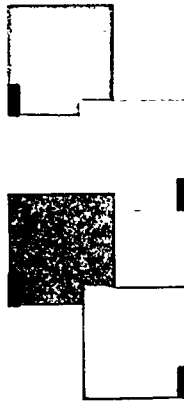


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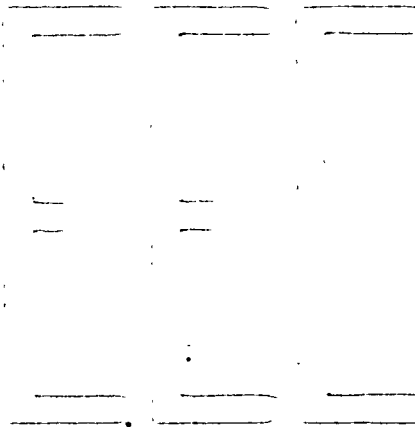
EUROPÄISCHE  
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EUROPESE  
ECONOMISCHE GEMEENSCHAP

# BULLETIN

of the

EUROPEAN  
ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY



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# **BULLETIN**

of the European Economic Community



# Contents

	Page
The true problems of European integration	5
I. The merger of the Executives	11
II. Internal activities	13
Internal market	13
Competition	15
Free movement of persons	18
Economic and financial policy	19
Common agricultural policy	20
Common transport policy	25
Social policy	27
III. External activities	28
GATT negotiations	28
Bilateral relations	28
Relations with international organizations	30
IV. The Community and the associated States	32
Association of African States and Madagascar	32
European Development Fund	33
V. Institutions and organs	36
The Council	36
The Court of Justice	38
The Economic and Social Committee	39
Administrative affairs	40
VI. European Investment Bank	41
Miscellaneous	42
Publications of the European Economic Community	44

## SUPPLEMENT

Proposal for a Council decision extending the Council decision of 4 April 1962 providing for a countervailing charge on certain processed agricultural products.

Proposal for a Council regulation concerning imports of fats and oils from Greece.

Project for a Commission recommendation to the Member States concerning medical examination of workers exposed to occupational hazards.

# The true problems of European integration

Extracts from the address by Professor Dr Walter Hallstein,  
President of the EEC Commission,  
given at the Institut für Weltwirtschaft, University of Kiel

(19 February 1965)

[...]

The reasons why European unity is useful, necessary, inevitable, are quickly enumerated. They are mainly psychological : on the one hand a new feeling of spaciousness that makes people see things — including public affairs — on a bigger scale, whether it is the fight against poverty or the danger of atomic war or communism or the economy and its organization, and so on ; on the other hand the extent to which national sentiment has suffered, its weakness as a result of the dreadful misuse to which it was put in the orgiastic adventure of the second world war. We now have a vision of a world in which powers of continental scale shape politics, and there is room for Europeans in this world if only they will decide to club together.

[...]

If we develop this basic theme — “system transformation effect” is the term used in American political science, meaning the merging of national policies — the following questions arise :

1. To what factor that orders, guides, steers human behaviour are we to entrust this development ? We shall see that it must not be power or the lust for power, but law and the practice of law.
2. Who are the main players and who are the others that are already prepared or must be won over to taking part in the action ? What organs — in the political rather than in the legal sense — will bring about integration ? We shall find that the circle extends far beyond the official “Institutions” of the European Community.

## THE LAW AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

Among the factors that affect the economy Walter Eucken includes the legal system. For those who have to frame economic policy, as distinct from the private individual who carries on an economic activity, the legal framework of our economic and social order is both a constant and a variable: the policy-maker is subject to the law currently in force, but at the same time he is free to shape it and to create new law. This is

particularly true for those of us who are engaged on the work of European unification.

The Community is founded on law, it is a creation of law. The instrument on which it rests is a Treaty which is recognized in international law. It is thus not the product of a struggle for power which divides the parties into the victors and the vanquished. It is based on a compact freely accepted by free men. Enshrined in the Community through the instrument which created it is the law that requires constant renewal of this agreement.

At the same time the Community is itself a legal system. Our daily work consists in breathing life into the bare bones of the Treaty of Rome. This Treaty is our "basic law"; it gives us principles to guide us in our work, and basic standards for our conduct. These constitutional rules must, however, be given concrete form, they must be supplemented and expanded by Community legislation. Both parts — the Treaty and the Community's legislation — have to be applied. In giving our constitution concrete form and in applying the whole body of law, legal rules must be observed. Power is not the decisive factor, and therein lies our strength.

Expressed negatively, this strength resides in the absence of political hegemony. There is no dominant power, no hegemony which in fact determines the character of the Community; law and a common conviction are its constituent elements. This, of course, is only really valid if the principle that "might is right" does not form part of the Community order itself, that is, if it is made impossible — both *de jure* and *de facto* — for the "bigger" States consistently to out-vote the "smaller". This danger has, as we shall see, been obviated.

2. The legal system is, however, not a static thing incorporated once and for all in an EEC Treaty which has now merely to be executed. The Treaty always provides both guidance and the framework. But it also permits laws to be made interpreting it, filling it out and giving it life, adjusting it to changing conditions in the outside world. The Community is thus also a source of law.

The legislative power of the Community exists in different degrees of intensity. Regulations are the real laws of the Community. They are applicable throughout the whole Community, and indeed are directly binding upon individuals and legal persons in the Member States. In contrast to these, the other legal instruments — directives, decisions, recommendations and opinions — have an indirect effect on the legal order of the various countries. Directives are binding as to the results to be achieved, but it is left to Member States to choose the means by which to achieve them. Directives make it possible to harmonize objectives without having to reduce the established administrative structures and experiences to a common denominator in order to realize these objectives. Decisions, on the other hand, deal with one particular matter, on which a ruling is given that is then binding throughout the Community. Recommendations and opinions have as their object one point which may be



either general or particular; they are not legally binding. This does not mean that recommendations have little real effect or that they are necessarily less effective than regulations. The recommendations issued in the past year in connection with the fight against inflation can be taken as an example.

## THE ORGANS

The law and its implementation require the co-operation of men, and demand allegiance of them. What men are these, where integration is concerned? Or, to put it another way, who serve as its organs — taking the word in its political sense? It is on these lines that we must reframe the question with which American political science especially is wont to introduce every concrete study of a political entity: “Who runs this country?”

The Community is run first and foremost by its Institutions. The institutional structure is built round the Commission and the Council of Ministers, which together determine what happens in the Community.

The Commission is the Community organ par excellence. Its nine members, although appointed by agreement between the six governments, receive no instructions from them. The members of the Commission can only be dismissed by the European Parliament, to which alone they are responsible; a motion of censure adopted by a qualified majority would oblige them to resign in a body.

The Commission’s task is to safeguard the Community interest. It is the mainspring of the Community, for it alone can initiate legislation. It mediates between the Community interest and the particularist interests of the Member States — and not only in the final phase of the decision-making process in the Council. It is also the guardian of the Treaty, and takes action if the Treaty is infringed, when it can bring the matter before the European Court of Justice (and it has never yet lost one of these cases).

In its work the Commission adopts a strictly collegiate principle. Its decisions are, however, prepared and carried out by a process of division of spheres similar to that used in national governments. Each member therefore has “special responsibility” for the work of one of the Directorates-General of our administration. This administration is the Commission’s most important instrument. Altogether — from the Directors-General to the most junior chauffeur — it comprises some 3 000 people, nationals of all the member countries. Roughly a quarter of them are Italian, a quarter French, a quarter German and a quarter from the Benelux countries. They are all European officials with a special legal status under public law.

The Council of Ministers is a federal organ. The Member States act in and through it. Their representatives in the Council of Ministers do not, however, simply represent their national interests; their duty is rather to serve the Community as a whole. The Council is the actual legislator

of the Community. The Commission's legislative powers are secondary, although in the course of time they have been somewhat extended (especially as regards agricultural policy) and will tend to develop further.

The voting rules in the Council are such as to make it impossible for one State to dictate to the others or wield supreme power. This will be evident after 1 January 1966, when voting by qualified majority becomes the rule. The three big countries — France, Germany and Italy — each have four votes, Belgium and the Netherlands two each, and Luxembourg one. In all matters that have to be passed by qualified majority and for which the Treaty requires a proposal from the Commission, twelve votes are needed; this means that the majority of the "big three" is effective only when they support the line put forward by the Commission. Otherwise the twelve votes must be drawn from at least four Member States. To put it the other way round, a proposal from the Commission cannot be rejected simply by one Member State or by the Benelux countries together, a veto can be exercised only by a combination of two or more countries. To amend a proposal put forward by the Commission, on the other hand, unanimity is required.

Unlike the Reich of Bismarck, the Community is not a federation in which one State exercises a hegemony. The constant regroupings that occur as different interests come up for discussion, with their effect on the "coalitions" within the Council of Ministers, have during the first seven years of the Community's existence shown that in practice the forming of blocks and so hegemony or oppression are no part of the constitutional reality of the Community. Moreover, even the qualified majority that is required for important decisions is not enough in itself, but the decision must be one that is supported by the Commission.

Sometimes people are impatient with the Council, saying that it works too slowly and makes too many allowances for doubts and misgivings. On the whole, this is unjust. To be sure, it would not do any harm if many of the decisions were reached after less cogitation. But the responsibility of the members of the Council is great, and it is a dual responsibility — both national and European. Especially in the great marathon sittings of 1961, 1963 and 1964 the Council showed remarkable powers of decision, reaching agreement in a few days and nights on economic and legal changes which amounted to a revolution. Experience thus lends no support to the view that our constitution for Europe already needs to be amended if the Community is to be fully realized.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities watches over the application of the Treaty and of the laws made by the Community. Community law lives and grows through the decisions taken by the Court, which in the last resort has sole responsibility for interpreting it. It is therefore a major factor in integration.

I come to the European Parliament last simply because, although it is an organ in the sense in which that term is used in constitutional law, it is something more serving as a link with the widest circle of those other people who play a part in this work. Through the Parliament the European

citizen, the man in the street, is to take part in the great political process of integration — for it is a fundamental democratic conviction of our peoples that he ought to do so.

Where the realization of this ideal is concerned we are still only in the preliminary stage. The Parliament's members are delegated to it from the six national Parliaments. In legislative matters its functions under the Treaty are purely advisory, and it takes no part in the act of decision. Awareness of the relative weakness of the European parliamentary body will increase as the Community assumes further financial and budgetary responsibilities, especially in connection with agriculture, and when it has its own revenue, particularly that provided by the common customs tariff. The problem is not that the European Institutions are subject to no parliamentary control. The Commission is answerable to the European Parliament, and the representatives of the governments in the Council of Ministers are, as ministers of their own countries, responsible to their national Parliaments. The problem is not that if the Parliament took a greater part in shaping European legislation, this legislation would look so very different. The real problem is rather that, as it has no substantive power of decision, the Parliament's role of dramatizing and popularizing the great decisions — which is what makes it a decisive factor in forming public opinion — cannot be played with full effect. The danger is not that the Community's progress will be halted by this, but that the Community may become too remote to be understood. What the Parliament manages none the less to do deserves the highest praise — there is the detailed work of its Committees, whose function is exactly the same of that of national parliamentary committees, and the forum it provides for public political discussion which constantly directs attention to the essentials in the work of European integration.

