Division for Balance-sheets, Research and Information in the Agricultural Economy and Legislation Directorate in the Directorate-General of Agriculture.

M. E. Wirsing has been appointed Head of the Programmes Division in the Directorate of the European Development Fund (Directorate-General of Overseas Development).

M. E. Volpi has been appointed assistant to the Director-General of Administration.

The Commission has conferred on M. M. Bucci, former Chief Executive Assistant to Vice-President Caron, the title of Honorary Executive Assistant.

M. W. van Binsbergen, Head of the Special Cases Division in the Directorate for the Approximation of Legislation (Directorate-General for Competition) resigned on 31 August 1963.

Obituary

67. M. J. Lefèbvre, Head of the Directorate of Development Studies in the Directorate-General of Overseas Development, died on 24 July 1963. M. Lefèbvre had rendered important services as Director of a particularly busy department, which had been placed in his charge from the inception of the Commission in 1958.

M. G. Mostin, Head of the Division for extra-European Affairs in the Directorate of General Affairs (Directorate-General of Agriculture), died on 25 July 1963.

Functioning of the Commission's departments

68. The Commission has made certain administrative arrangements at the suggestion of its President.

Confirming previous practice, it has placed the Budget and Finance Directorate and the Internal Affairs Directorate of the Directorate-General of Administration under the authority of M. Levi Sandri. It has also appointed M. Levi Sandri to membership of the "Conference of Presidents", whose terms of reference include administrative matters. It is understood that these measures are provisional, and arise mainly from the situation caused by the resignation of M. Caron, Vice-President of the Commission.

Similarly the Commission has charged a "Preparatory Group", made up to the Chief Executive Assistants of M. Hallstein, M. Mansholt, M. Marjolin and M. Levi Sandri, with preparing administrative business for the Commission and the Conference of Presidents.

V. Institutions and organs

A. THE COUNCIL

107th session (10 and 11 July 1963)

The 107th session of the Council was held on 10 and 11 July with M. Luns, Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the chair.

The following questions were dealt with :

Trade negotiations in GATT. - The Council heard a Commission statement on preparatory work for the multilateral trade negotiations in GATT.

Programme of work. - The Council resumed its discussion of the programme of work for the second half of 1963.

Negotiations between the Community and the United States on poultry. - Following a statement by the Commission, the Council took note of the results of the first phase of the negotiations between the Community and the United States delegation in Geneva on 25 and 26 June 1963.

On this occasion the Council declared that the Community was concerned to find solutions which would meet United States anxieties regarding poultry exports to the Community while having due regard to the legitimate interests of Community producers (see Chap. IV, sec. 7).

Signing of the Association Convention with the African States and Madagascar. - The Council agreed that the Association Convention should be signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963. It empowered M. Luns, the current President, and M. Hallstein, President of the Commission, to sign on behalf of the Community.

108th session (15-18 July 1963)

The 108th session of the Council was held from 15 to 18 July under the chairmanship of M. Heger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture, in place of the Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, M. Marijnen (see Chap. IV, Agriculture).

109th session (29 and 30 July 1963)

The 109th session of the Council was held on 29 and 30 July, with M. Luns, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the chair.

The following questions were dealt with :

Liberalization of transfers in connection with certain invisible transactions. - The Council agreed on a directive for liberalizing transfers in connection with invisible transactions unrelated to the movement of goods, services, capital or persons (1).

The aim of this directive is to consolidate the liberalization measures concerning such invisible transactions taken by Member States either under Article 106 (3)

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 125, 17 August 1963.

of the Treaty or since the Treaty came into force, and to abolish the few restrictions still remaining.

Amendment to Council Regulation No. 17. - The Council, acting within its discretion, referred to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinion on a proposed regulation submitted by the Commission amending Council Regulation No. 17 (first implementing regulation pursuant to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty on rules of competition applicable to enterprises). The amendment extends for three years the time-limit laid down in Article 7 (2) (see Chap. IV, sec. 25).

Tea and tropical woods. - The Council concluded a tariff arrangement with the United Kingdom for the simultaneous suspension by both parties of customs duties on tea, maté and tropical woods (see Chap. IV, sec. 8).

