

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

# **BULLETIN**

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# I

## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE CELEBRATES ITS 25th ANNIVERSARY

The European Communities' Economic and Social Committee celebrated its 25th anniversary on 31 May with a formal sitting in the Palais des Congrès in Brussels. There were some six hundred guests.

The main theme of the formal sitting was the role of economic and social interest groups in the development of the Community. Invitations were sent to the presidents and general secretaries of national and European organizations similar to the Committee.

The formal sitting was attended by HRH Prince Albert of Liège. Other guests included Committee members and representatives of all the European Community institutions, the Ambassadors of the ACP countries and other countries accredited to the Community, the permanent representatives of the Member States, the Presidents of Member States' economic and social councils, representatives of the Belgian authorities, and other personalities involved in the Committee's activities.

The formal sitting was opened by the Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, Mr François Ceyrac, who made the following remarks, among others:

### **Summaries of speeches:**

#### **Mr Ceyrac, Chairman of the ESC**

"Alongside the European Parliament, which is the indispensable representative of democratic legitimacy, the Economic and Social Committee is a specific balancing factor in the pluralist system which we have.

It is the only forum in the Community where it is possible to reach a consensus on the issues facing Europe that transcends national, corpo-

rate, occupational and social interests. Sometimes these issues are highly technical; but they are also very concrete. Sometimes they are also very general, touching upon the grand economic and social issues facing us. We are not always able to arrive at a unanimous view. But the views which are expressed within the Committee are always done so objectively.

It is doubtless for that reason that, more often than not, we can reach an agreement supported by a wide spectrum of representatives of producers, workers and others. In my view, the Committee's opinion is therefore worth considering as really important by those who have the heavy responsibility of taking decisions.

At a time when profound and rapid changes in behaviour and habits are called for, the Committee can also serve as a test-bed for new ideas or proposals.

It is precisely because it is not obliged to come to a decision that the Committee can span a wide variety of attitudes and, at the same time, exhibit a strong feeling of interdependence and a refusal of doctrinal, extremist, utopian or unrealistic remedies.

In this way it can help pave the way for necessary changes and developments.

Without underestimating the intensity of the pressures exerted on our industrial society, or the bitterness of the economic battle which we have to wage in the world, we are convinced that there exists in our Europe abundant resources of renewal and vitality. To bring them out, we must beat down the barriers which separate our countries and their traditions, our social classes and their interests, and continually strengthen communication and the search for essential convergencies.

The Economic and Social Committee is resolved to play its part fully here."

### **Mr Piet Dankert, President of the European Parliament**

"As President of the European Parliament, I should like to congratulate you on the way that you in the Economic and Social Committee have made such an important contribution towards bringing about cooperation between the two sides of industry. I would first congratulate you on the work you have put into making your national organizations think in a European way.

The Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament are, by their very nature, complementary. Both advise the Council and the Commission. Our critical role in the Community decision-making

process is rooted in our own responsibility towards our constituents and our members.

Although the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee are independent of each other, their views, when they are the same, support and strengthen each other.

It is clear that independence does not rule out cooperation. For many years now, the links between us have grown stronger, so that we are now aware that we are natural allies and representative bodies capable of exerting necessary pressure together.

I am also extremely glad that, on this auspicious day, I can address the professional groupings of the Economic and Social Committee, in view of the coming elections for the European Parliament. To my mind, it would be very serious if we could not together convince the people of Europe of the importance of these elections, you through the social organizations which you represent, and we more directly to the voters."

#### **Dr Sprung, President-in-office of the Council**

As President-in-office of the Council, the Parliamentary State Secretary in the West German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs, Dr Rudolf Sprung, paid tribute to the valuable work done by the Economic and Social Committee before turning to the problems currently facing the Community.

Dr Sprung particularly singled out the unacceptably high level of unemployment in the Member States. A satisfactory solution to the problems of the labour market would only be achieved through high economic growth. The first signs of an economic recovery were becoming apparent. The process of structural adjustment could only come from each individual, each household and each firm acting on their own initiative and at their own risk; but the state could — and should — lend a hand. A "social consensus" was a vital component and precondition for a durable recovery. From a European angle, such a policy would include an extension of the European internal market through the abolition of existing barriers to trade in goods and services and the prevention of new ones. But the extension of the internal market would have to be backed up by an open Community trading policy.

#### **Mr Ivor Richard, Member of the Commission**

Mr Richard said that he was extremely pleased that in recent years, the relation between the Economic and Social Committee and the Commission had grown even closer than before. He welcomed the fact that in recent years the Committee had developed the practice of



*H.R.H. the Prince of Liège, being received by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the ESC.*



*The podium with the principal speakers at the academic session for the 25th anniversary.*





*From left to right, Mr Dankert, President of the European Parliament, Mr Ceyrac, Chairman of the ESC, and Dr Sprung, President-in-office of the Council, delivering a speech at the 25th anniversary celebration.*

organizing conferences on important economic and social problems. In this respect he expressed particular satisfaction that the Committee had decided to hold a conference on youth employment before the end of the year.

He said that the most valuable development in the Community had been the growing realization that the crisis in unemployment was perhaps the most central problem that faced us. It was a matter of great satisfaction to the Commission that in the various opinions issued by the Economic and Social Committee on employment questions, the positive policy which it advocated was very much in line with the Commission's own views.

