

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE



CORRIGENDUM

1. The following changes to the present brochure have been occasioned by the Austrian, Finnish and Swedish accession to the EU on 1 January 1995 (based on the situation at the end of January 1995):

Re.: the number of members of the Economic and Social Committee (page 28)

The total number of members has risen from 189 to 222.

The 33 new members are spread out between the three new Member States as follows:

Austria	12
Finland	9
Sweden	12

The number of Member States in the European Union has increased from 12 to 15 and the number of official languages from 9 to 11.

Re.: the budget of the Economic and Social Committee (page 36)

The 1995 Budget appropriations total ECU 83,900,000 of which ECU 57,800,000 have been earmarked for the joint services which the ESC shares with the Committee of the Regions.

Re.: Membership of the Groups

– Add the following names to the list of Members of the Employers' Group: (page 14)

BURKHARD Wolfgang (AT)
FARNLEITNER Johann (AT)
HAMRO-DROTZ Filip (FI)
KONTIO Jorma (FI)
KRITZ Lars (SE)
LINDMARK Sture (SE)
MAIER Ferdinand (AT)
REGNELL Margareta (SE)
SIRKEINEN Ulla (FI)
STÖLLNBERGER Klaus (AT)

– Add the following names to the list of members of the Workers' Group: (page 18)

BELABED Eva (AT)
DELAPINA Thomas (AT)

KANNISTO Tuulikki (FI)
LEMMETTY Markku (FI)
LÖNNBERG Anders (SE)
NYBERG Lars Allan (SE)
OLAUSSEN Sten Erland Daniel (SE)
REUNA Martti (FI)
TÜCHLER Ernst (AT)
VOGLER Heinz (AT)
WESTERLUND Lars Uno (SE)
ZÖHRER Gustav (AT)

– Add the following names to the list of members of the Various Interests' Group: (page 22)

ETTL Harald (AT)
KALLIO Seppo (FI)
LEHTI Eero (FI)
LUNDH Christina (SE)
NILSSON Staffan Mats Wilhelm (SE)
OLSSON Jan Erik Anders (SE)
SARALEHTO Sampsa (FI)
SIGMUND Anne-Marie (AT)
STRASSER Rudolf (AT)
STRÖM Turid (SE)
WAHROLIN Britta Christina (SE)

Re.: Membership of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Committee (pages 30 & 31)

The number of members of the Bureau has risen from 30 to 36 and this will remain so until the next two-yearly renewal; the 6 new members are: Mr Johann Farnleitner (Employers' Group) and Mr Heinz Vogler (Workers' Group) for Austria; Mrs Tuulikki Kannisto (Workers' Group) and Mr Seppo Kallio (Various Interests' Group) for Finland and Mr Lars Kritz (Employers' Group) and Mrs Turid Ström (Various Interests' Group) for Sweden.

2 Page 11, third paragraph:

Insert a new penultimate sentence:

"Greece now also has an Economic and social Council: it was set up on 1 January 1995."

3. The ESC's telephone number has changed: the new number is **546.90.11** (replacing 519.90.11) Likewise the first 3 digits of all ESC external numbers previously beginning with 519 have changed to **546**. The fax number remains unchanged (513.48.93).

A vertical yellow bar with a fine grid pattern is positioned on the left side of the page, extending from the top to the bottom.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

of the European Communities

*The Consultative Assembly
of Europe's
social and economic partners*



A partial view of the Committee premises in Brussels

Some Preliminary Remarks

In accordance with the Treaties the Economic and Social Committee is appointed for terms of four years. The current term runs from October 1994 to September 1998. ESC officers - its President and Vice-Presidents, the members of the Bureau and the Group and Section Presidents - are appointed for a period of two years. The list of internal appointments in this brochure covers the period from October 1994 to September 1996.

Inaugural Plenary Session for the four-year term of office, 1994-1998.



From right to left: Mr Bent NIELSEN (Denmark - Group II), Vice-President of the Committee, Mrs Nicole PERY, Vice-President of the European Parliament, Mr Carlos FERRER, President of the Economic and Social Committee, Mr Jacques DELORS, President of the Commission, Mr Dietrich von KYAW, President of COREPER, Mr Simon-Pierre NOTHOMB, ESC Secretary-General.

The Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities

The Economic and Social Committee, the Consultative Assembly of representatives of key economic and social groupings in the Member States, is an integral part of the Communities' institutional machinery.

The Committee was set up to involve economic and social interest groups in the establishment of the Common Market and give them an institutional vehicle for conveying their views on live EC issues to the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament.

These views are (mainly) set out in Opinions adopted at Plenary Sessions by a straight majority vote and subsequently published in the Official Journal of the European Communities.



Carlos Ferrer
President of the Economic and Social Committee

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Carlos FERRER
Born : 22 March 1931 in Barcelona (Spain)
Nationality : Spanish
Married : to Blanca Serra di Migni, with 2 children:
Beatriz and Sergio

University education

- Graduate in Economics (University of Barcelona)
- Diploma in chemical engineering (Chemical Institute of Sarriá, Barcelona)
- Graduate in letters and philosophy (University of Barcelona)

Professional activities

- Chairman and founder of FERRER INTERNACIONAL S.A.
- Chairman of BANCO DE EUROPA S.A.
- Chairman of MEDIR FERRER S.A, of FERRER ALIMENTACIÓN
- Member of the Board of Directors of: IBM, SEAT-VOLKSWAGEN, ELECTROLUX HOLDING S.A, ZURICH INTERNATIONAL, UNIBER

Non-professional activities

European

- Vice-President of UNICE (Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe)
- President of UNICE (1990 - June 1994)
- President of the International Vienna Council
- Vice-President of the European Movement
- Member of the Board of Directors of the Association for European Monetary Union
- Vice-President of the Spanish Committee of the European League for Economic Cooperation (ELEC)
- Member of the Action Committee for Europe
- Member of the Consultative Forum of the European Union on the Environment

Other

- President and founder of the Confederation of Spanish Employers' Associations (CEOE)
- Member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC)
- President of the Spanish Olympic Committee (COE)
- First Vice-President of the Organizing Committee of the Barcelona Olympic Games (1992)
- Member of the Royal Academy of Economic and Financial Sciences
- Chairman of the FERRER SALAT Foundation for the promotion of musical creations
- Chairman of the FERRER Research Foundation
- Chairman of the Foundation of the Confederation of Spanish Employers' Associations (CEOE)
- Chairman of the Research Foundation of the SANTA CRUZ AND SAN PABLO Hospital
- Member of the Trilateral Commission
- First Chairman of the Economic Circle of Barcelona

The Economic and Social Committee and European Integration

The Committee has been in existence for more than thirty-six years, several hundred members have passed through its portals and it has produced some three thousand Opinions - a veritable encyclopedic record of economic and social progress in Europe. The Economic and Social Committee's technical expertise, the rigour of its approach to work, and its permanent, collective search for balanced solutions have resulted in the creation of a treasure-house of knowledge vital to the future of Europe. It is also a source of deep, unshakable faith in the future of our continent.

