

(c) The Conference should draw the attention of European Governments to the magnitude of the gap in the aerospace sector as between Europe and the United States, and stress the urgency of deciding what part Europe wishes to play in this sector and what aims it wishes to pursue, and upon what European industry should concentrate its efforts.

3. Government

(a) An overall strategy for European science and technology should be developed by a common authority. While welcoming the progress being made on the basis of bilateral and *ad hoc* arrangements, these must be integrated, as soon as possible, within an overall strategy.

(b) European public authorities must seek to harmonize their requirements, for instance in the fields of computers, communications equipment, aircraft and defense equipment.

(c) Common requirements should be established to encourage the development of trans-national consortia and companies.

(d) Certain major joint European development projects would also be a useful means of promoting the development of European companies or consortia. An example of such a common development project would be the establishment of a common European Information and Documentation Center for the whole of science and technology. This Center would provide information rapidly to the major centers of research in industry, universities and governments throughout Europe. It would work closely with similar centers in the United States and other regions. The Center should aim at a highly selective approach to information acquisition and exchange in order to minimize the dissemination of irrelevant or trivial documents and data.

(e) European projects should have clearly defined goals and in each case be run on the single director managerial principle.

(f) European Governments should take early action to facilitate supranational corporate activities, including the creation of a European company statute. Simultaneously, fiscal and monetary legislation and practice should be harmonized and standards and measurements unified. Efforts should be made to accelerate the removal of the remaining obstacles to the completely free movement of goods, persons and capital between European nations.

(g) Every encouragement should be given to efforts to simplify and harmonize existing patent procedures, and, if possible, to establish common European or Atlantic machinery for patent searching and recognition.

D. THE ATLANTIC LEVEL

Common policies in science and technology for Europe should be developed to create a more fruitful partnership with the United States through the exchange of information and know-how, and by further negotiations to remove nontariff barriers to trade and open up public buying on both sides of the Atlantic to competitive tenders from the partner Continents.

The work of the Conference should be continued in some form in order to promote closer ties between the academic and industrial communities across the Atlantic.

Mr. PECCEI. Before I turn to other subjects, I should like to spend a few words on the European Economic Community and its relations with the world.

On the positive side, I should like to mention that not only the process toward the completion of the customs union has practically come to a successful end, but also the gradual movement toward an external common tariff is reaching its prescribed final level.

Even before this level is reached, as a result of the Kennedy Round the Community has accepted to lower it beyond the target established by the Rome treaty. This is a significant factor, which substantiates a posture of the Community itself as an outward-looking system.

The process of economic integration among the six member countries has had very positive effects in expanding their reciprocal trade, but, more significant, has made of the Community the first ranking