

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

# **BULLETIN**

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## 209th PLENARY SESSION

The Economic and Social Committee held its 209th Plenary Session at the Committee building in Brussels on 6 and 7 July 1983. Its Chairman, Mr François Ceyrac, presided.

### **ESC Chairman comments on Stuttgart Summit**

At the opening of the Plenary Session, Mr Ceyrac declared:

“The striking thing about the outcome of the Stuttgart summit is the increasing gap between the concerns of European business and labour circles and those responsible for governing the Community”.

The representatives of socio-professional groups expected this summit to give a new impetus to the Community, to boost economic policies likely to help recovery, to improve the co-ordination of these same policies and to reduce monetary instability.

They also expected more to be done about the Community's future financing and about strengthening the internal market and the resources of the commercial policy.

Above all, they hoped that the heads of state and government would make the Community's decision-making machinery more effective.

“But what do we see when we look at each of these points”, asked Mr Ceyrac.

“Nothing has been decided about the economic and social situation in the Community. The Council merely voiced its now traditional concern about youth unemployment, called for a review of the Social Fund and, of course, instructed the Commission to carry out new analyses and submit new proposals. It is therefore no wonder that the gulf is widening between the European institutions and those who work and run businesses.

As regards the Community's financing, instead of concentrating on future resources, the discussions concerned one problem only: the British budget contribution for 1983.

As for building a genuine single European market, we learned only a few days after the summit ended that the ministers concerned had once again failed to reach agreement on one of the key issues awaiting a solution.

Of course, the long declaration on European union shows some laudable intentions and may have some political significance. But there is nothing to lead one to hope for an improvement in the functioning of the Community in the near future, as there is no resolution aimed at improving the efficiency of the Council of Ministers' decision-making procedures.

All this explains the feeling of disappointment after the last European Council."

However, Mr Ceyrac did say that the summit should not be dismissed out of hand. It could be the starting point for a vitally important process: the "remodelling" of the Community to enable it to tackle the problems of the 1980s. The Stuttgart summit perhaps sketched out the outline of the Community of Twelve, which might be filled in in the months ahead.

To build this Community of the future, one had to be bold and imaginative. It was therefore encouraging to see that the summit had clearly recognised the need for a certain renewal of the Community's way of working.

Mr Ceyrac wound up by saying:

"The period we are embarking upon now may be decisive for Europe. It is up to all of us to see that pessimism and scepticism are overcome and new progress made. The Committee certainly intends to do its bit to bring this about."

## **ADOPTION OF OPINIONS**

### **1. ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY (MID-1983) (own initiative Opinion)**

and

### **2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1982**

As these two Opinions are closely related to each other, the Bureau decided that they should be taken together but voted upon separately.

## Gist of the Opinions<sup>(1)</sup>

In these two Opinions, both adopted unanimously with 6 abstentions, the Economic and Social Committee expressed its concern at the increase in unemployment and the hardening of its structural core. It proposes a mixed economic strategy to overcome mass unemployment. This policy must not only embrace action on both the supply and demand side, as well as specific labour market measures, but also take account of the international dimension of anti-crisis policy.

The anticipated real economic growth of approximately 0.5% is too small and the prospects of genuine revival too uncertain to predict a decisive turnaround in the unemployment trend.

In view of the rise in unemployment in general and long-term unemployment in particular and given the impact of this trend on the future work prospects and social integration of the workers concerned, the stability of social security systems, not to mention the economic and social fabric and the socio-political consensus in the Member States, the Community must respond to this challenge and must frame an economic and social policy strategy to overcome these problems.

As part of their supply-side policy the Member States should, on the basis of a coordinated economic policy, create the right environment for private-sector investment, with special emphasis on job-creation. This policy, backed up by government measures to boost investment, will begin to show tangible benefits when it succeeds in creating a climate of confidence in real economic recovery.

The stimulus for growth provided by government investment initiatives will be all the greater the more the Community succeeds in coordinating such initiatives and implementing them in concerted fashion. Impetus for the implementation of medium-term programmes for the stimulation of investment demand must be provided by those countries which have relatively low inflation rates and budget deficits and whose balance of payments is nearly in equilibrium. All in all, investment initiatives should be on as large a scale as possible and set in train immediately. In certain areas it is becoming increasingly evident that there is insufficient coordination of the measures taken by the Member States to achieve economic convergence. Consequently the Member States must jointly step up their efforts in these areas.

