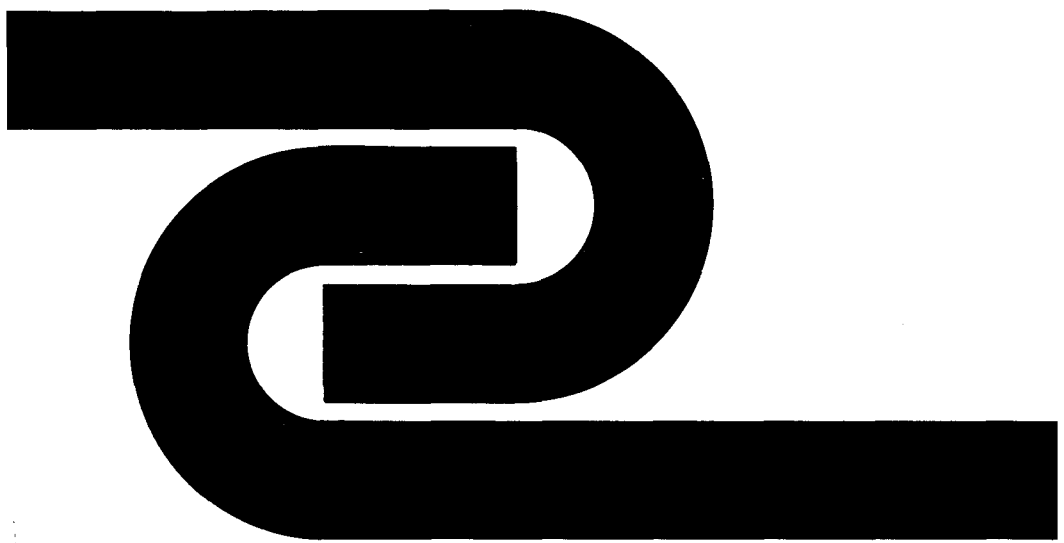


ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

**ANNUAL  
REPORT  
1975**



Brussels

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

# **Annual Report 1975**

**BRUSSELS — JANUARY 1976**



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## PREFACE

The Third Annual Report of the Economic and Social Committee comes off the presses at a time when there is anxiety in some quarters about the progress of European integration. This is not to say, however, that the Community does not remain a source of hope.

Many times this year, the spokesmen of the economic and social interest groups represented on the Committee underlined the serious difficulties affecting all the Member States. The present rate of inflation is unparalleled in recent experience. Industrial activity is on the wane. Unemployment, particularly of young people seeking their first jobs, has reached its highest level since the establishment of the Common Market. Farm incomes are being eroded. The problems are exceptionally acute, and threaten to undermine both the Community's cohesion and its attainments. The Committee's response has been to appeal, with every means at its disposal, to the Member States not merely to bring their economic and social measures into closer alignment, but to effectively coordinate them. The growing influence on national policy-making of the various economic and social interest groups is clear to everyone. It would be difficult to conceive of a national government taking broad economic policy decisions without having consulted the representatives of economic and social activity. In our society, cooperation between these interests and the public authorities is essential if confidence is to be restored in the economy. Accordingly, the Committee's Opinion on the Present Economic Situation and the Cyclical Policy to be pursued urged that the Committee should be involved in the examination of, and prior consultation on, the structural measures to be adopted at Community level.

The Committee was represented, with observer status, at the conference of 18 November, at which Economic Affairs and Social Affairs Ministers of the Member States, members of the Commission and social partners got together for the first time. The Committee is ready to do everything within its power to help tackle the problems raised at this conference, particularly the economic and structural aspects of employment.

But Europe will never be united, if we do not transcend the purely economic sphere. The Committee has urged that, first and foremost, the Community should endeavour to build up a nucleus of economic and social policy. At the same time, it should pursue the activities considered important in order to attain economic and monetary union, introduce an employment policy with its own EEC fund, frame Community regional and energy policies and press on with the Common Agricultural Policy.

But above and beyond these priority tasks, the Community must aim to become the prototype of a new kind of society more in keeping with the everyday aspirations of ordinary people in Europe, who are seeking a better, more worthy way of life, and more justice through the reduction of inequality. This was the burden of our message to Mr. Tindemans, the Prime Minister of Belgium, who had the task of reporting on the form European Union should take.

Internally, the Community has been fraught with tensions, and this has been a source of concern. But despite this, it has made its presence felt on the international scene, both

in its relations with the industrial countries and in its relations with the developing world. Indeed through the Convention of Lomé the Community has forged links with the Third World that mark a turning point in progress towards a new international economic order. The Convention is now due to enter into force. The Committee has already been active in urging that the Council of Ministers should make extensive use of Article 74(6) which provides for active cooperation between socio-economic interest groups in the Member States and their counterparts in the ACPs.

The Rome European Council also gave us grounds for hope. It decided how the Community was to be represented by a single spokesman at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation. Furthermore, we cannot but welcome the decisions by the Heads of Government to fix a date for the election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage. This is a step towards that Community of European peoples that the Committee has always so ardently advocated.

The work that I have just mentioned is more fully described in the body of this Report. But even this brief glimpse serves to highlight the two types of activity that the Committee is undertaking at the moment. The Committee intends to carry out fully the consultative role assigned to it in the Treaties, and respond to requests from the Council and the Commission for Opinions. But, parallel to these purely advisory duties, which represent the Committee's original task, the Committee has the right to issue Opinions on its own initiative. This right was given it by the Heads of State or Government at the 1972 Paris Summit Conference. The Committee owes it to itself to consolidate and develop this right. This year, the Committee has used it to take a stand on general issues in documents such as its Progress Report on the Common Agricultural Policy and its Opinions on European Union and the Convention of Lomé.

We must acknowledge that the Committee's work, whether stemming from requests for Opinions or conducted on its own initiative, has been made easier by the more sustained and closer relations that the Committee has had with members of the Commission and with the Council.

As a result of the regular talks the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen have had with members of the Commission, the Committee can prepare itself better to receive Commissioners at Plenary Sessions. We take great satisfaction in the fact that the President of the Commission has agreed to visit the Committee, in principle once a year, to report on the situation in the Community.

It was our privilege to hear over the past year the views of French, Irish and Italian Ministers in their capacity as Presidents-in-Office of the Council. We met the President and members of COREPER on 4 November, and told them of our wish to step up such contacts. We see them as the beginnings of a real dialogue with the Council.

The outcome of a meeting I had with the President of the European Parliament, was a decision on his part in favour of 'hearings'. Two of our Rapporteurs have addressed Parliamentary Committees (at their request) on the Committee Opinions on the Progress Report on the Common Agricultural Policy and Generalized Tariff Preferences. It should be noted that the Committee in no way intends to usurp the prerogatives of the Parliament. The Committee's view is that it will be useful for the Parliament to become better acquainted with our work in certain fields. This should also speed up the decision-making process in the Community.

The meetings and talks we have had with representatives of Institutions and economic and social interest groups in the Member States we have visited have allowed us to gauge the interest taken in the work and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee. We are aware of the demands made on our members in dealing with the ever-increasing number of consultations within the time allotted. Accordingly we must not slacken in our efforts to rationalize and, if possible, lighten our work load.

The debates and activities during 1975 showed that the Committee was not only a meeting place for organized interest groups within the institutional structure, but also a centre for economic and social dialogue, a forum for cooperation and confrontation, information and enlightenment.

The Committee must make sure that it becomes more integrated in the Community decision-making process. It is within the Committee's power to strengthen its influence on general policy issues concerning the operating of the Community and its future development. This will be possible if the Committee resists the centrifugal forces acting on it. I am convinced that we shall be increasingly united, and that we shall make a positive contribution to resolving the economic and social difficulties that the Community is currently facing.

Henri CANONGE, Chairman





## CHAPTER I

### **SURVEY OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE**

The 1974 Annual Report expressed disappointment at the lack of progress towards Community integration. In 1975, the paramount issue for both the Community and the Economic and Social Committee was to defend and consolidate past achievements.

On two occasions, the Community abandoned its largely defensive posture. The first instance was the signing of the Lomé Convention establishing new links between the Community and 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific States. In the second instance, when the Community was reflecting on its future, the Institutions submitted separate blueprints for an overall concept of European Union.

The Lomé Convention and the Committee's contribution in this connection will be dealt with in greater detail in Chapter II. Accordingly, we propose to list here the key points of the Committee Opinion on European Union, which the Committee Chairman personally delivered to the Belgian Premier Mr. Tindemans, who had been instructed by the Heads of State or Government to submit a report to the Council.

The Committee's Opinion has five chapters:

- the objectives of European Union;
- the present situation in the Community;
- the Institutions of European Union;
- priority policies to be pursued in the European Union;
- European Union in the world.

The Opinion proposes that a 'charter setting out the objectives of European Union' be drawn up, adopted by the European Parliament, and then submitted to the Member States for a decision to accede. This charter should be based on observance of the rules of democracy and on political, philosophical and cultural pluralism. It should set out the rights of European citizens and enumerate the economic and social targets which it proposes to achieve.

European Union must make it possible for the Member States to strengthen their mutual links. This is a prerequisite, if Europe is to be economically and politically independent. European Union would not fulfil its mission if it were confined to the economic sphere.

It must, therefore, seek to set a pattern of evolution towards a type of society more consonant with the lofty ideals of the peoples of Europe, who want peace, freedom and security, the abolition of frontiers, a more natural human environment and way of life, enhanced human dignity, and greater social justice through the reduction of inequalities.

For all these reasons, a European Union must go beyond straightforward coordination under a system of intergovernmental links within a free trade area, even if that free trade area

is of an improved type. European Union must possess efficient institutions with clearly defined duties and powers.

As regards priority policies to be pursued, the Committee stressed the following:

- speeding up the achievement of Economic and Monetary Union;
- implementation of a Community employment policy;
- implementation of a Community regional policy;
- definition of a Community energy policy.

The Opinion does not give a full description of the institutions of European Union but it sets out the basic conditions it feels they must fulfil.

The Opinion stresses the need for a Parliament elected by universal suffrage and discharging a genuine legislative function.

It also proposes that the Economic and Social Committee be given full institutional status, and renamed the Economic and Social Council.

To give practical expression to the goals the European Union has set itself and those it may decide to adopt for the future, and to implement the policies essential for it to become reality, certain responsibilities must be transferred from national to Community level in order to equip European Union with the relevant powers.

Only if the Community's internal cohesion is commensurate with its legitimate external objectives will it be able to further the search for better equilibrium in the world.

Finally, if the European Union has effective and legitimate institutions it will be able to gain genuine credibility in the eyes of the outside world, and generate the internal solidarity needed to cope with the radical changes in international economic relations.

In line with the priorities which the Chairman mentioned in his inaugural address, the Committee concentrated on two issues in 1975:

1. Internal consolidation
2. Strengthening its links with the Community's institutions.

The Economic and Social Committee was set up by the Treaty to advise the Council and Commission. Its tasks and basic working rules are laid down by Articles 4 and 193 *et al.*

In the early years, the EEC developed normally and the Committee managed by functioning strictly within the framework of the Treaty, to discharge its tasks successfully. Opinions were delivered on, for instance, freedom of movement and the right of establishment, the European Social Fund, the Common Agricultural Policy, and the initial measures adopted under the common transport policy.

In the sixties, the Community ran into increasingly serious difficulties. More and more draft instruments were referred to the Committee, but in very many cases a Council decision did not ensue. The momentum was obviously gone.

The Commission, and subsequently the Council became convinced of the need to win support of socio-occupational groups and categories — most of which are represented on the Committee.

The summit conference of 1972, which authorized the Committee to take matters up on its own initiative, marked the start of a new phase in the history of the Committee. The

Committee used its new right judiciously, and delivered several Opinions of a general nature which were welcomed by the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament.

Over the years the Committee's work has come to entail more than just the documents submitted to it. Own-initiative Opinions call for a special effort on the part of members.

Some members make use of secretarial and other services. This does something to improve their working conditions and the effectiveness of their work. But this is only a partial answer, and does not reduce the need for personal effort. It is thus clear that the present position of members is no longer in keeping with the demands made on them.

In its work the Committee must abide by the Rules of Procedure and the Bureau's Instructions. Any amendment to the Rules of Procedure requires a Council Decision. The Instructions are much more flexible, and can be updated when necessary.

As things now stand, the Committee's working and decision-taking procedures are relatively cumbersome: receipt of a request for an Opinion — Bureau decision — referral — study group — section — full Committee. The 'final submission to the full Committee is mandatory under the Treaties. But procedures should be speeded up and simplified.

The question of experts warrants attention. The Committee can think itself fortunate that it has the right to call on experts if it wishes. Furthermore in order to ensure that its general and political tasks are carried out in the best possible way, the Committee has made it possible for outside speakers to be invited to address meetings. This procedure has not yet been enshrined in formal provisions.

Throughout 1975, the Committee was exercised by the organizational issues referred to above. For example, numerous joint meetings were held between the Bureau and Group and Section Chairmen with a view to improving working methods.

The Committee's whole development rests ultimately on the concept of a modern democracy guided politically by parliaments and governments. However, in view of the continuously growing complexity and scope of economic, social and human problems, these political bodies cannot fully accomplish their mission without calling on the knowledge, views and opinions of various socio-occupational groups and without involving the latter in the implementation of policies.