We have every reason to take pride in our achievements, in the quality of our work and in the specific contribution we can make to the advancement of Europe - and draw inspiration from them in performing our present duties. A glance at the work of our predecessors will reveal the principle that needs to be our lodestar today, i.e. that economic progress is neither viable nor sustainable unless it goes hand in hand with social progress.

This principle, alongside our respon-

sibilities as a consultative body representing economic and social interests, is of greater relevance today than ever before. It will also be needed in underpinning our efforts to overcome the major challenges now facing Europe. Three of these challenges seem to me to be of paramount importance:

- 1) The world has changed a great deal within just a few years, and especially since 1989. Western Europe now has to face up to problems stemming from the restructuring of Central and Eastern Europe. It has to cope with competition from this part of Europe, just as it has to withstand competition from the countries of South-East Asia and other economic areas. The world is currently being transformed by the extraordinarily rapid expansion in the free movement of goods, capital and technologies.

The European Union must be more competitive, must achieve sustainable growth and, above all, must learn how to create more jobs. The changes referred to above are now opening up

huge markets and providing major opportunities for growth and job creation.

- 2) Western Europe has advanced a long way along the road to integration. At the moment, however, views differ as to its future and a period of restructuring will be inevitable from 1996 onwards. During this period the EU will have to achieve greater internal consistency and solidity whilst at the same time making itself more adaptable so that it can respond flexibly to the needs and preferences of its constituent Member States.
- 3) European integration has consciously been a "top-down" process. Perhaps this was the only way of succeeding in the post-war years. But from now on the choice is simple: either Europe fully involves ordinary citizens and representative social and economic organizations, or its hopes for greater integration in the future will founder.

The European Union is thus faced with new challenges. To deal with

them a collective effort is needed both from those who hold political responsibilities and from socio-economic operators. Everyone has his own significant and specific contribution to make.

We in the Economic and Social Committee give “added value” to this collective effort to relaunch a dynamic Europe, so we need to try to ensure that our work is valued more highly by the other Institutions in order to make it more effective and give it more weight.

In seeking to achieve this the Committee has a number of specific strengths:

- it is the institutional embodiment of socio-economic consultation on a European scale;
- it is the only non-political consultative institution in the European decision-making system;
- it works on the basis of multinational rather than national ideas;
- its approach to the other European institutions is characterized by cooperation;

- it is widely representative of civil society in Europe;
- it gains strength from the support of major European and national socio-economic organizations; and finally
- it is able and willing to take a long-term view of European affairs.

The Committee can count on all these arguments and instruments to ensure that its action in advancing the European venture is effective.

As the Economic and Social Committee, we have an invaluable contribution to make to the construction of a new European society capable of facing up to the changes now taking place but without destroying the essential components of our “European model”, which is the envy of countries outside our borders.

Simon-Pierre Nothomb
Secretary-General



Born at Habay-la-Neuve (Belgium), 4 July 1933
Degree in political and social sciences, graduate of the Institut des Etudes politiques, Paris

1955-1957
United Nations observer in Palestine (UNTSO)

1962-1965
Advisor to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Trade and Technical Assistance

1972-1975
Deputy Director at the UN Institute for Research and Training (UNITAR-Geneva)

1976-1982
Deputy Secretary-General of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT), then Director-General for Culture

1965-1972, 1983-1992
Director, then Director-General at the Catholic University of Louvain

Since 1979
President of the Cercle Richelieu Senghor in Paris

Since 1984
Vice-Chairman of the Union of Belgians living Abroad and of Europeans in the World

Since 1985
Founder and Secretary-General of the first European network of thirty universities (Coimbra Group)

1 November 1992
Secretary-General of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities

A Consultative Assembly essential to the construction of Europe

The Economic and Social Committee is part of the institutional machinery set up under the Rome Treaties. Its 222 members are drawn from the various sectors of the economy and society.

The Committee is the only EC body which comprises employers, workers, farmers, carriers, traders, craftsmen, members of cooperatives, small businessmen, members of the professions, consumers, conservationists and members of community associations. ESC members are drawn from the major national organizations and are appointed in their personal capacity by the Council of Ministers for a four year term. Within the Committee, members belong to one of three Groups: Employers, Workers and Various Interests.

The ESC has a distinctive place in the Community's decision-making process. Intermediate between the Community's executive and the elected Parliament, it provides a forum for all those who play an active role in the economy and society. To a certain extent it has counterparts in France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland,

Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain. Some countries (France, Belgium, Spain) also have similar structures at regional level. Employers, workers and interest groups are of course also consulted, officially or unofficially, by all member governments.

The ESC is a consultative body set up by the Rome Treaties of 1957. It was originally only entitled to draw up Opinions on specific issues stipulated by the Treaties and proposals referred by the Council of Ministers or the Commission. But since 1972 it has had the right to take up issues on its own initiative.

The Treaties did not, however, establish formal links between the ESC and the European Parliament. The Parliament's Resolution on relations with the Economic and Social Committee adopted on 9 July 1981 (OJ No. C 234 of 14 September 1981) provided a framework for closer ties between the two institutions and has promoted contacts and information exchanges between the Chairmen and Rapporteurs of Parliamentary Committees and ESC Sections.

In 1986 the Single Act consolidated the ESC's role in the tighter procedure set up for cooperation between EC institutions with a view to devising and implementing common policies in furtherance of European Union.

The Maastricht Treaty signed in December 1991 has further reinforced this trend by putting the Committee on a similar footing to the other institutions, notably in terms of its Rules of Procedure, budget, consolidation of the right of initiative and appointment of senior officials in its General Secretariat.

In practical terms this has substantially boosted the number of Opinions issued every year by the Committee (seven in 1960, nearly 180 in recent years). In the vast majority of cases the Committee reaches a consensus on Commission proposals, despite the fact that initial positions are often divergent. ESC Opinions are valuable on several counts. For instance, they help the Commission to ascertain (a) what impact its proposals are likely to have, particularly on those most directly concerned, and (b) what

amendments may be necessary to enlist wider support. Furthermore, Commission departments have to tackle a wide range of specific issues and the Committee can often provide valuable technical expertise. Last but not least, the Committee's Own-initiative Opinions and information reports are of particular importance since they cover subjects neglected or ignored by other institutions, and frequently prompt the Commission to table proposals.