Over and above Community-wide coordination, the aim should be world-wide economic cooperation to reduce excessively high real inter-

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<sup>(1)</sup> Economic situation — CES 663/83  
Report on the Economic Situation in Germany — CES 304/83 fin Ann.  
Evolution of Social Situation — CES 664/83

est rates, with a special effort being made to achieve an alignment of economic policy with the USA and Japan.

At present it is impossible to discern any growth strategies which could by themselves achieve and sustain a sufficiently high level of employment. Thus, if any successes are to be won in the fight against unemployment, we need not only a policy to promote investment and growth, but also specific measures to boost employment, including shorter working hours. As an integral part of the "policy-mix" on growth and employment, shorter working hours can lead to a fairer distribution of work. At the same time more leisure-time will create new needs and these needs will also have to be satisfied — in other words the policy on shorter working hours can also be regarded as part of the policy on growth.

The scale of the possible impact on employment, however, will vary greatly according to the nature and size of the reduction in working hours and according to the special circumstances prevailing in each country, sector and firm. It is therefore up to the two sides of industry in the Member States to show imagination in determining the most suitable kind of reduction of working time in each individual case.

The Committee also emphasizes that measures to reduce working hours can only have a positive impact on employment if they do not lead to an increase in unit costs and hence an impairment of international competitiveness. To this extent, the value of shorter working hours depends on the conditions under which they are introduced.

Finally, in order to prevent bottlenecks on the labour market, these measures must be accompanied by steps to promote occupational and geographical mobility.

*The Opinion on the Economic Situation was based on material prepared by the Section for Economic and Financial Questions under the chairmanship of Mr Marvier (France - Various Interests). The Rapporteur was Mr Pfeiffer (Germany - Workers).*

The Section has also prepared a brief report on the Economic Situation in Germany, the Member State holding the presidency of the Council, for the first six months of 1983.

*The Opinion on the Evolution of the Social Situation was based on material prepared by the Section for Social Questions under the chairmanship of Mr Houthuys (Belgium - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr Noordwal (Netherlands - Employers).*



### 3. EEC/US RELATIONS (own-initiative Opinion)

#### Aim

An information report on the EEC/US Relations, compiled by the Section for External Relations, was presented to the Committee at the Plenary Session held on 27 October 1982. After deciding to forward this Report to the other Community Institutions for information, the Committee referred the matter back to the Section for External Relations with a request to draw up the Committee's Opinion.

During this second stage, the Section has concentrated on the ties uniting the two partners, which far outweigh the existing areas of discord. After a careful scrutiny, firstly of the points that the USA and the Community have in common and, secondly, of their disputes and sensitive issues, the Section is recommending solutions aimed at creating, with the help of economic and social groups on both sides of the Atlantic, the climate of close cooperation required by the partners' extensive trade relationship and major world economic role.

#### Gist of the Opinion<sup>(1)</sup>

In an Opinion, adopted by 108 votes to 0 with 7 abstentions, the Economic and Social Committee examines the state of relations between the Community and the United States. It notes that in many respects these are based on Western solidarity. Given the economic interdependence of the two partners, cooperation is essential.

The main sources of friction are conflicts of interest — which lead to the adoption of differing policies — and differing perceptions of factual situations. This can generate misunderstandings.

The Common Agricultural Policy has frequently been a source of polemics between the USA and the Community. This is likely to remain the case. Currently, CAP is one of the major causes of dissension.

The USA and the Community, which are both major agricultural exporters, should work for the smooth development of international trade in agricultural products.

Other sectors where conflicts periodically arise include the steel indicators, R & D, the automobile industry, petrochemicals and synthetic fibres, textiles and clothing, footwear, services and sea/air transport. The USA and the Community should negotiate each issue on its merits. Experience shows that agreement is possible, given good will.

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(<sup>1</sup>) Doc. CES 666/83.

As regards steel, the ESC protested against recent American restriction on special steel imports from the Community, notwithstanding the Williamsburg commitments.

Turning to multilateral issues, the Committee notes that from time to time the US Congress, Administration and courts have tried to give domestic US laws and regulations precedence over their country's international obligations. Interpretation of the GATT rules agreed in the Tokyo Round is a case in point.

Here, the USA should be pressed for an undertaking to come closer into line with international trade practice.

The Committee is concerned about development cooperation, the moves towards bilateral reciprocity and the underestimation of the importance to the Community of its trade with East Europe.

The Committee would like to see a more regular, intensive dialogue on monetary policy issues between the authorities in the USA and the Community. This would enable the two partners to take each other's interests into account.