Economic and social committees or councils, or equivalent bodies, are no substitute for professional, social, trade union or employers' organizations, which retain their freedom of decision. However, they undoubtedly enable a general consensus to be worked out. Particular attention was paid to improving relationships between the Economic and Social Committee, the Council and the European Parliament during the period covered by the report.

At the April Plenary Session, the Belgian Minister for Labour, Mr. Califice, deputized for Mr. O'Leary, President-in-Office of the Council of Social Affairs Ministers, who was unable to attend as planned. Mr. Califice spoke on the present state of the Community. His speech and the ensuing discussion marked a new chapter in the Committee-Council dialogue — a chapter which the French Minister of Labour, Mr. Durafour had initiated when he visited the Committee in 1974. At the November Session, Mr. Battaglia, Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs took part in the discussion on the Convention of Lomé. The Economic and Social Committee trusts that this manifestly valuable practice will continue.

When Italy assumed the Presidency of the Council in July, the Committee Chairman met the new Council President in Rome.

In November, the Committee Chairman accompanied by the two Vice-Chairmen had talks with the Members of the Committee of Permanent Representatives chaired by Mr. Bombassei. Amongst the topics discussed were the role and working methods of the Committee, its links with the Institutions, the implementation of the Lomé Convention and other specific matters.

The Committee's links with the European Parliament steadily improved following correspondence with the President of the Parliament, Mr. Berkhouwer and his successor, Mr. Spénale. It was agreed that the Committee's Rapporteur could address Parliamentary Committees if this was felt desirable. The first instance of such cooperation occurred on 18 April, when the Committee Rapporteur for the stocktaking of the Common Agricultural Policy addressed the Parliament's Agricultural Committee.

On 29 May, the Committee Chairman had talks in Brussels with the President and Secretary-General of the European Parliament. They discussed the possibility of 'hearings' and the mutual exchange of documents.

On 29 September 1975, when the Parliament's Committee for Development and Cooperation discussed the Generalized Preference Scheme for 1975, it was addressed by the Committee Rapporteur for this matter. Mr. Canonge and Mr. Spénale met again on 5 November 1975. In June, His Excellency, Cearbhaill Ó Dálaigh, President of Ireland, became the first Head of State to pay a visit to the Committee.

In his address, President Ó Dálaigh stressed the important role of Social Policy in giving the Community a 'human face'. He referred to the contribution which the economic and social interest groups represented on the Committee could make in this respect.

Like their predecessors, the Committee Chairman and Vice-Chairman paid a number of official visits to Member States. Their first visit was to Ireland in February.

The Committee delegation was received in Dublin by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Garret FitzGerald, Mr. Michael O'Leary, Minister for Labour, Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Minister for the Gaeltacht and Mr. Frank Cluskey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Health and Social Welfare.

The main purpose of the visit was to establish official contact with the Irish Government, which chaired all Council meetings until July this year.

In-depth discussions were held with the Departments of Finance, Health and Social Services on the Community Social Action Programme, measures to combat unemployment, regional policy, the situation of women, and the pilot study on poverty.

Mr. Canonge also had talks with the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, the Confederation of Irish Industry, the Federated Union of Employers, the Irish Farmers' Association, Muintir na Tíre (Rural Development Board) and the Irish Creamery 'Milk Suppliers' Association. He also met officials of the Irish Economic and Social Council.

In March, Mr. Canonge paid an official visit to France. He had talks with Mr. Jean Sauvagnargues, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Christian Bonnet, Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Michel Durafour, Minister of Labour, and Mr. J.F. Deniau, State Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Edgar Faure, President of the National Assembly and Mr. Alain Poher, President of the Senate.

During the discussions, Mr. Canonge stressed the Committee's concern about European integration which could not advance without popular support.

The Committee therefore intended to use its right of initiative in order to further the construction of a Community which had the backing of the two sides of industry and the public at large.

In September, the Chairman paid a two-day official visit to Denmark. Accompanied by his Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Ameye and Mr. van Greunsven, Mr. Canonge had a meeting with the Minister for Labour, Mr. Dinsen and the Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs, Mr. Nørgaard;

Afterwards the Committee delegation had talks with the Danish Parliament's Committee for Common Market Relations. The delegation reported on the Committee's recent activities.

Meetings also took place with representatives of the Danish Employers' Confederation, the Federation of Danish Industry, the Chambers of Commerce, the LO and FTF trade union confederations, the Professional Council of the Workers' Movement, the Consumers' Council and the Agricultural Council.

Finally, Mr. Canonge paid an official visit to Rome in October, in the course of which he met the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Marcora, the Minister for State Participation, Mr. Bisaglia, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Battaglia, and the Under-Secretary for Labour, Mr. Nero. Mr. Canonge also had talks with representatives of trade and professional associations, trade unions and employers' organizations.

At the end of the visit, the Committee delegation was received in audience by the Pope. In order to 'show the Committee flag' a number of Section meetings were held in various Community regions. In January the Study Group for the Wine Sector (Section for Agriculture) held a meeting in France during which they visited a vineyard in Grau du Roi, Languedoc Roussillon.

In February, the Study Group on the Situation of Women visited Dublin and the Shannon Industrial Estate. The Group held talks with various Irish Women's Organizations.

In May, the Section for Transport and Communications met in Dublin. The main item on the agenda was the preparation of a Study on telecommunications.

In September, the Section for External Relations met in Christiansborg Castle, Copenhagen, and drew up an Opinion on generalized tariff preferences.

The members of the Section also had informal talks with representatives of economic and social interest groups in the EFTA countries.

In September, the Section for Energy and Nuclear Questions held a meeting in Lyons, where the members discussed a new energy strategy for the European Community.

The working document which was drawn up at this meeting covered the supply prospects for hydrocarbons, electricity and nuclear fuels.

During their stay in France, the Section members visited nuclear installations near Lyons at the invitation of the French National Electricity Board.

In October, the Section for Social Questions met in Rome and discussed the problems facing migrant workers.

Finally, on 18 March, there was a joint meeting in Paris of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Committee and the Bureau of the French Economic and Social Council. The two bodies discussed various topics of mutual interest, such as the problems caused by inflation and unemployment in the Community, the Community Regional Policy, the Common Agricultural Policy and the Convention of Lomé. It was possible to take stock of the views held by the various representatives of national and European social and economic interest groups.

The Committee worked very hard in 1975, holding 9 Plenary Sessions and delivering a total of 109 Opinions.

A detailed breakdown of the topics covered by the Committee is contained in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER II

### WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

#### 1. Agricultural Policy

The Committee always keeps a watchful eye on the agricultural scene, and this year was no exception. The Commission's Stocktaking of the Common Agricultural Policy afforded the Committee an opportunity to go back over most of the issues that it had tackled in its 1974 Progress Report. Once again the Committee drew attention to the fact that the Community cannot afford to disregard the international scene. Very soon, the Community will be forced by the pressure of international events to bring the CAP and external policy into some sort of alignment. The Community authorities must assess the impact of international developments on imports, exports and output, and evaluate pressures that will be put on the CAP. This exercise should make it possible to redefine Community preference — a pillar of the CAP — and draw up overall production guidelines. As its contribution, the Committee has decided to draw up in 1976 an own-initiative Opinion in which it will make a close analysis of the international background to the Common Agricultural Policy.

The Committee has produced a very detailed study entitled Current Prospects for the Agricultural Products of the EEC's Mediterranean Area. Such produce falls within the scope of EEC Mediterranean Policy. But it is also indirectly influenced by EEC external and commercial policies. In its Study, the Committee reviews all the staple products of the Mediterranean area, and states its views on the future shape of the Mediterranean Policy and the CAP.

Wine was very much in the news in 1975. The Commission's proposals of November 1974 gave the Committee an opportunity to suggest major changes to two basic Regulations, viz. Nos 816 and 817. The Committee's proposed amendments had a threefold aim. First, intervention machinery should be made more efficient. Second, there should be a better balance between supply and demand. Third, there should be better guarantees as to product quality and producers' returns. As regards the general problem of oversupply, the Committee urged a tougher planting and replanting policy than any envisaged to date by the Commission. Naturally, allowance would have to be made for interregional social, economic and quality differences. The Committee also proposed a set of measures for dealing with the structural surpluses which appeared in 1975. First, Member States' wine duties should be aligned on the rates currently applied in France, Italy and Germany. Second, the Community should promote the introduction of new grape products. In the third place, the Community should encourage the grubbing up of poor quality vines and the re-training of wine-growers in certain regions.

The Committee attached very great importance to the preparation of its Opinion on the 1976/77 farm price proposals. In March 1975, it set up a standing study group whose members were drawn from the Agriculture Section. This study group was instructed to analyse the factors that the Commission should normally take into consideration when working out its farm price proposals. The Committee was thus better prepared for its



formal examination of the proposals for the 1976/77 marketing year. But the Commission was unable to submit these proposals before December, so that the Committee had to defer preparation of its Opinion until the January 1976 Plenary Session.

## 2. Transport Policy

The Committee's work in the field of transport and communications centred on (i) the Common Transport Policy and (ii) the utilization of telecommunications facilities and the interrelationships between transport and telecommunications.

a) On 28 March 1974, the Committee delivered an Opinion on the Commission's Communication to the Council on the Development of the Common Transport Policy. In this Opinion, the Committee commented on the broad lines of the Common Transport Policy and on its aims and instruments. The Committee agreed with the Commission that stronger links should be forged between transport policy and other common policies, and reserved the right to return to this matter at a later date.

In November 1974 the Committee decided to take a closer look at some of the problems raised in the Commission's Communication, and to draw up an Additional Opinion on the Common Transport Policy's links with the common energy and regional development policies and the financial implications of these links.

On the subject of transport and energy policy, the Committee concluded that events since 1973 had brought about a profound change which would have considerable repercussions on our economic order and on our pattern of growth. Energy would remain an expensive commodity that should be used as sparingly as possible. Since transport was doubly concerned as both a transporter and a consumer of energy, every possible way of conserving energy should be examined.

The Community should make a determined effort to rationalize sectors which were big consumers of energy (e.g. air transport). In addition, it was necessary to promote public transport and develop its infrastructure as a matter of priority.

As regards regional policy the Committee stressed a major instrument in this field of regional policy.

The machinery proposed by the Commission for the organization of Community transport might, however, be at variance with the aims of regional policy. The financing of infrastructure in particular seemed to be a potential area of conflict. Market forces were clearly not sufficient to relieve congestion in heavily built-up areas and provide the infrastructure needed to stimulate development in backward areas. Any moves to balance out regional differences had to be compatible with a Community system for the financing of infrastructure.

The Committee recommended that some of the revenue from taxes levied on transport should be used to set up a Community fund for the development and maintenance of infrastructure. The EIB too, if adequately topped up, could contribute to the financing of infrastructure schemes which are of importance to the Community as a whole.

The Committee noted that it was difficult to define, with any degree of accuracy, the financial repercussions on transport of the other common policies. These difficulties were compounded

by the absence of Community fiscal and budgetary policies. Nevertheless, the principle of fiscal neutrality had to be followed in the taxation of competing carriers and modes of transport. It would be possible to create an automatic financing mechanism for the development of infrastructure by earmarking the proceeds from specific transport taxes. Such a mechanism would have a beneficial effect on the coordination and long-term planning of infrastructure measures. Because of an overall shortage of funds, some of the money earmarked for infrastructure schemes might, however, have to be diverted elsewhere.

Tax incentives should be used to promote measures which were in the public interest, such as tackling traffic and transport problems in conurbations.

In conclusion, the Economic and Social Committee expressed the view that progress could be made towards aligning (i) vehicle and fuel tax systems and (ii) the rules for VAT exemption and deductibility.

b) The Committee used its right of initiative to draw up a study on the utilization of telecommunications facilities and the interrelationships between transport and telecommunications. This study, which was very well received in many circles, has since been published as an Opinion.

The Committee observed that telecommunications had become a vital part of society and would continue to gain in importance, playing a crucial role as a catalyst and instigator of economic and social change.

Teleprocessing (that is to say data processing through the intermediary of telecommunications) was of importance to a whole host of services, including means of mass communication. The progress that was likely in this field would provide society with major instruments of innovation, especially in the services sector and in the fields of health, traffic safety and education (including continuing adult education).

One major advantage of telecommunications, from the business and administrative points of view, was that it made decentralization possible. Telecommunications services were an important part of any infrastructure and, as such, were a *sine qua non* for regional development.

The Committee thought that the Commission ought to take a close look at the potential applications of telecommunications in the field of transport, and the impact which these applications might have on employment. The Commission should also study the extent to which transport and telecommunications in the Community were interchangeable.

In conclusion, the Committee called upon the Commission to submit proposals as soon as possible for the implementation of a Community telecommunications policy.

It should be pointed out that the gradual liberalization of the transport market proposed by the Commission met with only limited approval. Some members of the Committee took the view that an increase in capacity was not called for at the moment and would probably cause difficulties, as the recent emergence of surplus capacity in several Member States would seem to suggest. The majority of the Committee's members, however, thought otherwise. Therefore the Committee agreed with the Commission in its Opinion and supported the gradual liberalization of the transport market.

### 3. External Relations

The Committee dealt with three matters in this field: the generalized tariff preferences which the Community grants to certain developing countries, the implementation of the Lomé Convention, and the Community's future policy on development aid.