It is therefore clear that the Economic and Social Committee is now playing an active role in all spheres of Community activity.

In addition to its increased scope for action, current developments have been a factor in the Committee's enhanced importance. The Community has decided not only to abolish its internal borders and create a single economic and social area but also to establish an authentic political union. A venture with such high stakes requires the participation of all its citizens, and first and foremost those responsible for the day-to-day functioning of the EC economy.

As a debating and consultative chamber, the ESC strengthens the democratic credentials of the process of building European Union. By performing both functions it also promotes identification with Europe in the countries from which its members are drawn.



Plenary Session of 20 October 1994: Inaugural Session for the period 1994-1996. General view of the chamber.

Members of the Employers' Group

CAVALEIRO BRANDÃO Manuel (P) President

ANDRADE Paulo Jorge (P)
BAGLIANO Romolo (I)
BARROS VALE Paulo (P)
BEALE Neville (UK)
BERNABEI Giannino (I)
BOUSSAT Bernard (F)
BREDIMA-SAVAPOULOU Anna (GR)
BUNDGAARD Helle (DK)
BURANI Umberto (I)
CONNELLAN Liam (IRL)
DENKHAUS Achim (D)
DE NORRE Daniel (B)
DONOVAN Roy (IRL)
FERRER Carlos (E)
FOLIAS Christos (GR)
FRERICHS Göke (D)
GAFO FERNÁNDEZ José (E)
GARDNER Kenneth (UK)
GAUDER Rudolf (B)

GHIGONIS Hubert (F)
GIACOMELLI Camille (L)
GIESECKE Helmut (D)
GREEN Bo (DK)
HAUSMANN Bernhard (D)
JOHANSEN Birte (DK)
KAZAZIS Filotas (GR)
KIELMAN D.H. (NL)
KIENLE Adalbert (D)
LEHNHOFF Jochen (D)
LERIOS Nikolaos (GR)
LEVITT Malcolm (UK)
LINSSEN Georges (NL)
LITTLE John (UK)
LÖW Werner (D)
MEGHEN Niall (IRL)
MERCÉ JUSTE Ramón (E)
MERIANO Carlo Ernesto (E)
MOBBS Michael (UK)

MORGAN Peter (UK)
NOORDWAL Philip H. (NL)
OENAT Marcel (F)
PANERO FLÓREZ Ángel (E)
PARDON Jean (B)
PELLETIER Robert (F)
PETERSEN Jens Peter (D)
PRICOLO Giuseppe (I)
REGALDO Giacomo (I)
RODRÍGUEZ DE AZERO Y DEL HOYO José (E)
RODRÍGUEZ GARCÍA-CARO José Isaías (E)
SANTIAGO Maria Luísa (P)
SEGUY Roger (F)
SOLARI Leo (I)
STECHEER NAVARRA Jorge (E)
VERHAEGHE Paul (B)
VEVER Bruno (F)
WALKER Kenneth (UK)
WHITWORTH Francis (UK)

The Employers' Group

1



Manuel Eugénio Cavaleiro Brandão
President of the Employers' Group

The membership of the Employers' Group (Group I) includes high-level representatives of both private and public sectors of industry, small businesses, the wholesale and retail trade, transport, banking and insurance, and agriculture.

Though for many years numerically the smallest of the Economic and Social Committee's three Groups, Group I has regularly provided the Rapporteurs for many of the most important Opinions approved by the Committee. The wide range of interests and expertise of its members enables Group I to contribute from practical experience to all Opinions, whether drafted in response to a request of the Council or the Commission, or at the ESC's own initiative.

The Group strongly supports the proposal of the other institutions that the Committee should accept the role of forum with specific task of monitoring the development of the internal market.

Convinced that the freedom of trade resulting from completion of the internal market will enhance economic

growth and boost employment opportunities in all regions of the Union, the Employers' Group will continue to cooperate with workers, consumers and other economic and social groupings in support of the principal goals of the Union, growth, competitiveness and employment in order to ensure stability.

The sudden opening of Eastern Europe has given rise to in-depth studies by the ESC of their situation and prospects for development. Group I's response here is wholehearted and practical support for EU moves to help these countries establish free market economies and to promote investment, the restructuring and creation of industries, training measures, and protection of the environment.

Group I believes that the continuing, steady progress of all Community Member States towards economic and monetary union is essential to world trade equilibrium. In this context it acknowledges the need to make Community political decision-making processes more transparent and democratic and welcomes all efforts to improve the coordination of

President and Vice-Presidents of the Employers' Group



From left to right: Mr Hubert GHIGONIS, Mr Giannino BERNABELI, Mr Werner LÖW (Vice-Presidents), Mr Manuel Eugénio CAVALEIRO BRANDÃO (President), Mr Francis J. WHITWORTH and Mr Camille GIACOMELLI (Vice-Presidents)

work between the ESC and the European Parliament.

Institutionalization of the Economic and Social Committee's role as the appropriate forum for achieving a consensus between all socio-occupational groupings on the feasibility of Community policies is, we believe, a sine qua non for greater democracy. The Group was pleased that the Maastricht Treaty recognized this role by granting the ESC greater budgetary autonomy and the freedom to adopt its own Rules and will work for an enhancement of the ESC's position in the revision of the Treaty.

The usefulness of ESC Opinions depends to a considerable degree on their technical accuracy. Group I maintains contact with a large number of trade and sectoral organizations at European level in addition to its close links with UNICE (Union of Industries of the EC), CEEP (European Centre of Public Enterprises), EUROCHAMBRES (European Permanent Conference of Chambers of Commerce and Industry) and four wholesale and retail organizations: FEWITA

(Federation of European Wholesale and International Trade Associations), CECD (European Confederation of Retailing), CLD (Liaison Committee of the European Retail Associations) and CELCAA (Liaison Committee of Agro-alimentary Businesses).