Commercial relations with non-member countries. - Commercial relations between the Community and Israel, India and Iran were fully discussed (see Chap. IV, programme of work of the Council).

European Development Fund. - The Council approved a decision to advance 5.5 million units of account from the European Development Fund to the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville). The object is to make foreign exchange available to meet certain emergency requirements resulting from the present economic situation of the country.

The Council further approved the rules of procedure of the European Development Fund Committee provided for in Article 11 of the internal agreement on the financing and administrations of Community aid.

Association with Greece. - The Representatives of Member States' Governments meeting in the Council adopted two decisions concerning the Association between Greece and the Community (see Chap. III).

Negotiations between the Community and the United States on poultry. - The Council studied questions relating to American exports of poultry to the Community. It instructed the Commission to resume contact with the United States delegation, explore the possibilities of agreement and report back for the Council session in September 1963.

B. THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Judgments

Case 24/62. - The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany v. the Commission of the EEC (1).

On 4 July 1963 the Court of Justice quashed the EEC Commission's decision of 11 May 1962, published in the official gazette of the European Communities of 9 June 1962, granting to the Federal Republic of Germany a tariff quota for distilling wines. According to the Court's findings, the grounds for this decision were insufficient, imprecise and contradictory and, consequently, contrary to

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 76, 24 August 1962 and No. 127, 20 August 1963.

Article 190 which lays down that the Commission's decisions shall be supported by reasons.

Nevertheless the Court did not find that the Commission had violated the principles which govern the application of Article 25 (3). On the contrary, in its judgment, the Court of Justice confirmed several principles on which the Commission had based itself until now in applying Article 25, but which had not yet been recognized by all the Member States.

Case 25/62. - Plaumann & Co., Hamburg v. EEC Commission (1).

On 15 July 1963 the Court rejected as inadmissible this suit for annulment of the Commission's decision, S III 03079 of 22 May 1962, withholding authorization for the Federal Republic of Germany temporarily to reduce the customs duties on fresh tangerines and clementines imported from outside the Community. Further, by this judgment the Court rejected the applicant's claim for damages as unfounded.

Case 34/62. - The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany v. the EEC Commission (2).

On 15 July 1963 the Court rejected as unfounded this suit for annulment of the Commission's decision, III/COM (62) 219 final, of 30 July 1962, withholding authorization for the Federal Republic of Germany temporarily to reduce the customs duties on fresh sweet oranges imported from outside the Community.

Case 13/63. - The Government of the Italian Republic v. the EEC Commission (3).

On 17 July 1963 the Court rejected as unfounded the appeal by the Government of the Italian Republic against the Commission's decision of 17 January 1963 (official gazette of the European Communities, No. 23, 13 February 1963) authorizing the French Republic to levy a special charge on electric domestic refrigerators from Italy, as well as on sealed motor compressor units for electric domestic refrigerators and other components, unless the Italian Republic applied this charge on exportation. The charge was to be tapered down over a period and cease on 31 July 1963.

C. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 30th meeting of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 2 and 3 July 1963 with M. Roche in the chair.

The Committee rendered the following five opinions :

1. *Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive concerning the harmonization amongst Member States of turnover tax legislation (4).*

The opinion was unanimous.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 3 January 1963.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 76, 24 August 1962 and No. 127, 20 August 1963.

(2) *ibid.*, No. 119, 16 November 1962 and No. 127, 20 August 1963.

(3) *ibid.*, No. 39, 12 March 1963 and No. 127, 20 August 1963.

(4) See Chap. IV, sec. 33.

2. *Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive relating to the approximation of the laws of Member States concerning permitted preservatives in food.*

The opinion was unanimous.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 3 April 1963.

3. *Opinion concerning Chapter IV - " Common Transport Policy " of the Commission memorandum containing the Community's Action Programme for the second stage.*

This opinion was adopted unanimously on the basis of a draft submitted by the Action Programme sub-committee.

The President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, M. Hallstein, had requested of the Committee a general opinion on the Commission memorandum at the 25th meeting of the Committee on 28 November 1962.

4. *Opinion on Chapter VI - " Social Policy " of the Commission memorandum containing the Action Programme.*

This opinion was adopted by 76 votes with four abstentions.