The Committee shared the Commission's concern to see that the poorest developing countries benefit most from the 1976 generalized tariff preferences scheme. It approved of the caution reflected in the proposals which in view of the effects of inflation did not go substantially further than the 1975 scheme. The Committee felt that the operation of the scheme could and should be improved through better management and better information. The details of the annual schemes should be left, to a greater extent, to the discretion of the Commission. Although the long-term goals of the GSP took account of previous Committee recommendations, the list of beneficiary countries should eventually be reviewed in the light of objective economic and social criteria.

At its November Plenary Session, the Committee adopted an Opinion on the implementation of the Convention of Lomé. The proceedings were attended by Mr. Battaglia, President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities. In its Opinion, the Committee spoke out for the involvement of economic and social interest groups in implementing the co-operation policy provided for in the Convention. As regards trade, it was particularly worried about the impact on jobs in the EEC, especially in farming and in certain regions, of opening up the Community market to ACP products. The Committee considered that industrial cooperation between the EEC and ACP States must be initially on the self-sustaining growth of local and regional markets. Industry could be transferred to the ACP States, but this should not lead to the development of ACP industries which were competitive only because their workforce received low wages. The Committee also stressed the importance of information and a favourable business climate backed up by security for persons and investments.

Through its Section for External Relations, the Committee continued its contacts with non-EEC countries. In September, for instance, the Section had an informal exchange of views with representatives of trade unions and trade organizations in the EFTA countries.

Finally, the Committee tried to work out a way of involving representatives of EEC economic and social interest groups in the GATT negotiations.

### 4. Regional Policy

For some time now, the Committee has been drawing attention to the fact that the present economic crisis is liable to aggravate the stagnation and decline in the EEC's most backward regions. At times such as these, a common regional policy is particularly important, in order to stimulate economic and social development in such regions and keep a tighter rein on development in areas which are already heavily industrialized.

The Committee therefore welcomed the establishment of a European Regional Development Fund for the period 1975-1977, and the setting up of a Committee for Regional Policy last March. Both the Council and the Commission agreed with the Committee that aid had to be concentrated more in the most backward regions.

Because of the importance which it attaches to the role of the Community in the economic and social development of its less favoured regions and to the creation of an effective common regional policy, the Committee called on its Section for Regional Development to prepare a study on the implementation of regional policy in the Community during this initial three-year experimental period. The study examines the initial operations of the Regional Fund with a view to identifying the type of problems which may arise during the remainder of the experimental period. Particular attention is paid to the role and influence of the regions in connection with the planning and implementation of regional development, to the problems raised by the principle of 'additionality' and to the coordination and harmonization of national and Community policies relevant to regional development. In examining these and other problems, the study aims to clarify in practical terms the principles, means and methods of a common regional policy.

The Committee found it particularly important to acquaint itself with the views and pre-occupations of the people immediately concerned by the programmes and projects in the field of regional development and to this effect and in connection with the preparation of the study, organized a series of hearings and consultations with representatives of regions and local authorities. The study is scheduled to be ready in early 1976.

## **5. Industrial Policy**

The Committee gave further consideration to the adaptation and evolution of individual industries. Opinions were produced, for instance, on the policies to be adopted for the textile, shipbuilding and wood pulp industries. Another Opinion reviewed the data-processing industry of the Community.

The last-named sector was studied in particular detail. The Committee worked out policy guidelines designed to improve the international competitiveness of Community companies and supported the Commission's proposals regarding urgent measures to be taken by the Community.

Using its right to deliver Opinions on its own initiative, the Committee looked at the issues involved in liberalizing public purchasing in advanced technology sectors.

In support of the Commission's efforts to establish a real common market, the Committee broadly approved a Commission proposal on the setting-up of European Cooperation Groupings.

During the year, the Court of Justice handed down several highly important decisions on freedom of movement and the freedom to provide services. These decisions marked a major development in Community law. The Committee was able to follow matters closely, thanks largely to exchanges of views with the Commission.

Because of the Court's decisions, a number of proposed directives on the professions had to be revised. The Committee was consulted by the Council on the Commission's amendment to its original proposal concerning lawyers, made under the second paragraph of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty.

An Opinion was also issued on a proposed directive concerning credit institutions. The Committee described this proposal as inadequate.

The simplification of customs procedures was the subject of a number of proposals for directives and regulations on which the Committee issued Opinions. The main topics in this field were the Community transit system and origin rules for petroleum products.

Much of the Committee's work here was devoted to examining the Commission's programme to simplify the present cumbersome system of customs procedures, which sometimes proves to be a virtually insurmountable obstacle for businessmen.

Finally, the Committee endorsed the Commission's proposal which consolidated the provision on Community transit. It has repeatedly called for such a consolidating instrument, which would get round the present difficulty of having to refer to several texts on this subject.

## **6. Technical Barriers**

Motor vehicles, tractors, construction equipment and motor-cycles were the four main topics dealt with.

The Committee has always attached particular importance to the alignment of national laws, and many years ago it set up a permanent study group to draft the preliminary versions of its Opinions on the elimination of technical barriers to trade.

In the course of its ten meetings held this year, the group drew up fourteen draft Opinions and examined seventeen proposals for directives.

In the motor vehicle sector, the document to which the Committee devoted most attention was the proposed directive on seat belts, since this will affect both the motor industry and the safety of drivers and passengers.

The Committee also proposed important changes to the draft directive designed to improve the safety of farm tractors.

The Opinion on the sound level perceived by drivers of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors led to the Commission taking the unprecedented step of inviting a Committee Rapporteur and a member of the Committee's secretariat to a meeting which it had organized to see how it could amend its original proposal in the light of the views expressed by the Committee.

## **7. Social Policy**

In its *Opinion on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1974*, the Committee pointed out that, although significant progress had been made, particularly under the Social Action Programme, there were still many gaps in the EEC's social policy. These gaps were particularly regrettable in view of the fact that the Community and the world as a whole were in the throes of a serious economic crisis which was making the position of certain categories of workers even more vulnerable.

It was against this background that the Committee issued an own-initiative Opinion on the updating of the Social Action Programme of the Community. In this Opinion the Committee emphasized the urgent need to formulate and implement a Community policy of full and better employment. This policy should take account of the approach adopted to economic restructuring, and reflect the requirements of a new type of economic growth in keeping with the new situation and the social requirements of our time.

The Committee has always realized that there can be no real policy in this field without a genuine economic instrument for funnelling the necessary expenditure. In its Opinion on Intervention by the Social Fund to encourage Structural Adjustment Measures, the Committee observed that — in view of what was at stake and the difficult choices to be made — the Community should not have taken a piecemeal approach of limited scope and effect. What was needed was comprehensive, purposeful action, based on a precise definition of the economic and social goals, and capable of giving the European Social Fund the resources and the reliability needed to make it the pre-eminent instrument of Community social policy.

The Committee has also delivered Opinions on Commission proposals designed to afford better protection to underprivileged social groups and improve their lot. One of these proposals was for a Programme of Pilot Schemes and Studies to Combat Poverty. The Committee approved this Programme but pointed out that the causes of poverty were to be found in the real inequalities of social and economic structures. If poverty was to be wiped out there would have to be a long-term programme of structural reform involving wider access to information and changes in the distribution of resources and in the relative influence of the various social groups.

On several occasions the Committee took a stand on the subject of migrant workers and their families, particularly with reference to the Action Programme drawn up by the Commission. It focused attention on the ever-present danger of considering migrant workers purely and simply as factors of production. While migration might be regarded as an expression of the right to choose jobs, the necessary resources should be deployed to improve job opportunities, so that workers were not forced to leave their countries and families in order to earn a living.

The Committee also delivered an Opinion on the retention of the rights and advantages of employees in the case of mergers, takeovers and amalgamations. In this Opinion it advocated extensive preliminary consultation with employees' representatives even in the case of dismissals necessitated by changes in the structure of undertakings. Employees' representatives should be supplied with all the documentation they need in order to have the fullest possible information about the projected operations, and they should be allowed to call in one or more experts of their choice to assist them.

The Committee also came out in favour of a Community programme for education, taking the view that education must be available to all strata of society. It was most concerned that educational opportunities were still unequal.

Finally, the Committee delivered two Opinions as a contribution to International Women's Year. One of these Opinions related to a Commission proposal, and the other was drawn up on the Committee's own initiative.

In the first of these Opinions the Committee pointed out that equality of treatment had not yet been achieved. Sex discrimination still existed not only in law but also in everyday life. Deep-rooted prejudices were responsible.

The Committee considered it essential that steps be taken to ensure that all occupations and the training therefore are open to women.

In the second Opinion the Committee stressed that European Union could not come about unless the 130 million women in the Community were accepted as full members of society with exactly the same rights and the same opportunities as men.

Finally, the Committee delivered an Opinion on the Proposal for a Council Decision in regard to the Intervention of the European Social Fund in Favour of Persons Occupied in the Textile and Clothing Sectors, and an Opinion on the Proposal for a Council Decision on European Social Fund Measures to Aid Vocational Adaptation Operations.

Whilst approving the proposals put forward by the Commission, the Committee made one or two general remarks on the role of the Social Fund in the present economic and social situation, particularly in connection with structural adaptation. The Committee also asked that the Social Fund receive the financial resources necessary for effectively executing the tasks entrusted to it.

## **8. The Environment**

The Committee's attention here was focused on the implementation of the environmental action programme, which commits the Community institutions to adopting directives and decisions on certain types of industrial waste, limit values for the use of certain dangerous substances, and quality standards for specific products.

The Committee generally approved the measures taken to combat the pollution of rivers, lakes, and the sea. It drew attention, however, to the need to evaluate the economic and social repercussions on industry located near stretches of water subject to the new EEC regulations, if the standards were too rigid or had to be complied with too quickly.

It thought that transitional periods should be set for introducing the measures envisaged, and that research should be carried out so as to arrive at a balance between the economic and social aspects on the one hand, and environmental protection on the other.

If the wood-pulp industry ran into any difficulties through anti-pollution measures, the Committee thought it should receive assistance from a special Community fund, rather than be granted exemptions from the provisions of the proposed directive.

As regards air and soil pollution, the Committee welcomed proposals to limit the use of a number of substances, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and pesticides, in view of the serious damage they could cause to the environment. The Committee also endorsed the proposal to set up a system under which the Member States would exchange information on atmospheric pollution caused by sulphur compounds and airborne particulates. The Committee pointed out in this connection that pollution at the workplace had long been shown to have an impact on the external environment.

When dealing with proposals to lay down quality standards, the Committee stressed the importance of such measures in protecting consumers and safeguarding public health. In several of its Opinions it urged that manufacturers be encouraged to use materials which did not endanger public health or pose any difficult waste-disposal problems.

It also called for an extensive campaign to educate the public about product labelling. It considered that all Community measures in the field of consumer protection should provide for labelling which enabled consumers to be fully aware of what was in a product before they bought it.

The Committee stressed the importance of the Multiannual Environmental Research and Development Programme and the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. It identified areas in which research work should be concentrated

but felt that Community expenditure would only be effective if scientific circles, the press, public opinion, certain movements and organizations, and the various institutions involved, were kept informed about what was going on.

## 9. Economic Policy

At the beginning of the year, the Committee produced an Information Report on the mounting problem of Inflation — largely seen then as a relatively short-term impediment to growth and employment, for which immediate solutions should be found. As the year drew to a close, the Committee had started, as part of its contribution to the Commission's 4th Medium Term Economic Programme, to consider amongst other matters the structural causes of inflation and their longer-term solution.

The Information Report isolated the many demand-pull and cost-push causes of the current record levels of inflation in most Member States. It concluded that a combination of measures to combat it is always more effective than a single measure. The Committee emphasized the dilemma with which the Community governments are faced in making the 'political' choice on measures to adopt, since in adopting measures to achieve normally-accepted economic and social objectives such as price-stability and balance of payments equilibrium, the realization of other objectives such as employment and growth are frequently put in jeopardy.

Because of the continuing gravity of the economic situation, February saw the Committee give an own-initiative Opinion on 'The Economic Situation of the Community and the Policy to be pursued'. It asked for a clear distinction to be made in Community economic and social policy-making between what are short-term and what are structural problems. The Committee underlined the absolute necessity for collaboration between Member States in facing the present critical situation of unemployment and inflation, and proposed that wherever possible it be consulted at the drafting stage of Community policy decisions.

This led naturally on to the two separate Opinions the Committee gave in May on 'The Degree of Convergence of Member States' Economic Policies' and 'The Restructuring of the Economies'.

The first — on the convergence of Member States' economic policies — was an Additional Opinion to its earlier one referred to above, on the Economic Situation, in the light of the Commission's own Report in March on the extent to which the February 1974 Council Decision on the attainment of a high degree of convergence of economic policies had been adhered to. The Committee noted with disquiet the real lack of harmonization in economic policy decision-making among Member States, and the failure to implement Community economic and social policy guidelines in specific areas. It ends by proposing more modest and thus more realistic ways in which convergence of Member States' policies could be achieved.