#### **Mr Mertens de Wilmars, President of the Court**

Mr Mertens de Wilmars stressed the contribution of the Economic and Social Committee to the European Community's legislative process. He also referred to the role of his institution and its impact on the development of the Community.

“The Court of Justice is endeavouring to safeguard the Community's achievements in these troubled times. Among other things, it attaches great importance to preserving intact the major economic and social

liberties which are the very foundation of the common market: the free movement of people, goods and services, and the freedom of establishment. However, in the light of the last twenty-five years' experience, it must be emphasised that, while what has been called 'negative integration' — i.e. the elimination of trade barriers — is a good thing and must be defended and continued vigorously, it can only remain a benefit if it is accompanied by an adequate level of 'positive integration'.

Among the 'positive integration' which has already been provided for in the treaties are the common policies: coal, steel, agriculture, transport, the peaceful use of nuclear energy, external trade, competition policy, and the harmonisation of laws. All of these are within our grasp, and considerable progress would be achieved if they were used systematically. It is our fervent hope that this will be done. But it has become clear that further steps are necessary."

**Mr Germozzi, Member of the ESC**

Speaking on behalf of the members of the Economic and Social Committee, the senior member present, Mr Germozzi, thanked all the representatives of the institutions for attending the ceremony.

## II

# 208th PLENARY SESSION

The European Communities' Economic and Social Committee held its 208th Plenary Session at its headquarters in Brussels on 1 and 2 June 1983. Its Chairman, Mr François Ceyrac, presided.

## ADOPTION OF OPINIONS

### 1. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

#### **Gist of the Commission document**

Highlighted in the communication is the statement that, to bring youth unemployment down to the general unemployment level of around 11% would involve the creation of some 2.5 million jobs. This would require a major effort of job creation in both the public and private sectors, via a mix of policies including the reduction of working time, employment premia to aid recruitment, direct job creation in the public sector and assistance to young people setting up their own businesses. To achieve this, major national efforts are required, supplemented and guided by Community resources within the scope of the revised Social Fund, whose budget for young people should be significantly enlarged.

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

Jobs for the young should be the number one priority of the European Community, urged the Economic and Social Committee, in an Opinion adopted unanimously with four abstentions. Responsibilities must not be ducked. The fight against youth unemployment cannot be successful unless it is coordinated on all fronts and at the European level.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. C.I.S 544/83

In a new initiative, the ESC has put forward a programme calling for a common EEC jobs policy for unemployed youth. Defending the right to work, the Committee urgently proposes:

- credible training and job experience schemes with job prospects at the end;
- expansion of job opportunities for young people in the service, community and research sectors, and in small and medium-sized enterprises.

The Committee, which has focussed on the problem of youth unemployment since 1976, also stresses the need for:

- mobility allowances for young job seekers;
- equal job openings for young women;
- vigorous measures against the black economy;
- practical education and guidance at school;
- more apprenticeship schemes;
- promotion of co-operative and "self-help" organizations.

With 5 million young people jobless out of a total of 12 million unemployed in the Community, representing a rise of 65% in the past five years, and with 1.5 million youngsters now unemployed for over a year, there is no time to waste, warns the ESC. Our democratic and social fabric is at risk.

Member States are trying to halt the rise in youth unemployment, but such efforts have been uncoordinated and are insufficient.

The Committee considers that measures have been unsuccessful because they have not tackled structural causes and are not of the appropriate scale to confront the present critical jobless situation. There is need for a hard re-think about the effectiveness of efforts to combat youth unemployment.

"No country can seriously hope to bring about single-handed a return to full employment for its young people", the Committee declares. This is why "Community institutions and policies have a crucial role to play in conducting an effective campaign against youth unemployment".

Proposals put forward by the Committee in this connection include:

- an inter-ministerial Community strategy for promoting jobs;
- increased resources for a more coordinated use of the European Social Fund;
- an ESC-sponsored European conference on youth employment in order to mobilize a movement of opinion.

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Social Questions, under the chairmanship of Mr Houthuys (Belgium - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr Burnel (France - Various Interests).*

## **2. ROLE OF YOUTH (own-initiative Opinion)**

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

A special programme is needed to combat the lack of Community identity among European youth, declares the Economic and Social Committee in its Opinion adopted unanimously.

The aims of the programme should be:

- to emphasize the still-relevant historical and idealistic reasons behind the creation of the Community, such as peace and cooperation;
- to show that the Community can aid young people in achieving their ideals and that the Community represents one of the best chances for meeting the challenges in years to come;
- to promote a greater mutual awareness between youth and the European Community;
- to develop a feeling of solidarity and membership of a larger Community;
- to improve understanding between Community citizens and fight prejudice of any kind.

More specifically to put the programme into action the Committee urges the need for:

- better teaching and training courses promoting greater European awareness;
- encouragement of language studies and a European dimension in young peoples' education;
- greater Community emphasis on youth training activities;
- more twinning, direct contacts, visits and exchanges, plus the setting up of an independent coordination centre for Community youth exchange.