5. *Opinion on Chapter X - " Aid to developing countries " of the Commission memorandum containing the Action Programme.*

This opinion was adopted by 44 votes with 33 abstentions.

D. THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The 52nd meeting of the Monetary Committee was held on 22 July under the chairmanship of M. E. van Lennep.

The Committee discussed the measures being taken to improve the United States balance-of-payments position. It also continued its examination of questions relating to the international monetary system.

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 10 July and 31 August 1963

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- N° 34 de M. Faure à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Politique agricole commune appliquée au tabac (No. 34 by M. Faure to the EEC Commission : Common agricultural policy in respect of tobacco). No. 105, p. 1885/63
- N° 35 de M. Faure à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Adaptation ou suppression du monopole des tabacs (No. 35 by M. Faure to the EEC Commission : Adaptation or abolition of tobacco monopolies). No. 105, p. 1886/63
- N° 36 de M. Faure à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Importations et exportations de tabacs manufacturés (No. 36 by M. Faure to the EEC Commission : Imports and exports of manufactured tobaccos). No. 105, p. 1887/63
- N° 38 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Nouvelles propositions de la CEE concernant les produits laitiers et les matières grasses (No. 38 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : New EEC proposals on dairy produce and fats). No. 111, p. 1989/63
- N° 39 de M. Briot à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Administration des marchés agricoles (No. 39 by M. Briot to the EEC Commission : Administration of the agricultural markets). No. 111, p. 1990/63
- N° 42 de M. Vals à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Promotions des fonctionnaires de la CEE (No. 42 by M. Vals to the EEC Commission : Promotion of EEC officials). No. 111, p. 1992/63
- N° 44 de M. Pleven à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Impôts et charges de l'industrie hôtelière dans la Communauté (No. 44 by M. Pleven to the EEC Commission : Taxes and other charges payable by the hotel industry in the Community). No. 111, p. 1993/63
- N° 45 de M. Deringer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Délai de notification des ententes anciennes, conformément à l'article 7 du règlement n° 17 (No. 45 by M. Deringer to the EEC Commission : Time-limit for the notification of "old" agreements under Regulation No. 17 (7)). No. 122, p. 2161/63
- N° 50 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Réunions entre la Communauté économique européenne et des missions d'Etats de l'Amérique Latine (No. 50 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Meetings between the European Economic Community and the Missions of Latin American States to the Community). No. 122, p. 2163/63

- N° 40 de M. Vals au Conseil de la CEE. Objet : Promotions des fonctionnaires de la CEE (No. 40 by M. Vals to the EEC Council : Promotion of EEC officials). No. 125, p. 2233/63
- N° 47 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CE. Objet : Activité du groupe de coordination de l'assistance technique (No. 47 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission : Work of the technical assistance co-ordination group). No. 125, p. 2234/63
- N° 48 de M. Burgbacher à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Application des règles de concurrence aux entreprises d'Etat (No. 48 by M. Burgbacher to the EEC Commission : Application of antitrust rules to State undertakings). No. 125, p. 2235/63
- N° 49 de M. Pleven à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Harmonisation des dates de recensement de la population des Etats membres (No. 49 by M. Pleven to the EEC Commission : Aligning the dates of Member States' population censuses). No. 125, p. 2236/63
- N° 51 de M. Kreyssig, M. Faller et M. Seifriz à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Prescriptions pour le transport d'animaux (No. 51 by M. Kreyssig, M. Faller and M. Seifriz to the EEC Commission : Rules for the transport of livestock). No. 125, p. 2237/63
- N° 52 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Importations de pétrole (No. 52 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission : Oil imports). No. 125, p. 2237/63

Notice of competitive examinations

- Dispositions communes aux concours de recrutement (General regulations governing appointment by competitive examination). No. 118, p. 2105/63
- Avis de concours n° P.E.4/C (secrétaires sténo-dactylographes de langue néerlandaise) [Notice of competitive examination PE 4/C (Dutch-language secretaries with shorthand and typing)]. No. 118, p. 2107/63
- Avis de concours n° P.E.5/C (dactylographes de langue néerlandaise) [Notice of competitive examination PE 5/C (Dutch-language typists)]. No. 118, p. 2109/63