Ancillary organs help the institutions set up by the Treaty. The most important of these is the Economic and Social Committee, similar to Germany's Federal Economic Council, in which business associations and trade unions are represented, so that it groups and integrates the various interests of the business and the social sectors.

In addition to these organs in the constitutional sense of the world there are other agents that play a part in that transformation of life in Europe which we know as integration.

The first of these are the Member States and their Governments. It is they who have to implement Community law, the EEC having no executive authorities of its own. In this respect the Treaty follows the Federal German and not the American pattern. But the Member States and their officials are drawn into the new European arrangements while these are still being elaborated. This is an important point. For as they are appointed to uphold the interests of their countries in their various spheres, and as they are convinced, and rightly so, that they are already doing a useful job, government officials are not automatically ready to yield more than a minimum to integration, still less to take the initiative in handing over their responsibilities to Brussels. But when those representatives of widely dissimilar national administrations — agricultural specialists,

economic sages, customs officials, GATT enthusiasts, the guardians and physicians of monetary systems, taxation specialists and learned gentlemen of the law — come into daily contact with the Institutions of the Community, their thinking and their actions are affected. Constantly engaged as they are in probing discussion with the Commission's staff in Brussels, whose duty, by definition, is to think, plan and act on a Community scale, they sooner or later adapt themselves to their new work and their habits of thought and action are recast in a European mould.

It is to the business sector that the appeal of the economic policy-makers in the European institutions is directed. When the EEC Treaty was signed, the response of business circles to the programme implicit in its signature was a spontaneous surge of enthusiasm. Businessmen boldly took it for granted that laws and customs would change and they acted accordingly. In so doing, they themselves made a powerful, and perhaps the most vital, contribution to the change they had sensed. I am thinking for example of the investments made within the boundaries of the Community, of the relations established between enterprises, of the founding of new enterprises, and of the recasting of the pattern of domestic and foreign trade. Thanks to the business sector, a single European business entity is in the making.

This impression is confirmed by the fact that most national trade associations have established joint offices at Community level, from the European Association of Private Banks, the Trade Associations Committee, and the Union of Industries to the Committee of Agricultural Organizations and the Consumers' Contact Committee. So far, there are 231 such associations in the industrial field and 117 in the agricultural.

Also active are the workers of Europe, organized in their Trade Unions, who are among the oldest and most consistent advocates of European integration. They too are represented at the seat of the Communities by joint organizations.

Nor should we forget the various elements of the European Movement. Although their place — as spontaneous creations — lies on the sidelines of organized integration, they are a never-failing source of advice, encouragement and inspiration.

Finally, all the activity that I have broadly outlined here will, even in its most divergent ramifications, be observed, reproduced and amplified by the vast reflector of press, radio and television. The European and world organs of public opinion are represented in Brussels by nearly one hundred correspondents who are amongst those best acquainted with our work and who give invaluable help by their presentation and comments and by providing an initial reaction.

[...]

# I. The merger of the Executives

During their session of 1 and 2 March 1965, the EEC and Euratom Councils reached agreement on outstanding points connected with the merger of the Executives and Councils of the three Communities.

This decision was the outcome of several rounds of arduous negotiations, first suggested as early as 1959 in a plan for a *relance* proposed by M. Pierre Wigny, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The chief practical effect of the merger will be to replace the three existing executive bodies by a single Commission and the Councils of the three Communities by a single Council of Ministers.

It was decided that, until the entry into force of the Treaty setting up a single European Community, the new Commission would consist of 14 members appointed for a period of three years.

The problem of compensation for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was also discussed; the following agreement was reached on the basis of the memorandum submitted by the Luxembourg Government in February:

1. The cities of Luxembourg, Brussels and Strasbourg will continue to be the provisional seats of the institutions of the Communities.
2. The Council of the Communities will meet in Luxembourg during the months of April, June and October.
3.
  - a) The Court of Justice of the European Communities will remain in Luxembourg;
  - b) Luxembourg will also be the seat of the legal and quasi-legal organs, including those concerned with implementation of the rules of competition, which either exist already or will be set up in pursuance of:
    - i) The ECSC, EEC and Euratom Treaties;
    - ii) Conventions between Member States within the framework of the Communities;
    - iii) Conventions between the Communities and the Governments of the Member States on the one hand, and non-member countries on the other.
4. The Secretariat of the European Parliament and its services will remain in Luxembourg.
5.
  - a) The European Investment Bank will move to and operate entirely from Luxembourg;

This decision applies to any development of the Bank's present activities, especially those referred to in Article 130 of the Treaty establishing the EEC, any extension of these activities to other fields, and any new tasks entrusted to the Bank;

b) Certain finance departments <sup>(1)</sup> of the High Authority of the ECSC will be located in Luxembourg;

c) The Governments of the Member States are prepared to establish in or move to Luxembourg other Community bodies and departments, especially those concerned with finance, provided that this is conducive to efficiency of operation;

To this end, they will ask the Commission to submit an annual report on the position as regards the location of Community bodies and services, suggesting any new steps which might be taken, in the above direction, while still ensuring the smooth functioning of the Community.

6. A liaison office between the Commission and the European Investment Bank will be set up in Luxembourg to facilitate the work of the European Development Fund for the Overseas Countries and Territories.

7. The Monetary Committee will meet in Luxembourg and Brussels.

8. In order to ensure the smooth functioning of the ECSC, the Governments of the Member States urged the Commission to carry out the transfer in co-ordinated stages, leaving the administrative services of the coal and steel market to the last.

9. Finally, the Governments of the Member States confirmed that certain services of the two Commissions and of the High Authority would be transferred to, or as the case may be remain in, Luxembourg.

The Permanent Representatives were instructed to fill in the details of these decisions and prepare the way for subsequent action.

The news of this further decisive step towards European unification was welcomed by all six Governments; Luxembourg's approval of the decision was received with satisfaction as a confirmation of her political role.

M. Couve de Murville, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Councils, said: "The merger of the Community institutions can now be considered as accomplished, subject of course to ratification by the national parliaments... Those large administrative bodies will certainly work better and to more purpose as a result".

M. Pierre Werner, the Luxembourg Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, said: "I am satisfied with the outcome. In the main, Luxembourg's claims have been met".

In a radio broadcast, M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, said: "The merger of the institutions of the three European Communities decided by the Council of Ministers is a great step forward in the build-up of the European Community... The arrangements decided by the Council decision on 2 March have been welcomed wholeheartedly by the Commission. It means that we shall now be working under favourable conditions".

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(1) Including the General Credit and Investment Directorate and Levy Accounts.

## II. Internal activities

### INTERNAL MARKET

#### Customs matters

##### Tariff quotas

1. On 16 February 1965 <sup>(1)</sup>, the Commission, acting in pursuance of Protocol XI to the List G Agreement, authorized certain Member States to introduce duty-free tariff quotas for their 1965 imports of the following items from non-member countries:

Member State	Tariff Heading	Description of product	Quantity in m.t.
Netherlands	78.01 A	Unwrought lead	30 500
Germany (FR)	78.01 A	Unwrought lead	60 000
Belgium	78.01 A	Unwrought lead	10 000 (including 4 000 of unwrought "work lead" containing at least 0.03 % by weight of silver, for refining)
Netherlands	79.01 A	Unwrought zinc	10 000
Germany (FR)	ex 79.01 A	Unwrought zinc	60 900

#### Countervailing levy on goods produced under processing traffic arrangements

2. In view of the further reduction of customs duties in intra-Community trade made on 1 January 1965, the Commission has amended the provisions fixing the countervailing levy applied under certain circumstances <sup>(2)</sup> to goods produced in one of the Member States under temporary admission or similar arrangements and thereafter exported to another Member State.

Instead of the previous arrangement, under which the percentages to be taken as a basis in computing the countervailing levies varied according to whether the products used came under the agricultural levy system or not, the decision of 29 January 1965 <sup>(3)</sup> has established a standard figure of 65 %.

The period during which the new percentage will apply is the whole of 1965.

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette, No. 44, 18 March 1965.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin 12-63, Ch. II.

<sup>(3)</sup> See official gazette, No. 25, 11 February 1965.

## Elimination of charges equivalent in effect to customs duties

3. The Commission has made a special study of charges equivalent in effect to customs duties between Member States.

The total number of charges noted by the Commission's staff was 357 (284 on imports and 73 on exports). A progress report revealed that, of 1 February 1965, 228 of these charges had been withdrawn, were being withdrawn or else had been found to fall outside the definition. Accordingly, the Commission has still to give a ruling on 129 cases of such charges (63 on imports and 66 on exports). Because of their widely varied nature, these residual cases have to be examined one by one to see whether they fall under Articles 12, 13 or 16 of the Treaty.

The Commission examined in February a number of export charges and in 11 cases decided to initiate procedure under Article 169. In about twenty other cases the Commission decided either to acknowledge that they were not "charges equivalent in effect" or to postpone a decision pending fuller information.

Proposals concerning other groups of charges equivalent in effect to customs duties, both on imports and on exports, will be considered by the Commission shortly.

## Safeguard measures : Article 226

4. On 9 February 1965 <sup>(1)</sup>, the Commission decided to extend until 31 March 1965 its authorization of safeguard measures for the Italian carbon disulphide industry. Details of the decision are as follows:

A) Italy is authorized to maintain until 31 March 1965 inclusive the tariffs in force on 2 March 1960 vis-à-vis the Member States and non-member countries for carbon disulphide (Heading 28.15 B in the Italian customs tariff);

B) Italy is authorized to levy a countervailing charge until 31 March 1965 on the conditions set out below on imports of carbon disulphide from the Member States and non-member countries, unless the exporting Member State applies this charge on exportation;

C) *a)* The exporting States are authorized to levy the charge provided for in (B) above on exportation;

*b)* When imposed by the exporting Member State, the charge will be as follows:

i) For Italian imports from Belgium and Luxembourg, Bfrs. 96.8/100 kg;

ii) For Italian imports from Germany, DM 7.74/100 kg;

iii) For Italian imports from France, FF 9.55/100 kg;

iv) For Italian imports from the Netherlands, Fl. 7/100 kg.

*c)* Where the countervailing charge is imposed by Italy, it will be Lit. 1 351.5/100 kg.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette, No. 28, 17 February 1965.



5. On 25 February 1965 <sup>(1)</sup>, the Commission amended Article 3 of its decision of 20 December 1963 (as amended by decisions of 31 July 1964 and 26 October 1964) authorizing safeguard measures until 1 March 1966 for the Italian lead and zinc industry.

The amended text of Article 3 reads as follows:

*a)* The authorizations provided for in Articles 1 and 2 shall be granted subject to the condition that the Italian Republic maintains, vis-à-vis other Member States and non-member countries, the customs duties in force on 2 March 1960 for lead scrap and waste (Heading 78.01 B in the Italian customs tariff) and zinc scrap and waste (Heading 79.01 B in the Italian customs tariff) and that it shall impose, on imports of lead scrap and waste from the French Republic, a minimum charge of Lit. 25.3 per kilogram net, with the customs duty in force on 2 March 1960 remaining applicable;

*b)* In so far as the Italian Republic does not impose the minimum charge stated above, though availing itself of the authorizations to protect unwrought lead and zinc spelter, the French Republic shall be authorized to impose a special charge on exports of lead scrap and waste to the Italian Republic (Heading 78.01 B in the French customs tariff). This charge shall be fixed at FF 0.0574 per kilogram net of the product;

*c)* The Italian Republic shall notify the French Republic and the Commission of the date from which it will levy the minimum charge stated in *a)* above".

