

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

# BULLETIN

No. 12

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174th PLENARY SESSION

The 174th Plenary Session of the Economic and Social Committee was held at the Committee headquarters in Brussels on 12 and 13 December 1979. The Committee's Chairman, Mr R. VANNI, presided.

REFORM OF THE ESC'S WORKING METHODS PROPOSED BY  
ITS CHAIRMAN

The Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee proposed a number of reforms designed to streamline the working methods of the Committee, improve its efficiency and enable dissenting views to be published.

Following statements by the Chairmen of the Committee's three Groups, it transpired that there was a broad consensus in favour of the proposals. The full Committee will take a formal decision in January. In the meantime, it voted unanimously to set up a panel for the Rules of Procedure.

Mr VANNI wants the Committee's internal working procedures to be reviewed to ensure that Opinions can be delivered on time.

Mr VANNI feels that three further major reforms are needed :

- Committee Opinions should be made more meaningful by allowing the three Groups, and members representing recognized interests, to make statements on the reasons for their votes; such statements would then be appended to Opinions;
- Mr VANNI attaches great importance to the Committee's right to take up matters on its own initiative, and issue Opinions on them. The Committee should use this right to take early stands which will give a lead to the Community's decision-making authorities, i.e. the Council and the Commission.
- Members sitting on study groups should be able, if they wish, to have assistants. This would enable members to complete their work quickly, and would provide a solution to a problem discussed at length at the July Session.

The Chairman of the Employers' Group, Mr STARATZKE, welcomed the proposals. His Group could not take an immediate decision, but it largely concurred with Mr VANNI's views on working methods. The Employers' Group would certainly cooperate on the work to be done.



Mr DEBUNNE, Chairman of the Workers' Group, took a similar line. Mr VANNI's proposals were a good start. The proposed reform was constructive and could be put through, provided a joint effort was made.

Mr GERMOZZI, Chairman of the Group representing other interests, felt that Mr VANNI's statement was a good amalgamation of the various views, and welcomed the inclusion of many of the proposals made by his Group. He too declared, on behalf of his Group, that he was willing to consider texts giving legal form to the proposed reform, in accordance with Committee procedures.

#### Adoption of Opinions

##### 1. 2ND CONSUMER ACTION PROGRAMME

Draft Action Programme of the European Communities with Regard to Consumers

#### Gist of the Draft Programme

The programme (which is to start in 1980), when the first programme expires, and remain in force until 1985) is based on five principles which are contained in the programme adopted by the Council on 14 April 1975, viz. :

- 1) The right to effective protection against risks to consumers' health and safety. The Community will continue its work on harmonizing legislation on products such as foodstuffs, textiles, toys, chemicals and vehicle components. New measures will also be taken on aromatic substances, agents used in the surface treatment of fruit and vegetables, children's food, deep frozen food and pesticide residues.

The 1976 Directive on cosmetics will be brought into line with the state-of-the-art and problems relating to inflammability of textiles, especially the effects on health of fire-proof materials, will be looked into. There will also be a Draft Directive on safety of toys and another on the advertising of pharmaceutical products. The Commission is to propose a system for a rapid notification and exchange of information on dangers involved in the use of contaminated foodstuffs or defective products.

- 2) The right to protection against risk to consumers' economic interests. Proposals are to be put forward on the subject of commercial services in connection with products (after-sales service, guarantees, binding estimates, bills of sale, transport costs, spare parts), commercial services which are unrelated to products (movement of persons, products, capital, especially in the field of transport and tourism) and public and semi-public services (authorities will be encouraged to consult consumers and users; a report will be drawn up on consumer representation in public services, especially international ones, such as tele-communications).

- 3) The right to adequate funds, advice and compensation. There will be an examination of right of redress, especially the question of whether consumer organizations should have the right to bring legal proceedings, simplified procedures, more possibilities for out of court settlements and recognition of the consumers' right to take legal action against public authorities. The Commission will continue to encourage national and local experiments regarding consumer's access to justice and the treatment of the most common forms of litigation and small claims. The results will be published.
  
- 4) The consumer's right to information and education. Special attention will be paid to prices, value-for-money, services and price variation as between different areas. The Commission will continue its pilot schemes on consumer education in schools and its drive to draw up a syllabus for teaching staff.
  
- 5) The consumer's right to consultation and representation when decisions which affect them are being taken. A communication will be sent to the Council on consumer representation and the procedures in force in the Member States. The Commission will also encourage consultation between European consumer organizations and the various professional circles concerned and will strive to promote adequate consumer representation on standardization bodies.

## Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by a large majority (12 votes against and 14 abstentions).

It starts off by saying that the aim of consumer policy is to create the conditions in which prosperity can be developed in terms of quality and then goes on to endorse the reasons and need for a second consumer action programme.

Nonetheless it is too often assumed in the draft programme that the problems are the same for all consumers. It is therefore vital, the Committee thinks, for a study to be made of the differing requirements of various groups of consumers, the position of consumers in economically weak regions and the resulting policy implications.

In addition, the Committee points out that account must be taken of new economic and social developments, the most important factor here being the need for greater selectivity in consumption.

At a general level, the Committee would reaffirm its view that the approximation of consumer laws should be based on the national legislation offering the best consumer protection. Where possible, Community legislation should also take account of the latest ideas in the relevant field.

As regards the programme itself, the Committee approves the principles underlying its various sections and would urge in particular that the measures set out below be taken :

- Health and safety

- . Priority action should be taken with regard to the advertizing of pharmaceutical products and products which are harmful to the consumer's health (e.g. tobacco, alcoholic drinks, confectionery containing sugar and fats);
- . There should be an exchange of information on dangerous products aimed at these products' withdrawal from the market.

- The consumer's economic interests

- . National provisions with regard to commercial practices should be harmonized, with the most advanced legislation from the consumer's viewpoint being used as a basis;
- . the findings of price investigations should be published and an ad hoc advisory committee on which consumers are also represented should be set up;
- . Steps should be taken to integrate consumer aspects more systematically into the Common Agricultural Policy.
- . The position of the consumer vis-à-vis public and semi-public services should be improved.

. - The legal position of the consumer:

- . Consumer information and education with regard to legal matters should be promoted and coordinated;
- . The setting up of consumer or legal advice centres should be encouraged;
- . The setting up of conciliation and arbitration bodies should be encouraged;
- . Proposals should be submitted for Directives on (a) the simplification of processes at law and (b) "general interest" and class actions.