From this angle the Williamsburg Summit was a disappointment as the Community clearly has not yet succeeded in convincing the USA of this need.

If it is to play its full role in dealings with the USA, the Community will have to rely in the first place on itself. It should therefore promote the implementation and consolidation of its common policies, especially those in the industrial sector. This is a prerequisite for a genuine common policy on trade with non-member countries which will enable the Community to present a united front.

GATT is the keystone of international trade and GATT rules can only be fully effective if all contracting parties accept this.

A bigger two-way investment flow between the Community and the USA — with the Community encouraging US investment — would do much to further mutual understanding.

Stability on the international trade and finance front is in the interests of both the USA and the Community. New strategies to this end should be devised by both sides. They would, for instance, make it easier to overcome the shock caused by the financial crisis which a large number of countries are experiencing.

For all these reasons, the Committee is convinced that the Community should engage in an ongoing dialogue with the USA. This dialogue should involve not only politicians and civil servants, but also economic

and social interest groups. The Community also recommends a systematic two-way campaign to educate the public in the realities of the situation.

The Committee concludes by stressing that a united Community bolsters the Member States' negotiating position and is crucial to international peace and security. The Committee hopes that the USA will revert to the positive attitude to European integration which it displayed at the Community's inception, and provide the support that was forthcoming in those days.

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for External Relations under the chairmanship of Mr Miller (United Kingdom - Employers). The Rapporteur was Mr Staratzke (Germany - Employers).*

#### 4. IONIZING RADIATION

***“Proposal for a Council Directive amending Annexes I and III to Directive 80/836/Euratom amending the Directives laying down the basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation (COM(82) 777 final)”***

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

There exist basic safety standards for the protection of the general public's health and of that of workers, against the dangers of ionizing radiation. A Council Directive of July 1980 revised the basic safety standards in the light of what was then the latest scientific knowledge on the subject. The 1980 Directive in effect, then revised:

- previous classification of radionuclides according to their relative radiotoxicity,
- previously calculated tables which had laid down the limits of annual intake by inhalation for exposed workers,
- previously established limits for the annual intake by inhalation and ingestion for members of the public.

The present proposal sets out to revise yet again the standards last laid down in 1980. The standards have been calculated on the basis of work done by the International Commission on Radiological Protection whose authority in the field — as the Commission says — is beyond question.

The Economic and Social Committee has given several Opinions on the subject over the years. First in 1973, and more recently in December 1978.

### **Gist of the Opinion<sup>(1)</sup>**

In an Opinion, adopted with no votes against but with 5 abstentions, the Committee approves in broad terms the contents of the Commission's latest proposal for revising basic safety standards for the general public and for workers in the industry who come up against the dangers of ionizing radiation.

The Committee can approve in broad terms the contents of the Commission's latest proposal for revising basic safety standards for the general public and for workers in the industry who come up against the dangers of ionizing radiation.

It does have a number of specific recommendations to make, however, which, if adopted, would give an even greater degree of assurance than we have at present that adequate protection is being given to those concerned.

These recommendations would for instance have the standards in Annex III clearly designated as applying to adult members of the public. Standards that apply to children are still awaited. The Committee would have the 1980 Directive amended as far as the standards it lays down for protecting the lens of the eye are concerned.

The Committee also wants a procedure laid down whereby the latest ICRP revisions are implemented at the same time as the present Directive.

The International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna has — together with certain other international organizations — worked out a recommendation based on ICRP norms — and which in some ways goes further than the present Draft Directive. The Committee urges the Commission to undertake, as soon as possible, a major revision of the 1980 Directive, taking into account all relevant reports especially the IAEA report. This should be done, if possible, by 1984, but the Member States should be given no reason to delay the implementation of the 1980 Directive amended by the present proposals.

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Energy and Nuclear Questions under the chairmanship of Mr Romoli (Italy - Employers). The Rapporteur was Mr Nielsen (Denmark - Workers).*

### **5. MERCURY DISCHARGES**

***“Proposal for a Council Directive on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by sectors other than the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry”***

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 665/83

### **Gist of the proposal**

This proposal is a follow-up to Directive 82/176/EEC on mercury discharges by the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry. It covers the other industries involved in mercury discharge.

Like the previous Directive, the new proposal stipulates that mercury discharges must comply either with emission standards which meet the limit values, or with emission standards based on the quality objectives laid down in the area affected by the discharges.

The proposal also lays down the deadlines by which existing plants must comply with the limit values. New plants must meet emission standards based on the best technological equipment available.