## COMPETITION

### Rules applicable to enterprises

#### Commission empowered to grant block exemptions

6. The regulation (No. 19/65/CEE) on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain classes of agreement and of concerted practice, adopted by the Council on 3 March 1965 <sup>(2)</sup> on a proposal from the Commission, represents a further important step on the road to a common European system of competition. It is the first regulation laying down details of the procedure for applying Article 85(3) to specified classes of restrictive agreement. Article 85(3) sets out the conditions which must be fulfilled before the ban on agreements laid down in Article 85(1) can be declared inapplicable to restrictive agreements between enterprises: such agreements must contribute to the improvement of the production or distribution of goods or to the promotion of technical or economic progress, while allowing consumers an equitable share in the resultant benefits; they must neither impose on the enterprises concerned restrictions not indispensable to the attainment of these objectives, nor enable the enterprises to eliminate competition in respect of a substantial proportion of the goods concerned.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette, No. 41, 12 March 1965.

<sup>(2)</sup> See official gazette, No. 36, 6 March 1965.

The new regulation empowers the Commission to issue such exemption declarations not only in specific cases but also in the form of block exemptions granted through special regulations. The new procedure may be used both for bilateral exclusive dealing agreements and for licensing contracts, provided always that such agreements or contracts fulfil the four conditions of Article 85(3). Agreements belonging to these classes — the classes are to be specified in a Commission regulation — will, once a regulation granting exemption to the relevant class has been adopted, no longer be subject to compulsory notification. The enterprises may, however, at their discretion apply for individual clearance under Regulation No. 17.

Because of the need to take account of the economic interests of the enterprises affected by a measure of block exemption, the new Council regulation lays down that the essential content of any exemption regulation the Commission intends to adopt must be made public beforehand. This gives enterprises an opportunity to make their comments to the Commission. Where individual agreements have effects incompatible with the four conditions of Article 85(3) the Commission has power under the new regulation to withdraw the benefit of block exemption for these agreements by means of an individual decision, or to make their legality subject to compliance with specified conditions or stipulations. Block exemption granted for a given period may be altered or withdrawn where the situation has changed to a material extent after such exemption was granted.

The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee gave general approval to the Commission's original proposal of 26 February 1964. The Commission had put forward a more comprehensive version under which it would have been given power to grant block exemption to other restrictive agreements between enterprises, provided such agreements fulfilled the exemption requirements of the Treaty. But even in the form in which it has now been adopted by the Council of Ministers the regulation, confined to exclusive dealing and licensing agreements, will make a notable contribution to "simplifying administrative control to the greatest possible extent" as required by the Treaty, and particularly to solving the problem posed by the need to rule on a large number of notifications of exclusive dealing agreements.

The regulation will also help to fill in further details in the Treaty rules on competition. It confirms the Commission's practice as reflected in decisions, which has been to avoid any systematic refusal of exemption in the case of "pure" exclusive dealing agreements. Taken with the decisions on specific cases already issued or due to be issued in the near future, the block exemptions granted under the new regulation will help to bring out more clearly the line of demarcation between restraint of competition which is permissible and that which is not.

#### Proceedings in respect of agreements: present situation

7. A table in Bulletin 9/10-64 <sup>(1)</sup> gave details of the state of proceedings instituted in respect of agreements as at 31 August 1964.

In the last four months of 1964, proceedings were opened in four new cases and decisions were taken in two others.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Sec. 41.

The new cases are in the electrical goods industries (4 notifications), the services sector (1 notification), the building materials industry (1 notification) and the fertilizer industry (2 complaints).

The Grundig-Consten decision of 23 September 1964 declared illegal an exclusive dealing agreement with a clause granting absolute territorial protection<sup>(1)</sup> and the DECA decision of 22 October 1964 granted clearance under Article 2 of Regulation No. 17 to an agreement among certain Community civil engineering contractors to co-operate on building and construction projects outside the Community<sup>(2)</sup>.

## State aids

### General aid arrangements

8. The Commission has reached a decision on a draft law of the autonomous region of Trentino/Alto Adige relating to a "Special plan to promote the economic and social revival of Merano", which had been communicated to it in pursuance of Article 93(3) of the Treaty. It has raised no objection to the entry into force of this law.

### Aids to particular industries

9. *Aid to the film industry:* On 8 January 1965 a meeting with senior officials of the Member States was held under the chairmanship of M. von der Groeben, the member of the Commission responsible for questions of competition. The meeting was devoted to future Community policy regarding aid to the film industry. The delegations agreed that the first step should be to align existing national arrangements so as to eliminate distortions of competition. It was in the common interest to maintain the film industry on a sound footing in the Member States. The Commission's staff undertook to work out the main lines of a Community solution to be submitted to the Member States.

## Approximation of legislation

### Public works contracts

10. At its session of 23-25 February 1965, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the "Proposal for a first Council directive co-ordinating procedures for the award of public works contracts".

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(1) See official gazette, No. 161, 20 October 1964, and Bulletin 11-64, Ch. II, sec. 3.

(2) *Ibid.*, No. 173, 31 October 1964, and Bulletin 12-64, Ch. III, sec. 6.

The Committee approves unanimously the principle of the new proposal, but suggests a number of amendments and clarifications to the Commission's text.

It also still feels that the directive on the liberalization of public works contracts and the directive on the co-ordination of procedures should enter into force together.

It believes that public contracts awarded by private concessionaries as well as those awarded by concessionaries which are public bodies should be included in the scope of the directive: this would prevent the directive from being circumvented by unduly frequent recourse to the procedure of public works concessions.

## FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

### Free movement of workers

#### Labour markets of the Member States in 1965

11. The representatives of the Member States' Labour Ministries met on 12 February 1965 in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, to examine a report (required by Regulation No. 38/64, Article 29) on probable trends on the Member States' labour markets in 1965.

From the report and the supplementary information supplied by the experts it appeared that there was an increased labour reserve in Italy and a contraction of requirements in several Member States.

At the close of the discussion, the six delegations:

- i) Decided to take all possible steps to ensure parity of treatment for workers of the six countries in access to vacancies;
- ii) Agreed to encourage, in accordance with the spirit of Regulation No. 38/64, the priority recruiting of Community surplus manpower;
- iii) Decided to call on the Technical Committee to examine periodically any technical difficulties arising in clearing operations with Italy.

### Advisory Committee

12. The Advisory Committee for the free movement of workers and for employment, which is attached to the EEC Commission, met on 26 February 1965 under the chairmanship of M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission. It rendered a formal opinion as to the basis of a policy for the free movement of workers in the Community.

The following are the guide lines it has proposed:

- i) Freedom of movement should remain a fundamental right — a corollary of the principle of dignity and liberty — for all workers of the six countries and their families;

ii) Movements of labour should not normally occur under economic duress: the right to move to another country should be one of the means whereby a worker may improve his living and working conditions and should thus, by the same token, contribute to his social betterment;

iii) Measures relating to the free movement of workers should under no circumstances be considered in isolation; they must be fitted into a policy of balanced economic development, of which an essential component is an active employment policy pursued by the Member States and co-ordinated at Community level;

iv) To remedy the unemployment still persisting in certain Community areas it is not sufficient to allow freedom of movement; everything must be done to create employment in the areas concerned;

v) Conditions for the elimination of difficulties in the way of complete freedom of movement must be created concurrently and progressively. This applies particularly to common vocational training policy, the rapid alignment of social legislation, and the harmonization of social policies in relation with the co-ordination of economic policies.

This document will serve as a guide in the preparation of measures to be taken for the last stage of the transition period.

With this in prospect, the Committee considered it important to press its view that optimum use of labour in the Community would certainly not be achieved if only free movement as such were ensured without steps being taken at the same time to implement a common vocational training policy, speed up the alignment of national legislation and harmonize social policy.

The Committee was in favour of holding a symposium on the social situation of migrant workers and their families in the Community.

The Committee also noted how far and in what ways the Member States had resorted to Article 2 of Regulation No. 38/64 since 1 May 1964 (continuance or provisional re-establishment of priority treatment for the national labour market).

## ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

### Budgetary Policy Committee.

13. The Budgetary Policy Committee held its first meeting on 23 February 1965.

Composed of senior officials of the Member States responsible for budgetary policy, the Committee was set up by Council decision of 8 May 1964 <sup>(1)</sup>. Its task is to examine and confront the main lines of the budgetary policies of the Member States. For this purpose, it will examine the national budgets each year and will render opinions addressed to the Council and Commission.

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(1) See official gazette, No. 77, 21 May 1964.

M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, gave an inaugural address outlining the work to be done by the Committee.

The Committee elected the following officers:

*Chairman:* M. Carlo Marzano, Ragioniere Generale dello Stato in the Ministry of the Treasury at Rome;

*Vice-Chairmen:* M. Hans Clausen Korff, Director of the Federal Budget in the Ministry of Finance at Bonn;

M. Gaston Ilegens, Director-General for Budget Administration and Control of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance at Brussels.

After adopting its standing orders, the Committee discussed the main lines of its programme of work and the dates of future meetings.

### Group of experts on medium-term forecasts

14. The Group of experts met on 23-24 February under the chairmanship of M. Kerwyn de Lettenhove.

They agreed on tentative forecasts to submit to the Commission and to the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee. These are initial indications of the main lines of future growth, and they are to be improved and reviewed in the light of the reactions of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee and supplemented by studies in special fields.

The experts also agreed on their programme of work for coming months, which will be under three main heads:

- i) The establishment of the first overall projections of economic growth in the Community from now until 1970;
- ii) The study of certain selected points which are particularly important for future growth, as, for example, employment trends, the expected expansion of public spending and of industrial investment, the development of private consumption, Community trade with non-member countries, etc.;
- iii) The study of alternative hypotheses, for example with respect to working hours and the expansion of private consumption.

## COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### Common organization of agricultural markets

#### Beef and veal

15. At its session of 22-24 February 1965, the Council fixed the upper and lower limits of the beef and veal guide prices <sup>(1)</sup> within which the Member States are to fix their national guide prices for 1965/66.

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(1) Regulation No. 20/65/CEE, official gazette No. 36, 6 March 1965.

For calves, the figures proposed by the Commission have been accepted, namely DM 312 and 340 respectively per 100 kg live weight (78 and 85 u.a.). This narrows the range from DM 40 in 1964/65 to DM 28 in 1965/66.

For cattle, the bracket will now be DM 230 and 245 (57.50 and 61.25 u.a.) per 100 kg live weight. This narrows the range from DM 30 in 1964/65 to DM 15 for 1965/66.

The supply of frozen beef and veal in the Community at present still falls short of processors' and consumers' requirements. So as to facilitate supply, the Council adopted on 26 January 1965 a regulation temporarily reducing the common customs duty on imports of frozen beef and veal (1).

On 26 January 1965, the Council also took a decision relating to the Community tariff quota of 20 000 head of heifers and cows of certain mountain breeds (2). The tariff quota in question, bound at 6 % under GATT, was divided for 1965 between the countries which have areas suitable for the raising of this type of cattle, i.e. Germany, France and Italy.

In a decision of 2 February 1965, the Council authorized the Italian Republic to suspend its duties vis-à-vis non-member countries on live cattle and calves of weight not exceeding 340 kg, ex Heading 01.02 A II (3). This decision is designed to improve the stock in Italy by encouraging the importation of certain strains. The duties will be suspended from 15 February 1965 to 30 June 1965.