- Consumer information and education

- . An exchange between educational programmes in this area should be arranged;
- . Information should be geared to the different groups of consumers, with special attention being paid to the elderly and disabled, etc.;
- . A system of voluntary labelling, such as already exists in some Member States, should be introduced everywhere.

- Consumer representation

- . Consumers should be involved in consultations with regard to the decisions affecting public goods and services;

- . The role of the Consumers' Consultative Committee should be strengthened by publishing its Opinions and making its Secretariat more independent of the Commission.

Finally, the Committee would ask that the proposals drawn up by the Commission on the basis of the 2nd consumer action programme and its Opinion thereon should be submitted early enough to ensure that the advisory bodies, including the Committee, are given sufficient time to produce an Opinion and that the Council can reach a decision within the prescribed period.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Protection of the Environment, Public, Health and Consumer Affairs (Chairman : Miss ROBERTS - Various Interests - UK). The Rapporteur was Mr HILKENS - Various Interests - Netherlands.

## 2. ALCOHOL

The Commission Proposal Amending the Amended Proposal for a Council Regulation on the Common Organization of the Market in Ethyl Alcohol of Agricultural Origin and Laying Down Additional Provisions for Certain Products Containing Ethyl Alcohol

### Contents of the Commission's proposal

The Commission has amended its 1976 proposal on a common organization of the market in agricultural alcohol in the light of the Opinions of the European parliament and the Economic and Social Committee and of a number of objections made by the Member States. It is now proposing that :

1. Molasses alcohol should not be completely excluded from the guarantees granted for other agricultural alcohols;
2. Intervention operations should be financed from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and not as initially proposed by a levy on the selling price of all spirituous beverages consumed in the Community;
3. Vermouths and aromatized wines should be included in the proposed organization; and
4. An assessment should be made of what restructuring of the production system is required.

The Commission hopes by presenting these amendments to help unblock discussion of this particular market organization. Discussions began in 1972, when the Commission submitted its first proposal. The amendments now being made are to a second proposal dating from December 1976.

#### Main features of the 1976 proposal

The common organization of the market proposed by the Commission would cover both agricultural ethyl alcohol and the products produced from it. Production quotas for ethyl alcohol would be set to keep production within limits corresponding to the market potential. There would be a guarantee of disposal for the production quotas allotted to each distillery and the prices of these quotas would also be guaranteed by the intervention agencies buying in at a minimum price the agricultural alcohol, which they would subsequently resell, that the distilleries had been unable to find buyers for.



In order to ensure an outlet, only alcohol of agricultural origin would be used in certain sectors : oral consumption, vinegar-making and the pharmaceutical industry. The perfumery and cosmetic industry might also be temporarily reserved to it in Member States which so requested.

The prices of agricultural alcohols to be used in these sectors would, independently of the cost of the raw materials from which they were produced, be at an identical level still to be fixed. The differences between this single level and the prices at which the alcohols were produced would be made up by taxes or aids. The adjustment would be made around a relatively low price corresponding to that of alcohol produced from cereals.

For the protection of both consumer and producer the proposal provides for the introduction of a control system and rules on the designation and presentation of products. For trade with non-Community countries there would be a system of import levies and export refunds.

The Commission also considers that production structures in the sector should be examined. It may propose that these be restructured if certain types of distillery are found to be obsolete.

#### Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by 45 votes in favour, 7 votes against and 17 abstentions.

It notes that the Commission has accepted several of the recommendations made in its Opinion of 30 March 1978 on the previous Commission proposal.

A number of comments have, however, been ignored and in the view of the Committee, these comments have lost none of their importance or topicality.

The Committee has the following comments to make on the new Commission proposals :

a) The energy background

Since 1976 the Committee has been wondering whether the energy crisis has precipitated a radical change in the general conditions prevailing when the original alcohol proposals were drawn up. It feels that, in the future, large quantities of agricultural alcohol may have to be devoted to energy production.

Nevertheless, there is at present no reason to suppose that the basic terms of the problem have changed substantially.

b) Scope

The Committee considers that processed products incorporating alcohol, and possibly other agricultural products subject to an organized market, should be covered more often by the trade arrangements applying to the regulated product which they contain.

The Committee also maintains that the new proposals do nothing to solve the problems of alcohol distilled from vine products or table grapes, nor those of grape brandies and spirits. These should be guaranteed security of access, as it is almost always compulsory distillation which is involved.

c) Target prices and marketing guarantees: Molasses alcohol

The Committee agrees with the compromise proposed by the Commission for molasses alcohol. The scheme generally corresponds to what the Committee had proposed earlier.

But, unlike the Commission, it considers that the target prices for molasses alcohol should be fixed by the Council of Ministers in the light of the market situation.

d) Transitional measures for molasses alcohol

The Committee agrees with the Commission's proposals.

e) Selling prices for the pharmaceutical, perfumery and cosmetics industries

The Committee is in favour of a system whereby the sale price of agricultural alcohol would be the same as that of synthetic alcohol assuming the grant of quantitative marketing guarantees for molasses alcohol.

The Committee nevertheless believes that there should be one selling price for agricultural alcohol in the reserved sectors and in the pharmaceutical, perfumery and cosmetics industries.

f) Reserved sectors

The Committee would like to see the new proposal modified so as to allow the Council after the end of the five-year period referred to in the third indent of Article 9 of the proposal, to decide in the light of experience whether or not the perfumery and cosmetics sector should be included definitely among those reserved for agricultural alcohol. On this point the Committee's views differ from what was said in its previous Opinion.

g) Final comments

The Committee would emphasize that it is extremely urgent that the Council take the decisions necessary for setting up an organized market for ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin.

This is particularly necessary because although twenty years have passed since the Common Market came into being, there are still barriers to the circulation of alcohol, spirits and liqueurs. Moreover, marketing systems in individual Member States are being dismantled following decisions by the Court of Justice without any Community scheme taking their place; this leaves a disturbing vacuum.

Because Spain and Portugal are both important growers of alcohol-producing agricultural commodities, it is essential to rapidly bring in a common organization of the market before they become members.