Members of the Workers' Group

JENKINS Tom (UK) President

ABEJÓN RESA Miguel Ángel (E)
ANDREWS John (UK)
ATTLEY William (IRL)
BAEZA SANJUÁN Ramón (E)
BERNARD Alphonse (F)
BETELU BAZO Amaía (E)
BLESER René (L)
BORDES-PAGES Henry (F)
BRIESCH Roger (F)
van den BURG H.C.H. (NL)
CAL Vasco (P)
CARLSLUND Erik (DK)
CARROLL John (IRL)
CARROZZA Gian Paolo (I)
CASSINA Giacomina (I)
CHAGAS Eduardo (P)
CHRISTIE Campbell (UK)
COLOMBO Sergio (I)
DANTIN Gérard (F)
DECAILLON Joël (F)
van DIJK Jan Jacob (NL)
DRIJFHOUT-ZWEYTZER D. (NL)

DRILLEAUD Guy (F)
DUNKEL Henri (L)
ENGELLEN-KEFER Ursula (D)
ETTY Thomas (NL)
EULEN Eike (D)
FERNÁNDEZ Juan (B)
FREEMAN John (IRL)
GEUENICH Michael (D)
GRÜSELIN Paul (B)
HAAZE Guy (B)
JANSSEN Ronald (B)
KARGAARD Søren (DK)
de KNEGT Kommer (NL)
KONITZER Ursula (D)
KORYFIDIS Christoforos (GR)
LIVERANI Giorgio (I)
LYONS John (UK)
MADDOCKS Ada (UK)
MANTZOURANIS Sokratis (GR)
MASUCCI Ettore (I)
MERTEN René (L)
MOLINA VALLEJO Juan (E)

NIELSEN Bent (DK)
PAPAMICHAÏL Yiannis (GR)
PE Jacques (F)
PELLARINI Giampaolo (I)
PICKERING Richard (UK)
PIETTE Josly (B)
ROSSITTO Corrado (I)
SÁNCHEZ MIGUEL María Candelas (E)
SANDERSON Roy (UK)
SANTILLÁN CABEZA Sergio (E)
ARAÚJO DOS SANTOS Manuel António (P)
SCHMITZ Klaus (D)
SCHUNK Albert (D)
von SCHWERIN Graf A.M. (D)
SEQUEIRA Víctor Hugo Jesús (P)
SEPI Mario (I)
TIXIER Jacques (F)
TSIRIMOKOS Georgios (GR)
VINAY Gianni (I)
WILMS Hajo (D)
WRIGHT George (UK)
ZUFIAUR NARVAIZA José María (E)

The Workers' Group

2



Tom Jenkins
President of the Workers' Group

The Community has now, theoretically at least, achieved one of its objectives: the creation of a unified market. But it began only recently to work towards giving tangible effect to the need, recognized throughout Europe, to give social aspects the same importance as economic aspects in that construction and, accordingly, to develop both in a balanced fashion.

The sixty-seven members of the Workers' Group will continue to give high priority to the objective of bringing all Community countries up to decent standards in the employment field and of securing the rights of groups such as women, young people, the elderly, black and ethnic minorities and people with disabilities.

At a time when unemployment levels, already unacceptably high, are rising again, it is imperative that the Community engage in a coordinated strategy for growth and employment. At the same time we must ensure that social safeguards are instituted at European level to prevent bad employers from exploiting their workforces and so unfairly undercutting

those employers who behave in a socially responsible manner.

A first step will be the implementation throughout the Twelve of proposals outlined in the Commission's Social Action Programme. But, of course, much more will remain to be done.

The Maastricht Treaty goes some way towards strengthening the possibility of Community action in the social field, giving us additional tools with which to fulfil the expectations of working people and their families for a united Community which is fair for all and not a free-for-all. We shall be looking for enhanced action to ensure a safe and healthy environment inside and outside the workplace.

European citizens also look forward to improved democratic accountability and openness at all levels throughout the Community. In this context, the Economic and Social Committee has a distinctive part to play in the institutional process which needs more recognition, adding an extra dimension to democratization of the Community. The Committee, acting if possible through consensus,

President and Vice-presidents of the Workers' Group



From left to right: Mr Ettore MASUCCI (Vice-President), Mr Tom JENKINS (President) and Mr Michael GEUENICH (Vice-President)

can make an innovative contribution towards finding solutions and proposing actions to Community decision-makers.

While intent on building a strong and united Community, we shall not overlook developments in the world around us. Indeed, an economically successful and socially cohesive Community will be in a prime position to help reconstruct central Europe, and further afield, particularly if we can point to adherence to the European social model - under which change, including industrial restructuring, is achieved through consent - to give us moral authority.

The ESC provides an important focal point for relations with socio economic organizations - and in particular our trade union counterparts - in the European Economic Area and in ACP and central and eastern European countries. It also constitutes a springboard for contacts with our partners in the United States and the Mediterranean countries. We shall be seeking to have applied as widely as possible the principle of polycentric cooperation, and shall continue to insist that all EC aid and

trade agreements should include a social clause.

The Workers' Group maintains close contacts with the European Trade Union Confederation and its affiliated European Industry Committees whose expertise is invaluable in helping us carry out our work. We also look forward to building on our established contacts with the Trade Union Inter-Group in the European Parliament.



Bent Nielsen
(Denmark - Workers)
Vice-President of the Committee

Members of the Various Interests' Group

RANGONI MACHIAVELLI Beatrice (I) President

AMATO Emiliano (I)
ASPINALL Wilfried (UK)
ATAÍDE FERREIRA Manuel (P)
BARROW Jocelyn (UK)
BASTIAN Jean-Paul (F)
BENTO GONÇALVES José (P)
BIES-PERE Henri (F)
de BIGAULT du GRANRUT Bernard (F)
BOISSEREE Klaus (D)
BROOKES Beata Ann (UK)
BURNEL Roger (F)
CEBALLO HERRERO Francisco (E)
CHEVALIER Pierre (F)
COSTA MACEDO Maria Teresa (P)
DAVISON Ann (UK)
von der DECKEN Claus-Benedict (D)
DE IORIO Filippo (I)
DONNELLY John (IRL)
ELSTNER Helga (D)
zu EULENBURG Soscha (D)
EWERT Joseph (L)

FORGAS I CABRERA Víctor (E)
FUCHS Christoph (D)
GIRON Daniel (F)
GOTTERO Carlo (I)
GUILLAUME Angela (UK)
HAGEN Frithiof (DK)
HERNÁNDEZ BATALLER Bernardo (E)
JASCHICK Johannes (D)
KOOPMAN J. (NL)
KORFIATIS Dionyssis (GR)
LAUR André (F)
LIOLIOS Nikolaos (GR)
LUSTENHOUWER C.W.M. (NL)
MARGALEF I MASIÀ Pere (E)
MATTEOLI Jean (F)
MAYAYO BELLO José Luis (E)
MENGOZZI Dario (I)
MORELAND Robert (UK)
MULLER Eugène (L)
MUÑIZ GUARDADO Jesús (E)
NIELSEN Leif (DK)