## Dairy produce

16. At its 159th session, held from 22 to 24 February 1965, the Council fixed the upper and lower limits of national target prices for milk in 1965/66. These were 33 and 41.2 pf. (0.0825 and 0.1030 u.a.) for a kilogramme of milk with a fat content of 3.7 %. The Commission had proposed 34 and 40 pf. (0.085 and 0.100 u.a.) (4).

Withdrawal of aids will not go beyond the automatic arrangement provided for in the basic regulation and decided in July 1964, that is to say it will be two sevenths of that part of the aid which enables prices to be kept below the lower limit of the 1964 target price.

Agreement was reached in principle on the following arrangements for hard cheeses (Cheddar and Emmental):

- i) Emmental and Cheddar cheeses for processing which have been the subject of market support in the Netherlands or France may be exported in limited quantities to the other Member States from 30 June 1965;
- ii) Refunds for limited quantities may be made on French and German exports of Emmental for direct consumption in the other member countries until 30 June 1965.

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(1) Regulation No. 6/65, CEE, official gazette No. 16, 1 February 1965.

(2) Decision No. 65/52/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 19, 5 February 1965.

(3) Decision No. 65/67/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 22, 9 February 1965.

(4) See Bulletin 3-65, Ch. II, sec. 30.

New threshold prices are to be adopted by the Council before 1 April 1965. It has already been decided to raise the German threshold price for Group 4 (unsweetened condensed milk) from DM 149 to 160 per 100 kg.

The Council also approved a regulation fixing the amount of the levies for imports of processed cheese into Luxembourg <sup>(1)</sup> and a regulation amending the procedure governing intra-Community trade in sweetened condensed milk <sup>(2)</sup>.

On 2 February 1965, the Commission adopted a regulation on the use of the DD4 certificate where compensatory amounts are payable in the dairy produce sector <sup>(3)</sup>.

On 25 January 1965, the Commission extended until 31 March 1965 its decision of 27 November 1964 fixing the supplementary amounts which may be refunded on exports of certain cheeses to non-member countries. This decision is addressed to Belgium, Germany, France and the Netherlands <sup>(4)</sup>.

On 24 February 1965, the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 136/64/CEE in respect of the particulars to be supplied concerning butter on import licences <sup>(5)</sup>.

Lastly, on 19 February 1965, the Commission took a decision relating to the fixing, for February 1965, of the average of the free-at-frontier prices of the pilot product of Group No. 3 (powdered milk for animal feed - Heading 04.02 A III b 1) <sup>(6)</sup>. This is an adjustment of the Commission's decisions of 28 January and 5 February 1965.

## Eggs and poultry

17. On 10 February 1965, the Commission increased the supplementary amount for shell eggs from 0.1 to 0.2 u.a. per kilogramme (DM 0.80). This amount will apply, from 14 February 1965 onwards, to imports (ex Heading 04.05 A in the common customs tariff) originating in Bulgaria, Denmark, Hungary, Rumania, Sweden and Czechoslovakia <sup>(7)</sup>,

## Fruit and vegetables

18. At its session of 22-24 February 1965 the Council agreed at Italy's request on an amendment to Article 11(2) of the Council's fruit and vegetables regulation (No. 23). The new rule gives effect to the Council's resolution of 15 December 1964 which formed part of the decisions establishing common cereal prices from the 1967/68 season onwards and stipulates that arrangements must be made for the fruit

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<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation No. 26/65/CEE, official gazette No. 43, 16 March 1965.

<sup>(2)</sup> Regulation No. 21/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 36, 6 March 1965.

<sup>(3)</sup> Regulation No. 12/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 19, 5 February 1965.

<sup>(4)</sup> Decision No. 65/75/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 24, 11 February 1965.

<sup>(5)</sup> Regulation No. 14/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 31, 25 February 1965.

<sup>(6)</sup> Decision No. 65/103/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 32, 26 February 1965.

<sup>(7)</sup> Regulation No. 13/65/CEE, *ibid.*, No. 25, 11 February 1965.



and vegetables market as effective as those made under the other common market organizations. Only one problem — products bound in GATT — remains outstanding, the Council having failed to find a solution at its meeting of 1-2 March. Under the new rule it will no longer be necessary to prove the presence or threat of grave disturbances on the market before imposing countervailing charges on produce from non-member countries.

The implementing details in connection with the countervailing charges, which will take effect on 1 April 1965, provide for cases where the entry prices of produce from non-member countries are below Community reference prices. The charge will be equal to the difference between the two prices.

The reference price is the arithmetic mean of the producer's prices in each Member State plus a standard amount the purpose of which is to render the reference prices and the prices of produce imported from non-member countries comparable at the same marketing stage. It will be fixed by the Commission by taking the average of the prices of the three preceding years with adjustments for exceptional years and seasonal adjustments through the year.

The entry or import prices will be established on the basis of the lowest prices on the most representative markets.

No safeguard clause is provided for, the Commission's view — that this question could be solved in the future regulation containing supplementary provisions for the common organization of the fruit and vegetables market — having prevailed. The new regulation will constitute a "major revision" of the present one. It will be formally adopted at a forthcoming session of the Council.

## Approximation of legislation

19. On 26 January 1965, the Council adopted a directive establishing special standards of purity for permitted preservatives in food for human consumption<sup>(1)</sup>. The Member States are to amend their legislation in this field so that the new provisions can be applied not later than 1 June 1966 to all preservatives offered for sale.

## Social matters

20. On 3 February 1965, the Commission laid before the Council two proposed regulations for the retraining of agricultural workers<sup>(2)</sup>. These are connected with the common agricultural policy and will be the first regulations concerned entirely with its social aspects.

The first concerns the training of advisers in information services for farmers and farm-workers who, finding it difficult to make a reasonable living, wish to change their occupation, possibly within agriculture itself.

The second concerns the retraining of farmers obliged to adapt their farms in consequences of changes in the organization of agriculture.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Directive No. 65/66/CEE, official gazette No. 22, 9 February 1965.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 3-65.

A Community subsidy is proposed for the retraining of farmers, members of their family working on the farm, and migrant workers. It will take the form of lump-sum grants reckoned by the numbers of persons retrained. These persons must be aged between 16 and 45 and have worked for at least six months in a new job for which the retraining has fitted them.

It is also proposed to cover part of the cost of running the agricultural retraining centres. The contribution will be 75 % during the first five years of operation and 25 % during the following five years. The centres may be public, semi-public or private, but they must be approved by the Member States.

A similar system is proposed for normal training and advanced courses for advisers in the information services for farmers and farm-workers.

## The Parliament

21. In February 1965, the European Parliament's Agricultural Committee examined a report on the proposed Council regulation on measures to be taken should a situation arise which is liable to jeopardize market stability, security of supply and deliveries at reasonable prices (Article 39 (1 c, d and e) of the Treaty). One of the aims of these measures is to protect consumers against undue price increases in times of scarcity. The Committee also examined a report concerning the draft opinion on commercial relations with state-trading countries (East bloc countries and China). In addition the Committee discussed a report on the proposed supplementary provisions for the organization of fruit and vegetables markets.

## The Economic and Social Committee

22. At its session of 23-25 February 1965, the Economic and Social Committee unanimously approved the following proposed directives:

i) Proposed Council directive relating to the alignment of Member States' legislation on permissible anti-oxidants in food for human consumption.

In its comments the Committee urges that in the time available before the end of the transition period an outline plan should be worked out introducing some order into efforts to harmonize food legislation, and it calls in particular for Community definitions of concepts such as "food for human consumption", "additives", "not injurious to health".

It also proposes that the scope of the Council's new directive should be confined to anti-oxidants used to prevent deterioration of fats and of the colour of foodstuffs by auto-oxidation.

ii) Proposed Council directive amending its directive on the approximation of Member States' regulations on permitted colouring matters in food for human consumption.

In its comments the Committee suggests that arrangements should be made to improve the list of permitted colouring matters by substituting for certain of these substances

others which have been proved harmless and are preferable for technical or economic reasons.

The Committee recalls that the final objective must be the establishment of a uniform European body of law on foodstuffs, and proposes that in the meantime a synopsis should be made of all national and Community regulations relating to foodstuffs and additives.

iii) Proposed Council directive concerning the introduction of Community methods of analysis for the official control of animal feed.

In its comments the Committee stresses that the creation of a single agricultural market — which will be complete for most farm products by 1 July 1967 — requires the establishment at the same time of Community legislation on feeding-stuffs.

It also stresses the need for Community provisions on permitted additives, labelling, accompanying documents and the distinction between products for the Community market and those for export.

## COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

### Inter-Executive Working Party on Transport

23. On 22 February 1965 the Inter-Executive Working Party on Transport held a meeting in Luxembourg attended by M. Albert Coppé, High Authority Vice-President, and M. Lambert Schaus, the member of the EEC Commission responsible for transport matters.

The Working Party resumed its study of the economic and legal aspects of certain special German tariffs which are justified, it is argued, in view of potential competition from the proposed Saar-Palatinate canal.

This is a matter calling for urgent decision by the two Executives, and the Working Party agreed on proposals to be submitted to them having due regard to the Treaty provisions on this subject.

### International transport of passengers by road

24. At its meeting of 23-25 February, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the "Proposed Council regulation relating to the introduction of common rules for the international transport of passengers by road".

In this opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee endorsed the Commission's draft subject to a number of amendments and additions. The Committee proposes, in particular, that the regulation should also cover passenger transport on own account and that minor amendments should be made to the definitions of "scheduled services", "non-scheduled services" and "shuttle services".

## Articles 79 and 80 of the Treaty

25. At a meeting held on 25 February between the Commission's staff on the one hand and Federal German Government representatives and German inland waterways experts on the other, the dates by which tariff items not complying with Treaty requirements must be amended or withdrawn were agreed.

On 26 February 1965, the representatives of the Member States and experts from the railways departments examined Chapter 1 of Tariff No. 103 of the French State Railways (SNCF), which applies to whole-train loads. The aim of the meeting was to find a practical method of eliminating without delay disparities of treatment between, on the one hand, French inland and export traffic, and, on the other, French import and transit traffic.

A satisfactory solution is expected in the near future.

## Survey of infrastructure costs

26. The Commission has submitted to the Council a proposed decision regarding the scope of the survey of infrastructure costs in rail, road and inland waterway transport decided on by the Council on 22 June 1964<sup>(1)</sup>. The Commission's proposal also deals with methods of determining and apportioning these costs. The object of the survey is to gather information with a view to harmonizing, in the context of the common transport policy, national rules and regulations concerning the use of infrastructure, that is to say the arrangements governing the extent to which the burden of costs is borne by users.

## Infrastructure investment

27. At its meeting of 23-25 February 1965, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the "Memorandum of the Commission on common transport policy in the field of infrastructure investment" and on the "Proposed Council decision relating to Community action in the field of transport infrastructure investment".

Endorsing the Commission's proposal, the Committee calls on the Commission to present more concrete proposals as and when progress in the field of infrastructure makes this possible and to consult the Economic and Social Committee on each proposal when it is introduced. The Committee also hopes that the Commission will refer to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee the report on the current situation with regard to infrastructure investment.