Despite the efforts made by the Commission, however, the Committee would point out that in many of the circles concerned :

- There is still dissent and concern about the proposed regulation;
- There is a conviction that the proposed regulation will ultimately tackle purely industrial problems in addition to basic agricultural problems arising from the need to provide outlets for distillates of alcohol products affecting major sensitive agricultural markets; this may, among other things, seriously distort competition between some of the sectors involved;
- There are doubts as to whether the coverage of agricultural interests is complete because only about one third of the distillates of alcohol-producing agricultural raw materials are directly subject to the draft regulation.

Should no other solution be acceptable there would then, as a last resort, be a case for (i) a simplified CAP distillation scheme based on intervention in respect of sensitive agricultural raw materials and (ii) the maintenance of a market divided into two sectors, one of which being reserved for agricultural alcohol.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Agriculture under the chairmanship of Mr EMO CAPODILISTA - Italy - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr PAGGI - Italy - Employers.

### 3. BASIC PRODUCTS IN THE FARM PRODUCTS PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) Fixing the Quantities of Basic Products Considered to have been used in the manufacture of goods covered by Regulation (EEC) No...

#### Gist of the Commission document

Regulation 1060/69 has been amended on several occasions. For reasons of clarity, it is considered that the time has come to republish it, with the inclusion of the following amendments to the system :

- a) to take account of eggs in the calculation of the variable component for certain goods in headings 19.02 (i) and 21.07 (2);
- b) to take account of milk powder in the calculation of the variable component for certain goods in heading 19.02;
- c) to adjust the quantities of butter and durum wheat used in the calculation of the variable components for certain goods in headings 19.08 (3) and 21.07 B (4);

- d) to amend the method of calculation of the variable component for canned maize, by deducting the weight of preservative liquid.

#### Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously. It approves the amendments proposed by the Commission, but would recommend that further amendments be made so as to improve the definition of the products coming under headings 18.06 DI and 19.03 A.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Agriculture, under the chairmanship of Mr EMO CAPODILISTA - Italy - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr ZINKIN - United Kingdom - Employers.

#### 4. COSMETICS

Proposal for a Council Directive Amending for the First time Council Directive 76/768/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products.

#### Gist of the Proposal

The proposal is designed to :

- 1) correct certain errors which slipped into the text of Council Directive 76/768/EEC of 27 July 1976, chiefly in connection with index numbers for colouring agents;

- 2) tighten up some provisions of the above Directive, since implementation revealed the need for tightening up, if not improving, certain provisions;
- 3) comply with Article 5, which stipulates that on expiry of a period of three years from its notification, the substances and colouring agents listed in Annex IV shall :
  - either be definitively permitted;
  - or definitively prohibited (Annex II);
  - or retained for a further period of three years in Annex IV;
  - or deleted from all Annexes to this Directive.
- 4) adopt a list of substances which may be used as preservatives;
- 5) adapt all the Annexes to technical progress with the help of an Adaptation Committee.

#### Gist of the Opinion

In an Opinion, adopted unanimously with one abstention, the Committee welcomes the amendments proposed by the Commission to the basic Directive. They are a step towards the gradual introduction of an approved list as advocated by the Committee.



It agrees with the provision in the Directive enabling certain preservatives to be used in higher concentrations for purposes other than preservation, given the safeguard in the basic Directive that : "Cosmetic products put on the market within the Community must not be liable to cause damage to human health when they are applied under normal conditions of use".

The Committee also considers that the clause permitting the presence of traces of the substances listed in Annex II is necessary. This clause is acceptable given the guarantee referred to above and the fact that the Commission is proposing that maximum concentrations in respect of at least some of these substances be fixed by 31 December 1982.

It is proposed that the Commission adapt the Appendices after consulting the Committee on Adaptation of Directives to Technical Progress. The Committee approves this procedure but points out that representatives of consumers and other interested parties should be able to take part in the Adaptation Committee's meeting at the invitation of the Committee and should be able to submit Opinions on the draft documents.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services under the chairmanship of Mr van CAMPEN - Netherlands - Employers. The Rapporteur was Mr MASPRONE - Italy - Employers.

## 5. PRESSURE VESSELS

Proposal for a Council Directive on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to certain types of simple pressure vessels

### Gist of the proposed Directive

This Directive is the fourth to have been transmitted by the Commission to the Council in implementation of the outline Directive of 27 July 1976 on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to Common Provisions for Pressure Vessels and Methods of Inspecting Them.

The purpose of this Proposal for a Directive, relating to unfired welded steel pressure vessels of simple geometry, is to make possible the free movement of empty vessels between the Member States.

As far as manufacture is concerned, the proposed Directive confines itself to defining some characteristics of good workmanship in respect of the vessel, especially the welding. On the other hand, the greatest attention has been paid to defining the tests and inspections to be carried out on the specimen under the EEC pattern approval procedure or on the series-produced vessels under the EEC verification procedure (i.e. small capacity vessels).

In this Proposal the "optional" approach to harmonization has been adopted.

## Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously.

As the tests and inspection procedures set out in the Technical Annex to the Directive seem to be geared more towards vessels produced in large quantities, the Committee earnestly requests the Commission to limit the scope of the Directive initially to series-produced vessels.

It appreciates that the Directive allows certain vessels to be marketed without EEC verification. This means that manufacturers may themselves carry out checks on these vessels.

The Commission is asked to make provision in the Directive for the recognition of quality controls carried out, ipso facto, by the manufacturer during the production process. This would make it possible to simplify the EEC inspection procedure, thereby reducing inspection costs.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services under the chairmanship of Mr van CAMPEN - Netherlands - Employers. The Rapporteur was Mr MARVIER - France - Various Interests.

6. HARMONIZATION OF PROCEDURES FOR THE EXPORTATION OF GOODS

Proposal for a Council Directive on the Harmonization of Procedures for the Exportation of Goods

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

As they were framed to meet exclusively national requirements, existing provisions relating to customs procedures may differ significantly from one Member State to another and thus give rise to discrepancies in treatment. Not only does the number of formalities required by the customs authorities for the exportation of goods vary, but there are differences in the very substance of the legal commitments binding the users of these procedures.

There is thus an urgent need for a complete set of detailed customs rules specifying the conditions to apply to exportation of goods to non-Community countries.