The Committee urges the Community to encourage the incorporation of a European dimension in young peoples' education. It also must adapt itself to the needs of young people in order to provide for their greater participation in the development of the Community.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. C1 S 565/83

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Social Questions, under the chairmanship of Mr Houthuys (Belgium - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr De Bruyn (Belgium - Various Interests).*

### **3. UNCTAD VI (own-initiative Opinion)**

#### ***"Preparation for the Sixth Session of UNCTAD"***

#### **Gist of Commission Guidelines for UNCTAD VI**

The Commission has sketched out "Initial Guidelines" with a view to the establishment of a Community position for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which will take place in Belgrade from 6 June to 1 July 1983.

UNCTAD VI will probably be the only major meeting of 1983 at which it will be possible for most themes of the North-South dialogue to be examined comprehensively by all members of the international Community.

The key ideas proposed by the Commission in the major areas of

- a) Trade
- b) Commodities
- c) Financial aspects

are as follows:

- a) In the context of the limited room for manoeuvre to achieve further progress in the liberalization of trade at the multilateral level, ways must be sought of promoting the development of South-South trade, in particular by putting trade relations between countries in the South on a preferential basis.
- b) Reaffirmation of the Community's commitment to the Integrated Programme (conclusion of commodity agreements between producers and consumers, establishment of a Common Fund) but recognition of the need to re-examine the content and machinery of these agreements in the light of the experience gained so far.
- c) As far as the poorest countries are concerned, an increase in public development aid directed specifically at the less-developed countries is urgently necessary. As far as the middle income countries are concerned, a satisfactory flow of resources presupposes changes in conditions largely outside the strictly financial sphere. But a bigger role must be allotted to more stable forms of private capital than bank lending (e.g. direct investment) but also to official flows in order to support structural adjustment policies.

A new Commission document on "Final Guidelines" was issued at the end of April.

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

World economic recovery, in the view of the Economic and Social Committee, should be the centrepiece of the UNCTAD VI Conference.

The Committee, adopting its own-initiative Opinion unanimously with four abstentions, calls for the Community to take the lead at UNCTAD in obtaining an explicit commitment by all concerned to:

- stimulate the growth of world trade in commodities and manufactures;
- improve the flow of financial resources;
- allow the adjustment of the economies of developed and developing countries to take place in ways which will not be inimical to growth.

An increase in world trade would provide a major stimulus to the recovery of the world economy. The Committee advocates measures to increase the developing countries' share in world trade. Prime spheres of action must be a halt to new forms of protectionism and the lifting of as many non-tariff barriers to exports from developing countries as possible.

On commodities, it favours the ratification of the Common Fund as a source of finance for the proposed UNCTAD "Immediate Action Programme". An alternative to this programme would be to concentrate on schemes for individual products.

Schemes for guaranteeing export earnings should be improved by enlarging both the International Monetary Fund's Compensatory Finance Facility and the Community's Stabex system.

The Committee stresses the need to improve the flow of financial resources to developing countries, particularly long term capital. All European Community Member States, as well as other industrialized countries, are urged to increase their efforts to move towards the UN 0.7% GNP aid target.

*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 Elkan (United Kingdom - Various Interests).*

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(1) Doc. C.I.S. 550/83

#### 4. NEW COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT (NIC)

***“Proposal for a Council Decision implementing Decision empowering the Commission to borrow under the new Community instrument for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community”***

##### **Gist of the Commission document**

On 7 February 1983, the Council accepted the principle of continuing activity for the New Community Instrument (NIC III).

Loans contracted under NCI II will soon be accounted for. In order to avoid any interruption in the activity of the instrument, the Commission is proposing an implementing Decision to make the first tranche of NCI III (1,500 million ECU) available for energy, infrastructure and productive investment projects consistent with priority Community objectives and rules in these fields. The Commission is acting according to the guidelines announced in October 1982 (COM(82) 641 final), while Council guidelines communicated to the Parliament have still to go through the conciliation procedure.

Emphasis will be given to greater efficiency, new techniques and innovation, regional development, the role of small and medium-sized enterprises, and to a co-ordinated policy to promote investment and combat unemployment.

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

In its Opinion of 26 January 1983, the Committee had approved the principle of continuing and extending NCI activities in accordance with general Commission guidelines. It therefore approved, in a unanimous Opinion, the proposal to authorize the initial lending tranche under NCI III.

NCI loans must complement all other forms of financing, and should be used especially in helping job-creative small and medium-sized enterprises.

*This Opinion 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 Rouzier (France - Workers).*

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 551/83



## 5. INDICATION OF ORIGIN — TEXTILE PRODUCTS

*“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) concerning the indication of the origin of certain textile products imported from third countries”*

### Gist of the Commission proposal

This Proposal deals with the highly controversial question of textile “labels of origin”. A former proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the indication of the origin of certain textile and clothing products was recently withdrawn by the Commission, following opposition from the ESC and the European Parliament.

The proposed Regulation requires origin marking on certain textiles imported from third countries. The Regulation is designed to obviate a danger to the proper functioning of the internal market, arising from the adoption by the UK and France of legislation requiring origin marking. In France the legislation is confined to textiles and clothing products whilst in the UK it also covers footwear and electrical household goods. Since the other Member States have not followed the example of France and the UK, technical barriers have been created. To restore uniformity in this area, the Commission could either call on the two Member States to conform to the general pattern or encourage the other Member States to adopt origin marking. In reality it has done both: on the one hand it has attacked France before the Court of Justice for not having rescinded a law requiring the labelling of all imported textile products — including those from the Member States of the EEC — and has delivered a reasoned Opinion under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty in the case of the UK; and on the other hand it has proposed this Regulation.