PASOTTI Flavio (I)
de PAUL de BARCHIFONTAINE Etienne (B)
PELLETIER Charles (F)
PEZZINI Antonello (I)
POMPEN Bernardus (NL)
QUEVEDO ROJO Leopoldo (E)
RAMAEKERS Roger (B)
REBUFFEL Lucien (F)
RUPP Bernd (D)
SÁ BORGES Jorge (P)
SCHLEYER Hanns-Eberhard (D)
SCULLY Cornelius (IRL)
SIMPSON John (UK)
SKLAVOUNOS Georgios (GR)
SKOUBY Knud Erik (DK)
STOKKERS Antoon (NL)
STRAUSS Michael (UK)
THYS Petrus (B)
TWIST Bridin (IRL)
ZARKINOS Vassilis (GR)

Various Interests' Group

3

The Economic and Social Committee provides a forum in which representatives from a wide range of economic, social and cultural activities can come together freely to draw up Opinions and express their views on Community legislation, thereby ensuring that the legitimate interests of the various components of European society are not over-looked.

Group III is a similar forum to that of the Committee but on a smaller scale. Its membership reflects diversity and complementarity and its members, who represent those engaged in the production and utilization of economic goods and services, are drawn from the farming community, craft firms, trade and industry, small and medium-sized enterprises, the professions, consumer-protection movements, the world of science and teaching, cooperatives and mutual benefit societies, family organizations and ecological lobbies. Through their involvement in all aspects of daily life, Group III members are expected to make an active contribution to the economic, social and cultural advancement of Europe.

For a long time economic and social discussions revolved round the clash between labour and capital. This bipolar approach to the "social dialogue" is now outdated.

In the labour markets of the technologically advanced societies, large-scale industry is losing ground to the service industries (which now account for over 60% of Europe's workforce).

New production technology has led to the "tertiarization" of the more mature economies, a phenomenon characterized by the mushrooming of new and mainly small and medium-sized firms, and the emergence of new economic activities.

If the economic and social cohesiveness which is vital to the Single Market but also to the European Union is to be strengthened, all economic and social categories, particularly those belonging to Group III, must be allowed to take part in the "social dialogue". It would in fact be absurd to exclude representatives of agriculture in all its diversity, small businesses, educational services,



Beatrice Rangoni Machiavelli
President of
the Various Interests' Group

President and Vice-Presidents of the Various Interests' Group



From left to right: Mr Eugène MULLER (Vice-President), Mrs Beatrice RANGONI MACHIAVELLI (President) and Mr Francisco CEBALLO HERRERO (Vice-President)

intellectual creation, communications, the health services and so on.

Nor should we forget that production is of no real social or economic value if it remains unused. In other words, consumers themselves are economic agents of the highest order. Any assessment of a firm naturally includes an analysis of its finances, human resources and products, but it would be a serious mistake to disregard its customers.

Finding common ground between representatives of such diverging and sometimes apparently conflicting interests is not easy, but the vitality of a free market economy depends on the interplay between different interests and economic operators.

Group III is vital to the Economic and Social Committee if the latter wishes to be a concrete reflection of the real socio-economic world and if men and women are to be regarded not only as producers and consumers of goods and services, but also as individuals with their own personal, family and social life.

For this and other reasons Group III must not be regarded as an opponent of Groups I and II or as a mediator between them. It exists to offer the possibility of dialogue under the banners of “diversity” and “complementarity” of which it is itself a symbol.

A united Europe requires not only common resources and structures, harmonized provisions and Community regulations; above all it depends on the flowering of interpersonal relationships. We must therefore build the Citizen’s Europe if solidarity is to be more than an empty catchword and is to spearhead efforts to overcome the social and economic imbalances which still persist in Europe today.

Governments have at last recognized the need to involve their citizens more and more closely in Europe’s future.

Group III has always been closely associated in the building of the Citizens’ Europe, and it will work with renewed vigour in the critical months



André Laur
(France - Various Interests)
Vice-President of the Committee

to come. The Group will approach the historic deadlines which lie ahead in the knowledge that the Community is the only realistic option if Europeans are to enjoy a future of prosperity, security, international prestige and human and cultural achievement.



From left to right: Mr Giovanni di MURO, Director for the Registry of the Assembly and the Bureau and for Planning, Mr Simon-Pierre NOTHOMB, ESC Secretary-General, Mr Carlos FERRER, President of the Economic and Social Committee, Mr Pádraig FLYNN, Member of the Commission with responsibility for relations with the ESC, Mr Bent NIELSEN and Mr André LAUR, Vice-Presidents of the Committee.

The Economic and Social Committee:

The Economic and Social Committee a Consultative Assembly of representatives of economic and social groupings in the Member States, forms an integral part of the European Community's institutional machinery.

- **The Commission**

proposes and implements European legislation

- **The Council**

decides on draft legislation after consulting three representative assemblies

- **The European Parliament**

which also has budgetary and supervisory powers

- **The Committee of the Regions**

a consultative body set up by the Treaty of Maastricht and comprising representatives of regional and local authorities, and

- **The Economic and Social Committee**

The Economic and Social Committee was set up by the Rome Treaties to involve economic and social interest groups in the establishment of a Common Market and give them an institutional vehicle for conveying their views to the Commission and the Council.

The Committee can also issue Opinions on its own initiative on any matter of interest to the Community.

The Committee will have 222 members when Austria and Sweden (12 members each) and Finland (9 members) join the EU.

The Committee consists of representatives of:

Employers (Group I)

Workers (Group II)

Various Interests (Group III)

such as agriculture, transport, trade, small and medium-sized enterprises, the professions and consumers.

The Committee has 189 members:

Belgium	12
Denmark	9
France	24
Germany	24
Greece	12
Ireland	9
Italy	24
Luxembourg	6
Portugal	12
Spain	21
The Netherlands	12
United Kingdom	24

The members are proposed by the Member States' governments and appointed by the Council of the European Union for a term of four years. They may be reappointed.

Committee members live and work in their home countries and only come to Brussels for Committee meetings.

The Committee's President and Bureau are elected by the Committee from among its own members for a term of two years. The Bureau has thirty members and is responsible for organizing the Committee's work.