This proposal for a Directive takes account both of the experience of Member States in this particular field and of the changing form of customs procedures, due mainly to data processing techniques.

Everything possible must be done to place customs authorities in a position to ensure that procedures operate correctly and in particular to avoid fraudulent practices harmful to the Community budget, and every effort must be made to further exports of Community products to non-Community countries, for instance by simplifying procedures.

It is for the customs authorities of each Member State acting on their own responsibility to decide to allow use of simplified procedures, taking into account in particular the nature of the goods to be exported, the frequency and the financial implications of exportation, the commercial organization of the exporting firm and the administrative means which might be used to keep an effective check on its activities.

#### Gist of the Opinion

In an Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee welcomes the Commission's proposal as the introduction of identical procedures would be of immense benefit to exporters. The Committee wants the proposals to take the form of a Regulation, however, not a Directive thus preventing Member States from using different documents according to different procedures and requiring different guarantees or formalities.

The second point which the Committee wishes to make concerns the presentation of the document. Many of the provisions in the document cover the export of goods which are subject to special controls or obligations, such as those covered by the Common Agricultural Policy. These provisions are justified but they detract from the simple presentation which could have been adopted had the document dealt only with "conventional" exports. It would undoubtedly have been preferable to have drawn up a basic document which would have covered the majority of exports and could have been presented in a simple way and to have set out the measures for special categories of goods in a second document, issued together with the first document.

The Draft Directive legalizes the simplified procedures which are already in use in several Member States. This is an important step forward. The document does not, however, go far enough as it hides these simplified procedures under the technical heading "Special Procedures" and allows the Member states to use their own discretion as regards implementing the procedures by making their use subject to administrative facilities. In the Committee's view it would have been preferable to have introduced more binding provisions, particularly in view of the imminent enlargement of the Community.

The Committee also makes a number of points of a technical nature.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services under the chairmanship of Mr van CAMPEN - Netherlands - Employers. The Rapporteur was Mr MARVIER - France - Various Interests.

## 7. COMMUNITY TRANSIT

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) Amending for the Second Time Regulation (EEC) No. 222/77 on Community Transit.

### Gist of the Proposal

On 11 August 1975, the Commission transmitted to the Council a Proposal for a Regulation amending certain provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 542/69 of 18 March 1969 on Community transit.

This proposal has not been adopted. Furthermore, it has now been overtaken by events, firstly because Regulation (EEC) No. 542/69 has been consolidated and replaced by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 222/77 of 13 December 1976, and secondly because it has been possible since 1975 to introduce improvements and simplifications into the Community transit procedure.

The present proposal thus supersedes the 1975 proposal.

It is one of the priority measures which the Commission is pledged to carry out in 1979 as part of the multiannual programme for achieving customs union.

This proposal, which covers some fifteen articles, forms part of a series of measures aimed at gradually improving the Community transit procedure by introducing, in a balanced fashion, changes designed to simplify the procedure wherever possible and to prevent or penalize irregularities or fraud.

### Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously.

It approves the Commission's determination to simplify the Community transit system, which constitutes the mainstay of Community trade. In an economic union the formalities in connection with internal trade should be as simple as possible.

The most radical simplification would consist in abolishing the formalities to which movement of goods in free circulation are subject, but this aim can only be attained gradually.

The Committee goes on to make a number of comments on the ground that Community transit is a single customs system for the whole Community. Even though the Nine use the same papers in the same way, this is as far as it goes. Once a difficulty has to be resolved, an irregularity or an infraction defined, or a sanction determined, the Member States maintain their sovereign rights. The numerous problems are resolved differently by the various Member States. Accordingly, the Committee stresses that the proposed simplifications will not remedy this state of affairs.



This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services, under the chairmanship of Mr van CAMPEN - Netherlands - Employers. The Rapporteur was Mr MARVIER - France - Various Interests.

#### 8. MERCURY IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

Proposal for a Council Directive on the Limit Values Applicable to Discharges of Mercury into the Aquatic Environment by the Chlor-alkali Electrolysis Industry

Proposal for a Council Directive on the Quality Objectives for the Aquatic Environment into which mercury is discharged by the Chlor-Alkali Electrolysis Industry

#### Gist of the Commission's proposals

The two proposals follow on from the parent Directive (76/464/EEC) of 4 May 1976 on the pollution caused by dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community.

The first proposal lays down limit values for mercuric waste discharged into the aquatic environment by the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry, the frequency of sampling required to monitor effluent quality and the reference method of analysis used to determine the concentration of these substances in discharges.

The second proposal lays down the quality target for surface waters into which the mercuric waste is discharged, authorization arrangements for waste waters, and the monitoring procedure.

### Gist of the Opinion

In an Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee approves the action taken by the Commission.

It points out, however, that in a number of countries the proportion of mercury in the environment attributable to these plants has fallen drastically. It therefore calls for similar rules to be introduced in future in respect of other sources of pollution by mercury.

The Commission has submitted two parallel Directives to combat such pollution, one laying down limit values for mercury discharges and the other defining the quality objectives for water into which mercuric waste is discharged. The Committee has noted the opinion of the legal department of the Council of Ministers on this matter. In the view of the legal department, all Member states must implement the Directive on limit values. The Directive on quality objectives can only be taken up by way of a derogation from the Directive on limit values.

As at the present time only one country would appear to intend to implement the Directive on quality objectives, the Committee urges the Commission to combine the two Directives as far as possible.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Protection of the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Affairs under the chairmanship of Miss ROBERTS - United Kingdom - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr van CAMPEN - Netherlands - Employers.

#### 9. AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

Proposal for a Council Directive on the Limit Values for Discharges of Aldrin, Dieldrin and Endrin into the Aquatic Environment

Proposal for a Council Directive on the Quality Objectives Required for the Aquatic Environment into which Aldrin, Dieldrin and Endrin are discharged

The gist of the proposals is the same as that for point 8.

#### Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously and congratulates the Commission on having chosen the subject of discharges of aldrin, dieldrin and endrin into the aquatic environment for the First Draft Directives to be submitted in pursuance of the outline Directive of 1976. The Committee welcomes this choice because of the very toxic nature of these substances.

The Committee approves the approach adopted by the Commission as a total ban on the production and use of aldrin would not seem to be possible at the present time. There are two reasons for this, namely that other pesticides are not satisfactory for certain applications and that possible substitutes have not yet been adequately examined as regards their toxic properties.