The second — an Opinion on the restructuring of the economies — was drawn up at the invitation of the Commission as part of the consultative procedures leading up to the production of its 4th Medium-Term Economic Programme (expected in the Spring of 1976). In it, the Committee pronounced firmly in favour of the market economy, whilst urging for effective legislation against dominant positions and monopolies. It expressed views on the criteria governing increased State intervention in influencing industrial development. It affirmed that neither zero-growth, nor dirigism are worthwhile ends. The hitherto



intractable problems attached to restructuring must now be approached by public authorities and the social partners in a spirit of cooperation and not confrontation.

Opinions were also given on the Commission's proposal to postpone, for the second time, by a year, the commencement of the second stage of the Harmonization of Taxes on Manufactured Tobacco products (now 1 July 1977), and on a Proposal to change the Timetable for the preparation of the Commission's Annual Report on the Economic Situation of the Community.

Further work is under way as part of the on-going collaboration between the Committee and the Commission in the field of Medium-Term Economic Policies. On the short-term economic policies, the Committee gave its Opinion (in October) on the Commission's Annual Report on the Economic Situation of the Community.

The Committee believed that the Commission was again being too optimistic in its projections for 1976. Its analysis of the world economic situation attached too little importance to the effect upon the EEC of the economic recovery — or the lack of it — in other industrialized countries. The Committee called the Commission to task for proposing coordination of economic policies, without specifying precisely what form this coordination should take. It agreed resolutely with the Commission that it is incumbent upon the social partners to work together with the authorities in an attempt to bring about a revival of confidence in future economic growth. The Committee then addressed itself to the three fundamental questions of employment policy, anti-inflationary policy, and the need for firms to have the requisite capital to make the investments needed for creating new jobs.

At the year-end, the Committee was still working on two additional proposals by the Commission: the proposal for a Directive of the Council concerning the harmonization of systems of Company taxation and of withholding taxes on dividends; the proposal for the establishment of a European Community Institute for economic analysis and research.

## 10. Energy Policy

The main thrust of the Committee's work during the year was directed at the evaluation of a number of concrete measures proposed by the Commission to implement the new energy policy strategy, whose targets for 1985 had been approved by the Council on 17 December 1974.

Commenting on the first of these, the Communication 'Energy for Europe: Research and Development', the Committee pointed out that research and development had a fundamental role to play in the new strategy, both in developing new and existing sources of supply and in reducing the Community's dependence on imported energy. However, in view of the extremely high financial outlay involved, it requested that stringent priorities should be set for individual areas of research, concentrating on those which promised the maximum reduction of imported oil within a short period.

It therefore urged that high priority should be given to indigenous hydrocarbons by improving the recovery factor for offshore oil and by developing technology for deep-sea exploitation. In the coal sector, it requested that special attention should be given not only to gasification, automated preparation plants and high performance methods but also to improvements of living and working conditions.

It also believed that a large proportion of R & D expenditure should be devoted to nuclear energy, recognizing that in the current circumstances, it constituted a real alternative to oil. The priorities within this sector should be reactor safety, fast-breeder technology which offered the possibility of greater independence in nuclear fuel supplies and high-temperature reactors which could be used in large-scale hydrogen production.

At the same time, the Committee felt that work on the longer-term alternatives, particularly those of hydrogen and thermonuclear fusion, should not be neglected.

In the light of these comments by the Committee and those of other bodies, the Commission finalized its proposals in its ' Programmes for research and development actions in the field of energy '. These were approved by the Committee on 29 May and implemented by the Council on 22 August 1975.

The Committee similarly endorsed the ' Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) concerning support to common projects for hydrocarbon exploration, ' subject to a number of specific recommendations.

Pointing out the objective was to improve the security of the Community's energy supply, it suggested that, under certain conditions, onshore exploration work should also be brought within the scope of the proposed regulation. It recommended that adequate financial provision should be made in the Community's budget and that the ceiling for Community support as a proportion of the total cost of a project should be raised from the level of 25 % proposed by the Commission to 40 %. Projects undertaken in offshore conditions should include adequate provisions for worker safety and environmental protection. Disputes between the Commission and undertakings on the commercial viability of a project — which would determine whether the financial support should be repaid — should be referred to an independent arbitrator whose decision would be binding. The information required on each project should be split, firstly, into that to be provided before the project is undertaken and, secondly, that required after its completion. Finally, the Committee suggested that the proposed exploration programme should take on a flexible and revolving character while, at the same time, being integrated in the Community's energy targets for 1985.

In the nuclear field, the Committee took a broadly favourable view of the ' Draft Council Decision empowering the Commission to issue Euratom loans with a view to a Community contribution towards the financing of nuclear power stations '. However, it felt that the proposed annual funding of 500m u.a. should be open to subsequent review, as experience dictated, because this figure fell well short of the size of finance programme required to make a significant contribution towards the achievement of the 1985 targets for installed nuclear capacity. It proposed that Community financing should not necessarily be limited to 30 % of the total cost and that it should, with the same priority, be extended to nuclear fuel cycle installations, given their specific problems in raising longer-term finance. Evaluation of projects should take account not only of their financial viability but also their consequences for public health and environmental protection. Finally, it was necessary to safeguard continuity of the finance programme over time.

On 29 May 1975, the Committee also warmly welcomed ' The Programme on radioactive waste management and storage ' believing that it could make a potentially crucial contribution to the development of nuclear energy in the Community. While considering that existing methods of treating and storing radioactive waste were sufficient for the time being, it believed that satisfactory solutions had to be found in the form of advanced techniques so that the Community would be able to cope with the sharply increasing volume of waste produced as more and more nuclear plants came into operation.

Noting the existence of suitable geological salt formations in the Community offering safe prospects for very long-term radioactive waste disposal, the Committee did not see technical objections to a further expansion of nuclear energy production. Nevertheless it believed that a major effort would have to be made to perfect and scale-up a number of suitable methods which were currently undergoing trials in order to arrive at a system of radioactive waste disposal capable of meeting extremely stringent safety requirements. The programme was implemented by the Council on 26 June 1975.

In a similar opinion on the 'Communication from the Commission to the Council on the technological problems of nuclear safety', the Committee laid particular emphasis on the need for adequate public information on the safety aspects of nuclear development. It also suggested that efforts to harmonize nuclear safety provisions throughout the Community would be facilitated by a Community-coordinated research and development programme to ensure convergence of new ideas on safety which were currently evolving at a rapid rate. Both of these suggestions by the Committee were specifically taken up by the Council in its Resolution on this question on 22 July 1975.

The Committee, having earlier given outline approval to the Commission's new energy strategy in 1974, expressed its views in detail on the various sectoral proposals which were subsequently made by the Commission.

It supported the programme for rational energy use, believing that it could do much to reduce the Community's dependance on imported energy and improve its balance-of-payments. However, it warned that such energy conservation measures should not have adverse effects on employment or other social conditions.

The Committee regarded the means suggested for the implementation of a hydrocarbons policy as insufficient both in scope and effectiveness to give the Community the minimum authority necessary to ensure secure supplies of energy under satisfactory economic conditions. It was essential for the Community to adopt a coherent unified approach in cooperating with major importing countries (Japan), the major consumer and producer countries (USA, USSR), the exporting countries (OPEC) and the developing countries.

It approved the general principle of taking measures to reduce energy consumption in the event of oil supply difficulties. However, while recognizing that responsibility for these measures had, to a certain extent and for the time being, passed to the International Energy Agency (IEA), it believed that, ultimately, primary responsibility should lie with the Community.

Dealing with the electricity sector, the Committee noted that it offered considerable possibilities for the substitution of secure conventional sources for oil and for the development of nuclear energy. The use of coal, lignite and peat for electricity production should thus be encouraged. But the Community's limited oil and natural gas resources should, where possible, be reserved for other uses which gave a better efficiency. Similarly, on the consumption side, no incentives should be given which would result in raising imported energy requirements. At the same time, the market would have to retain sufficient flexibility to enable it to absorb nuclear-based electricity as it became available.

The Committee questioned the feasibility of attaining an installed nuclear capacity of 160 GWe, and, if possible, 200 GWe in the Community in 1985. It cited as reasons the recent fall-off in electricity demand, the persistence of certain difficulties regarding the supply of fissile materials, reprocessing, storage and waste disposal, and the misgivings expressed by certain sectors of the general public. However, it supported the proposed nuclear fuels policy,

because it would be needed to back up a nuclear programme, even where the latter was scaled down or deferred.

Finally, the Committee supported the Commission's aim of maximizing the use of both indigenous and imported coal. It regarded the objectives as realistic, but at the same time looked on them as minimum targets.

The Committee fully approved the proposed indirect R & D actions in the fields of thermo-nuclear fusion, biology — health protection and reference materials.

It believed that it was essential to pursue the necessary research work as of now, if fusion was to contribute to the solution of the Community's long-term energy problems after the year 2000. Faced with ever increasing demands on limited R & D finance, the Community was faced with a clear choice between giving substantial support to a few projects or limited assistance to a large number. The Community had to adopt the first course. It was thus correct to concentrate on tokamak technology and to limit the Community effort to a single joint project. Nevertheless, it was essential that the Community retain through adequate financial commitment, its position among the world leaders in fusion technology, if it was not to lose its credibility and, with it, access to international information.

The Committee believed that continuation of the research work of the biology - health protection programme on the effects of ionizing radiation on man and the environment, involving constant review of protection standards, was absolutely essential if nuclear energy was to be used on an increasingly commercial basis. It warned against any weakening in the Community's financial commitment to the joint study of the very important issues in this field.

The Committee also approved the Commission's proposals to broaden the collection of information on energy investment projects of common interest by raising the forward information requirement for conventional electricity plants from three to five years and placing nuclear projects under this requirement for the first time.



## CHAPTER III

### PRESS RELATIONS AND OUTSIDE ECHO

When one is trying to assess the results of the press relations work undertaken by the Secretariat, it is only fair to judge it in the context of the publicity given to the Community in general.

Several basic criteria should be taken into account: there is first of all the much lower degree of interest given by the newspaper reader or television viewer to the European Community in comparison to the amount he gives to local and national affairs. Then the Economic and Social Committee's role in the Community decision-making process is not immediate but of consultative nature only. A third and most important aspect is that the Committee's plenary sessions are not open to the public unless a specific decision to the contrary is taken. Fourthly, when comparing the Committee's press relations work to that of the Community institutions, its resources in terms of finance and manpower are extremely modest.

In the light of these handicaps, however, its achievements can be assessed as positive, above all by the steadily growing number of mentions of the Committee in the press of the Member States. By careful monitoring of the press clippings received in the Secretariat — and these can only be a proportion of those actually published — it has been possible to establish the fact that there is an undoubted increase of news items about the Committee in the papers. It can justifiably be argued that this growth in recognition is due to the increased influence gained by the Committee's activities in the course of the year, a factor which the Press and Information Division has sought to exploit to the full.

Among the Committee's opinions which obtained a wider echo than others, it is perhaps worth mentioning those on agricultural prices, on data processing, on the social action programme, on equal treatment of men and women, the progress report on the common agricultural policy, the Lomé Convention, and, last but not least, on the European Union. The effects on the Committee of Britain's referendum result in June and its actual implementation in September with the seating of the new members were also widely reported.

A major boost for gaining attention for the Committee's activities in the media were the official visits of the Chairman to Dublin, Paris, Copenhagen and Rome, as well as his call on the Belgian Prime Minister, Mr. Tindemans. The visit of the President of Ireland to the Committee received good coverage.

Section meetings held outside the Committee's offices also helped in focussing interest on the opinions they were preparing. This was true for the opinions on telecommunications prepared in Dublin, on generalized tariff preferences in Copenhagen, on the new strategy for an energy policy in Lyons, and on measures for migrant workers in Rome.

The Press and Information Division, in addition to its main task of maintaining press relations, has made efforts to obtain a wider readership for the Committee's opinions and studies by publishing a few of them in a handy printed edition. This applied to the studies on the Progress Report on the Common Agricultural Policy, the Situation of the Small

and Medium Enterprises, and the opinion on the European Union. It has also publicized the Committee by publishing a leaflet and a brochure explaining its role and functions and a directory of its members.

The information work carried out by the Press and Information Division can also be taken as an indicator of the growing interest being shown for the Committee. Requests for information and for Committee opinions and papers has risen from one thousand in 1974 to fourteen hundred in 1975. The number of visitors has also increased from twelve hundred in 1974 to fifteen hundred and sixty in the year under review.

In the final analysis, it is the view which the members hold of the Committee and their willingness to give its activities a wider opening through their organizations and the publications available to them which holds the key to progress in this field. They are indeed its proper spokesmen in the Member States; their personal contribution is crucial for gaining a greater audience for the Committee's actions and for its recognition in the widest sense.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE GROUPS

Article 19 of the revised version of the Rules of Procedure, issued in June 1974, gave official recognition to the Groups. The role and working methods of the Groups are dealt with in Bureau Instructions. These Instructions do not give a clear definition of the role of the Groups, but they do stipulate that the Groups — which must have at least thirty members — are to have a small administrative infrastructure (one administrative secretary per Group).

In 1974, the Groups became noticeably more important. One major reason for this was the regular consultations between the Group Chairmen and the Chairman of the Committee. But a factor of equal importance was the fact that each Group agreed on certain fundamental principles; this revealed a Group solidarity which cut across national considerations.

The trend has been borne out and, indeed, accentuated in 1975.