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

REGULATIONS

- Règlement n° 71/63 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1963, limitant le montant de la restitution applicable lors de la réexportation de céréales (Commission Regulation No. 71/63 of 9 July 1963, setting an upper limit to the refund payable on exports of cereals). No. 107, p. 1933/63

Règlement n° 72/63 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1963, portant modalité d'application de l'article premier du règlement n° 23/63 du Conseil, du 21 mars 1963, en ce qui concerne l'application du montant compensatoire pour des aliments composés contenant du lait destinés au bétail (Commission Regulation No. 72/63 of 9 July 1963, on the manner of application of Article 1 of Council Regulation No. 23/63 of 21 March 1963, in respect of payment of the compensatory amount for compound animal feed containing milk).

No. 111, p. 1994/63

Règlement n° 73/63 du Conseil, du 11 juillet 1963, modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions des règlements n° 3 et 4 (travailleurs saisonniers et autres travailleurs qui ne résident pas dans le pays à la législation duquel ils sont soumis) [Council Regulation No. 73/63 of 11 July 1963, amending and supplementing certain provisions of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 (seasonal and other workers not residing in the country by whose social security legislation they are covered)].

No. 112, p. 2011/63

Règlement n° 74/63 du Conseil, du 18 juillet 1963, portant fixation du montant des prélèvements intracommunautaires pour le porc abattu et le porc vivant en ce qui concerne les importations effectuées à partir du 1^{er} août 1963 (Council Regulation No. 74/63 of 18 July 1963, fixing the amount of the intra-Community levies on imported pigs and pig carcasses from 1 August 1963 onwards).

No. 117, p. 2093/63

Règlement n° 75/63 du Conseil, du 18 juillet 1963, portant fixation du montant des prélèvements envers les pays tiers pour le porc abattu et le porc vivant en ce qui concerne les importations effectuées du 1^{er} août au 30 septembre 1963 (Council Regulation No. 75/63 of 18 July 1963, fixing the amount of levies on pigs and pig carcasses imported from non-member countries for the period 1 August to 30 September 1963).

No. 117, p. 2097/63

Règlement n° 76/63 du Conseil, du 18 juillet 1963, portant fixation dans le cas prévu à l'article 3, paragraphe 2 du règlement n° 22 du Conseil, du montant des prélèvements intracommunautaires applicables aux poules, poulets et dindes abattus (Council Regulation No. 76/63 of 18 July 1963, fixing the amount of the intra-Community levies on slaughtered hens, chickens and turkeys in the circumstances referred to in Article 3 (2) of Council Regulation No. 22).

No. 117, p. 2099/63

Règlement n° 77/63 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1963, portant adaptation et fixation des prix d'écluse applicables aux porcs vivants et abattus pour les importations effectuées entre le 1^{er} août 1963 et le 30 septembre 1963 (Commission Regulation No. 77/63 of 26 July 1963, adjusting and fixing sluice-gate prices applicable to imports of pigs and pig carcasses between 1 August 1963 and 30 September 1963).

No. 119, p. 2114/63

Règlement n° 78/63 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1963, portant fixation du montant des prélèvements intracommunautaires pour les œufs en coquille de volailles de basse-cour, les volailles vivantes d'un poids n'excédant pas 185 grammes et les volailles abattues pour les importations effectuées à partir du 1^{er} août 1963 (Commission Regulation No. 78/63 of 26 July 1963, fixing the intra-Community levies from 1 August 1963 onwards on imports of farmyard poultry eggs in shell, live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight and slaughtered poultry).

No. 119, p. 2115/63

Règlement n° 79/63 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1963, portant adaptation et fixation des prix d'écluse pour les œufs de volailles de basse-cour et les volailles de basse-cour vivantes et abattues et fixation du montant des prélèvements envers les pays tiers pour les œufs en coquille de volailles de basse-cour, les volailles vivantes d'un poids n'excédant pas 185 grammes et les volailles abattues; pour la période du 1^{er} août 1963 au 30 septembre 1963 (Commission Regulation No. 79/63 of 26 July 1963, adjusting and fixing sluice-gate prices for farmyard poultry eggs and live and slaughtered poultry, and fixing the levies on farmyard poultry eggs in shell, live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight, and slaughtered poultry, imported from non-member countries between 1 August and 30 September 1963).