### Gist of the Opinion

The Committee adopted its Opinion by 78 votes in favour with 16 abstentions.

Despite long, detailed discussions, the Committee was still deeply divided and had been unable to come out either in favour of or against the Commission proposal. After having set out the main arguments raised by members, the Committee concluded that, since views were equally divided in other Community institutions, there was very little chance of the Council adopting a proposal on the subject. The Committee therefore felt that the Commission might be well advised to look at the problem afresh.

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(1) Doc. C1 S 552/83

*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 De Bruyn (Belgium - Various Interests).*

## **6. SINGLE DECLARATION FORM**

***“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) introducing a specimen declaration form to be used in intra-Community trade”***

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

As part of its general campaign to strengthen the Community's internal market, the Commission drew up this proposal (COM(82) 401 final) which aims to replace the forms currently used in intra-Community trade by a single form for declaration of dispatch, internal Community transit, entry of Community goods for home use, or their entry under any other procedure in the Member State of destination. The Committee's Section for Industry endorsed this proposal by a substantial majority in January 1983 and the text was submitted to the Plenary Committee in late February for final approval.

The proposed Regulation sets out practical details of the single declaration form.

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

In an Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee confirms its endorsement (24 February 1983) of the Commission's proposal to simplify customs formalities in intra-Community trade. The Committee considers that introduction of a single declaration form will further the integration of the Community market. It will improve and standardize data on intra-Community trade.

As the Draft Regulation now stands, the introduction of a standard declaration form for intra-Community trade means that a separate form will be used for Community trade with the outside world.

The Section considers that the intra-Community standard form should also be used for non-Community goods and goods in transit through Member States. The forms for extra-Community trade should subsequently be aligned on those for intra-Community trade.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 538/83

*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 Broicher (Germany - Employers).*

## **7. CUSTOMS DEBT**

***“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) determining the persons liable for payment of a customs debt”***

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

Council Directive 79/623/EEC harmonized provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to customs debts. The Directive laid down a whole list of cases in which a customs debt is incurred. The proposal under discussion aims to determine who is liable for the payment of customs debts. In view of the differences in national legislation in this area the Draft Regulation also aims to ensure equal treatment for all commercial operators in the Community by ensuring that some of them do not avoid payment of customs debts because they happen to be in one Member State rather than another.

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

In an Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee welcomed the fact that the proposal was set out in such a way as to highlight the uniformity of the legal provisions dealing with the customs debt and the persons liable for payment of that debt.

However, the Committee did have reservations over customs debt being dealt with in a directive, while the persons liable for payment of the debt were dealt with in a regulation. It wanted the same legal instrument to be used for both cases.

*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 Broicher (Germany - Employers).*

## **8. CUSTOMS DEBT SECURITY**

***“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the security to be given to ensure payment of a customs debt”***

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 537/83

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

Excepting certain aspects of Community transit, the rules currently governing the operation of the system of security provided for by Community law are at present contained solely in national measures. These differ significantly on such points as the shape such security can take, the amount required and the use to be made of a security.

In view of the very different treatment firms receive depending on the Member State where they operate, it is essential to draw up a set of Community rules on the security to be given to ensure payment of a customs debt. That is the purpose of the proposed Regulation.

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

In an Opinion, which was adopted unanimously with one abstention, the Committee welcomed the Commission's proposal to align the provisions of the Member States and found that the form and content of the draft regulation were generally satisfactory and should make for practical administration.

*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 Broicher (Germany - Employers).*

## **9. NON-RESIDENT CARRIERS**

***"Proposal for a Council Directive on the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate certain national transport services with a Member State"***

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

Pursuant to Article 75(1)(b) of the Treaty the Council shall, acting on a proposal from the Commission, lay down "the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate transport services within a Member State".

The Commission's proposal is based on this provision and lays down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may effect "cabotage"<sup>(2)</sup> operations on the territory of another Member State. The aim is

<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 553/83

<sup>(2)</sup> Term borrowed from maritime transport (from the Spanish cabo = cape) which referred initially to trade between the Capes.

"Cabotage by inland waterway" = trade between inland ports in a country. Both terms serve as a basis for a country's right to reserve coastal trade to its own flag.

to rationalize the use of vehicles in intra-Community road haulage, to reduce the substantial number of empty runs and to improve the productivity of the carriers concerned.

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

The Committee adopted its Opinion by 58 votes in favour, 42 against and 4 abstentions and subscribed to the general ideas behind the proposal.

It welcomed the fact that the proposal would permit commercial vehicles to improve their productivity on bilateral or multilateral hauls by putting an end to the wasteful practice of limiting the scope for international hauliers to pick up return loads in other countries.

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Transport and Communications, under the chairmanship of Mrs Weber (Germany - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr Binnenbruck (Germany - Employers).*

## **10. INDEPENDENCE OF RAILWAYS IN MANAGEMENT OF PASSENGER AND LUGGAGE TRAFFIC**

***“Proposal for a Council Decision on the commercial independence of the railways in the management of their international passenger and luggage traffic”***

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

In its Resolution of 15 December 1981 on railway policy in the Community the Council expressed its particular interest in greater cooperation between railway undertakings in international traffic. It was further of the view that the railways should be enabled to play a more important role in such traffic. It considered it important that their efficiency be increased, in particular through a better use of capacity.