The Committee would nevertheless like a ban to be placed on these substances as soon as possible.

For the reasons given in its Opinion on discharges of mercury into the aquatic environment, the Committee urges that in the future such matters be dealt with in a single, coherent Directive.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Protection of the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Affairs. Chairman : Miss ROBERTS - UK - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr van CAMPEN - Netherlands - Employers.

#### 10. HARMFUL ORGANISMS OF PLANTS

Proposal for a Council Directive Amending Directive 77/93/EEC on Protective Measures against the introduction into the Member States of harmful organisms of plants or plant products.

### Gist of the Commission's Proposal

The Commission is proposing certain amendments to Directive 77/93/EEC of 21 December 1976 on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of harmful organisms of plant or of plant products. The main changes are as follows :

- authorization, for a transitional period, of the use of the certificate provided for in the International Plant Protection Convention of 6 December 1951;
- Extension of the period for setting up at Community level a system of measures to ensure compliance with the phytosanitary requirements for seeds provided for in the Directive;
- additional provisions to allow the necessary procedures for the import of plants or plant products from third countries;
- the possibility of making exceptions to the general rules laid down in the Directive as regards the import of round oak wood and oak lumber.

### Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously and approves the Commission's proposal, though it would draw attention to the need not to delay the application of provisions that the Member States have already agreed should enter into force as soon as possible.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Agriculture under the chairmanship of Mr EMO CAPODILISTA - ITALY - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr PAGGI - Italy - Employers.

11. GOODS RESULTING FROM THE PROCESSING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products

Gist of the Commission Document

Regulation 1059/69 has been amended several times. For reasons of clarity the time has come to republish it, with the inclusion of these amendments. At the same time, it is proposed to introduce eggs as basic products, and to carry out a general revision of the text.

Gist of the Opinion

In its Opinion, adopted by 45 votes in favour, 7 votes against and 14 abstentions, the Economic and Social Committee approves the Commission's proposal. It stresses that the system of levies and restrictions applicable to certain goods processed from agricultural products is made still more complicated by the existence of MCAs (monetary compensatory amounts).

The Committee considers that this is yet another reason for pressing for the early abolition of MCAs.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Agriculture under the chairmanship of Mr EMO CAPODILISTA - Italy - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr ZINKIN - UK - Employers.

## 12. LIQUEUR WINES

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on Liqueur Wines produced in the Community

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No. 338/79 as regards quality liqueur wines produced in specified regions

### Gist of Commission proposal

As traditional production conditions are comparable in some respects to those of other special wines such as sparkling and semi-sparkling wines, the Commission has submitted two proposals with the same layout, as it did for sparkling wine.

The first proposal concerns ordinary and quality liqueur wines, including quality wines produced in specified regions. It lays down general provisions covering all Community produced liqueur wines, and special rules for ordinary and quality liqueur wines.

The second proposal brings quality wines produced in specified regions, which in fact are quality wines p.s.r., within the scope of Regulation (EEC) No. 338/79.

#### Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously with one abstention.

Although the Committee makes a number of specific comments it approves the Commission's proposals. They meet with the request made by the Committee in its Opinion of 4 April 1979 (OJ No. C 171, 9 July 1979). The Committee also reiterates its suggestion that the Commission should make proposals at the earliest possible opportunity setting out comprehensive rules on the presentation and labelling of beverages falling within CCT heads 22.05, 22.06, 22.07 and 22.09.

The Committee spends some time on the difficulties which will arise on accession for liqueur wines from Spain and Portugal (Sherry and Port in particular) as a result of the differences between the minimum alcoholic strength of the wine base permitted by Community law and that permitted by Spanish and Portuguese law. The Committee considers that the special exemptions laid down in Article 3(2) and (3) of the Commission proposal concerning quality liqueur wines p.s.r. should apply subject to these exemptions also applying to the corresponding products of the present Member States.



This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Agriculture under the chairmanship of Mr EMO CAPODILISTA - Italy - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr MASPRONE - Italy - Employers.

### 13. ERDF QUOTA-FREE SECTION

Proposals for Council Regulations instituting specific Community Regional Development Projects under Article 13 of the ERDF Regulation

#### Gist of the Commission's proposal

The Commission proposes an initial series of specific Community projects to be financed by the quota-free section, which accounts for 5% of the total ERDF budget and was set up by a Council Decision in February 1979.

The proposed expenditure would be 220 MEUA over a 5-year period (1980-1984) and concerns the investments listed below in regions of Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom. The special programmes relating to these investments would be submitted by the Member States for the Commission's approval.

There are five different kinds of projects in this first series of measures :

1. Measures for the development of certain regions affected by Community enlargement (120 MEUA);
2. Measures for the development of regions affected by the problems of the steel industry (43 MEUA).
3. Measures in favour of regions affected by the problems in shipbuilding (17 MEUA);
4. Measures to develop alternative sources of energy in the Mezzogiorno (16 MEUA);
5. Measures to promote tourism in Ireland and Northern Ireland (24 MEUA);

The Commission seems to have made a special effort to promote small and medium-sized companies.

#### Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by a large majority with 4 abstentions.

While stressing their innovatory character, it strongly supports the European Commission's first proposals for using the quota-free section of the European Regional Development Fund. Nevertheless it regrets the lack of funds available for this purpose.

In the Opinion adopted on 13 December 1979, the Committee approves the choice of areas and types of activity. It trusts that the selective and Community character of the Commission's programmes will not be affected by electoral pressures so as to result in its impact being changed and non-viable activities being funded.

What is novel about the quota-free section is that its funds must be made available to regions which are or will be affected by measures taken under other Community policies and to frontier regions within the Community.

The Committee asks that the Council stick by this choice of regions, i.e. south-west France, the Mezzogiorno (with an eye to the accession of new Member States), certain regions affected by the rundown of shipbuilding and steelmaking, regions lacking energy resources and the border zone between the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland.

The ESC is gratified that the first projects have avoided over-dispersal of funds and trusts that this approach will be kept up when future programmes are selected.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Regional Development under the chairmanship of Mr MASPRONE - Italy - Employers. The Rapporteur was Mr PEARSON Ireland - Employers.