No. 119, p. 2119/63

Règlement n° 80/63 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1963, concernant le contrôle de qualité des fruits et légumes importés en provenance des pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 80/63 of 31 July 1963, on quality control of fruit and vegetables imported from non-member countries).

No. 121, p. 2137/63

Règlement n° 81/63 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1963, revisant la limite du montant maximum de la restitution applicable aux exportations de sons vers les pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 81/63 of 31 July 1963, altering the maximum refund payable on exports of bran to non-member countries).

No. 121, p. 2141/63

Règlement n° 82/63 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1963, modifiant l'annexe du règlement n° 68 de la Commission (Commission Regulation No. 82/63 of 31 July 1963, amending the annex to Commission Regulation No. 68).

No. 121, p. 2143/63

Règlement n° 83/63 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1963, portant fixation ou correction de coefficients d'équivalence entre certaines qualités de céréales offertes sur le marché mondial et le standard de qualité pour lequel est fixé le prix de seuil (Commission Regulation No. 83/63 of 31 July 1963, fixing or adjusting correcting factors between certain qualities of cereals on the world market and the quality standard for which the threshold price is fixed).

No. 121, p. 2144/63

Règlement n° 84/63 du Conseil, du 18 juillet 1963, portant dispositions additionnelles relatives au calcul du montant des prélèvements pour les préparations et conserves à base de viande de porc énumérées à l'article premier, paragraphe 1, partie c) du règlement n° 20 du Conseil [Council Regulation No. 84/63 of 18 July 1963, introducing additional provisions concerning the calculation of the levies on the pigmeat preparations and preserves listed in Article 1 (1, c) of Council Regulation No. 20].

No. 123, p. 2173/63

Règlement n° 85/63 du Conseil, du 18 juillet 1963, relatif à la détermination des prix d'écluse et des montants supplémentaires, et fixant des dispositions transitoires, pour les découpes et les préparations et conserves à base de viande porc (Council Regulation No. 85/63 of 18 July 1963, concerning the determination of sluice-gate prices and of surcharges, and establishing transitional arrangements for cuts of pork and pigmeat preparations and preserves).

No. 123, p. 2175/63

Règlement n° 86/63 du Conseil, du 18 juillet 1963, portant fixation du montant des prélèvements à l'égard des pays tiers pour les produits, autres que le porc abattu, visés à l'article premier, paragraphe 1, partie b) du règlement n° 20 du Conseil [Council Regulation No. 86/63 of 18 July 1963, fixing the amount of levies on imports from non-member countries of the products, other than pig carcasses, mentioned in Article 1 (1, b) of Council Regulation No. 20].

No. 123, p. 2182/63

Règlement n° 87/63 du Conseil, du 18 juillet 1963, portant fixation du montant des prélèvements intracommunautaires pour les produits, autres que le porc abattu, visés à l'article premier, paragraphe 1, partie b) du règlement n° 20 du Conseil [Council Regulation No. 87/63 of 18 July 1963, fixing the amount of levies on imports from non-member countries of the products, other than pig carcasses, mentioned in Article 1 (1, b) of Council Regulation No. 20].

No. 123, p. 2185/63

Règlement n° 88/63 du Conseil, du 18 juillet 1963, portant fixation du montant des prélèvements à l'égard des pays tiers pour les préparations et conserves à base de viande de porc énumérées à l'article premier, paragraphe 1, partie c) du règlement n° 20 du Conseil [Council Regulation No. 88/63 of 18 July 1963, fixing the levies on imports from non-member countries of the pigmeat preparations and preserves listed in Article 1 (1, c) of Council Regulation No. 20].

No. 123, p. 2196/63

Règlement n° 89/63 du Conseil, du 18 juillet 1963, portant fixation du montant des prélèvements intracommunautaires pour les préparations et conserves à base de viande de porc énumérées à l'article premier, paragraphe 1, partie c) du règlement n° 20 du Conseil [Council Regulation No. 89/63 of 18 July 1963, fixing the amount of intra-Community levies on the pigmeat preparations and preserves listed in Article 1 (1, c) of Council Regulation No. 20].