Under the proposed decision the Member States are to achieve these objectives by removing all obstacles which impede the independence of the railways in the management of international passenger and luggage traffic. This should optimize their financial results.

### **Gist of the Opinion<sup>(2)</sup>**

In a unanimous Opinion, the Committee approved the Commission's proposal. It was hoped that this would foster more commercial coope-

<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 549/83

<sup>(2)</sup> Doc. CES 540/83

ration and improve the position of the railways in the international passenger market.

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Transport and Communications, under the chairmanship of Mrs Weber (Germany - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr Querleux (France - Employers).*

## **11. 1983 COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY INITIATIVE**

***“Proposal for a Council Resolution on the implementation, in stages, of a series of measures in the field of the common policy for inland transport and the communication from the Commission to the Council on progress towards a common transport policy — inland transport”***

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

Twenty-five years after the founding of the Community, the Commission at last proposes to launch the common transport policy outlined in the Treaty, though in the form of a series of practical projects rather than as a comprehensive policy. Under this “new approach”, the Commission aims to submit a plan of action in half-yearly “tranches” to coincide with the six-monthly changes in the Presidency of the Council. The Commission's idea that Member States should be able to count on due attention being paid to their respective transport problems should be made feasible by this new procedure.

The Commission's working papers are initially confined to overland transport, i.e. rail, road and inland waterway transport, and are to be implemented by the Council of Ministers in the form of a Resolution. In the meantime, the Commission is to draft comparable programmes to standardize sea and air transport policy as well.

The go-ahead for the whole programme is to be given in the first half of 1983, when a Decision on Community rules with regard to financial support for infrastructure projects is also to be adopted. Other targets for the first half of 1983 include cooperation between rail networks on the basis of commercial management (including pricing), lorry weights and dimensions and an initial Directive on commercial vehicle taxation. Decisions are also to be made on an increase in duty-free petrol allowances for cross-frontier transport and the implementation of the second additional protocol to the Mannheim Shipping Convention.

In the second half of the year, a programme is to be drafted for infrastructure measures to be financed by the EEC and criteria are to be laid down for infrastructure projects of Community interest. Provisions are also to be defined for allowing non-resident sea and road carriers to operate in the national territory of other Member States.

In the first half of 1984, the Council is to approve the new procedure for determining the Community quota, a Community authorization for special forms of transport, social provisions for inland waterway transport and measures concerning the financial balance of railways. In the latter half of the year, measures are to be adopted in respect of the transparency of infrastructure costs, energy conservation, Mannheim Convention and Community funding matters.

As in the case of the 1961 and 1973 programmes, which were never in fact implemented by the Council, the Commission describes its new pragmatic proposals to the Council as a political document. In the Commission's view, a workable transport system is a vital factor in creating and developing a real internal market and is also an essential pre-requisite for economic growth.

The Commission admits that a long history of transport policies geared to national requirements coupled with marked geographical and economic disparities within the Community make a comprehensive Community policy a difficult proposition. Thus some 40 Commission proposals which have been quoted by the European Parliament as the grounds for the case it has brought against the Council, before the European Court of Justice, for failure to act. All these proposals have been incorporated in the subject of Committee Opinions, still await the Council's attention. Sixteen of these have been incorporated in the batch of measures proposed by the Commission.

The Commission proposal is also to a large extent inspired by the Own-initiative Opinion adopted by the Committee at the end of 1982, although not to the extent of reflecting the recommendation to work out an overall blueprint as well as taking a pragmatic line.

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

The Opinion, adopted unanimously by the Committee, should be regarded primarily as a paper which supports the Commission's call for action by the Council at long last. The Commission proposals pending at the Council provided the Council with ample opportunities to act.

The Committee noted that the Commission had submitted an extensive work programme for the years ahead and hoped that the Council would be able to adhere closely to this programme. The new proposals to be presented to the Council and the Committee in the wake of the communication would be commented on later.

The Committee therefore reserved the right to take another detailed look at the Commission's communication of 9 February 1983 if the need arose.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. C.E.S 548/83

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Transport and Communications, under the chairmanship of Mrs Weber (Germany - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr Bos (Netherlands - Various Interests).*

## **12. COMMERCIAL INSTRUMENT**

***“Proposal for a Council Regulation on the strengthening of the common commercial policy with regard in particular to protection against unfair commercial practices”***

### **Gist of the Commission document**

The European Council of June 1982 laid down as Community objectives the need to act “with as much speed and efficiency as its trading partners in the protection of trade” and “to defend vigorously the legitimate interests of the Community in the appropriate bodies”.

Following discussions in the Council on the strengthening of the instruments of the common commercial policy, and after carrying out a critical study of the instruments of the Community’s main trading partners, the Commission proposes that the Community should have at its disposal a new trade protection instrument to enable it to take effective action against unfair commercial practices on the part of non-member countries.

The proposal for a Regulation, while not conferring on the Community any new rights vis-à-vis non-member countries, establishes commercial policy procedures aimed at:

- a) responding to any unfair commercial practice and removing the injury resulting from such practice;
- b) ensuring the full exercise of the Community’s rights.

Given its awareness of the defects of the approach adopted by some of the Community’s partners, the Commission felt that a clear definition was required of the “unfair” practices against which it seeks powers to act. It took as a starting point the concept that, in order to be described as “unfair”, a practice must either be incompatible with the commitments of the non-member country concerned vis-à-vis the Community or, more generally, be condemned by international law or the rules regarding commercial policy commonly accepted by the Community’s principal partners.