#### **Group I - Employers**

Group I includes representatives of public and privately-owned industry, major trading concerns, banking and finance. Two seats left vacant for the United Kingdom delegation have been filled, and the Group now has 42 members. The most senior members have been with us since 1958, and the three newest members arrived this year.

Under its French Chairman, Mr. Jean de Precigout, who will complete his two-year term of office in September 1976, the Group has tried to improve its working procedures by defining the duties of the Group Secretary. These include seeing that absent members' votes are transferred to proxies, so that the Group is not under-represented within the Committee's internal bodies. Group meetings were regularly preceded by consultations between the Group's Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Secretary. The Group has not, however, set up an enlarged Bureau.

Nine of the Group's members have been made responsible for informing the Group of ongoing work in their sections. Where possible the Group prefers the persons who perform this function to be Section Chairmen or Vice-Chairmen. At all events, thanks to this system the Group can thrash matters out well before Opinions are voted on at the Plenary Session.

The Group generally thinks that more of the Committee's time should be given over to the fundamental issues of the EEC and that purely technical Opinions, such as those on technical barriers to trade, should be dealt with more rapidly. Such matters should take up only one or two meetings, and involve mainly the appropriate experts. But other Opinions need larger study groups, more meetings and few, if any, experts.

Many of the Rapporteurs for the major Opinions of 1975 came from Group I. Among these topics it is worth mentioning the Stocktaking of the Common Agricultural Policy; this was formerly drawn up as a Study by Mr. Bourel in the latter part of 1974, and was



afterwards adopted as an Opinion, other Opinions of importance were those on GATT, the Mediterranean Policy, Generalized Tariff Preferences, Data Processing, Public Purchasing, the Aerospace Industry, the Common Transport Policy, Energy and European Union.

## **Group II - Workers**

The Workers' Group is the spokesman for the unions which are represented on the Economic and Social Committee. The Group is chaired by Mr. Georges Debunne, General Secretary of the Belgian ABVV/FGTB. It has 50 members, including representatives of all the Member State organizations affiliated to the European Trade Union Confederation and two members from the French CGT.

In 1975 the Group played a full part in preparing and planning the Committee's ongoing work, and discussed various matters of crucial importance to the Committee's future development. The Group also discussed the question of the specific approach it should adopt, and worked out ways of acting more effectively.

The Group decided unanimously on the following priorities which, in the light of the present economic situation, are of vital importance to workers:

- fight unemployment, and work towards full and better employment, despite the difficulties posed by inflations, monetary instability and the recent energy crisis;
- maintenance of purchasing power, guaranteed incomes;
- work towards greater political, economic, social and cultural democracy;
- help create a Community which cooperates with the rest of the world in a spirit of partnership to share out the world's riches more fairly, and which ensures that workers retain all that they have gained at national level.

Group II members were appointed Rapporteur for a number of Opinions of considerable significance for workers. These included:

- Retention of Employees' Rights and Advantages in the Case of Mergers;
- The New Energy Policy Strategy for the Community;
- Restructuring of the Economies;
- Information Report on Inflation;
- The European Cooperation Grouping;
- Sex Discrimination in Employment;
- European Social Fund Measures to Aid Structural Adaptation;
- The Community's Mediterranean Policy.

Following the UK referendum on EEC membership, the British TUC decided to play its full part in the Economic and Social Committee and to propose leading trade unionists for membership. In September, eight British trade unionists were appointed to seats which had been unfilled since January 1973. The presence of TUC representatives will help Group II to act as a powerful unit and in general play a greater role in the ESC's activities.

## **Group III - Various Interests**

In 1975, Group III, under the guidance of its Chairman, Sir John Peel, developed its action on two fronts.

On the one hand, the Group attempted to increase the solidarity of its 52 members and to improve its working procedures, on the other hand it developed its links with other bodies, both inside and outside the Committee.

In connection with the first point, Group III adopted a document on its role and working methods. This document stated ' Group III brings together representatives of agriculture, small- and medium-sized industrial, commercial and craft firms, families, the professions, the service industries, consumers and members of the general public. In spite of their diversity, Group III members are united by the feeling of representing socio-economic categories which, because of their special features or particular structure, must be able to make their views heard separately.

Group III considers that it must have a separate voice in the dialogue which takes place, in the Economic and Social Committee, between the institutions and the economic operators '.

In a memorandum to Group III, Sir John Peel stressed that the Community institutions needed a body which could provide a synthesis of social criticism and give an eyewitness account of the socio-economic situation. He felt that such a body should be broadly based and represent the widest possible range of interests.

In order to improve its working methods, the Group clarified its own functions and those of its officers. It also considered the question of its relations with external bodies.

A number of Committee plenary sessions were attended by the President of the Council, the President of the Commission and various Commissioners. On these occasions, Group III held a preliminary meeting and appointed a single spokesman to represent it at the Plenary Session.

Finally the Group instituted pre-Bureau briefing sessions for Group members who are Committee officers. This was an important innovation, in that it enabled members to have a preliminary exchange of views on important issues due to be discussed by the Bureau.

On the external relations front, Sir John Peel had talks with Mr. Michael Shanks, Commission Director-General for Social Affairs. Sir John drew Mr. Shanks' attention to the specific social problems of the interests represented on Group III. He also raised the matter of Group III representation on consultative bodies established by the Commission.

In addition, a major effort was made to establish closer links with trade organizations and other socio-economic groups which defend the interests represented by Group III members. The Group Chairman had talks with the Secretaries-General of several such organizations. He attended or was represented at several meetings and rallies held by UIAPME (Union of Small-Crafts and Medium-Sized Businesses), the Pharmaceutical Grouping of the European Community, the Liaison Committee for the Professions, the Committee of Family Organizations in the European Communities, etc.



## CHAPTER V

### ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCES

This year, the Committee received a flood of invitations to attend various conferences, seminars and meetings of one sort or another arranged by European organizations. It was not possible to accept them all, but the Chairman, other members and representatives of the secretariat between them did manage to attend the following:

Colloquium organized by the Stuttgart Chamber of Commerce on the European Community and the Small Crafts Industries	10 January Stuttgart
General Assembly of the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the European Community	10 January Amsterdam
Seminar arranged by the Institut de Recherches de Formation et de Perfectionnement (Institute for Research into Basic and Advanced Training)	20 - 23 January and 24 - 27 February Paris
National Conference on Migration, held by the Italian Government	24 February - 1 March Rome
General Assembly of the Confédération française de la Coopération agricole (French Confederation for Cooperation in Agriculture)	14 March Nîmes
Round Table held by the European Management Forum	20 - 21 March Brussels
Colloquium organized by the Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (Confederation of German Crafts) on the occasion of the International Crafts Fair	22 March Munich
Seminar organized by the European Training and Promotion Centre for Farming and Rural Life on Communication Techniques in Agriculture and their Feed-Back	23 - 28 March Killarney, Ireland
11th General Meeting of the Council of European Municipalities	3 - 5 April Vienna
Congress arranged by the Union of European Federalists with the theme ' A Democratic Government for Europe '	18 - 20 April Brussels
Symposium on the role of nuclear energy, held by the European Trade Union Confederation	16 - 18 April Obernai-Bischoffsheim
Seminar arranged by the Irish Congress of Trade Unions	2, 4 and 5 May Dublin

Annual Luncheon of the Smaller Businesses Association	6 May London
57th National Congress of the French Confédération Nationale de la Mutualité de la Coopération et du Crédit Agricole (National Agricultural Confederation for Mutual Assistance, Cooperation and Credit)	13 - 15 May Perpignan
10th Federal Congress of the Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (German Federation of Trade Unions)	25 - 31 May Hamburg
Meeting arranged by the Italian Crafts Confederation, under the auspices of the UACEE	5 - 6 June Rome
7th CEEP Congress on ' The Present Role and Relationships of Public Enterprises in European Economics '	16 - 19 June London
25th Congress of the ICC (International Chamber of Commerce)	15 - 22 June Madrid
Colloquium organized by ' Réalités Européennes du Présent '	27 - 28 June Brussels
107th Trades Union Congress	1 - 9 September Blackpool
27th General Assembly of the European Confederation of Agriculture	22 - 26 September Edinburgh
Seminar organized by the Bund Europäischer Jugend and the CIFE	22 - 26 September Linz
2nd Colloquium organized by the University of Louvain on the problems of integration	8 - 9 October Louvain
Closing day of the Congress of the Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole (National Federation for Agricultural Credit)	9 October Le Touquet, France
Round Table organized by the French Association d'Accueil et d'Information (Welcoming and Information Association)	10 October Marseilles
11th Congress of the Deutscher Angestelltengewerkschaft (German Employees' Trade Union Federation)	13 - 17 October Wiesbaden
Seminar on Anti-Discrimination Legislation, organized by the Irish Congress of Trade Unions	17 - 19 October Galway, Ireland
Franco-Italian Colloquium on the Mediterranean, organized by the Assemblée permanente des Chambres de l'Agriculture (standing assembly of agricultural chambers)	23 - 24 October Paris
International Assembly of delegates of the Council of European Municipalities	23 - 25 October Avignon
General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Group of the European Community	26 - 29 October Paris

Conference organized by the Dutch Section of the Council of European Municipalities	30 - 31 October Noordwijkerhout
12th meeting of the Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen (Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions)	25 - 26 November Amsterdam
Information Meeting organized by the Centre d'Etudes pour l'Expansion d'Anvers (Study Centre for the Expansion of Antwerp) and concerning a Study on Forecast Maritime Traffic in Antwerp in 1980	25 November Antwerp
Colloquium on ' Youth and Employment in Europe ', organized by the Council of Europe	27 - 28 November Strasbourg
Seminar on ' The Role of Women in Small- and Medium-Sized Family Businesses ', organized by the European Training and Promotion Centre for Farming and Rural Life	1 - 5 December Strasbourg
125th anniversary of the Banque Nationale de Belgique	10 December Brussels
IBM seminar on ' Basic Computer Concepts '	15 December Brussels



## CHAPTER VI

### APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

At its meetings of 16 and 22 September 1975, the Council appointed the following eleven United Kingdom members to fill vacant seats on the Committee:

Lord Allen  
Mr. Basnett  
Mr. Bottini  
Lord Briginshaw  
Mr. Hunter  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Miller  
Mr. Murray  
Mr. Parry  
Mrs. Patterson  
Mr. Wylie

During the period under review, Mr. Fijn van Draat, Mr. Garino, Mr. Jansen and Mr. Ventejol resigned and the Council named the following to replace them:

Mr. Bagliano  
Mr. Bos  
Mr. Pronk  
Mr. Rouzier

Mr. Ventejol was re-appointed to the Committee to replace Mr. Solal-Celigny, who died in 1974.

Mr. Malterre, who died this year, was replaced by Mr. Charpentié.





## CHAPTER VII

### ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

#### 1. Budget

Appropriations for the 1975 financial year totalled 7 159 000 u.a. (1 u.a. = BFrs 50), which represented an increase of about 13 % over 1974, when appropriations were 6 330 420 u.a.

This increase was directly attributable to the sharp rise in the cost of living. Most of it was to cover increased salaries, rents, and meetings expenditure.

The breakdown of the budget by chapter was as follows:

— Staff expenditure	59.6 %
— Administrative expenditure	17.1 %
— Expenditure connected with meetings	14.1 %
— Expenditure on interpreting at meetings	6.7 %
— Expenditure on publications	2.5 %

Overall, the budget proved sufficient; 99 % of the appropriations were used.

#### 2. Staffing

In general, the structure adopted in 1974 for the General Secretariat is compatible with rational working methods. The Bureau, therefore, decided to increase the establishment only marginally from 284 to 292 posts. The 8 new posts can be broken down as follows:

- 1 Category B post
- 3 Category C posts
- 3 Category D posts
- 1 Language Service post

All posts were occupied at the end of 1975. In addition, a number of auxiliary and local staff were employed.

A further rationalization of working methods meant that the existing staff was able to cope with the steady increase in the work load.

The increase in staff in the wake of the expansion of the Communities can now be considered at an end. Emphasis in the personnel sector must now be placed on intensifying vocational training which, in the long run, will make for a more versatile staff.