No. 123, p. 2199/63

Règlement n° 90/63 du Conseil, du 18 juillet 1963, relatif à l'exportation, par le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, de porcs vivants, de porcs abattus et de découpes de porc (Council Regulation No. 90/63 of 18 July 1963, on the exportation by Luxembourg of pigs, pig carcasses and cuts of pork).

No. 123, p. 2207/63

Règlement n° 91/63 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1963, portant modification du règlement n° 89/63 du Conseil, du 18 juillet 1963, en ce qui concerne le montant des prélèvements intracommunautaires applicables aux échanges entre la Belgique, le Luxembourg et les Pays-Bas pour les préparations et conserves à base de viande de porc (Council Regulation No. 91/63 of 30 July 1963, amending Council Regulation No. 89/63 of 18 July 1963 in respect of the amount of the intra-Community levies chargeable as between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands on pig-meat preparations and preserves).

No. 123, p. 2209/63

Règlement n° 92/63 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1963, modifiant l'article premier du règlement n° 24 du Conseil en ce qui concerne la date d'établissement du cadastre viticole (Council Regulation No. 92/63 of 30 July 1963, amending Article 1 of Council Regulation No. 24 in respect of the date for establishment of a register of vineyards).

No. 125, p. 2239/63

Règlement n° 93/63 de la Commission, du 13 août 1963, portant fixation du montant supplémentaire qui peut être restitué, en vertu de l'article 8 des règlements n° 21 et 22 du Conseil, à l'exportation vers les pays tiers des produits visés à l'article premier desdits règlements (Commission Regulation No. 93/63 of 13 August 1963, fixing the additional amount which may be refunded, pursuant to Article 8 of Council Regulations No. 21 and No. 22, on exports to non-member countries of the products listed in Article 1 of the said Regulations).

No. 126, p. 2249/63

Règlement n° 94/63 de la Commission, du 13 août 1963, relatif aux dispositions transitoires applicables à certains produits à base de viande de porc introduits avant le 2 septembre 1963 dans les entrepôts douaniers de la République fédérale d'Allemagne (Commission Regulation No. 94/63 of 13 August 1963, on transitional arrangements for certain pigmeat products stored in bonded warehouses in the Federal Republic of Germany before 2 September 1963).

No. 126, p. 2250/63

Règlement n° 95/63 de la Commission, du 13 août 1963, portant fixation du montant supplémentaire qui peut être restitué, en vertu de l'article 11 du règlement n° 20 du Conseil, à l'exportation vers les pays tiers des produits visés à l'article premier, paragraphe 1 dudit règlement (Commission Regulation No. 95/63 of 13 August 1963, fixing the additional amount which may be refunded,

pursuant to Article 11 of Council Regulation No. 20, on exports to non-member countries of the products listed in Article 1 of the said Regulation).

No. 126, p. 2251/63

Règlement n° 96/63 de la Commission, du 13 août 1963, portant fixation du montant supplémentaire prévu aux articles 7 et 8 du règlement n° 20 du Conseil (Commission Regulation No. 96/63 of 13 August 1963, fixing the surcharge provided for in Articles 7 and 8 of Council Regulation No. 20).

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No. 126, p. 2259/63

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No. 110, p. 1964/63

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No. 110, p. 1966/63

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No. 110, p. 1968/63

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No. 110, p. 1971/63

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No. 110, p. 1973/63

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No. 110, p. 1975/63

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No. 110, p. 1977/63

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No. 110, p. 1979/63

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No. 110, p. 1981/63

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No. 112, p. 2022/63

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No. 112, p. 2024/63

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No. 112, p. 2026/63

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No. 112, p. 2028/63

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No. 115, p. 2064/63

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No. 115, p. 2068/63

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No. 115, p. 2069/63

Décision de la Commission, du 26 juin 1963, portant autorisation au royaume des Pays-Bas d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (Commission decision of 26 June 1963, authorizing the Kingdom of the Netherlands to introduce a tariff quota for unwrought lead).

No. 116, p. 2075/63

Décision de la Commission, du 26 juin 1963, portant autorisation au royaume des Pays-Bas d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le zinc brut (Commission decision of 26 June 1963, authorizing the Kingdom of the Netherlands to introduce a tariff quota for zinc spelter).