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(1) See official gazette No. 102, 29 June 1964.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### Vocational training

28. The two working parties set up by the Advisory Committee on vocational training met in January and February 1965. The Working Party on the general action programme held its second meeting on 29 January and the Working Party on vocational training in agriculture its second and third meetings on 5 and 15 February 1965.

The working parties completed the preparation of draft opinions on the programme to introduce common vocational training methods and schemes and on a similar programme applying particularly to agriculture.

### Social security of migrant workers : the Administrative Committee

29. The Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers held its 62nd session in Brussels on 17, 18 and 19 February 1965. Continuing its study of the revision of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4, it examined the "old age" and "death" chapters on the basis of a report from a panel of experts on pension matters. It also studied the implications of certain interpretations set by the Court of Justice upon the provisions of Regulation No. 3.

### Social security

30. A meeting of experts studying the economic impact of social security, attended by representatives of the Statistical Office of the European Communities and of the Social Affairs Directorate-General, was held on 3 and 4 February 1965.

Papers on methods of studying the following subjects were presented by the experts:

- a) Impact of social security on production;
- b) Social security and employment;
- c) Impact of social security on consumption;
- d) Impact of social security on the redistribution of incomes;
- e) Impact on the economy as a whole.

The group discussed in detail the first two papers; the third was given a preliminary examination and will be studied again later.

A representative of the SOEC presented a "note on the field covered by the statistics of social expenditure and its financing".

### Industrial safety

31. At its session of 23-25 February 1965, the Economic and Social Committee adopted an opinion on the proposed directive concerning the alignment of laws and regulations relating to the construction and use of cartridge-operated stud drivers.

The Committee welcomes this initiative, which will help to improve working conditions and reduce accidents; in this way it will have its importance in the development and functioning of the Common Market.

### III. External activities

#### GATT NEGOTIATIONS

##### Trade Negotiations Committee

32. Between 19 January and 12 February 1965 in Geneva the process of justifying exceptions lists took place. The lists submitted on 16 November 1964 by the EEC, the United States, Finland, Japan and the United Kingdom were examined, each party explaining in terms of the production and marketing situation how the products on its list justified total or partial exemption on the grounds of "over-riding national interest". The other parties drew attention to the effects on their own trade and made critical comments on the arguments put forward by the five.

In this way, both groups found ample opportunity for a full exchange of information and were able to explore the ground for future bargaining.

##### A chapter on the developing countries added to the General Agreement

33. The Contracting Parties held a special meeting in Geneva on 8 February, when the protocol adding a new chapter on developing countries to the General Agreement<sup>(1)</sup> was opened for signature.

Fifty-three countries signed the final act authenticating the protocol. Twenty-eight countries signed the protocol itself. Most of the signatories of the final act adopted a declaration providing for *de facto* implementation of the chapter pending its official entry into force. A Trade and Development Committee was set up, on which the Member States and the Commission are represented.

The protocol was signed, subject to ratification, by all of the Member States except France.

The Commission representative informed the Contracting Parties that the Community as such had not yet adopted a position on the matter, but added that this did not affect the Member States individually.

It will be remembered that in accordance with Article XXX of the General Agreement the new chapter will take effect when it has been approved by two thirds of the Contracting Parties.

#### BILATERAL RELATIONS

##### Relations with Austria

34. At its session of 1 and 2 March 1965, the Council unanimously approved the mandate to be given to the Commission for the first round of negotiations with the Austrian Government, to which the Member States are to send observers.

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(1) See Bulletin No. 1-65, Ch. V, sec. 68.

The mandate covers removal of trade barriers between the Community and Austria, customs duties between Austria and non-member countries, harmonization of Community and Austrian policies, and the setting up of the necessary machinery.

An immediate start can therefore be made, as called for by the Council at its last session.

The aim of this opening round will be to see if agreement can be reached along the lines out in the Commission's mandate. The Commission was instructed to submit in due course a written report on the outcome of the negotiations.

It will be remembered that, acting on instruction from the Council, the Commission held exploratory talks in 1963 and that, on the basis of the Commission's report on those talks, the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives in July 1964 to draw up draft directives with the help of the Commission so that negotiations might begin.

### **Relations with Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia**

35. At its session of 1 and 2 March, the Council took note of a report by the chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on progress achieved since the Commission's exploratory talks with Morocco and Tunisia. It was agreed that the matter would be discussed at the next session of the Council in April, and the Committee of Permanent Representatives was instructed to pursue its detailed studies during the month of March.

The Council also took note of the Commission's report on its exploratory talks with Algeria.

### **Relations with Denmark**

36. Under the arrangements for periodic contacts between the Commission and the Danish authorities, M. Rey, the member of the Commission responsible for external relations, paid a visit to Copenhagen from 4 to 7 February 1965.

Among the matters of mutual interest discussed were the Kennedy round and the impact of the common agricultural policy on Danish exports to the Community.

The Danish authorities again emphasized that they were interested in maintaining close relations with the EEC Commission.

### **Relations with Nigeria**

37. The third round of negotiations between the Commission and the Nigerian Government took place from 9 to 12 February 1965 on the basis of the supplementary mandate adopted by the Council on 2 February 1965. It will be remembered that the first two rounds were held from 14 to 17 July and from 19 to 23 October 1964 on the basis of the mandate given to the Commission by the Council in June 1964. The next round of negotiations is due to begin on 26 April 1965.

## Missions of non-member countries to the Community (February 1965)

38. On 9 February 1965, M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, received H.E. Madame Odette de Carvalho e Souza and H.E. M. Manuel Rafael Rivero, who presented their letters of credence as heads, respectively, of the Brazilian and Venezuelan missions to the EEC.

## RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

39. The Community was represented at numerous meetings held under the auspices of OECD. The proceedings of the various committees and working parties are summarized below:

#### Economic policy

40. The Economic Policy Committee met on 17 and 18 February 1965. Special attention was devoted to the situation in the United Kingdom, whose delegate gave a detailed account of the long-term measures which had been taken to improve the competitive position of the British economy. The Committee also examined a working party report on wage trends and mobility of manpower.

The Economic and Development Review Committee discussed the situation in Ireland and Italy.

#### Trade

41. The Trade Committee's Working Party No. 1 concluded its study of the recommendations adopted by the UN Conference on Trade and Development. At the Committee meeting of 4 and 5 March the Working Party is to present a progress report and receive further instructions.

As regards non-tariff barriers to trade between OECD member countries, the Committee will examine the standard procedure proposed by the Working Party for the issue of licences. It will receive a report on other work in this field, in particular on government purchasing. The EEC Commission has kept the members of OECD fully informed of similar work done by the Six.

#### Agriculture

42. The Committee for Agriculture met from 15 to 18 February 1965 to consider working party reports on farm incomes, supply, export aids, import systems, and the market situation for a number of farm products.



The Committee also discussed the date and agenda for a meeting of OECD Ministers of Agriculture. This may take place in June.

### **Manpower and social affairs**

43. The Manpower and Social Affairs Committee met from 2 to 5 February 1965 to examine annual reports on the labour situation in OECD member countries together with a report by the Manpower Liberalization Group on the implementation of the OECD Council decision governing the employment of nationals of member countries. The Committee went on to discuss various other matters such as methods of forecasting employment trends, training of skilled workers, automation, etc.

### **The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East**

44. The Community was represented at the eighth session of the Trade Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which was held in Bangkok from 25 January to 2 February 1965. The Committee examined the role of the United Nations' Regional Commissions in the work of the new institutions set up as a result of the UN Conference on Trade and Development; procedures to facilitate co-operation between those organizations were also discussed.

Certain criticisms and misgivings were expressed in certain quarters at the Community's policy towards the Associated African States and Madagascar and also the common rice policy. A spokesman for the Community replied by pointing to the favourable development of EEC trade with the countries concerned and explained the advantages which the Community's rice policy offered to exporters in non-member countries.

### **Economic Commission for Africa**

45. The Commission was represented at the seventh annual session of the Economic Commission for Africa, held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 9 to 23 February 1965. Details will be given in the next number of the Bulletin.

### **International Chamber of Commerce**

46. M. Lambert Schaus, the member of the Commission responsible for transport matters, attended the XXth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in New Delhi from 6 to 13 February 1965. The general theme of the Congress was international co-operation as the key to economic progress.

## IV. The Community and the associated States

### ASSOCIATION OF GREECE WITH THE COMMUNITY

47. The EEC-Greece Association Council held its twelfth meeting on 9 February 1965. Customs duties on tobacco imports from Greece were cut by a further 10 % with effect from 1 May 1965, bringing the rate down to 30 % of the 1 January 1957 level. This decision was ratified by the representatives of the EEC Governments meeting in the Council in Brussels on 2 March 1965.

Greece accepted the Community's proposal for a temporary reduction in the CCT duties on rosin and turpentine in 1965.

As a result of the Council decision of 30 November 1964 to raise intra-Community wine quotas, those applicable to Greek wines in 1964 have been increased under Protocol 14(5) of the Agreement, by the following amounts:

France	700 hl.
Italy	700 hl.
Germany, table wines	750 hl.
distilling wines	3 500 hl.

Finally, the Association Council decided to take 65 % of the CCT duties as a basis in determining the levy on goods manufactured in Greece but containing products originating in other non-member countries and not in free circulation either in the Member States or in Greece.

The EEC-Greece Association Committee held its twentieth meeting on 19 February when the discussion on the harmonization of EEC and Greek agricultural policies was resumed.

### ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

#### The EEC-AASM Association Committee

48. The EEC-AASM Association Committee held its fifth meeting on 19 February 1965 under the chairmanship of H.E. Mohamed Scek Hassan (Somaliland).

Among other things, the Committee discussed the definition of "products originating in ....." and, at the request of the Associated States, decided to convene a meeting of a joint committee of customs and economic experts on 18 March to examine this question and report to the next meeting of the Committee in order to prepare the ground for a decision by the Council of Association when it meets in April.

## **Implementation of the Association Convention**

49. An agreement on the financing of the first instalment of aid to production in Niger was signed in Brussels on 23 February 1965.

A programme of aid to production and diversification in Senegal was presented to the European Development Fund Committee, which approved the programme and agreed to a first instalment of 10 492 000 units of account for the development of groundnut production.

Preparations are being made for a mission to assist in drawing up a five-year programme of aid to production in Madagascar.

## **Visit to the Commission**

50. M. Moïse Tshombe, Prime Minister of the Congo (Leopoldville), paid a call on the Commission on 2 February 1965 where he was received by M. Rochereau, the member of the Commission responsible for overseas development. A working meeting was arranged with the Prime Minister's delegation.

## **Missions of Associated States to the Community (February 1965)**

51. On 5 February 1965, M. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, received H.E. M. Abdou Sidikou, H.E. M. Nicolas Mondjo and H.E. M. Louis Barusasyieko, the new representatives, respectively, of the Republic of Niger, the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) and the Kingdom of Burundi.

## **EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND**

52. On 25 February 1965, the Commission approved proposals submitted by the Netherlands Government for financing three social projects in the Netherlands Antilles.

### **Schools at Willemstad (Curaçao):**

The project is for the building and equipment of three schools for backward children, two vocational training schools for girls, a new technical school and an extension to an existing technical school.

This will on the one hand allow of improved selection and higher standards in primary schools and, on the other, alleviate overcrowding in the secondary schools by providing opportunities for vocational and technical education.

Of the seven schools (counting the technical school extension) for which funds are requested, four will be privately run. All of them will be built on government land and will thus be public property.