The Commission considers that, following the practice of some of the Community’s partners and what is in any case already current practice



in Community's anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceedings, Community industry should be able to submit complaints against unfair commercial practices direct to the Commission.

The Member States would, of course, be able to refer to the Commission cases covered by both a) and b) above.

The Commission proposal sets out a Community examination procedure as well as the forms of action which can be taken.

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

In an Opinion, adopted by 118 votes to 3 with 7 abstentions, the Committee endorsed the draft Regulation.

The draft Regulation meets a concern voiced by the Committee, since 1977, in all its Opinions on commercial policy. Initially, many Committee members had considerable reservations. In the course of the discussions, however, there was a major shift in the attitude of a number of delegations. Although they had initially opposed the draft Regulation they finally accepted that, all in all, it was a valid response to the specific needs of Community businessmen.

While the major differences of view which obtained at the outset have been resolved, the Opinion does not attempt to dodge the basic issues. The Committee:

- welcomes the fact that businessmen will be able to complain directly to the Commission about illicit third countries' practices which cause them damage;
- endorses the proposed decision-making arrangement, which is designed to be effective and quick;
- approves the proposed new machinery for dealing with protectionist practices. This procedure is to be applied in accordance with, and as an adjunct to, GATT rules.

*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 Vercellino (Italy - Workers).*

## **13. SIMPLIFICATION OF INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE STATISTICS**

***“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down certain measures for the standardization and simplification of statistics of trade between Member States”***

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 546/83

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

Document COM(82) 860, which is being examined by the Committee, is related to the introduction of a standard declaration form to be used in trade between Member States for purposes of consignment (export) transit within the Community and entry for home use (import).

Since simplification of formalities in trade between Member States compared with Community trade with third countries has a particular effect on the statistical recording of flows of goods, the proposed Regulation seeks to compile statistics in such a way as to make a clear distinction between the two and determine what data are to be collected and collated for the purpose of intra-Community trade statistics.

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

This Opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Committee considered that the draft Regulation would improve statistics on trade flows between Member States, thereby furthering the smooth running of the common market and indirectly contributing to the introduction of the common trade policy.

The Committee was aware that the statistics could only be simplified if Member States agreed to certain national data being either dropped or aligned.

The Committee was unable to comment in detail on the possibility of dropping purely national data. However, it did stress the need to cut statistics down to a minimum if the single form was to be practicable.

*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 Regaldo (Italy - Employers).*

## **14. RESEARCH PROGRAMME (1983-1987) (FAST)**

***“Proposal for a Decision adopting an EEC Research Programme (1983-1987) — forecasting and assessment in science and technology (FAST)”***

### **Gist of the proposal**

The FAST instrument is a programme of futures research in the service of Community R & D strategy. The experimental FAST pro-

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 539/83

programme which the Commission is proposing be continued by a second FAST programme, had as its principle function to "test the usefulness of future research and assessment as a tool for the definition of long-term Community R & D objectives".

In its first experimental programme, the Commission looked in depth at the Community's long-term prospects, problems and potential conflicts on the basis of three major study teams:

- WORK AND EMPLOYMENT  
Key problem of the 1980s
- THE "INFORMATION SOCIETY"  
Major change of the next 20 years
- THE "BIO-SOCIETY"  
One of the major changes of the next 30 years

Thirty-six research studies were carried out, involving some 60 research teams from Member States of the Community. As a result, the FAST programme has already served as a stimulus to long-term deliberation and the stirring of ideas both within the services of the Commission, and in the European scientific Community.

Such deliberation and stirring of ideas centred round such topics as biotechnology and the Third World; lifestyles and new information technology; the future of service employment; man-machine "mismatches"; prospects for the "environment industry".

The programme also served to stimulate new initiatives as in the case of the studies known as "Long Lead Time R & D in Information Technologies", which gave rise to the ESPRIT programme.

The new 4-year research programme would continue the main theme developed in the first programme — the "horizontal" analysis (multi-dimensional, multidisciplinary) of long-term technological change.

In addition, the second programme would develop four new fields for investigation, bearing in mind the possibilities for their economic and industrial use:

- New forms of "growth" for Europe (transformation of the relationship between technology, work and employment; integrated development of renewable natural resource systems);
- New strategic "industrial" systems, including the industrial communication system (oral, audiovisual, computerized, satellite-based...);
- The allocation of activities within people's life-span, and its implication for production (periods of time spent at school, in factory or office and in the home are being restructured and increasingly intermingled);

- The transformation of service activities and technological change (service activities will be at the core of transformations in work and employment over the coming 20 years).

The estimated requirement for funding the execution of this programme amounts to 10.5 million ECUs including the expenses associated with a staff of 19. This is equivalent to an annual cost of approximately 2.1 million ECUs at 1982 values.

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

In its Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee noted that the FAST programme was the first attempt at European level to evaluate long-term R & D projects.

The Committee approved the draft FAST programme for 1983-1987. It seemed to have the necessary flexibility, and included a guarantee of democratic monitoring by the Advisory Committee for Programme Management (ACPM).