No. 116, p. 2078/63

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No. 116, p. 2084/63

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No. 116, p. 2086/63

Décision de la Commission, du 26 juin 1963, portant autorisation au royaume de Belgique d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (Commission decision of 26 June 1963, authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium to introduce a tariff quota for unwrought lead).

No. 116, p. 2088/63

Décision de la Commission, du 26 juin 1963, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg pour les déchets d'aluminium (Commission decision of 26 June 1963 granting to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg a tariff quota for aluminium waste).

No. 116, p. 2090/63

Décision de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1963, portant modification, pour le deuxième semestre 1963, du droit du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la République italienne pour les bois tropicaux autres que l'obéché (Commission decision of 11 July 1963, altering, for the second six months of 1963, the tariff quota duty granted to the Italian Republic for tropical hardwoods except obeche).

No. 121, p. 2147/63

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No. 121, p. 2148/63

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No. 124, p. 2213/63

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No. 124, p. 2218/63

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No. 124, p. 2224/63

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No. 129, p. 2290/63

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No. 131, p. 2305/63

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No. 129, p. 2292/63

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No. 129, p. 2293/63

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Recours introduit le 29 juillet 1963 par M. R. Degreef contre la CEE et éventuellement la Commission de la CEE (affaire 80-63) [Suit by M. R. Degreef against the EEC, or alternatively the EEC Commission, filed 29 July 1963 (case 80/63)].	No. 133, p. 2318/63
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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-to-frontier prices for cereals (only in French, German, Dutch and Italian)

Supplement No. 26 of 17 July 1963	Supplement No. 30 of 14 August 1963
Supplement No. 27 of 24 July 1963	Supplement No. 31 of 21 August 1963
Supplement No. 28 of 31 July 1963	Supplement No. 32 of 28 August 1963
Supplement No. 29 of 7 August 1963	Supplement No. 33 of 4 September 1963

C. Other recent EEC publications

Special publications

- 8088 Directory of the EEC Commission. August 1963.
pp. 36 (French, German, Italian, Dutch; English in preparation).
Price: Bfrs. 25, FF 2.50, 3s.9d., \$0.50.
- 1014* Sixth General Report on the Activities of the Community (1 May 1962 - 31 March 1963). June 1963. pp. 356 (French, German, Italian, Dutch, English).
Price: Bfrs. 75, FF 7.50.
- 8084 CECA - CEE - EURATOM.
Tarif douanier des Communautés européennes [Customs tariff of the European Communities], July 1963, loose-leaf edition. pp. 332 (French, German, Italian, Dutch).
Price: Bfrs. 750, FF 74.
- 8006* Répertoire des organisations agricoles non gouvernementales groupées dans le cadre de la CEE [List of non-governmental agricultural organizations associated at Community level]. 2nd set of inserts, loose-leaf edition (French, German, Italian, Dutch).
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- 8083* ETUDES - série développement de l'outre-mer. No. 1/1963.
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- 5003 Bibliothèque de la Commission de la CEE. Catalogue général des périodiques 1963 [EEC Commission library - General catalogue of magazines and periodicals, 1963]. pp. 242, free (French, German, Italian, Dutch).

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- 4002 Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly. Nos. 7, 8 and 9/1963. Three bilingual editions : English/French, French/Italian, German/Dutch.
Price per issue : Bfrs. 25, 3s.6d., \$0.50.
Annual subscription : Bfrs. 250, £1.16s.0d., \$5.00.

D. Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities :

- Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft, No. 10, August, No. 11, September 1963.
The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap, No. 52, September 1963.
Paris : Communauté européenne, No. 8/9, August - September 1963.
Rome : Comunità Europea, No. 8/9, August - September 1963.
London : European Community, No. 8, August, No. 9, September 1963.
Washington : European Community, No. 64, July - August 1963.

Statistical Office of the European Communities

- Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle (Foreign trade : monthly statistics). No. 7/1963.
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General Statistical Bulletin No. 9-1963
Statistiques industrielles (Industrial statistics) No. 3-1963
Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle (Foreign trade : monthly statistics) No. 8/9-1963.
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Sidérurgie (Iron and steel) - No. 4 - 1963.