#### 14. SWINE FEVER DEROGATIONS

Proposal for a Council Directive prolonging in respect of swine fever, certain derogations granted to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom

##### Gist of the Commission's proposal

Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom were allowed derogations, under the Act of Accession and certain Directives, to maintain their national provisions for ensuring protection against swine fever.

The Commission has made proposals to the Council for harmonized Community rules for the control of this disease, however there is insufficient time remaining prior to the expiry of these derogations for either the Council to adopt these rules or for the Member States to implement them. It will therefore be necessary to extend the abovementioned derogations for a further period of one year.

##### Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by a large majority (9 votes against and 8 abstentions). It regrets that the Commission has been obliged to propose, for the third consecutive time, that Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom be authorized to maintain their national provisions for affording protection against swine fever.

The Committee has taken note of the decision reached by the Council of Ministers in principle at its meeting on 11 December 1979 whereby the extension proposed by the Commission would be authorized but only for a period of six months. The Committee approves this compromise formula on condition that this extended period is used to pave the way for the implementation of the EEC provisions to combat swine fever.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Agriculture under the chairmanship of Mr EMO CAPODILISTA - Italy - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr WICK - Germany - Employers.

#### 15. YUGOSLAVIA

Study on Relations between the Community and Yugoslavia

##### Gist of the Study

This Study which was adopted unanimously is of special importance at this time in view of the negotiations currently taking place on a new cooperation agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia. The Committee points to the need to take into account Yugoslavia's trade deficit with the Community in these negotiations. It also draws attention to the importance for the Community of good relations with Yugoslavia, a country which has more of the features of a developing country than of a state-trading country. The Committee therefore welcomes the fact that the Community is offering Yugoslavia similar arrangements to those offered to other "Mediterranean" countries.

As the Committee represents economic and social interest groups in the Community it is understandable that, given the current economic situation, the Study contains a number of observations on economic and agricultural questions. The Committee calls for qualified reciprocity over concessions and the introduction of safeguard mechanisms. It considers that cooperation on social matters between the two parties could be very beneficial, particularly to Yugoslav migrant workers and their families who wish to settle permanently in the Community and those who wish to retain their links with their homeland and return at some future date.

During the discussion, a Workers' Group spokesman declared that he would have liked more emphasis on the political aspects of links between the Community and Yugoslavia. He felt that the Study had over-concentrated on reciprocity and fair balance. It was in the Community's interest to establish economic relations which would assist Yugoslavia. More emphasis could have been given to the social problems of Yugoslav workers in the Community.

This Study was based on material prepared by the Section for External Relations under the chairmanship of Mr de PRECIGOUT - France - Employers. The Rapporteur was Mr van CAMPEN - Netherlands - Employers.

EXTERNAL RELATIONSCHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT ON COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Since the 173rd Plenary Session, the Chairman, Mr Raffaele VANNI, represented the Committee at the following meetings :

- Meeting with Mr PONTIATOWSKI in connection with Lomé Convention

As part of efforts to establish closer links with the European Parliament, Mr VANNI met Mr Michel PONIATOWSKI, Chairman of the EP Committee on Development and Cooperation.

The meeting stressed the importance of cooperation between Parliament and the ESC in connection with the implementation of the Lomé Convention, and in the light of the forthcoming meeting between representatives of economic and social interest groups in the EEC and the ACP.

- Meeting with Spanish Minister

When attending the ICFTU Congress in Madrid, Mr VANNI met members of the Spanish Government (including the Minister for Relations with the European Community, Mr CALVO SOTELO, and the Minister for Labour, Mr CALVO ORTEGA), representatives of employers' organizations, trade unions and Chambers of Commerce.

Mr VANNI pointed out that in view of the forthcoming enlargement of the Community, the Committee proposed to sponsor a meeting in the first half of the New Year with representatives of the various categories of economic and social activity in Greece, Portugal and Spain.

The proposal was warmly welcomed and the Committee's attention was drawn to the need, to identify, after a general discussion on the basis of its Opinion on the matter, some more specific points on which to focus discussion.

- Meeting with Greek Minister

On the same theme, organization of a conference on the enlargement of the Community - Mr VANNI had talks in Brussels with Mr PALEOKRASSAS (Secretary-of-State of the Hellenic Republic). Mr PALEOKRASSAS also welcomed the proposal and urged that it be followed up as soon as possible.

The ESC Chairman called for closer links between the Committee and socio-economic circles in Greece during 1980, in anticipation of the date on which Greece would effectively join the Communities.

- Meeting with national Economic and Social Councils

On 30 November a meeting was held in Paris of the Chairmen and Secretaries-General of the national Economic and Social Councils, Greece and the ESC.



On this occasion Mr VANNI called for more formal links between consultative bodies, an exchange of information and documentation, and the selection of some topics of common interest for further debate. Mr VANNI stressed that the Committee was willing to cooperate to the full in achieving these objectives, on which there was, moreover, broad agreement.

- Meeting with Head of US Mission to EEC

During a meeting with Mr ENDERS, the new United States Ambassador to the Communities, the Committee Chairman stressed the importance which the ESC attached to US-EEC links and in general to links between the various areas of the industrialized world. Mr ENDERS stressed his keen interest in the Committee's work and in the establishment of closer contacts between economic and social interest groups in the Community and the United States.

### III

#### NEW REQUESTS FOR OPINIONS

During the month of December, the Council requested the Committee to deliver Opinions on :

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning an interim programme to combat poverty

Proposal for a Fifth Council Directive on the Harmonization of Provisions laid down by Law, Regulation or Administrative Action relating to the Rules governing Turnover Tax and Excise Duty applicable in International Travel

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK

January 1980 Plenary Session

Opinions Requested

- Programme to combat poverty
- Weight of road vehicles
- Consumer credit
- Colouring matter in foodstuffs
- Colouring matter in medicines
- Energy savings
- Binary textile fibre mixtures
- Transport on own account
- Taxes applicable in international travel

Studies

- R & D management
- Cereal substitutes

February 1980 Plenary Session

Opinions Requested

- Adaptation of the Agriculture Policy
- Powered Industrial trucks
- Insurance Contracts
- Inland Waterways
- Right of residence

### Own-initiative Opinion

- Structural aspects of growth
- Use of medicine

### Subsequent Sessions

#### Opinions Requested

- Legal expenses insurance
- Access to direct insurance
- Public supply contracts
- Noise emission of construction equipment
- Major accidents in certain industries
- Changes in working hours
- Air transport (supplementary Opinion and Report)

#### Own-initiative Opinions

- Competition policy
- Regional development programme
- International standards - working conditions
- Investment guarantees (LDCs)

#### Studies

- Regional Policy - Integrated operation in Lorraine
- DNA conjectural risks
- Consistency of external policies

MEMBERS' NEWS

Resignation

Mr Wolfgang HIPP resigned his membership of the Economic and Social Committee on 11 December.