### 3. Structure of the Economic and Social Committee (1975)

#### *SECRETARY-GENERAL*

##### *— Private Office*

- Secretariat of the Plenary Session and of the Bureau

##### *— Specialized Financial Control Department*

#### *DIRECTORATE A - Director-General*

##### *I. Press-Information Division*

- Press relations
- Dissemination of information
- Organization of conferences
- Compilation of the annual report

##### *II. External Relations Division*

- Relations with the Groups and the Secretariats of the Groups
- Relations with employers' and workers' organizations
- Relations with the other Institutions of the Communities

#### *DIRECTORATE B - Director*

##### *I. Division for*

- Economic and Financial Questions
- External Relations  
Secretariat of the two Sections

##### *II. Specialized Department for*

- *Social Questions*
- *Protection of the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Affairs*  
Secretariat of the two Sections

#### *DIRECTORATE C - Director*

##### *I. Division for*

- *Agriculture*
- *Regional Development*  
Secretariat of the two Sections

##### *II. Division for*

- *Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services*  
Secretariat of the Section

##### *III. Division for*

- *Transport and Communications*
- *Energy and Nuclear Questions*  
Secretariat of the two Sections

*DIRECTORATE D - ADMINISTRATION - Director*

- *Personnel|Staff Regulations Division*
- *Specialized Financial Department*
- *Specialized Department for Internal Questions, Planning and Coordination*
- *Translation Division*

Cabinet of the Chairman



ANNEX A

**LIST OF THE OPINIONS,  
STUDIES AND INFORMATION REPORTS  
DRAWN UP IN 1975**

## 127th Plenary Session of 29 and 30 January 1975

- Energy for Europe: Research and Development  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Schlitt)
- The Mediterranean Policy of the Community  
(Rapporteur: Mrs. Baduel Glorioso)
- Developing Countries in the GATT Negotiations  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Rømer)
- The Problems of the Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Industry  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Masprone)
- Braking Devices of Wheeled Agricultural or Forestry Tractors  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Masprone)
- The Permissible Sound Level and the Exhaust System of Motor Vehicles (Amendment to the Directive of 6 February 1970)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Masprone)
- Mountain and Hill Farming and Farming in Certain Less-Favoured Areas (Nine proposals)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Berns)
- The Marketing of Hops and the Amount of Aid to Producers (Report + Proposal)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Bernaert)
- Aid granted in the Field of Transport  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Hennig)
- Road and Rail Transport Tanks used as Measuring Containers  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Marvier)
- Welded Unalloyed Steel Gas Cylinders  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Marvier)
- Seamless Aluminium Alloy Gas Cylinders  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Marvier)
- Inflation (Information Report)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. van Greunsven)

## 128th Plenary Session of 26 and 27 February 1975

- Present Economic Situation in the Community and the Cyclical Policy to be pursued  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Bievre)
- The Concept of the Origin of Petroleum Products  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Clark)
- The Establishment of a European Cooperation Grouping (ECG)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Friedrichs)
- Revision of the Multi-Annual Research and Training Programme of the JRC, and New Activities for the Petten Establishment  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Schlitt)
- Hydrocarbon Exploration  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Noordwal)
- Materials and Objects Intended to come into Contact with Food  
(Rapporteur: Mrs. Evans)

- The Market in Wine — Quality Wines — Products Processed from Fruit and Vegetables — Common Customs Tariff  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Guillaume)
- Pollution caused by Dangerous Substances discharged into the Aquatic Environment of the Community  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Schlitt)
- The Testing of Gas Meters  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Clark)
- Radio Interference  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Clark)
- Exemption from Duties and Charges on Importation in Respect of Goods sent by a Private Person from a Third Country and  
Small Consignments from Third Countries of Goods of a Non-Commercial Nature  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Grave)
- Problems of Pollution and Nuisances originating from Energy Production (Study)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Gailey)
- Occupational Accidents in the Community (Study)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Eboli)

### **129th Plenary Session of 23 and 24 April 1975**

- Pilot Schemes and Studies to Combat Poverty drawn up in accordance with the Council Resolution of 21 January 1974 concerning a Social Action Programme  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Carroll)
- Community Data-Processing Policy  
(Rapporteur: Mr. de Ferranti)
- European Monetary Cooperation Fund (Amendment)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Cammann)
- The Retention of the Rights and Advantages of Employees in the case of Mergers, Takeovers and Amalgamations  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Muhr)
- Education in the Community  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Sloman)
- Administration of the Community Tariff Quota of 30 000 Head of Heifers and Cows and  
Administration of the Community Tariff Quota of 5 000 Head of Bulls, Cows and Heifers  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Maher)
- Financing of Nuclear Power Stations  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Ó Ceallaigh)
- Protection of International Watercourses against Pollution  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Schlitt)
- Atmospheric Pollution caused by Sulphur Compounds and Suspended Particles  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Eboli)



- Second-Category Pollutants to be studied as part of the Programme of Action on the Environment  
(Rapporteur: Mrs. Strobel)
- Reduction of Water Pollution caused by Wood-Pulp Mills in the Member States  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Bouré)
- Alcoholometers and Hydrometers for Alcohol and Alcohol Tables  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Clark)
- The Rear-Registration Plate Illuminating Device of Motor Vehicles  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Marvier)
- Towing Hooks  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Marvier)
- Headlights  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Marvier)
- Sidelights, Rearlights and Stop Lights  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Masprone)
- Procedures of the Standing Veterinary Committee (Amendment) (2 Proposals)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Wick)

### **130th Plenary Session of 28 and 29 May 1975**

- Restructuring of the Economies  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Friedrichs)
- The Degree of Convergence of Member States' Economic Policies  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Ó Ceallaigh)
- Social Action Programme  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Laval)
- The Commencement and Carrying on of the Business of Credit Institutions (Additional Opinion)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Bruyn)
- Pilot Schemes to Combat Poverty  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Carroll)
- Research and Development Actions in the Field of Energy  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Schlitt)
- Radioactive Wastes  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Schlitt)
- Technological Problems of Nuclear Safety  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Schlitt)
- Priority Projects in Data Processing  
(Rapporteur: Mr. de Ferranti)
- The Collection, Regeneration and/or Destruction of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Jaschick)
- European Inventory of Sources of Information on the Environment  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Eboli)
- Safety Belts and Restraint Systems of Motor Vehicles  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Masprone)

- Electro-medical Equipment and Medical X-Ray Equipment (2 Proposals)  
(Rapporteur: Sir John Peel)
- Materials, Sound-Level for Pneumatic Concrete-Breakers and Jackhammers  
(3 Proposals)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Marvier)

### **131st Plenary Session of 25 and 26 June 1975**

- Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1974  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Noddings)
- Intervention by the Social Fund (Structural Adjustment Measures)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Fassina)
- Ceramic Articles  
(Rapporteur: Mrs. Evans)
- Pesticides  
(Rapporteur: Miss Roberts)
- Roll-Over Protection Structures of Tractors  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Purpura)
- Head-Restraints of Motor Vehicle Seats  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Masprone)
- Type-Approval of Motor Cycles  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Masprone)
- Intervention Centres for Oil Seeds and Derived Intervention Prices  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Schnieders)
- Rationalization of Horticultural Production under Glass  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Bukman)
- Vehicle Crews  
(Rapporteur: Mr. de Vries Reilingh)
- Telecommunications (Study)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Roseingrave)

### **132nd Plenary Session of 16 and 17 July 1975**

- European Union  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Bruyn)
- Stocktaking of the Common Agricultural Policy  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Bourel)
- Wine Potential and Table Wines (Proposal and Amendment)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Guillaume)
- Appliances using Gaseous Fuels and Appliances for the Instantaneous Production of Hot Water (2 proposals)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Clark)
- Customs Simplification  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Grave)

### 133rd Plenary Session of 24 and 25 September 1975

- Equality of Treatment of Men and Women Workers  
(Rapporteur: Mrs. Weber)
- The Common Transport Policy  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Renaud)
- Telecommunications  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Roseingrave)
- Generalized Tariff Preferences  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Evain)
- Erucic Acid in Fats, Oil and Margarine for Food  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Grave)
- Pollution of Sea Water and Fresh Water for Bathing  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Grave)
- Colza and Rape Seed  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Schnieders)
- Hops (2 proposals)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Bernaert)
- Transport of Animals (2 proposals)  
(Rapporteur: Mrs. Evans)
- System of Paying Family Benefits to Workers (Amendments to Regulations Nos. 1408/71 and 574/72)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Purpura)

### 134th Plenary Session of 29 and 30 October 1975

- Economic Situation of the Community  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Margot)
- New Energy Policy Strategy for the Community  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Delourme)
- Change in the Timetable for the Preparation of the Annual Report on the Economic Situation in the Community  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Bievre)
- Biology and Health Protection Programme  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Noordwal)
- Consumption of Manufactured Tobaccos  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Ó Ceallaigh)
- Cocoa and Chocolate Products (4th Amendment)  
(Rapporteur: Miss Mackie)
- Silkworms  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Rainero)
- Deferred Payment of Duties on Importation or at Exportation  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Grave)

- Migrant Workers' Action Programme  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Purpura)
- Extension of Trade Union Rights (Amendment to the Regulation)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. van Rens)
- The Wine Sector  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Grave)

### 135th Plenary Session of 26 and 27 November 1975

- Lomé Convention  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Evain)
- The Taking-Up and Pursuit of Activities in Direct Insurance other than Life Assurance  
(Amendment to the Directive)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Bruyn)
- Controlled Thermo-Nuclear Fusion and Plasma Physics  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Boordwal)
- European Social Fund Measures to Aid Vocational Adaptation Operations  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Fassina)
- Social Security Systems  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Purpura)
- Intervention of the European Social Fund in Favour of Persons Employed in the Textile  
and Clothing Sectors  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Fassina)
- European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Grave)
- Environmental Research and Development  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Grave)
- Preservatives (11th Amendment)  
(Rapporteur: Mrs. Evans)
- Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Paints, Varnishes, Adhesives and Similar  
Products  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Jaschick)
- Research and Development Programme for Reference Materials and Methods  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Noordwal)
- Investment Projects: Oil, Natural Gas and Electricity  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Hoffmann)
- Community Quota for Carriage of Goods  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Gailey)
- Bracket Tariffs for the Carriage of Goods by Road between Member States (Amendment  
and extension of the Regulations)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Heimes)
- Inland Waterway Vessels  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Fredersdorf)
- Community Transit (Amendment to Regulation No. 542/69)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Grave)

- Community Transit  
(Rapporteur: Mr. De Grave)
- Taximeters  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Marvier)
- Current Prospects for the Agricultural Products of the EEC's Mediterranean Area  
(Study)  
(Rapporteur: Mr. Clavel)

**ANNEX B**

**TABLES INDICATING  
THE EXTENT TO WHICH OPINIONS  
LED TO PROPOSALS BEING AMENDED  
(1974)**

Subject	Date of request for Opinion	Opinion requested by	Date of Opinion's dispatch and publication	Publication of Decision	Opinion taken into account		Publication of EP Opinion
					not at all	in some respects to a large extent	
TURNOVER TAXES — common system of value added tax; uniform basis of assessment	25 July 1973	Council	7 February 1974 OJ C 139 of 12/11/74	Proposal amended by Commission		X	OJ C 40 of 8/4/74
PRESERVATIVES authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption (10th amendment)	14 December 1973	Council	7 February 1974 (not published)	OJ L 208 of 30/7/74		X	OJ C 11 of 7/2/74
NATURAL YEASTS and yeast residues	23 March 1973	Council	7 February 1974 OJ C 139 of 12/11/74				OJ C 5 of 8/1/75
Control of CONCENTRATIONS	24 September 1973	Council	8 March 1974 OJ C 88 of 26/7/74				OJ C 23 of 8/3/74
FIXING OF PRICES for certain agricultural products	23 January 1974	Council	8 March 1974 OJ C 88 of 26/7/74	OJ L 185/74, 268/74, 346/74, 20/75, 73/75		The Council took note of the Committee's suggestions	OJ C 23 of 8/3/74 OJ C 40 of 8/4/74
Community guarantee system for PRILVATE INVESTMENTS in third countries	2 May 1973	Commission	8 March 1974				OJ C 23 of 8/3/74
IMPROVEMENT OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (Commission Memorandum)	28 November 1973	ESC Bureau	8 March 1974 OJ C 115 of 28/9/74			The Council took note of the Committee's suggestions	OJ C 23 of 8/3/76
Setting up of a Committee for YOUTH Questions and a Youth Advisory Committee	21 June 1973	Council	8 March 1974 OJ C 97 of 16/8/74				OJ C 76 of 3/7/74

Setting up of a general committee on SAFETY AT WORK and preventive action in the field of safety at work in the whole range of extractive industries	20 December 1973	Council	8 March 1974 OJ C 88 of 26/7/74	OJ L 185 of 9/8/74	The Committee approved the Commission's pro- posal	OJ C 40 of 8/4/74
DEFINITION of LIQUEUR WINES and of certain grape musts	15 January 1974	Council	8 March 1974 OJ C 97 of 16/8/74	OJ L 72 of 20/3/75; OJ L 166 of 21/6/74	X	OJ C 23 of 8/3/74
Agricultural aspects of the multilateral negotiations in GATT	27 March 1973	ESC Bureau	8 March 1974 OJ C 115 of 28/9/74		The Council took note of the Committee's sug- gestions	OJ C 62 of 31/7/75
EQUAL PAY for men and women wor- kers	30 November 1973	Council	4 April 1974 OJ C 88 of 26/7/74	OJ L 45 of 19/2/75	X	OJ C 55 of 13/5/74
SHIPBUILDING	29 January 1974	Council	4 April 1974 OJ C 97 of 16/8/74	OJ L 192 of 24/7/75	X	OJ C 76 of 3/7/74
Social and occupational integration of HANDICAPPED PERSONS Action by the EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND to assist workers moving from one Community country to another Further types of aid for WORKERS mo- ving from one Community country to another	4 December 1973	Council	4 April 1974 OJ C 97 of 16/8/74	OJ L 185 of 9/8/74	X	OJ C 23 of 8/3/74
Assistance from the EUROPEAN SO- CIAL FUND to persons employed in the SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY						
CONSUMER information and protection	21 December 1973	Council	4 April 1974 OJ C 97 of 16/8/74	- Proposal amended by Commission - OJ C 92 of 14/4/75 (Council)	X	OJ C 62 of 30/5/74