The three Groups of the Economic and Social Committee

The Committee's Rule of Procedure allows members to form Groups representing employers, workers and other categories of economic and social activity. The role and working procedures of these Groups are laid down by the Committee's Bureau.

Consultative Assembly

Three groups have been established: (*)

The Employers' Group (Group I)

President:
Manuel Eugénio Cavaleiro Brandão (Portugal)
Vice-Presidents:
Giannino Bernabei (Italy)
Hubert Ghigonis (France)
Camille Giacomelli (Luxembourg)
Werner Löw (Germany)
Francis J. Whitworth (United Kingdom)

Secretary: Anna McClelland

The Workers' Group (Group II)

President:
Tom Jenkins (United Kingdom)
Vice-Presidents:
Michael Geuenich (Germany)
Ettore Masucci (Italy)

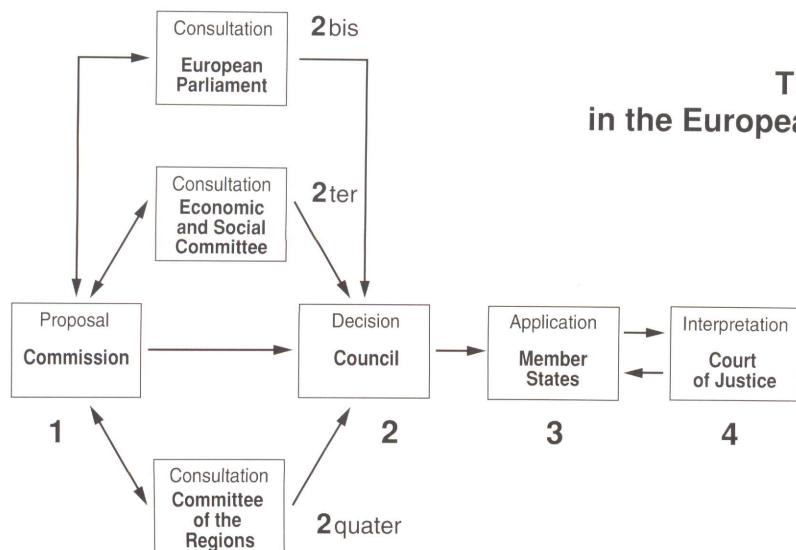
Secretary: Leo Straetemans

The Various Interests' Group (Group III)

President:
Beatrice Rangoni Machiavelli (Italy)
Vice-Presidents:
Francisco Ceballo Herrero (Spain)
Eugène Muller (Luxembourg)

Secretary: S. Barbesta Giampietro

(*) One member, Vittorio d'Agostino (Italy), does not belong to a Group



The ESC's place in the European decision-making system



Meeting of the ESC Bureau

The Committee's internal working bodies

1. Presidency and Bureau

The Committee elects its President and its Bureau from among its members for a term of two years.

The President handles relations with the European institutions and the external representation of the ESC. He is regularly received in his official capacity by the Heads of State or Government of the Member States.

The Bureau has thirty members, ten from each Group. Its basic task is to organize the ESC's work.

The Bureau for the period October 1994-September 1996 is as follows¹:

President: FERRER Carlos (Group I - Spain)

Vice-Presidents: NIELSEN Bent (Group II - Denmark)
LAUR André (Group III - France)

Members:

ANDRADE Paulo Jorge (Gr. I - P)
BARROW Jocelyn (Gr. III - UK)
BENTO GONÇALVES José (Gr. III - P)
van den BURG H.C.H.(Gr. II - NL)
CAL Vasco (Gr. II - P)
CASSINA Giacomina (Gr. II - I)
CHRISTIE Campbell (Gr. II - UK)
GEUENICH Michael (Gr. II - D)
GIACOMELLI Camille (Gr. I - L)

JASCHICK Johannes (Gr. III - D)
JOHANSEN Birte (Gr. I - DK)
KAZAZIS Filotas (Gr. I - GR)
LITTLE John (Gr. I - UK)
LUSTENHOUWER C.W.M. (Gr. III - NL)
MAYAYO BELLO José Luis (Gr. III - E)
MOLINA Juan (Gr. II - E)
MULLER Eugène (Gr. III - L)
NOORDWAL Philip (Gr. I - NL)

PAPAMICHAÏL Yiannis (Gr. II - GR)
PE Jacques (Gr. II - F)
PELLETIER Robert (Gr. I - F)
PETERSEN Jens Peter (Gr. I - D)
PEZZINI Antonello (Gr. III - I)
PIETTE Josly (Gr. II - B)
PRICOLO Giuseppe (Gr. I - I)
RAMAEKERS Roger (Gr. III - B)
SCULLY Cornelius (Gr. III - IRL)

Secretary-General: Simon-Pierre NOTHOMB

¹ There are likely to be changes in the composition of the ESC Bureau when Austria, Sweden and Finland join the EU.

2. Sections

The Committee has nine Sections, which deal with the main areas covered by the Rome Treaties, namely:

- *Economic, Financial and Monetary Questions* (President: Jean PARDON - Group I - Belgium)
- *External Relations, Trade and Development Policy* (President: Roger BRIESCH - Group II - France)
- *Social, Family, Educational and Cultural Affairs* (President: John F. CARROLL - Group II - Ireland)
- *Protection of the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Affairs* (President: Manuel ATAÍDE FERREIRA - Group III - Portugal)
- *Agriculture and Fisheries* (President: Pere MARGALEF I MASIÀ - Group III - Spain)
- *Regional Development and Town and Country Planning* (President: Robert MORELAND - Group III - United Kingdom)
- *Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services* (President: Liam CONNELLAN - Group I - Ireland)
- *Transport and Communications* (President: René BLESER - Group II - Luxembourg)
- *Energy, Nuclear Questions and Research* (President: José Ignacio GAFO FERNÁNDEZ - Group I - Spain)

The Sections generally set up Study Groups to prepare their Opinions. A Study Group is normally made up of members of the relevant Section and includes a Rapporteur, who is assisted by experts.

3. Sub-Committees

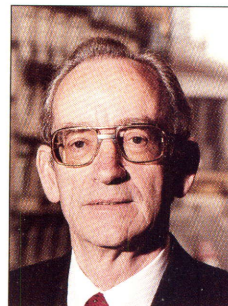
The Committee can set up sub-committees for certain special topics and for subjects falling within the terms of reference of two or more Sections. These temporary ad-hoc sub-committees operate in much the same way as Sections.