H. CURLIS

Mr CURLIS was elected Chairman of the Irish Confederation of Trade Unions (ICFTU) on 24 July 1979.

## PRESS EXTRACTS

**Il Messaggero** 27.11.79

Dal Comitato economico

## Protesta per i tagli al Fondo di sviluppo Cee

di MAURIZIO MONTEFOSCHI

In questo rappresentativo dei lavoratori, dei datori di lavoro e di altri «interessi diversi» dei nove Paesi, il Comitato economico e sociale della Cee s'era proposto, sin dalla sua istituzione, l'impegno promozionale di associare al processo di integrazione europea le forze produttive di base.

Questo impegno, a quanto pare, si rivela particolarmente operante nella sollecitazione di una vigorosa e adeguata politica regionale in quanto strumento atto a correggere gli squilibri che, nell'area comunitaria, aggravano i riflessi della crisi mondiale.

Invitato dal vertice di Parigi del 1972 di un «diritto di iniziativa», a livello consultivo, il Comitato ha espresso dei «pareri» infelicitamente attuali. Infelicitamente, solo perché la politica regionale ai quali si riferiscono è tornata di attualità con l'annuale bilancio, diciamo per non essere troppo pessimisti, tra Parlamento europeo e Consiglio a proposito del bilancio 1980 e, in particolare, delle «spese non obbligatorie» nelle quali rientrano appunto quelle relative alla politica regionale. In sostanza, alle proposte del Parlamento e della Commissione di dotare il Fondo «ad hoc» di 1.378 milioni di unità di conto (da moltiplicare per circa mille per ottenere l'equivalente valore in lire italiane) il Consiglio ha offerto 980, arrivando poi a 1.100. Era il taglio già «temuto» in un parere del Comitato espresso in ottobre, evidentemente senza alcun risultato.

Allora? Nuove «inquietudini» in un nuovo «parere» che «fa presente» e «deplora», sottolineando che l'aumento della dotazione del Fondo di sviluppo è condizione prima e determinante per attuare un'efficace politica regionale.

Ma oltre a questa presa di posizione, che potremmo definire di emergenza, i membri del Comitato, Mastrone e Zoli, e il capo degli uffici Cee per l'Italia, Giro, hanno illustrato altre proposte a più lunga scadenza. Si tratta di una serie di riforme di impostazione suggerite nella constatazione di «alcune lacune» rilevate nell'attuale politica regionale della Cee.

Tra l'altro, si propone un maggiore coordinamento ai fini anche della complementarità, delle iniziative nazionali e comunitarie in questo campo; una più approfondita indagine, che non sia semplicemente conoscitiva, delle esigenze; quindi un'adeguata informazione che si affligga ai «cittadini della Comunità europea».

**LE FIGARO** 6.12.79

## C.E.E. : lever les entraves

Harmonisation, simplification, sélectivité sont les trois principes qui ont guidé la rédaction de l'avis de la section de l'industrie, du commerce, de l'artisanat et des services du Comité économique et social des Communautés.

Sur les problèmes que posent les entraves techniques à la libre circulation des produits à l'intérieur du Marché commun.

A toute chose son contraire. La réalisation des échanges et la disparition des barrières douanières et tarifaires dans la zone communautaire des Neuf ont engendré une nouvelle forme de protectionnisme déguisée qui consiste à élaborer des normes techniques nationales ou privées destinées à empêcher l'importation des produits ne répondant pas à ces spécifications.

La procédure d'harmonisation de ces normes techniques entre les différents pays du Marché commun existe. Fondée sur l'article 100 du traité de Rome, elle comporte trois phases successives: l'élaboration d'une proposition par la commission, la consultation du Parlement et du Comité économique et social, enfin l'adoption par le Conseil qui doit se faire à l'unanimité.

La durée moyenne de cette procédure est de cinq ans. Période suffisamment longue pour que les normes érigées soient dépassées par les progrès technologiques.

L'avis d'initiative présenté par Claude Evain, rapporteur du Comité économique et social, a pour but de simplifier et de raccourcir cette procédure en donnant à la commission, conformément à l'article 155 du traité, une délégation de pouvoirs lui permettant, après approbation par le Parlement, le Comité économique et social et le Conseil d'une directive cadre, de prendre librement les mesures d'application sans en référer au Conseil.

Enfin, il prévoit une période d'adaptation ou harmonisation optionnelle qui n'obligera les producteurs à se conformer aux directives communautaires qu'en cas d'exportation.

**Agri-Sept** 14.12.79

« Le Conseil Economique et Social...  
... A la politique des structures...  
... C.E.E. Il souhaite, cependant, qu'on en vienne à des plans de développement par étapes, que la production laitière soit maintenue en état de marche, etc.

La Cité 7.12.79

Les marchandises au sein de la C.E.E.

Le Comité économique et social des Communautés européennes, constatant qu'après vingt ans de fonctionnement la Communauté n'a pas encore été à même de supprimer tous les obstacles aux échanges de marchandises sur le territoire de l'Europe des « Neuf » a, dans un avis émis de sa propre initiative le 21 novembre 1979, réclamé que dans ce domaine les mécanismes des décisions soient simplifiés, rendus plus efficaces et plus rapides.

Le Comité estime que l'élimination des entraves profite au consommateur comme aux entreprises :

— la consommation, de fait de l'intensification de la concurrence, voit se multiplier le nombre des produits mis à sa disposition et s'abaisser leur prix de vente ;

— les entreprises peuvent plus facilement exporter grâce à la mise en œuvre de normes communes facilitant la circulation des produits.

La politique d'harmonisation doit en priorité tenir compte de la protection des travailleurs et de la sauvegarde de l'environnement.