Subject	Date of request for Opinion	Opinion requested by	Date of Opinion's dispatch and publication	Publication of Decision	Opinion taken into account		Publication of EP Opinion
					not at all	in some respects to a large extent	
ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE COMMUNITY at the beginning of 1974	29 January 1974	ESC Bureau	4 April 1974			The Council took note of the Committee's suggestions	OJ C 40 of 8/4/74
Development of the common TRANS-PORT policy	7 November 1973	Council	4 April 1974 OJ C 126 of 17/10/74				OJ C 127 of 18/10/74
Application of SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES to employed persons and their families moving within the Community	29 January 1974	Council	4 April 1974 OJ C 88 of 26/7/74	OJ L 152 of 8/6/74	X		OJ C 40 of 8/4/74
Community action programme for the EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS IN AN OPEN MARKET ECONOMY	2 January 1974	Council	4 April 1974 OJ C 97 of 16/8/74				OJ C 23 of 8/3/74
Protection of the interests of members and others as regards the structure of SOCIETES ANONYMES and the powers and obligations of their organs	8 November 1972	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74				
EMPLOYMENT and the changed situation in the Community	29 January 1974	ESC Bureau	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74			The Council took note of the Committee's suggestions	
The role of the ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE in the institutional machinery of the Communities	28 February 1974	ESC Bureau	4 April 1974 OJ C 115 of 28/9/74			The Council took note of the Committee's suggestions	
Taking-up and pursuit of the business of DIRECT LIFE ASSURANCE and freedom of establishment in the business of direct life assurance	3 January 1974 and 1 February 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74				OJ C 140 of 13/11/74

Making-up by weight or by volume of certain PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS	20 November 1973	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74			OJ C 48 of 25/4/74
Classification, packaging and labelling of DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES (5th Amendment)	24 September 1973	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74	Proposal amended by Commission — OJ L 183 of 24/6/75 (Council)	X ..... X	OJ C 2 of 9/1/74
Installation of lighting and LIGHT-SIGNALING DEVICES ON MOTOR VEHICLES and their trailers	17 January 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74			OJ C 55 of 13/5/74
FOG LIGHTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES	16 January 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74			OJ C 55 of 13/5/74
EXTERNAL PROJECTIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES	22 January 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74	OJ L 266 of 2/10/74	The Committee approved the Commission's proposal	OJ C 55 of 13/5/74
REFLEX REFLECTING DEVICES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES and their trailers	29 January 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74			OJ C 55 of 13/5/74
COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF DUTIES on educational scientific and cultural materials	15 January 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74	OJ L 184 of 15/7/75 (Regulation)	X	OJ C 85 of 18/7/74
Import system for CARP and TROUT	19 February 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74	OJ L 167 of 22/6/74	The Committee approved the Commission's proposal	OJ C 48 of 25/4/74
Supply of agricultural products as FOOD AID	15 January 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74	OJ L 61 of 7/3/75	The Committee approved the Commission's proposal	OJ C 23 of 8/3/74
Excise duties on MINERAL OILS	24 September 1973	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74			OJ C 32 of 11/2/75

Subject	Date of request for Opinion	Opinion requested by	Date of Opinion's dispatch and publication	Publication of Decision	Opinion taken into account		Publication of EP Opinion
					not at all	in some respects to a large extent	
Indirect taxes on the RAISING OF CAPITAL	29 March 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74	OJ L 303 of 13/11/74		The Committee approved the Commission's proposal	OJ C 76 of 3/7/74
Taxes affecting the consumption of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO	9 April 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74				OJ C 76 of 3/7/74
Creation of a European Foundation for the Improvement of LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS	21 December 1973	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74	OJ L 139 of 30/5/75		The Council took note of the Committee's suggestions	OJ C 76 of 3/7/74
Abstraction of DRINKING WATER in the Member States	30 January 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74	OJ L 194 of 25/7/75		The Committee approved the Commission's proposal	OJ C 62 of 30/5/74
Protection and improvement of the ENVIRONMENT	27 March 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74				OJ C 76 of 3/7/74
CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY road between Member States (AMENDMENT OF REGULATION)	18 December 1973	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74	OJ L 349 of 28/12/74		X	OJ C 48 of 25/4/74
Carriage of goods by road between Member States (EXTENSION OF REGULATION)	2 May 1974	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74	OJ L 349 of 28/12/74		The Committee approved the Commission's proposal	OJ C 85 of 18/7/74
40-HOUR WEEK	11 December 1973	Council	18 June 1974 OJ C 109 of 19/9/74	- Proposal amended by Commission - OJ L 199 of 30/7/75 (Council)		X	OJ C 55 of 13/5/74

MULTINATIONAL UNDER-TAKINGS	29 November 1973	Council	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74				OJ C 5 of 8/1/75 and OJ C 32 of 11/2/75
SOCIAL SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY during 1973	9 April 1974	Commission	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74			The Council took note of the Committee's suggestions	
NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States	26 September 1973	ESC Bureau	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74			The Council took note of the Committee's suggestions	
Provisional measures to be put into effect pending creation of the EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	17 May 1974	ESC Bureau	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74			The Council took note of the Committee's suggestions	
Action by PUBLIC AUTHORITIES on environmental matters (Recommendation)	19 March 1974	Council	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74	- OJ C 146 of 25/11/74 (Commission) - OJ L 194 of 23/7/75 (Council)	X		OJ C 76 of 3/7/74
Priority measures for a COMMUNITY ENERGY POLICY — Promotion of the use of NUCLEAR ENERGY	25 February 1974	Council	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74			X	OJ C 55 of 13/5/74
National aid under the common structural policy for SEAFISHING	30 January 1974	ESC Bureau	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74				OJ C 55 of 13/5/74
SOYA BEANS	15 May 1974	Council	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74	OJ L 201 of 23/7/74	X		OJ C 85 of 18/5/74
Pure-bred breeding animals of the BO-VINE SPECIES	13 March 1974	Council	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74				OJ C 76 of 3/7/74

Subject	Date of request for Opinion	Opinion requested by	Date of Opinion's dispatch and publication	Publication of Decision	Opinion taken into account		Publication of EP Opinion
					not at all	in some respects to a large extent	
Composition of petrol — problem of the LEAD CONTENT of petrol	19 December 1973	Council	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74				
Mutual recognition of DIPLOMAS, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications by virtue of Article 57 of the EEC Treaty	22 March 1974	Council	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74	OJ C 98 of 2/8/74	The Council took note of the Committee's suggestions		OJ C 55 of 13/5/74
Health problems affecting trade in FRESH POULTRYMEAT	26 February 1974	Council	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74	OJ L 192 of 24/7/75	X		OJ C 127 of 18/10/74
Amendments to proposals concerning testing of publicity for and matter added to PROPRIETARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS	19 February 1974	Council	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74				OJ C 62 of 30/5/74
Control of CARNATION LEAF-ROLLERS	15 May 1974	Council	11 July 1974 OJ C 116 of 30/9/74	OJ L 352 of 28/12/74	X		OJ C 93 of 7/8/74
Application of SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES	25 June 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74	OJ L 283 of 19/10/74	The Committee approved the Commission's proposal		OJ C 85 of 18/7/74
ANIMAL and plant HEALTH and ANIMAL NUTRITION	14 May 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74	OJ C 92 of 6/8/74	The Committee approved the Commission's proposal		OJ C 93 of 7/8/74
TEXTILE NAMES	14 May 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74	OJ L 14 of 20/1/75	The Committee approved the Commission's proposal		OJ C 93 of 7/8/74

Disposal of WASTE OILS	3 April 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74	OJ L 194 of 25/7/75	X	OJ C 85 of 18/7/74
PROSPECTUS FOR ADMISSION TO OFFICIAL STOCK EXCHANGE QUO- TATION	8 November 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74			OJ C 11 of 7/2/74
Establishment of a European VOCA- TIONAL TRAINING centre	26 July 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74	- Proposal amended by Commission - OJ L 39 of 13/2/75	X	OJ C 127 of 18/10/74
CUSTOMS TREATMENT applicable to goods returned to the customs territory of the Community	3 May 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74			OJ C 93 of 7/8/74
PLUTONIUM RECYCLING in light water reactors	10 May 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74	OJ L 349 of 28/12/74	The Committee approved the Commission's pro- posal	OJ C 93 of 7/8/74
MINIMUM STOCKS OF FUEL	4 February 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74	OJ L 153 of 13/6/75	X	OJ C 85 of 18/7/74
New ENERGY POLICY strategy for the Community	12 June 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74		The Committee approved the Commission's pro- posal	OJ C 93 of 7/8/74
Taxes affecting the consumption of MA- NUFACTURED TOBACCO	9 April 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74			OJ C 155 of 9/12/74
FORESTRY MEASURES	12 March 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74	Proposal amended by Commission	X	OJ C 127 of 18/10/74
COMMUNITY TARIFF QUOTA (bovines)	3 May 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74	OJ L 194 of 7/7/74	X	OJ C 85 of 18/7/74

Subject	Date of request for Opinion	Opinion requested by	Date of Opinion's dispatch and publication	Publication of Decision	Opinion taken into account		Publication of EP Opinion
					not at all	in some respects to a large extent	
DRIVER-PERCEIVED NOISE LEVEL of agricultural or forestry TRACTORS	2 April 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74				OJ C 127 of 18/10/74
PIG CARCASSES	12 June 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74	OJ L 271 of 5/10/74		The Committee approved the Commission's proposal	OJ C 127 of 18/10/74
Procedures for the RELEASE OF GOODS FOR FREE CIRCULATION	16 January 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74				OJ C 85 of 18/7/74
STUNNING OF ANIMALS BEFORE SLAUGHTER	27 March 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74	OJ L 316 of 26/11/74		X	OJ C 76 of 3/7/74
The Community's responsibility towards developing countries and Community FOOD AID	22 March 1974	Council	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74				OJ C 93 of 7/8/74
SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY	30 May 1974	ESC Bureau	26 July 1974 OJ C 125 of 16/10/74			The Council took note of the Committee's suggestion	
Fuel contained in the FUEL TANKS of commercial motor vehicles	13 August 1974	Council	28 October 1974 OJ C 142 of 16/11/74				OJ C 155 of 9/12/74
COMMUNITY QUOTA for the carriage of goods by road (modifying Regulation No 2829/72)	29 May 1974	Council	22 October 1974 OJ C 142 of 16/11/74	OJ L 349 of 28/12/74		X	OJ C 85 of 18/7/74

DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES AND PREPARATIONS	5 September 1974	Council	5 December 1974 OJ C 16 of 23/1/75			OJ C 60 of 13/3/75
ADDITIVES in animal feedingstuffs (Amendment of the Directive of 23 November 1970)	1 August 1974	Council	5 December 1974 OJ C 16 of 23/1/75	OJ L 124 of 15/5/75	The Committee approved the Commission's pro- posal	OJ C 5 of 8/1/75
WASTE DISPOSAL	27 September 1974	Council	5 December 1974 OJ C 16 of 23/1/75	Proposal withdrawn by Commission OJ L 194 of 25/7/75 (Council)	..... X ..... X	OJ C 32 of 11/2/75
SULPHUR CONTENT of certain liquid fuels	26 February 1974	Council	5 December 1974 OJ C 16 of 23/1/75			OJ C 76 of 3/7/74
VALUE OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMS PURPOSES (Amendment of Regulation No 803/68)	2 July 1974	Council	5 December 1974 OJ C 16 of 23/1/75	OJ L 102 of 22/4/75	X	OJ C 140 of 13/11/74
Delivery periods of IMPORTED GOODS	14 August 1974	Council	5 December 1974 OJ C 16 of 23/1/75	OJ L 102 of 22/4/75	The Committee approved the Commission's pro- posal	OJ C 140 of 13/11/74
Research in the TEXTILE SECTOR	1 October 1974	Council	5 December 1974 OJ C 16 of 23/1/75	OJ L 111 of 30/4/75	The Committee approved the Commission's pro- posal	OJ C 32 of 11/2/75
GOODS IMPORTED FOR TESTING	10 June 1974	Council	5 December 1974 OJ C 16 of 23/1/75			OJ C 140 of 13/11/74
MULTI-ANNUAL RESEARCH PRO- GRAMME	10 May 1974	Council	5 December 1974 OJ C 16 of 23/1/75			OJ C 93 of 7/8/74
GENERALIZED TARIFF PREF- ERENCES	9 July 1974	Council	5 December 1974 OJ C 16 of 23/1/75			OJ C 140 of 13/11/74