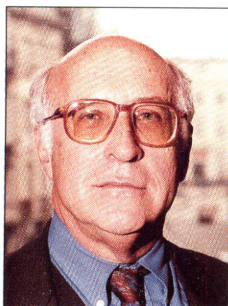
Jean PARDON



Roger BRIESCH



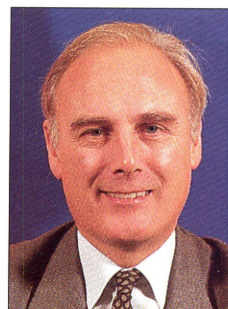
John F. CARROLL



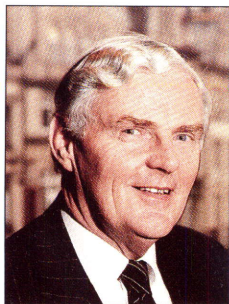
Manuel ATAÍDE FERREIRA



Pere MARGALEF I MASIÀ



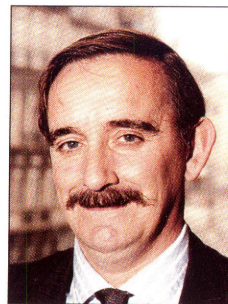
Robert MORELAND



Liam CONNELLAN



René BLESER



J. I. GAFO FERNÁNDEZ

4. Plenary Session

The full Committee adopts its Opinions at the Plenary Session on the basis of Section Opinions and forwards them to the Council and the Commission. The Opinions are adopted by a simple majority of the votes cast. Committee Opinions are published in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

5. Standard procedure for drawing up Committee Opinions

The standard procedure for drawing up Committee Opinions is as follows:

- 1. Requests for Opinions are forwarded to the President of the Committee, usually from the Council but sometimes from the Commission.*
- 2. After consultations with Section Presidents, the Committee Bureau decides which Section is to be responsible for the Committee's preparatory work.*
- 3. The Section sets up a Study Group (on average twelve strong) and appoints a Rapporteur, who is assisted by experts (usually four).*
- 4. On the basis of the Study Group's work, the Section adopts an Opinion by a simple majority and forwards it to the Committee President.*
- 5. After considering the Section's Opinion, the Committee adopts its Opinion by a simple majority at a Plenary Session.*
- 6. This Opinion is sent to the Council, the Commission and the European Parliament and is also published in the Official Journal of the European Communities.*
- 7. Note:
Under Community law, Committee Opinions are a mandatory element in the Council's final decision irrespective of whether consultation is mandatory or optional.*

General information on the Committee's work

Opinions

The Committee produces about 180 consultative documents (Opinions and Information Reports) per year. Opinions are published in the Official Journal of the European Communities. The Office of Official Publications of the European Communities in Luxembourg provides a subscription service for all Opinions issued by the Committee.

Publications - Miscellaneous documentation

In conjunction with the Publications Office the ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE publishes an ANNUAL REPORT, which generally comes out in May and covers the Committee's activities over the reference year. It reviews the Committee's influence within the Community decision-making process, its external impact and the role played by the groups represented on it.

The ANNUAL REPORT (approximately ECU 25 per number) can be obtained in all the languages of the European Union from official sales points in the Member States and several non-Member States.

The Committee also publishes a BULLETIN which comes out ten times a year. The BULLETIN covers the work of the each Plenary Session and inter alia contains summaries of the major Commission proposals and Committee Opinions on these proposals.

The Committee regularly publishes its main Opinions in brochure form and distributes them free of charge, on request. These publications, as well as the monthly BULLETIN, may be obtained free of charge, on written request to the Secretariat or by fax (Fax 32.2. 519.98.22)

Publications programme, 1992-1994

- *Forward towards a European policy on medicinal products*
- *Public limited liability companies (structure, formation, mergers and takeovers)*
- *Money laundering*
- *The EC and maritime affairs*
- *Statutes for the European cooperative, mutual and non-profit sector*
- *Reform of the Common Agriculture Policy*
- *The Mediterranean policy of the EC*
- *The Citizens' Europe*
- *European Community - Latin American relations*
- *SMEs and craft industries*
- *The consumer and the internal market*
- *CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions*
- *Packaging waste*
- *Common system of agricultural insurance*
- *Baltic states*
- *Growth, competitiveness and employment*
- *Supplier-consumer dialogue*
- *The role of the European Investment Bank in regional development*
- *The transition to Economic and Monetary Union*
- *Partnership and regional development*

Groups of visitors

For several years the Economic and Social Committee, like the other EEC institutions, has been organizing fact-finding visits. Several thousand people visit the Committee's premises in Brussels every year between 15 September and 15 July.

A fact-finding visit generally consists of a talk on the ESC's role in the Community institutional machinery, followed by an exchange of views on topical EEC issues, which are usually introduced by ESC members and/or officials.

1995 Budget

The 1995 Budget appropriations total ECU 73,200,000, of which ECU 48,300,000 have been earmarked for the joint services which the ESC shares with the Committee of the Regions.

Meetings and Conferences

The Committee is developing cooperation with social and economic groupings in countries outside the European Union (termed “third countries”).

The Committee is thus a forum for the involvement of economic and social interests within the context of closer European integration and the development of external relations

Relations with EFFA

Relations with the economic and social interest groups of third countries

European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

- *24th joint meeting of ESC and EFTA Consultative Committee in Reykjavik (Iceland) between 17 and 19 May 1992.*
- *25th joint meeting of ESC and EFTA Consultative Committee in London (United Kingdom) on 1 and 2 December 1992.*
- *26th joint meeting of ESC and EFTA Consultative Committee in Geneva (Switzerland) on 22 June 1993.*

European Economic Area (EEA)

- *First meeting of the EEA Consultative Committee, Brussels, 8 February 1994.*
- *Second meeting of the EEA Consultative Committee, Helsinki, 21 June 1994.*

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)

Implementation of the Lomé Convention

- *17th annual meeting of representatives of ACP/EU economic and social interest groups, 7-8 December 1993, in Brussels. Organized under aegis of ACP/EEC Joint Assembly by ESC.
Topic: Employment creation in the framework of decentralized cooperation and the role of the economic and social interest groups.*
- *18th annual meeting of representatives of ACP/EU economic and social interest groups, 1-2 December 1994, in Brussels. Organized under aegis of ACP/EEC Joint Assembly by ESC.
Topic: Industrial development in the ACP countries: stocktaking and prospects.*

Central and Eastern European countries (CEEC)

- *Hearing of representatives of economic and social interest groups of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Brussels, 29 September 1992.*
- *Meeting of representatives of economic and social interest groups of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and of the EC, Brussels, 30 September 1992.*
- *Official visit of the Committee President and Vice-Presidents to Poland (1992), Hungary (1993) and the Czech Republic (1994).*
- *Visit of delegations to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Albania.*

Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)

- *First meeting of representatives of the economic and social interest groups of the Arab Maghreb Union and the EC, 7-8 April 1992.*
Topic: Cooperation between the countries of the AMU and the EC - investment, migration and agriculture.
- *Second meeting of representatives of the economic and social interest groups of the Arab Maghreb Union and the EC, Tunis, 9-10 September 1993.*
Topic: Job creation in the Maghreb with a view to a Euro-Maghreb partnership - Industry - Services - SMEs - Training - Agriculture.