*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 Bordes-Pages (France - Workers).*

## **15. FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME 1984-1987**

***"Proposals for a European scientific and technical strategy framework programme 1984-1987"***

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

This outline programme is the first of its kind.

It was presented by the Commission to the Council on 23 December 1982, was discussed generally at the Research Ministers' Council meeting on 8 February 1983, and should be the subject of a Council Decision in June 1983.

It envisages an expenditure in scientific and technical fields of some 3.7 billion ECUs over the four-year period 1984-1987 i.e. double the present level, thus entailing an increase in the proportion of Community funds devoted to R & D and demonstration activities from around 2% at present to around 4% a year at the end of the period in question.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc CES 541/83

The Framework Programme has been drawn up on the basis of:

- current data and forecasts as to national research and development policies being undertaken in the different Member States, as well as that of the other main countries,
- Community forecasting (the Commission has made proposals for a second FAST programme on Forecasting and Assessment of Science and Technology 1983-1987 — COM(82) 855 final, on which the Committee gave an opinion during the present Plenary Session),
- special studies undertaken with the aid of experts from Member States, especially studies on the different scientific and technical objectives arising from the 7 Community goals selected e.g. former Committee Member Mr D. Williams' Report on "Activities of a Scientific and Technical Nature for the Benefit of Developing Countries 1984-1987".

The programme identifies certain goals (seven) which correspond to what is considered Community strategy in science and technology. It sets out the major scientific and technical objectives which it considers should be adopted at Community level for the period 1984-1987. It sets out specific details as to what priorities should be given to these objectives.

The Commission considers that the Framework Programme as presented enables the Council and the Parliament to reach clear decisions as to the proportion of Community funds that should be allocated to Community-level science and technology activities in relation to all the R & D undertaken at national level. It should serve as a means for medium-term financial forecasting.

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

The Economic and Social Committee, in its Opinion, adopted unanimously with seven abstentions, welcomes the Commission's proposal.

It believes that the proposed new approach can play its part in creating a Community scientific and technical strategy geared to meeting present and future economic and industrial challenges but considers the proposed budget inadequate to meet the needs of an effective Community Research Programme.

The Committee sees the new approach as being calculated to foster closer cohesion within the Community, whilst reinforcing the

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 547/83

Community's position in international production and trade. It considers that one of the programmes' prime target is the reduction of the widening technological gap between EEC, and the United States and Japan.

The main medium and long term benefits of the programme would be the absorption of some of Europe's unemployed workers, improving the quality of life and promoting more balanced social progress.

The programme envisages an expenditure of 3.7 billion ECU's over the four-year period, double the present level and involving an increase in the proportion of Community funds devoted to R & D and demonstration activities from 2% to about 4% by the end of 1987. Nevertheless the estimate of 3.7 billion ECU's is relatively small in the light of actual needs and national expenditure.

Within the programme the Committee wants a shift from certain programmes and a re-emphasis of the following areas:

- areas with a bearing on agricultural competitiveness;
- areas with a bearing on industrial competitiveness;
- development aid: transfer of technologies that facilitate adaptation; and
- improvement of living and working conditions.

In the light of the present inadequacies in the spread of information on scientific and technological research programmes, the Committee presses for the improvement of existing data exchange systems, e.g. EURONET, and asks for a feasibility study on the setting up of a data bank on Community scientific and technical research programmes.

Overall, the Committee approves the programme and views it as a useful contributor to a future Community Industrial Policy.

*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 Drago (Italy - Workers).*

## **16. NEW PROPOSAL ON FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME 1984-1987**

***"Proposal for a Council Decision on the framework programme for Community scientific and technical activities 1984-1987"***

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

The fundamental part of this draft Decision is in fact the same text as was referred to the Committee for an opinion in the form of a Communi-

cation of December 1982 entitled: "Proposals for a European Scientific and Technical Strategy Framework Programme 1984-1987" (doc. COM(82) 865 final).

Apart from being the legal instrument by which the Council can adopt the proposals for a Framework Programme, this draft Decision contains certain clarifications and adjustments made by the Commission by comparison with the initial proposals put forward in doc. COM(82) 865 final referred to above, and on which the Section for Energy and Nuclear Questions gave its opinion in May 1983.

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

The Committee unanimously approved the proposal.

It did stress, however, that it had asked for a shift away from certain programmes to the advantage of:

- areas with a bearing on agricultural competitiveness (new products, quality improvement, new production processes, marginal land);
- areas with a bearing on industrial competitiveness (traditional industries, technical barriers);
- development aid (transfer of technologies that facilitate adaptation); and
- the improvement of living and working conditions.

*The Rapporteur-General for this Opinion was Mr Drago (Italy - Workers).*

## **17. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

***"Proposal for a Council decision adopting joint research programmes and programmes for coordinating agricultural research"***

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

Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No. 1728/74 provides that the Council is to decide on specific measures for the coordination of research projects so as to allow rational deployment of resources, the efficient use of research findings and the orientation of such work towards the aims of the CAP, as well as the implementation of joint projects designed to second or supplement work being undertaken in the Member States in spheres that are of particular importance to the Community.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. C.I.S 547/83

In the Commission's view, one of the main problems facing agricultural research in the years ahead will be confining the rapidly escalating costs of agricultural inputs by, for instance, developing new production processing and conservation techniques aimed at direct or indirect savings of traditional energy sources, and at production of energy within the agricultural sector itself.