Subject	Date of request for Opinion	Opinion requested by	Date of Opinion's dispatch and publication	Publication of Decision	Opinion taken into account		Publication of EP Opinion
					not at all	in some respects to a large extent	
STATUTORY PLATES AND INSCRIPTIONS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES	2 November 1974	Council	22 December 1974 OJ C 47 of 27/2/75				OJ C 5 of 8/1/75
Financing of certain ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES	29 October 1974	Council	20 December 1974 OJ C 47 of 27/2/75				OJ C 5 of 8/1/75
COCOA AND CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS	26 November 1974	Council	20 December 1974 OJ C 47 of 27/2/75	OJ L 349 of 28/12/74	The Committee approved the Commission's proposal		OJ C 5 of 8/1/75
SAFETY-BELT ANCHORAGES	2 November 1974	Council	20 December 1974 OJ C 47 of 27/2/75				OJ C 5 of 8/1/75
Lighting and signalling on AGRICULTURAL or forestry TRACTORS	9 July 1974	Council	3 January 1975 OJ C 47 of 27/2/75				OJ C 5 of 8/1/75
REVERSE AND SPEEDOMETER	21 August 1974	Council	3 January 1975 OJ C 47 of 27/2/75	OJ L 196 of 26/7/75	X		OJ C 5 of 8/1/75
CO-INSURANCE (liberalization of operations and coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions)	31 May 1974	Council	3 January 1975 OJ C 47 of 27/2/75	Proposal amended by Commission		X	OJ C 60 of 13/3/75
INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	4 October 1974	Council	3 January 1975 OJ C 47 of 27/2/75	OJ L 100 of 21/4/75	The Committee approved the Commission's proposal		OJ C 32 of 11/2/75

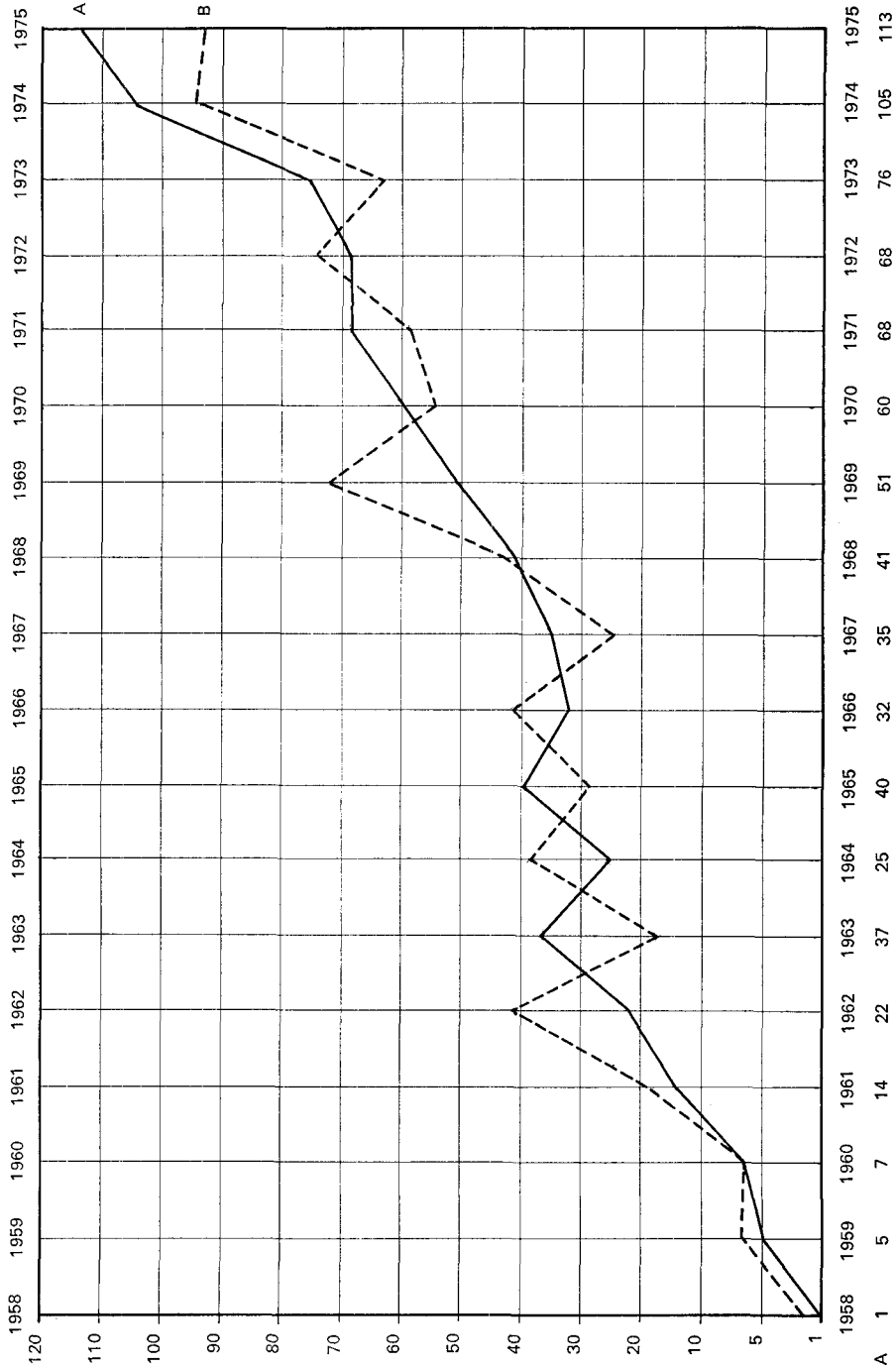
RICE MARKET (Amendment of Regulation No 359/67/EEC)	27 November 1974	Council	20 December 1974 OJ C 47 of 27/2/75	OJ L 52 of 28/2/75	X		
SUGAR MARKET (fixing and alteration of basic quotas)	23 October 1974	Council	20 December 1974 OJ C 47 of 27/2/75	OJ L 359 of 31/12/74	X		OJ C 155 of 9/12/74
FIXING OF PRICES	10 December 1974	Council	3 January 1975 OJ C 47 of 27/2/75	OJ L 72 of 20/3/75		The Council took note of the Committee's suggestions	OJ C 32 of 11/2/75



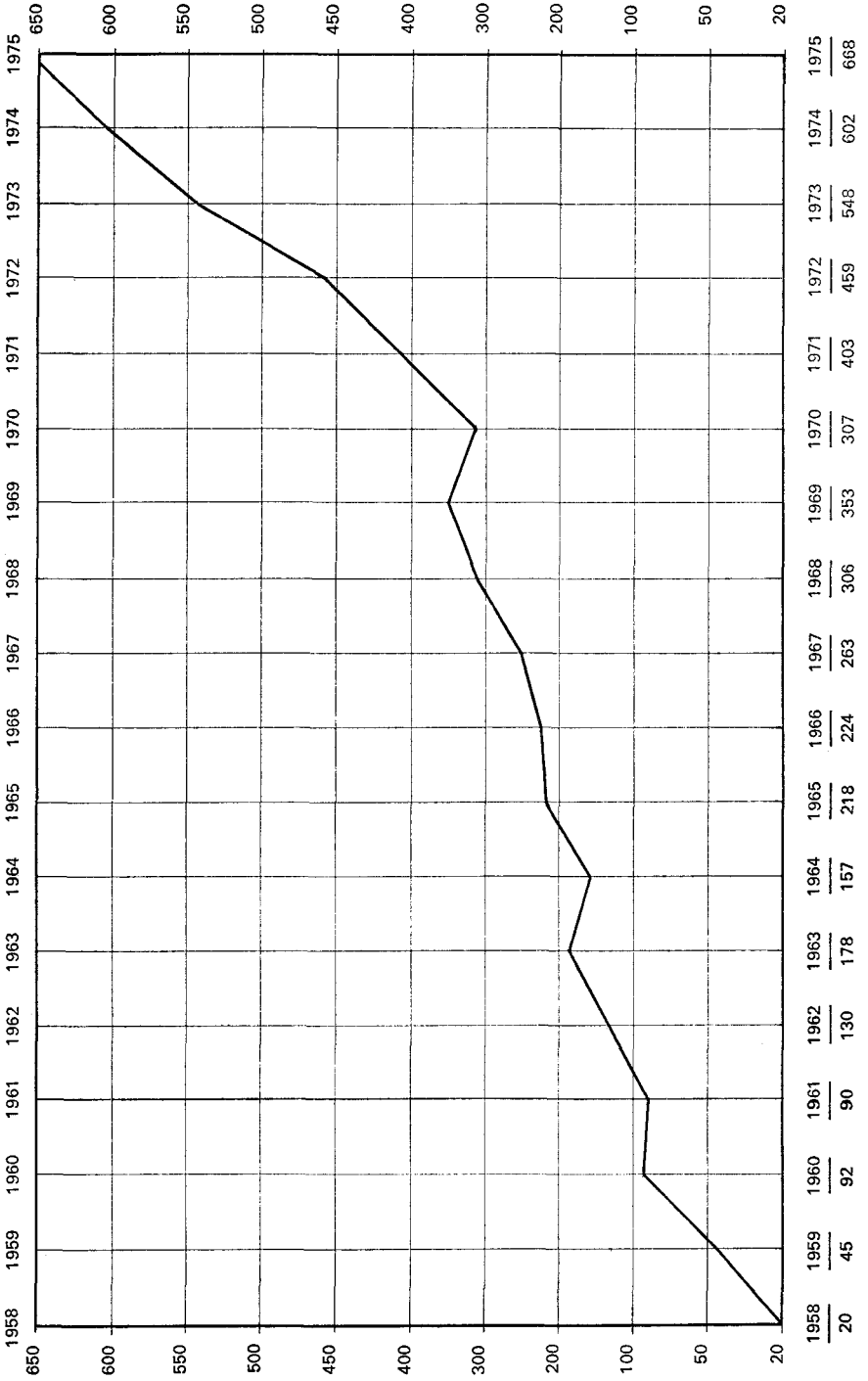
ANNEX C

**GRAPHS**

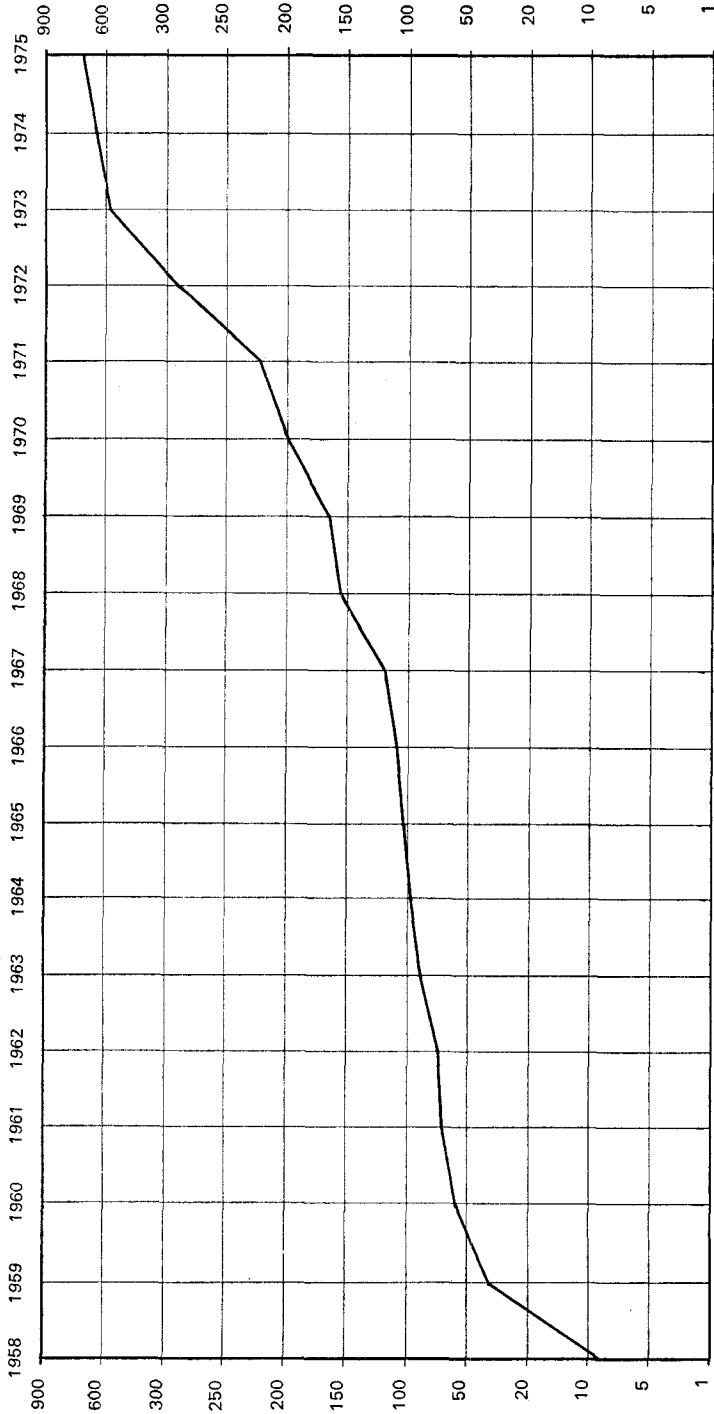
**A — TEXTS PRODUCED (Opinions, information reports, studies)**  
**B — REFERRALS**



# MEETINGS



**BUDGETS ('0 000 u.a.)**



Year	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1967	93 675 u.a.	400 000 u.a.	597 000 u.a.	714 960 u.a.	739 740 u.a.	839 020 u.a.	998 020 u.a.	1 047 920 u.a.	1 172 130 u.a.
1975	1 320 085 u.a.	1 525 000 u.a.	1 673 817 u.a.	1 977 760 u.a.	2 391 120 u.a.	2 875 690 u.a.	5 505 930 u.a.	6 330 420 u.a.	7 159 000 u.a.

**NUMBER OF STAFF**