Latin America

- *Hearing of representatives of the economic and social interest groups of Latin America, Brussels, 30 September-1 October 1993.*

Relations were also established with local economic and social interest groups on the occasion of visits to Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.

The Citizens' Europe

In January 1993 the Economic and Social Committee decided to organize a number of events to bring European citizens closer to Community Institutions.

In this context the following events took place:

- *A Conference on the Citizens' Europe was held in Brussels in September 1993. It was attended by more than 400 persons from all walks of life.*
- *March 1994 in Brussels: As part of the operation "The citizens and the capital of Europe: involving young people" (role-playing organized in cooperation with the European Institutions and the Brussels-Europe Liaison Office), 189 school-children in the last two years of their secondary education in Brussels held a young persons' Plenary Session simulation exercise in the main ESC building (after several working sessions) and adopted an Opinion on the European Commission's White Paper on Urban Problems.*
- *In June 1994 a seminar was organized in Nogent-Sur-Marne (France) on "The Elderly in Society". The seminar was attended by 120 persons, including specialists from relevant branches (sociologists, gerontologists, research workers)*
- *A conference entitled "The Citizens' Europe - be part of it" was held in Magdeburg (Germany) in August 1994, in conjunction with the Sachsen-Anhalt Centre for Political Education and the Euro-Info-Centre Magdeburg*

Relations with National and Regional Economic and Social Councils of the Member States of the European Union

The Economic and Social Committee has long maintained on-going relations with national and regional Economic and Social Councils in the Member States.

These relations essentially consist of mutual exchanges of documentation and information and of meetings in which subjects of Community interest are discussed. At the end of these meetings the Presidents and Secretaries-General of the Economic and Social Councils of the European Union issue a "common declaration".

The subjects of common declarations were The situation and trends in growth, competitiveness and employment in the countries of the Community (1993) and The future of social protection in Europe (1994).

Opinions drawn up by the Committee on its own initiative (1993-1994)

- *The European Community and economic cooperation in the Middle East (January 1993)*
- *The technological problems of nuclear safety (January 1993)*
- *Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) introducing a diversification and development programme for certain banana-producing countries of Latin America (February 1993)*
- *Minimum reserves in the context of the internal market (March 1993)*
- *EC relations with the Baltic States (March 1993)*
- *Employment in Europe (April 1993)*
- *Extra-urban and/or rural areas (April 1993)*
- *Fourth Community R&TD framework programme (1994-1998) (May 1993)*
- *The operation of the Community's internal market after 1992 - Follow-up to the Sutherland Report (May 1993)*
- *Health and safety at the workplace - training (June 1993)*
- *EC/Japan relations (June 1993)*
- *The public sector in Europe (September 1993)*
- *The analysis of policies to be pursued in the Community during the transitional phase of EMU: secondary legislation (October 1993)*
- *Second all-European Transport Conference (October 1993)*
- *Growth, competitiveness and employment: medium-term considerations (October 1993)*
- *Social exclusion (October 1993)*
- *Socio-economic operators: role of EP's Ombudsman (October 1993)*
- *Lomé IV Convention (October 1993)*
- *Analysis of policies to be pursued in the Community during the transitional phase of EMU (November 1993)*
- *Older people in society (November 1993)*
- *Supplier-consumer dialogue (November 1993)*
- *EC/Turkey relations (December 1993)*
- *EC/Latin American relations (January 1994)*
- *Involvement of the social partners in Community regional policy (January 1994)*
- *Role of the EIB in regional development (February 1994)*
- *Legal obstacles to use of the ecu (Commission White Paper for the Council) (February 1994)*
- *Young farmers and the problem of succession in agriculture (April 1994)*
- *Economic and financial aspects of the White Paper on Growth, Competitiveness and Employment (June 1994)*
- *Industrial aspects of the White Paper on Growth, Competitiveness and Employment (June 1994)*
- *Social aspects of the White Paper on Growth, Competitiveness and Employment (June 1994)*
- *Transparency and performance of cross-border payments (July 1994)*
- *Role of the public authorities in the partnership (Article 4 of the Framework Regulation) (September 1994)*
- *Regional planning and development strategies for the Atlantic coastal regions (September 1994)*
- *Inland waterway transport (September 1994)*
- *Contract between agriculture and society (September 1994)*
- *Community energy policy (September 1994)*
- *Savings: lines of approach for an EU policy (September 1994)*
- *Tourism (September 1994)*
- *The use of BST in the EU (September 1994)*
- *Proposal for a Council Directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate to municipal elections by citizens of the Union resident in a Member State of which they are not nationals (September 1994)*
- *The regional structure of world trade (September 1994)*
- *The effects of the Uruguay Round agreements (September 1994)*
- *Monetary policy (September 1994)*

The Secretariat-General of the Committee

The Committee is serviced by a Secretariat-General, headed by a Secretary-General, reporting to the Chairman representing the Bureau.

The number of officials (including temporary and auxiliary staff) is as follows:

<i>Category A (Administrators)</i>	<i>59 (48 men, 11 women)</i>
<i>Category B (administrative assistants)</i>	<i>65 (25 men, 40 women)</i>
<i>Category C (secretarial and clerical staff)</i>	<i>237 (59 men, 178 women)</i>
<i>Category D (skilled employees)</i>	<i>48 (36 men, 12 women)</i>
<i>Language Service</i>	<i>121 (67 men, 54 women)</i>

Total: 530 (235 men, 295 women), more than a third of whom are involved in language work, given the need to operate in the Community's nine official languages. However, as of 1 January 1995, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions will share a common core of services, drawing the bulk of their manpower from the ESC's secretariat.

Notes

Notes



Division for Public Relations

Tel. 519 90 11 Fax 513 48 93 Rue Ravenstein 2 B -1000 Brussels

Catalogue Number: ESC 94-013-EN