### **Gist of the Opinion<sup>(1)</sup>**

In its Opinion which was adopted unanimously, the Committee approves the Commission proposal. It is especially pleased that the Draft Directive requires the Member States to draw up specific programmes for the gradual elimination of mercury pollution caused by effluents from dental health establishments and analytical laboratories not subject to emission standards.

It also feels that the deadline for implementation of the Directive should be strictly adhered to, given that it is a long time in the future.

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Affairs under the chairmanship of Mrs Heuser (Germany - Various Interests). The Rapporteur was Mr Zoli (Italy - Various Interests).*

## **6. TRACTOR ROLL-OVER GUARDS**

***“Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the roll-over protection structures (rear-mounted rollbar, frame or cab type) of narrow-track wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors (COM(83) 167 final)”***

### **Gist of the Commission proposal**

The proposal is in line with the EEC type-approval procedure provided for by Directive 74/150/EEC of 4 March 1974. It details the requirements for the roll-over protection structures of narrow-track

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(<sup>1</sup>) Doc. CES 661/83

agricultural tractors ("vineyard tractors"), i.e. tractors having a minimum wheel base for both axles of less than 1,150 mm. These requirements are additional to those laid down in Directives 77/536/EEC and 79/622/EEC for standard tractors (i.e. tractors with a minimum track width for both axles of not less than 1,150 mm).

A distinction has been drawn between two kinds of narrow-track tractors, according to whether the protection structure incorporates four pillars or two pillars fixed behind the driver's seat or two pillars located in front of the driver's seat. This proposal relates to the former. The Commission intends to submit a separate proposal in respect of the latter as soon as possible.

This proposal, which makes the fitting of roll-over protection structures mandatory, seeks not only to remove technical barriers to trade arising from the disparities between national legislation but also to enhance road safety and industrial safety throughout the Community.

### **Gist of the Opinion<sup>(1)</sup>**

In an Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee endorses the proposed Directive. It underlines the importance of improving safety conditions in agriculture, which still has a worse occupational accident and industrial disease record than any other sector.

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services under the chairmanship of Mr de Wit (Netherlands - Employers). The Rapporteur was Mr Masprone (Italy - Employers).*

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 662/83

## ESC CHAIRMAN VISITS BONN

On 14 July 1983, ESC Chairman François Ceyrac had talks in Bonn with Chancellor Kohl and other members of the Federal Administration. The talks centred on Community policy in the wake of the Stuttgart Summit. Mr Ceyrac emphasized that the Economic and Social Committee had expected the Summit to propose measures to revitalize the Community and to foster closer economic convergence in order to bolster the economic upturn. The Committee had also hoped for better coordination of economic policy in order to alleviate monetary instability. The Committee favoured a more incisive approach to strengthening the internal Community market and commercial policy instruments. Priority should however be given to improving the Community decision-making process.

Mr Ceyrac also met Mr Kiechle, Federal Minister for Agriculture, Mr Schlecht, Secretary of State at the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Mr Lautenschlager, Secretary of State at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Mr Ceyrac was accompanied by the Committee Vice-Chairmen Mr A. Margot and Mr A. Pfeiffer and by the Committee Secretary-General, Mr R. Louet.



*(Left to right) Mr A. Pfeiffer, Vice-Chairman; Chancellor Helmut Kohl; Mr F. Ceyrac, Chairman; Mr A. Margot, Vice-Chairman; Mr R. Louet, Secretary-General; Mr C. Evain, Head of Mr Ceyrac's Private Office.*





## NEW CONSULTATIONS

During the months of June and July, the Council asked the Economic and Social Committee to deliver Opinions on the following subjects:

***“Proposal for a Council Decision Adopting the First European Strategic Programme for Research and Development in Information Technologies (ESPRIT)” (COM(83) 258 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Directive on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to the Power Take-Offs of Wheeled Agricultural and Forestry Tractors and their Protection” (COM(83) 269 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on Standard Exchange Arrangements” (COM(83) 273 final)***

***“Communication concerning a Research Action Programme on the Development of Nuclear Fission Energy (1984-1987)” (COM(83) 300 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Decision Adopting a Research Programme to be Implemented by the Joint Research Centre for the European Atomic Energy Community and for the European Economic Community (1984-1987)” (COM(83) 327 final)***