The whole scheme provides for 50 new classrooms which will accommodate 1 126 children.

The provisional commitment is Fl.NA 2 995 000 or 1 588 000 units of account.

School at Oranjestad on the Island of Saint Eustache:

This project is for the building and equipment of a new primary school to replace the present delapidated buildings.

The provisional commitment is Fl.NA 145 000 or 77 000 units of account.

School at Kralendijk on the Island of Bonaire:

This project is for the building and equipment of a primary school. The existing building will be converted into a vocational training school for girls.

The provisional commitment is Fl.NA 200 000 or 106 000 units of account.

Financing approved as at 28 February 1965  
(Second Fund)

(in u.s.)

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I. <i>Production aids</i>	
Cameroon	2 694 000
Chad	1 916 000
Central African Republic	1 750 000
Niger	939 000
Dahomey	1 027 000
Senegal	10 492 000
	<hr/>
Total	18 818 000
II. <i>Technical assistance (TA)</i>	
General allocation for studies	8 000 000
General allocation for management and work supervision	4 000 000
TA Gabon	811 000
	<hr/>
Total	12 811 000
III. <i>General technical co-operation</i>	
Scholarships	2 917 000
Training periods	217 000
Information programme	225 000
Technical assistance to the Congo	1 440 000
Technical assistance to Somaliland	1 064 000
	<hr/>
Total	5 863 000
IV. <i>Investment schemes</i>	
Rwanda	1 888 000
Burundi	160 000
Cameroon	6 158 000
Chad	810 000
Niger	2 005 000
Mauritania	5 757 000
Somaliland	6 419 000
Congo (Brazzaville)	810 000
Congo (Leopoldville)	3 200 000
Comoro Islands	223 000
	<hr/>
Total	27 430 000
V. <i>Emergency aid</i>	
Somaliland	250 000
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Grand total	65 172 000

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## V. Institutions and organs

### THE COUNCIL

#### 159th session

The 159th session of the Council was held on 22 and 23 February 1965 with M. Pisani, French Minister of Agriculture, in the chair. M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission was present.

Some administrative decisions were taken; otherwise the session was concerned with agricultural matters. The Council examined the proposed regulation amending Article 11(2) of Regulation No. 23 (fruit and vegetables) and the proposed regulations concerning prices in the beef and veal sector and in the milk and milk products sector <sup>(1)</sup>.

On administrative matters, the Council decided to refer to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee proposals for:

1. A regulation amending Council Regulation No. 9 on the European Social Fund;
2. A supplementary regulation on the European Social Fund;
3. A regulation relating to a common definition of the concept of the origin of goods;
4. Regulations concerning Community grants:

a) Towards the retraining of farm-workers wishing to change their occupation within agriculture;

b) For promoting and facilitating the training of advisers in information services for farmers and farm-workers wishing to change their occupation.

#### 160th session

The 160th session of the Council was held on 1 and 2 March 1965 with M. Habib Deloncle, State Secretary and M. Couve de Murville, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, successively in the chair.

The following points were discussed:

*Initiative 1964.* — The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives to examine proposals for decisions submitted by the Commission under its "Initiative 1964".

The proposals concern:

- i) Removal of frontier controls between the Member States;

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(1) The details are given in Ch. II, sec. 15, 16 and 18.

- ii) Harmonization of customs regulations;
- iii) Certain aspects of social policy.

It will be remembered that on 25 January 1965 the Council had referred to the European Parliament proposals for a decision and a resolution dealing with the speed-up of customs reduction.

*Relations with Austria.* — The Council unanimously approved the mandate to be given the Commission to open negotiations with the Austrian Government and decided that representatives of the Member States should be present as observers <sup>(1)</sup>.

*Multilateral trade negotiations on agricultural products.* — The Council was informed of the Commission's suggestions and of the work of the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Special Committee (Article 111) in connection with further multilateral trade negotiations on agricultural products at GATT. The Council approved a number of guidelines for the negotiations.

*Fruit and vegetables.* — Further to its previous decisions in this matter, the Council examined the question of customs duties on fruit and vegetables bound under GATT. It instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue this study.

*Commercial policy.* — The Council discussed certain points concerning trade relations between the Community and state-trading countries. It instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue to examine these points in the light of statements made by the various delegations.

*Patents.* — The Council discussed the Commission's report on the drafting of a convention on European patent law.

*Report of the Monetary Committee.* — The Council took note of the Monetary Committee's seventh annual report. It thanked the Committee and its chairman for the work done in 1964, acknowledging the Committee's important contribution towards achieving the objectives of the Treaty in the sphere of monetary and financial policy. The Council also decided that the report be transmitted to the European Parliament and published in the official gazette of the European Communities <sup>(2)</sup>.

*Reference to the European Parliament.* — The Council referred to the European Parliament proposals for:

- i) A regulation on glucose and lactose;
- ii) A decision extending the Council's decision of 4 April 1962 providing for a countervailing charge on certain processed agricultural products.

*Merger of the Institutions.* — The EEC and EAEC Councils took a decision on the merger of the EEC Commission, the EAEC Commission and the ECSC High Authority and of the Councils of the three Communities, and on the detailed arrangements for the merger. This important decision is discussed more fully in Chapter I.

*Remuneration of Community officials.* — The EEC and EAEC Councils adopted, subject to the approval of the Committee of Presidents of the European Coal and Steel Community, revised scales of pay and allowances for Community staff.

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<sup>(1)</sup> The details are given in Ch. II, sec. 34.

<sup>(2)</sup> See official gazette, No. 42, 15 March 1965.

*Tobacco.* — The representatives of the Member Governments of the EEC, meeting in the Council, decided on a further reduction of 10 % in internal customs duties on tobacco. The reduction is applicable to Greece under the Athens Agreement; Turkey also benefits under the quotas opened for that country by the Ankara Agreement.

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE

### Cases pending

Case 10/65<sup>(1)</sup>: (Firma Waldemar Deutschmann, Essen v. Federal Republic of Germany)

On 16 February 1965, the Verwaltungsgericht, Frankfurt on Main, submitted a request for an interlocutory ruling on the interpretation of Article 95(1) of the Treaty having regard to the German law concerning import charges imposed by the "Außenhandelsstelle des Bundesministeriums für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten".

### Case struck off

Case 72/63<sup>(1)</sup>: (Commission official v. Commission)

The official concerned having withdrawn his application, the case was struck off on 16 February 1965.

### Rulings

Case 10/64<sup>(2)</sup>: (Commission official v. Commission)

On 24 February 1965, the Court dismissed this case, in which the applicant was seeking annulment of an implicit decision rejecting his claim for establishment in grade A/5.

Case 20/64<sup>(3)</sup>: Société Albatros v. Société "SOPECO")

On 4 February 1965, the Court gave the following ruling:

"None of the Treaty provisions referred to by the Rome tribunal implies that quantitative restrictions, discriminatory measures or similar measures were automatically abolished when the Treaty came into force, nor do they oblige the Member States to eliminate such measures completely by 1959.

[...]"

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette, No. 37, 8 March 1965.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid., No. 43, 16 March 1965.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid., No. 30, 23 February 1965.



The Rome tribunal had applied to the Court on 18 January 1964 for an interlocutory ruling on the interpretation of Articles 30, 31, 32, 33, 35 and 37 of the EEC Treaty.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 44th session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 23, 24 and 25 February 1965, with M. Giustiniani in the chair.

During the session, the Committee adopted the following seven formal opinions:

1. Opinions on the proposal for a first Council directive for the co-ordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts (see Chapter II section 10).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 21 September 1964.

2. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive concerning the approximation of legislation, regulations and administrative provisions on the manufacture and use of cartridge-operated stud drivers (see Chapter II section 31).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 15 October 1964.

3. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation concerning the introduction of common rules for international passenger transport by road (see Chapter II section 24).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 8 May 1964.

4. Opinion on the common transport policy and infrastructure investments and on the proposal for a Council decision on Community action regarding investments in transport infrastructure (see Chapter 2 section 27).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 8 May 1964.

5. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive amending the Council directive concerning the approximation of regulations of Member States on colouring materials authorized for use in foodstuffs (see Chapter II section 22).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 21 September 1964.

6. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive relating to the approximation of the regulations of Member States concerning anti-oxidation agents authorized for use in foodstuffs (see Chapter II section 22).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 21 September 1964.

7. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive to introduce Community methods of analysis in official controls of animal feeding-stuffs (see Chapter II section 22).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 3 November 1964.

During the session, the Committee heard a report by M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, on the proposals for a regulation to increase the effectiveness of the European Social Fund.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

### Staff movements

#### *Appointment of a new Director-General for Transport*

On 1 February 1965 M. Paolo Rho was appointed Director-General for Transport in succession to M. Bruno Minoletti.

At the time of his appointment, M. Rho was Chief Inspector of the Italian State Railways, assigned to special duties in the Director-General's office.

M. Rho began his career in railway administration in 1947, holding in turn the appointments of head of the department for international goods tariffs, head of the Secretariat of the Commercial Director and head of the Secretariat of the Assistant Director-General. In those capacities, he attended numerous meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe and the International Union of Railways as well as railway tariff conferences.

From October 1958 until November 1963, M. Rho held the post of Head of Division at the Commission and was made an honorary Director on his departure.

#### *Appointment of a Director*

M. Claudio Segré has been appointed Head of the Directorate of Studies in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, where he was previously Head of Division.

#### *Resignation*

M. Pierre Millet, Director-General for the Internal Market, whose resignation has been accepted, will leave the service of the Commission on 15 April 1965.

#### *Honorary appointment*

By virtue of Article 54 of the Statute of Service, the Commission has made M. Bruno Minoletti an honorary Director-General.

## VI. European Investment Bank

On 18 February 1965, the European Investment Bank concluded a loan agreement with the Kingdom of Greece to finance an irrigation scheme in the Salonika plain.

The contract was signed in Brussels by H.E. M. Christopoulos, Greek Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Belgium, and H.E. M. Tranos, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Greece to the European Communities, representing the Government of the Kingdom of Greece, and by M. Paride Formentini, President of the European Investment Bank.

The scheme will complete the first part of a programme for the irrigation of the Salonika plain. The basic installations have already been set up some years ago; the main works, due to continue until the end of 1967, will permit the irrigation of 61 660 ha. Except for an experimental spray irrigation network, covering 1 200 ha, gravity irrigation will be applied.

In view of the importance of agriculture to the Greek economy, the project will be a major contribution to development. It will considerably increase the income of the farming population in the Salonika area (almost 80 000), expand employment in agriculture and related sectors, and improve the Greek balance of payments.

The project is being carried out under the responsibility of the Ministries of Agriculture and Public Works, by certain specialized institutions and by private firms. The cost is estimated at some 34.3 million US dollars.

The loan amounts to the equivalent of 10.3 millions US dollars; it is granted for 20 years and will bear interest at 6.25 % per annum. It is the first loan of the European Investment Bank for an agricultural project in Greece.

An interest reduction of 3 % is granted by the Member States of the European Economic Community in accordance with the terms of the Financial Protocol to the Association Agreement.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### **Message from President Hallstein on the death of the President of the Austrian Republic**

Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, sent His Excellency Josef Klaus, Federal Chancellor of the Austrian Republic, the following telegram on the death of M. Adolf Schärf, President of the Austrian Republic:

“The Commission of the European Economic Community is deeply distressed to learn of the death of His Excellency the President of the Austrian Republic, M. Adolf Schärf.