CEE : le Comité économique et social fait des propositions pour le lait

M. ANDRÉ LAUR, président de la Mutualité agricole, membre du Comité économique et social des Communautés européennes, a déclaré hier que le Comité économique estime que les aides aux investissements doivent être maintenues dans les régions où il n'existe pas d'alternative à la production laitière. Il s'agit des zones de montagne et des zones défavorisées où les exploitations agricoles produisent elles-mêmes 70 % de l'alimentation animale.

Selon M. Laur, cette mesure permettrait de ne pas laisser se détériorer la compétitivité du secteur laitier, tout en luttant efficacement contre une production laitière excédentaire, fondée sur des importations de manioc et de soja.

M. Laur a présenté les ajustements que le CES souhaite voir ajouter aux propositions de la Commission en matière de structures agricoles, qui seront débattues lors d'un prochain Conseil des ministres de l'Agriculture.

Ainsi, le président de la Mutualité agricole a souhaité que « les plans de modernisation des exploitations prennent en compte la leçon de développement par étape » au lieu d'un plan « unique non adapté ».

Le Comité économique conteste également les régions choieses (Lozère, sud-est de la Belgique, Western Isles d'Ecosse) pour réaliser des programmes de développement de l'ensemble des activités agricoles et non agricoles.

La Repubblica 27.11.79

Un parere del Comitato Economico e Sociale  
 “Il Fondo Regionale non va ridotto”

BRUXELLES, 26 — La scadenza del prossimo vertice di Dublino è, più ancora, la dialettica che già s'è instaurata fra il Parlamento e il consiglio dei ministri comunitari, stanno introducendo una mezza rivoluzione nelle procedure e nelle politiche della Cee. Anche il Consiglio Economico e Sociale di Bruxelles, un organismo consultivo che rappresenta datori di lavoro, sindacati e associazioni di categoria, ha sentito l'importanza di questa fase di transizione ed ha preso le sue decisioni, che sono dei pareri forniti alle autorità comunitarie, sul tema di fondo che è il « riavvicinamento » delle economie Cee. 3° atto ancora più importante, in uno dei pareri il Comitato ha sentito il bisogno di dare la massima pubblicità ai suoi pareri, disponendo che una presentazione accurata venga fatta nei singoli paesi (a Roma verrà effettuata oggi).

In uno dei pareri il Comitato ribadisce l'assoluta necessità di attuare finalmente, in

modo rapido, una politica vigorosa per lo sviluppo regionale della Comunità, e insiste pertanto affinché vengano aumentati gli stanziamenti a disposizione del Fondo Europeo di Sviluppo Regionale. Il Comitato manifesta preoccupazione per qualsiasi iniziativa che riducesse, in termini reali, le risorse in dotazione del Fondo al di sotto dell'importo disponibile nel 1979.

D'altra parte, il Comitato si è reso conto che, per contribuire ad un efficace livellamento delle condizioni economiche all'interno della Cee, gli interventi regionali non debbono limitarsi ai contributi erogati dal Fondo.

In un'ulteriore delibera ha quindi, chiesto:

che si renda infine efficace il coordinamento di tutte le politiche nazionali e comunitarie riguardanti lo sviluppo regionale;

— che vengano prese collettivamente delle decisioni circa le « operazioni di sviluppo regionale integrato ».

Cork Examiner 5.12.79

Shortcomings in Fund criticised

THREE Irish members of the E.E.C. Economic and Social Committee yesterday criticised major shortcomings in the working of the Regional Development Fund.

Speaking at a Dublin news conference — paralleling similar conferences in Rome, Paris and London — the committee's vice-president Tomas Roseingrave called particularly for the involvement of grass-roots representatives in the review of applications for aid.

Mr. Gordon A. Pearson, Federated Union of

Employers urged that the non-quota section of the fund, which is of special interest in Ireland's cross-border areas, should be increased above the present 5%.

Where Ireland was concerned Regional Fund aid meant employment, Mr. Jack Curtis, president, Irish Congress of Trade Unions, said. The National Underwriting provided for the creation of 25,000 jobs per year and that target must have community support.





**PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM THE ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE**

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**Periodical**


- Bulletin (monthly publication)

**General Documentation**

- The Economic and Social Committee (leaflet) (January 1975)
- The Economic and Social Committee (April 1979) (A descriptive brochure) 16 p.
- Annual Report (1978) 70 p. (1976) 80 p.
- Directory (January 1979) (List of Members) 41 p.
- The Right of initiative of the Economic and Social Committee (October 1977) 124 p.
- 20th Anniversary of the Economic and Social Committee (May 1978) 19 p.

**Opinions and Studies**

- Agricultural Structures Policy (November 1979) (Opinion)±90 p.
- Enlargement of the European Community Greece-Spain-Portugal (September 1979) (Study) 75 p.
- The Community's Relations with Spain (June 1979) (Study) 112 p.
- Community Shipping Policy Flags of Convenience (April 1979) (Opinion) 170 p.
- Employee Participation and Company Structure (September 1978) (Opinion) 116 p.
- Youth Unemployment — Education and Training (November 1978) (5 Opinions) 97 p.
- The Stage reached in aligning labour legislation in the European Community (June 1978) (Documentation) 60 p.
- Employment in Agriculture (Study) (June 1978) 135 p.
- Monetary Disorder (Opinion) (June 1978) 98 p.
- Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in the Community Context (April 1978) (Opinion) 29 p.
- Industrial Change and Employment (November 1977) (Opinion) 98 p.
- EEC's Transport Problems with East European Countries (December 1977) (Opinion) 164 p.
- Community Nuclear Safety Code (July 1977) (Study) 50 p.
- Regional Development - Unemployment and Inflation (June 1977) (Opinion) 130 p.
- Research and Development (November 1976) (Study) 35 p.
- Systems of education and vocational training (August 1976) (Study) 114 p.
- Regional Policy (March 1976) (Opinion) 11 p.
- European Union (July 1975) (Opinion) 33 p.
- Progress Report on the Common Agricultural Policy (February 1975) (Study) 52 p.
- The Situation of Small and Medium-sized Undertakings in the European Community (March 1975) (Study) 69 p.



**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE**  
**Press, Information and Publications Division**  
**Ravenstein 2, 1000 Bruxelles - Tél. 512 39 20 - TELEX 25983**