***“Communication from the Commission to the Council on Energy and Energy Research in the Community: A Five Year Programme of Action and its Financing” (COM(83) 315 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Decision Adopting the Second Stage (January 1984-March 1986) of the Multiannual Research and Training Programme for the European Economic Community in the field of Biomolecular Engineering” (COM(83) 356 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Decision Adopting a Programme of Research on the Decommissioning of Nuclear Installations (1984-1988)” (COM(83) 298 final);***

and a

***“Proposal for a Council Decision Adopting a Research Programme on Reactor Safety (1984-87)” (COM(83) 299 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Decision on the Adoption of a Programme of Assistance for the Development of Indigenous Scientific and Technical Research Capacities in the Developing Countries 1984-1987” (COM(83) 354 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Directive on the Use of Hired Vehicles for the Carriage of Goods by Road;***

and

***Amendment of the Proposal for a Council Directive on Own-Account Carriage of Goods by Road between Member States;***

and a

***Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation No. 11 concerning the Abolition of Discrimination in Transport Rates and Conditions, in implementation of Article 79(3) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community” (COM(83) 266 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No. 3164/76 on the Community Quota for the Carriage of Goods by Road between Member States” (COM(83) 340 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Recommendation concerning the International Company for Piggyback Transport” (COM(83) 331 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Decision Empowering the Commission to Help Finance Innovation within the Community” (COM(83) 241 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on Interest Subsidies for Certain Loans Granted under the European Monetary System” (COM(83) 275 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Directive on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States concerning the Safety of Toys;***

a

***Proposal for a Council Directive on Common Technical Safety Standards concerning the Physical and Mechanical Properties of Toys;***

and a

***Proposal for a Council Directive on Common Technical Safety Standards concerning the Flammability of Toys” (COM(83) 323 final)***

***“Draft Council Recommendation on railway tariffs for international transports by container and piggyback techniques” (COM(83) 357 final)***

***“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) establishing a Community scheme to provide forests in the Community with increased protection***

*against fire and acid rain” (COM(83) 375 final)*

*“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on outward processing relief arrangements” (COM(83) 358 final)*

*“Proposal for a Council Directive relating to the protection of dialysis patients by minimizing the exposure to aluminium” (COM(83) 368 final)*

*“Commission communication to the Council on Proposals for a balanced policy on solid fuels” (COM(83) 309 final)*

*“Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a research and development programme in the field of non-nuclear energy (1983-1987)”*

*“Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a multiannual research and training programme for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of radiation protection (1985-1989)” (COM(83) 301 final)*

*“Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a multiannual research and development programme of the European Economic Community in the field of basic technological research”*

and

*“Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a multiannual research and development programme of the European Economic Community in the field of the applications of new technologies” (COM(83) 350 final)*



# PROVISIONAL FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME

## SEPTEMBER 1983 PLENARY SESSION

### Opinions

- research programme for Joint Research Centre Euratom/EEC
- Generalised scheme of preferences
- 12th VAT Directive
- noise at workplace
- titanium dioxide discharges
- Programme for Research and Development in Information Technologies (ESPRIT)
- XIIth report on competition
- units of measurement
- tractor power take-offs and their protection
- price formation
- transport infrastructure — experimental programme
- chapter VI (supplies) — EURATOM Treaty
- common policy in the field of science and technology
- sparkling wines
- fruit and vegetables
- distribution agreements for motor vehicles
- standard exchange agreements

### Own-initiative Opinion

- environment/employment

## OCTOBER 1983 PLENARY SESSION

### Opinions

- policy on tourism
- air pollution

- direct insurance
- 6th and 7th Directives on exemption from import taxes in international passenger traffic
- coking coal
- nuclear fission energy R & D programme
- interest subsidies on European Monetary System loans
- future financing of the Community
- financing innovation
- balanced solid fuels policy
- R & D programme: non-nuclear energy
- research and training programme: radiation protection
- R & D programme: basic technological research applications for new technologies
- Community road haulage quota
- research and training programme in biomolecular engineering
- decommissioning of nuclear installations
- reactor safety

**Information report**

- problems of frontier regions in Ireland

**LATER PLENARY SESSIONS****Opinions**

- non-discrimination — social security
- piggyback transport
- five-year action programme: energy research
- memorandum on development policy (additional opinion)
- safety of toys
- development of indigenous research in developing countries
- road haulage
- international transport by container and piggyback techniques
- outward processing
- protection of dialysis patients against aluminium exposure
- protection of forests against acid rain

**Own-initiative Opinions**

- migrant workers
- social security
- dialogue producers/consumers

- 8th annual European Regional Development Fund report
- fats and oils
- enlargement
- integrated Mediterranean programmes

**Information reports**

- national regional development aids
- Community fisheries policy





## MEMBERS' NEWS

### DEATH

Mr Ernest Mills, CBE, who was serving as a member of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Community (UK - Employers) died on June 20 at the age of 66.