On behalf of my colleagues and of myself I beg you, the Federal Government of the Austrian Republic, and the people of Austria to accept our most sincere condolences. The Commission of the European Economic Community will always remember President Schärf as an exemplary representative of Austria and a statesman who did much for the freedom of his people”.

### **Visit of M. Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission to the United States**

During his stay in the United States, from 8 to 12 February 1965, M. Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, spoke on European matters on various occasions and before a number of audiences.

On 9 February M. Mansholt met Mr Christian Herter, the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, in Washington. The main topic of discussion was how the agricultural side of the negotiations should be given fresh impetus.

At a press conference, M. Mansholt referred to the Commission's wish to have the closing date for the submission of proposals regarding agriculture in the Kennedy round negotiations put back from 1 April to 15 September 1965. M. Mansholt expressed his pleasure that this request, which had been made officially to all countries taking part in the Kennedy round, had been accepted by the United States.

On 11 February M. Mansholt gave an address at the National Farms Institute in Des Moines (Iowa), dealing mainly with the political aspects of European integration and Atlantic partnership.

Referring to his discussions in Washington, M. Mansholt said: “the EEC would like each country taking part in the Kennedy round to make a statement on the level of protection, including subsidies, which they at present give to their farmers, for it would then be possible to decide on what points there would have to be negotiations”. M. Mansholt stressed that the Common Market did not aim at agricultural self-sufficiency but added: “we are not ready to make any concessions before seeing what concessions others are prepared to make”.

## **Lecture by M. Jean Rey, member of the Commission, at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, University of Paris**

M. Jean Rey, a member of the Commission, gave a lecture on 3 March 1965 at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris University, on "The present problems of the EEC's external relations".

Discussing American investment in European industry, M. Rey stated that there was indeed a problem, but that it was a limited one, and could be solved only by strengthening the Communities. "It is certain", he went on, "that in our relations with the United States we have problems concerning European independence, but the way to independence is through the Community. We must defend our European interests, but not in an atmosphere of hostility towards the United States".

M. Rey concluded with the statement that: "foreign policy will be the last sphere in which governments will consent to hand over their powers to the Community. We shall certainly have many difficulties yet, and many crises, but the years 1950 to 1980 will go down in history as the period of European unification".

## **Exchange of views between President Hallstein and Mr Michael Stewart, U.K. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs**

On 12 February 1965 Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission, received Mr Michael Stewart, U.K. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for a long discussion which ranged over topical questions and the outlook for relations between Great Britain and the European Economic Community. The Foreign Secretary was accompanied by the Head of the U.K. Mission to the European Communities, Sir C.D.W. O'Neil.

## **Institutes of European Studies in Europe**

On 15 March 1965 a list was issued of thirteen institutes of higher education in Europe providing courses on European affairs:

- 1) Centre universitaire d'études des communautés européennes, Faculty of Law, Paris;
- 2) Institut d'études juridiques européennes, Faculty of Law, Liège;
- 3) Institut d'études européennes et internationales, University of Louvain;
- 4) College of Europe, Bruges;
- 5) Centre européen universitaire, University of Nancy;
- 6) Centre universitaire des hautes études européennes, University of Strasbourg;
- 7) Collège universitaire d'études fédéralistes, Val d'Aosta;
- 8) Institut universitaire d'études européennes, Turin;
- 9) Institut d'études européennes, University of Brussels;
- 10) Istituto di Studi Europei Alcide de Gasperi, University of Rome;
- 11) Institut européen d'administration des affaires, Fontainebleau;
- 12) Institut d'études européennes, University of the Saar, Saarbrücken;
- 13) Université internationale des sciences comparées, Luxembourg.

**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 15 February and 15 March 1965**

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT**

Written questions and replies

N° 107 de M. Philipp à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : La concurrence entre l'industrie houillère et l'industrie des huiles minérales dans la république fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 107 by M. Philipp to the EEC Commission : Competition between the coal and oil industries in the Federal Republic of Germany)	No. 28	17. 2.65
N° 118 de MM. Rubinacci, Battaglia et E. Martino à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Communications aériennes entre Rome et Bruxelles (No. 118 by M. Rubinacci, M. Battaglia and M. E. Martino to the EEC Commission : Air communications between Rome and Brussels)	No. 28	17. 2.65
N° 127 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Relations commerciales de la CEE avec la République de Zambie (No. 127 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission : The EEC's trade relations with Zambia)	No. 30	23. 2.65
N° 110 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Fusion de ferblantries néerlandaises (No. 110 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Merger of Dutch tin-plate factories)	No. 34	3. 3.65
N° 111 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Production et commerce de semences d'herbe (No. 111 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Grass seed production and trade)	No. 34	3. 3.65
N° 112 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (No. 112 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission : Common organization of the milk and milk products market)	No. 34	3. 3.65
N° 113 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Accord entre la Commission de la CEE et l'Unesco (No. 113 by M. Vredeling : Agreement between the EEC Commission and UNESCO)	No. 34	3. 3.65
N° 125 de MM. Kriedemann et Hahn à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Relations commerciales avec le Japon (No. 125 by M. Kriedemann and M. Hahn to the EEC Commission : Trade relations with Japan)	No. 34	3. 3.65

**COUNCIL AND COMMISSION**

Regulations

Règlement n° 14/65/CEE de la Commission, du 24 février 1965, modifiant le règlement n° 136/64/CEE quant aux indications à porter, pour le beurre, dans le certificat d'importation (Commission Regulation No. 14/65/CEE of 24 February 1965 amending Regulation No. 136/64/CEE in respect of the particulars to be supplied in butter import licences)	No. 31	25. 2.65
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Règlement n° 15/65/CEE de la Commission, du 1 <sup>er</sup> mars 1965, diminuant le montant supplémentaire pour les œufs de volailles en coquille (Commission Regulation No. 15/65/CEE of 1 March 1965 reducing the supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell)	No. 34	3. 3.65
Règlement n° 16/65/CEE de la Commission, du 1 <sup>er</sup> mars 1965, majorant le montant supplémentaire applicable aux importations de poules et poulets abattus en provenance des pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 16/65/CEE of 1 March 1965 increasing the supplementary amount applicable to imports of slaughtered hens and chickens from non-member countries)	No. 34	3. 3.65
Règlement n° 17/65/CEE de la Commission, du 25 février 1965, portant modification du règlement n° 178/64/CEE de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1964, concernant le montant et les conditions d'octroi des primes de dénaturation du blé et du seigle (Commission Regulation No. 17/65/CEE of 25 February 1965 amending Commission Regulation No. 178/64/CEE of 12 November 1964 laying down the amount of and conditions for granting denaturing premiums for wheat and rye)	No. 35	4. 3.65
Règlement n° 18/65/CEE de la Commission, du 26 février 1965, modifiant le règlement n° 97/63/CEE portant fixation de modalités d'application relatives à la délivrance de documents d'importation pour certains produits à base de viande de porc (Commission Regulation No. 18/65/CEE of 26 February 1965 amending Regulation No. 97/63/CEE on procedure for the issue of import licences for certain pigmeat products)	No. 35	4. 3.65
Règlement n° 19/65/CEE du Conseil, du 2 mars 1965, concernant l'application de l'article 85 paragraphe 3 du Traité à des catégories d'accords et de pratiques concertées (Council Regulation No. 19/65/CEE of 2 March 1965 concerning the application of Article 85 (3) of the Treaty to classes of agreements and concerted practices)	No. 36	6. 3.65
Règlement n° 20/65/CEE du Conseil, du 2 mars 1965, portant fixation des limites inférieures et supérieures des prix d'orientation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la campagne débutant le 1 <sup>er</sup> avril 1965 (Council Regulation No. 20/65/CEE of 2 March 1965 fixing the upper and lower limits of guide prices for beef and veal for the marketing year beginning 1 April 1965)	No. 36	6. 3.65
Règlement n° 21/65/CEE du Conseil, du 2 mars 1965, portant modification du régime des échanges intracommunautaires de lait condensé sucré (Council Regulation No. 21/65/CEE of 2 March 1965 amending the system of intra-Community trade in sweetened condensed milk)	No. 36	6. 3.65
Règlement n° 22/65/CEE de la Commission, du 10 mars 1965, maintenant, à titre transitoire, l'abattement sur le prélèvement applicable aux importations de riz décortiqué, visé aux règlements n° 105/64/CEE et n° 172/64/CEE (Commission Regulation No. 22/65/CEE of 10 March 1965 temporarily maintaining the abatement established by Regulations No. 105/64/CEE and No. 172/64/CEE of the levy applicable to imports of husked rice)	No. 39	11. 3.65
Règlement n° 23/65/CEE de la Commission, du 10 mars 1965, modifiant l'annexe 1 du règlement n° 104/64/CEE en ce qui concerne les coefficients d'équivalence applicables à certains types de riz (Commission Regulation No. 23/65/CEE of 10 March 1965 amending Annex I of Regulation No. 106/64/CEE in respect of coefficients of equivalence applicable to certain types of rice)	No. 39	11. 3.65
Règlement n° 24/65/CEE de la Commission, du 11 mars 1965, fixant les montants supplémentaires applicables aux importations de poulets et poules en provenance de pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 24/65/CEE of 11 March 1965 fixing the supplementary amounts applicable to imports of slaughtered hens and chickens from non-member countries)	No. 41	12. 3.65

Règlement n° 25/65/CEE de la Commission, du 11 mars 1965, majorant le montant supplémentaire pour les jaunes d'œufs de volaille de basse-cour liquides ou congelés (Commission Regulation No. 25/65/CEE of 11 March 1965 increasing the supplementary amount for liquid or frozen poultry egg-yolks)

No. 41 12. 3.65

### Informations

Septième rapport d'activité du Comité monétaire (Seventh Report on the Activities of the Monetary Committee)

No. 42 15. 3.65

## THE COUNCIL

### Informations

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet de la proposition de directive du Conseil fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités de la presse (Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of the proposal for a Council Directive on procedure for introducing freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in activities connected with the press)

No. 33 1. 3.65

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet de la proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées relevant du secteur des affaires immobilières (groupe 640 CITI) et du secteur des services fournis aux entreprises (groupe 839 CITI) [Reference to the Economic and Social Committee of the proposal for a Council directive introducing freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed persons engaged in dealings in real estate (Group 640 ISIC) and business services (Group 839 ISIC)]

No. 33 1. 3.65

Remplacement de deux membres du Comité consultatif pour la formation professionnelles (Replacement of two members of the Advisory Committee on vocational training)

No. 33 1. 3.65

Décision du Conseil, du 10 février 1965, portant suspension partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à l'essence de térébenthine et aux autres produits de la position 38.07 ainsi qu'aux colophanes de la position 38.08 A (Council Decision of 10 February 1965 temporarily reducing the CCT duties on spirits of turpentine and other products under Heading 38.07 and rosin under Heading 38.08 A)

No. 35 4. 3.65

Décision du 2 mars 1965 des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres de la Communauté économique européenne, réunis au sein du Conseil, en ce qui concerne le tabac (Decision of 2 March 1965 of the Representatives of the Governments of the EEC Member States meeting in the Council regarding tobacco)