Mills was a gas engineer and an industrial planner. He rose to become a Member of the British Gas Corporation, a post which he held from 1973 to 1978.

His wide experience in many posts, after the nationalization of the gas industry saw him as chairman of the West Midlands Gas Board by 1966.

With the discovery of natural gas fields under the North Sea of a size and importance beyond all expectations, the gas-making industry was transformed into the natural gas supply corporation of today. Mills was appointed in 1968 to the new position of Member for Economic Planning at the Gas Council in London, a position he continued to occupy when British Gas was established in January 1973.

In 1976 Mills became Chairman of Gas Gathering Pipelines (North Sea) Limited, the initial study company set up by the Department of Energy to investigate the viability of a gas-gathering system in the northern North Sea.

In 1978 he was appointed member of the Economic and Social Committee of the EEC as an Employers' representative in the Employers' Group. He was Rapporteur on a number of draft directives including those on large heat generators and the environmental effects of certain public and private projects.

### RESIGNATION

Mr Norman Miller (United Kingdom) has resigned as a member of the Economic and Social Committee.



# PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

## Periodical

- Bulletin (monthly publication)

## General Documentation

- The Economic and Social Committee (leaflet) (January 1980)
- The Economic and Social Committee (December 1982) (A descriptive brochure) 16 p

## Opinions and Studies

- Transport policy in the 1980s (Opinion) (March 1983) 99 p. (ESC 83-003)
- Inaugural Conference — 1983: The European Year of SME February 1983, 27 p. (ESC 83-002)
- Guidelines for Mediterranean Agriculture (4 Opinions) September 1982, 64 p. (ESC 82-010)
- The Economic and Social Situation of the Community (2 Opinions) (July 1982) 57 p. (ESC 82-008)
- The Promotion of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (Opinion) (June 1982) 70 p (ESC 82-007)
- Aims and Priorities of a Common Research and Development Policy (Study) (January 1982) 59 p. (ESC 82-001)
- Agricultural Aspects of Spain's Entry into the E.C. (Opinion) (February 1982) 107 p. (ESC 81-017)
- The E.C.'s External Relations — Stocktaking and Consistency of Action (Study) (January 1982) 139 p.
- Genetic Engineering (Colloquy) (October 1981) 120 p. (ESC 81-014)
- Prospects for the '80s (Opinion) (Dec 1981) (ESC 81-018)
- Economic Pointers for 1982 (Opinion) (August 1981) 32 P. (ESC 81-010)
- Problems of the Handicapped (Opinion) (September 1981) ± 46 p. (ESC 81-013)
- Present situation in the Community's Building Sector (Opinion) (September 1981) ± 24 p. (ESC 81-011)
- Community Competition Policy (Opinion) (ESC-81-008)
- Development Policy and Working Conditions (September 1980) (Opinion) 61 p. (ESC 80-012)
- The Organisation and Management of Community R & D (February 1980) (Study) 168 p. (ESC 80-001)
- Agricultural Structures Policy (November 1979) (Opinion) 90 p. (ESC 79-003)
- Enlargement of the European Community Greece-Spain-Portugal (September 1979) (Study) 75 p (ESC 79-002)
- The Community's Relations with Spain (June 1979) (Study) 112 p. (ESC 79-001)
- Community Shipping Policy Flags of Convenience (April 1979) (Opinion) 170 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 (June 1978) (Study) 135 p.
- Monetary Disorder (June 1978) (Opinion) 98 p.
- Industrial Change and Employment (November 1977) (Opinion) 98 p.
- E.C.'s Transport Problems with East European Countries (December 1977) (Opinion) 164 p.
- Community Nuclear Safety Code (July 1977) (Study) 50 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.
- The Situation of Small and Medium-sized Undertakings in the European Community (March 1975) (Study) 69 p.



**Obtainable from GOWER Publishing Co. Ltd., 1 Westmead, Farnborough, Hants GU 147RU :**

- Community Advisory Committee for the Representation of Socio-Economic Interests (£8.50)
- European Interest Groups and their relationship to the Economic and Social Committee (£25)

**Obtainable from EDITIONS DELTA, 92-94 Square Plasky, 1040 Brussels:**

- Action by the European Community through its financial instruments (Brussels 1979) (425 BF)
- The Economic and Social Interest Groups of Greece (350 BF)
- The Right of Initiative of the ESC (400 BF)

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