No. 36 6. 3.65

Modification des annexes 2, 3 et 5 du règlement n° 4 fixant les modalités d'application et complétant les dispositions du règlement n° 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendments to Annexes 2, 3 and 5 of Regulation No. 4 on implementing procedures and supplementary provisions in respect of Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers)

No. 38 10. 3.65



Nomination d'un membre titulaire du Comité consultatif pour la formation professionnelle (Appointment of a full member of the Advisory Committee on vocational training)	No. 39	11. 3.65
Nomination d'un membre suppléant du Comité consultatif pour la formation professionnelle (Appointment of an alternate member of the Advisory Committee on vocational training)	No. 39	11. 3.65
Remplacement d'un membre suppléant du Comité du Fonds social européen (Replacement of an alternate member of the European Social Fund Committee)	No. 39	11. 3.65
Remplacement d'un membre du Comité économique et social (Replacement of a member of the Economic and Social Committee)	No. 39	11. 3.65

## THE COMMISSION

### Directives and decisions

Décision de la Commission, du 9 février 1965, autorisant la République italienne à adopter des mesures de sauvegarde à titre conservatoire en faveur du sulfure de carbone (Commission Decision of 9 February authorizing Italy to adopt safeguard measures for carbon disulphide)	No. 28	17. 2.65
Décision de la Commission, du 19 février 1965, corrigeant les décisions de la Commission des 28 janvier et 5 février 1965 en ce qui concerne la moyenne des prix franco frontière du lait en poudre déterminée pour le mois de février 1965 (Commission Decision of 19 February 1965 adjusting the Commission's Decisions of 28 January and 5 February 1965 in respect of the average free-at-frontier prices of milk powder fixed for February 1965)	No. 32	26. 2.65
Décision de la Commission, du 25 février 1965, portant nouvelle modification de la décision de la Commission du 20 décembre 1963 autorisant la République italienne à adopter des mesures de sauvegarde pour le plomb et le zinc (Commission Decision of 25 February 1965 further amending the Commission's Decision of 20 December 1963 authorizing Italy to adopt safeguard measures for lead and zinc)	No. 41	12. 3.65

### Recommendations and opinions

Recommandation de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1965, adressée au grand-duché de Luxembourg au sujet de la loi du 25 mai 1964 concernant le remembrement des biens ruraux (Commission Recommendation of 25 January 1965 to Luxembourg concerning the law of 25 May 1964 on consolidation of holdings)	No. 29	20. 2.65
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### Delegations and missions to the Community

Représentations d'Etats d'outre-mer associés (Niger, Burundi, Congo-Brazzaville) [Delegations of Associated Overseas States (Niger, Burundi, Congo-Brazzaville)]	No. 27	15. 2.65
Missions de pays tiers (Brésil, Venezuela) [Missions of non-member countries (Brazil, Venezuela)]	No. 30	23. 2.65

## European Development Fund

Appel à la concurrence n° 401 relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour les travaux d'aménagement de la route Ségou-Bla-San en République du Mali (Call for candidatures No. 401 in connection with the pre-selection of firms to participate in the limited calls for tender to be issued later for improvement works on the Ségou-Bla-San road in Mali)	No. 27	15. 2.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 402 lancé par la République du Dahomey (Notice of call for tender No. 402 issued by Dahomey)	No. 27	15. 2.65
Résultat de l'appel d'offres - concours n° 352 ( Result of call for tender No. 352)	No. 28	17. 2.65
Résultat d'un appel d'offres restreint (engrais chimiques, république du Cameroun) [Result of limited call for tender (chemical fertilizers, Cameroon)]	No. 28	17. 2.65
Signature de trois conventions de financement (Sénégal, République centrafricaine, République rwandaise) [Signature of three financing agreements (Senegal, Central African Republic, Rwanda)]	No. 28	17. 2.65
Signature de deux conventions de financement (Côte d'Ivoire, Dahomey) [Signature of two financing agreements (Ivory Coast, Dahomey)]	No. 30	23. 2.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 403 lancé par la République du Sénégal (Notice of call for tender No. 403 issued by Senegal)	No. 32	26. 2.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 404 lancé par la République rwandaise (Notice of call for tender No. 404 issued by Rwanda)	No. 34	3. 3.65
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 405 lancé par la Côte d'Ivoire (Notice of call for tender No. 405 issued by Ivory Coast)	No. 37	8. 3.65
Résultats d'appels d'offres (201, 254, 263, 294, 299, 315, 322, 333, 338, 340, 344, 346, 347, 350, 356, 368, 371, 373 et 380) [Results of calls for tender (Nos. 201, 254, 263, 294, 299, 315, 322, 333, 338, 340, 344, 346, 347, 350, 356, 368, 371, 373 and 380)]	No. 37	8. 3.65

## General Information

Avis de concours (prix des Communautés européennes) [Notice of competition (European Community prize)]	No. 29	20.2. 65.
Composition des Comités consultatifs pour les produits agricoles (Composition of Advisory Committees on agricultural products)	No. 29	20. 2.65
Subsides de la Commission de la CEE en faveur de certaines publications (EEC Commission subsidies for certain publications)	No. 32	26. 2.65
Avis de concours n° CEE/485/A (un administrateur) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/485/A (administrative officer)]	No. 38	10. 3.65
Avis de concours n° CEE/496/B (un assistant) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/496/B (assistant)]	No. 38	10. 3.65

# COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

## Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour (Deuxième Chambre) dans les affaires jointes 109-63 et 13-64 (M. Charles Muller contre la CEE et, éventuellement, la Commission) [Judgment of the Court (Second Section) in consolidated cases 109-63 and 13-64 (M. Charles Muller <i>v.</i> EEC or alternatively the Commission)]	No. 30	23. 2.65
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 20-64 (demande de décision préjudicielle par le tribunal civil de Rome dans l'affaire pendante devant lui entre la S.a.r.l. Albatros et la Société des pétroles et des combustibles liquides (Sopeco) [Judgment of the Court in case 20-64 (request for an interlocutory ruling by the Rome Civil Court <i>in re</i> Albatros <i>v.</i> Sopeco.)]	No. 30	23. 2.65

## Communications

Recours introduit le 26 janvier 1965 par M. André Saudray contre la Commission de la CEE (affaire 5-65) [Suit by M. André Saudray <i>v.</i> EEC Commission filed on 26 January 1965 (Case 5-65)]	No. 28	17. 2. 5
Recours introduit le 29 janvier 1965 par Mlle Christiane Jacquemin contre les Conseils des Communautés européennes (affaire 7-65) [Suit by Mlle Christiane Jacquemin <i>v.</i> Councils of the European Communities filed on 29 January 1965 (Case 7-65)]	No. 28	17. 2.65
Radiation de l'affaire 72-63 (Friedrich Ernst Bering contre Commission de la CEE) [Case 72-63 (Friedrich Ernst Bering <i>v.</i> EEC Commission) struck off]	No. 37	8. 3.65
Demande de décision préjudicielle contenue dans la décision du tribunal administratif de Francfort-sur-le-Main, le 9 février 1965, dans l'affaire Entreprise Waldemar Deutschmann contre république fédérale d'Allemagne (affaire 10-65) [Request for interlocutory ruling submitted on 9 February 1965 by the Administrative Court of Frankfurt on Main <i>in re</i> the firm Waldemar Deutschmann <i>v.</i> Federal Republic of Germany (Case 10-65)]	No. 37	8. 2.65
Recours introduit le 17 février 1965 par M. Domenico Morina contre le Parlement européen (affaire 11-65) [Suit by M. Domenico Morina <i>v.</i> European Parliament filed on 17 February 1965 (Case 11-65)]	No. 37	8. 2.65

**B. Issues of the agricultural supplement to the official gazette containing the tables appended to the Commission's decisions fixing cif prices, premiums to be added to the levies, amounts to be added or deducted in calculating refunds for cereals, and free-at-frontier prices for cereals.**

Supplement No. 7 of 24 February 1965  
Supplement No. 8 of 3 March 1965  
Supplement No. 9 of 10 March 1965  
Supplement No. 10 of 17 March 1965

## C. Recent publications of the European Community (1)

### Non-periodical publications

8130\*

Etudes — série agriculture

N° 17 — Analyse des facteurs qui influent sur l'orientation de l'offre régionale de céréales et de produits transformés dérivés des céréales (janvier) 1965. 73 p. (f,d,i,n) \$1.20; 9s.0d.; Bfrs. 60

STUDIES — Agricultural series

No. 17 — Factors affecting regional supply of cereals and processed cereal products. January 1965. 73 pp. (f,d,i,n) 9s.0d.; \$1.20; Bfrs. 60

1021

Seventh report on the activities of the Monetary Committee.  
12 February 1965. 28 pp. (f,d,i,n,e). Limited distribution.

8143

Corps diplomatique accrédité auprès de la Communauté économique européenne (février) 1965. 85 pp. (f) 10s.9d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75

Diplomatic missions accredited to the European Economic Community.  
February 1965. 85 pp. (f) 10s.9d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75

Fonds européen de développement (FED)

Situation mensuelle des projets en exécution

(date de mise à jour : 31 décembre 1964). Diffusion restreinte

[European Development Fund (EDF)

Projects in progress : situation month by month up to 31 December 1964. Limited distribution.]

8133\*

ETUDES — série économie et finances

N° 3 — Problèmes et perspectives du gaz naturel dans la C.E.E.  
1965. 74 p. + 1 carte (f,d,i,n) \$1.70; 12s.6d.; Bfrs 85

STUDIES — Economic and financial series

No. 3 — Natural gas in the BEC : problems and prospects.  
1965. 74 pp. + 1 map (f,d,i,n) 12s.6d.; \$1.70; Bfrs. 85

### Periodical publications

4002

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community. Monthly. No. 3/1965.  
Three bilingual editions : f/i, d/n, e/f. Price per issue : 3s. 6d.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25  
Annual subscription : £1.16.0; \$5.00; Bfrs. 250

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions. Bibliothèque de la Commission de la C.E.E. (List of recent additions.  
Library of the Commission of the EEC) Monthly. No. 1/1965

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(1) The abbreviations after each title indicate the languages in which the documents have been published : f = French d = German  
i = Italian, n = Dutch, e = English.

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

### Joint Information Service

#### *Publications by offices in capital cities*

Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 3, March 1965

The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap No. 69, March 1965

Paris : Communauté européenne No. 3, March 1965

Rome : Comunità Europea No. 3, March 1965

London : European Community No. 3, March 1965

Washington : European Community No. 78, February 1965 - No. 79, March 1965

### Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin — No. 3/1965

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle — N° 3/1965

(Foreign Trade : Monthly Statistics, No. 3/1965)

Commerce extérieur : Tableaux analytiques : Importations : janvier-septembre 1963

(Foreign Trade : Analytical Tables : Imports January-September 1963)

Commerce extérieur : Code géographique — Version 1965

(Foreign Trade : Geographical Code — 1965 version)

Commerce extérieur des AOM : a) Togo

b) Cameroun

c) Congo (Brazzaville)

d) Madagascar

(Foreign Trade of the Overseas Associated Areas) : (a) Togo

(b) Cameroun

(c) Congo (Brazzaville)

(d) Madagascar

Statistiques sociales — N° 2/1965, « Salaires CECA »

(Social Statistics : No. 2/1965, Wages in the ECSC)

Statistiques agricoles — N° 8/1964

(Agricultural Statistics : No. 8/1964)