The Commission also feels that efforts must continue to ensure optimum utilization of the limited natural resources of land, water, climate and manpower deployed in agricultural production in the Community, with particular reference to resource evaluation, soil erosion and degradation, water control and resource management systems.

Research should therefore focus on:

- finding a solution to the most acute structural problems, which are rooted in growing regional disparities;
- exploring and clarifying certain major problems connected with food quality as well as marketing and trade aspects associated with end product quality;
- taking measures to remove obstacles to livestock production efficiency as far as possible;
- meeting the twin challenge of the continuing need for advances in productive efficiency, without creating surpluses, through improving yields of the existing varieties, e.g. through the application of genetic engineering, and in tillage practices, and control of pest and plant diseases and of the Community's growing protein deficit;
- replacing certain surplus products by the cultivation of deficit crops and crops whose potential is currently underexploited, such as grass and forage crops, protein and oilseed crops and special purpose crops.

Lastly, in the framework programme for science and technology activities, the Commission lays particular stress on the promotion of agricultural competitiveness and proposes to give greater priority to this sector.

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

The Committee unanimously approved the proposed decision and welcomed the proposal to continue the joint research programmes, and programmes for coordinating agricultural research, in the five-year

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc CES 542/83



period 1984-88. As the aim of such research had to be to improve economic performance, adequate arrangements had to be made for disseminating research findings, especially in countries where the information-relaying channels were still inadequate. In contrast to the approach adopted by the Commission, the Committee felt that greater attention should be given, wherever possible, to a number of areas of action pinpointed as being of priority importance. In this connection, it insisted on the need for the EEC to embark on advanced research projects so as to enable the Member States to compete with other industrialized countries. However, the funds earmarked for this purpose were insufficient to realize the full potential of these projects.

*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 Rainero (Italy - Various Interests).*

## **18. URBAN RENEWAL IN NORTHERN IRELAND**

***“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) instituting a specific measure to promote urban renewal in Northern Ireland (Belfast)”***

### **Gist of the Commission document and background**

In early 1982 the Commission proposed a specific action to make funds available for new housing in Belfast which could not be financed by any existing financial instrument. This seemed to be a prerequisite for development in this stricken and deprived area.

The Committee approved the proposal but stressed that the rehabilitation of existing housing was as important as building new dwellings, and that certain infrastructures to improve the quality of life were essential for economic activity to pick up again.

The Commission proposal was not adopted by the Council, mainly because certain Member States opposed the principle of Community financing for housing.

On 6 April 1983, the Commission consequently submitted an amended proposal designed to promote urban renewal in Northern Ireland (Belfast). The amounts allocated are the same as in the original proposal (100 Mio ECU over three years), but will be used to finance “infrastructure investment projects contributing to urban renewal in the Belfast area”.

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

The Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion approving the new proposal, whilst making reference to its previous Opinion. It felt that the broader formula was flexible enough to ensure the development of the area while at the same time maintaining guarantees as regards the additionality of public authority financing and arrangements for monitoring the implementation of projects.

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Regional Development, under the chairmanship of Mr Milne (United Kingdom - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr Bornard (France - Workers).*

## **19. REVISION OF EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND REGULATION**

***“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No. 724/75 establishing a European Regional Development Fund” (COM(81) 589 fin.)***

### **Gist of the Opinion<sup>(2)</sup>**

In an Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee reaffirmed the importance it attaches to reform of the European Regional Development Fund along the lines proposed by the Commission. It deplored the failure of the Council to reach agreement before now and called on it to act without further delay.

*The Rapporteur-General for this Opinion was Mr Milne (United Kingdom - Workers).*

# III

## EXTERNAL RELATIONS

### CHAIRMAN'S ACTIVITIES

Since the last Plenary Session, Mr Ceyrac

- met Mr Haferkamp, Member of the Commission, on 27 April;
- together with ESC Secretary-General, Mr Louet, met the President and Rapporteurs of the Committee on Institutional Affairs of the European Parliament on 26 April;
- together with Mr Louet, met Mr Blanchard, Director of the International Labour Office, on 29 April.



## IV

# NEW CONSULTATIONS

In the course of the month of May, the Council asked the Economic and Social Committee to deliver an Opinion on the following subjects:

*“Communication from the Commission to the Council concerning the New System for Coking Coal and Coke for the Iron and Steel Industry in the Community” (COM(83) 174 final)*

*“Proposal for a Council Directive on the Implementation of the Principle of Equal Treatment for Men and Women in Occupational Social Security Schemes” (COM(83) 217 final)*

*“Communication from the Commission to the Council on the Future Financing of the Community — Draft Decision on New Own Resources” (COM(83) 270 final, 270 final/2)*



# V

## PROVISIONAL FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME

### JULY 1983 PLENARY SESSION

#### Opinions

- 12th VAT Directive
- Development of the Social Situation in 1982
- Mercury discharges
- Distribution agreements for motor vehicles
- Ionizing radiation
- Common Policy in the field of science and technology
- Fruit and vegetables
- Agricultural tractors

#### Own-initiative Opinions

- Economic situation mid-1983
- EC/US relations

### SEPTEMBER 1983 PLENARY SESSION

#### Opinions

- Noise at workplace
- Air pollution
- Titanium dioxide discharges
- ESPRIT (European Strategic Programme for Research in Information Technology) programme
- 6th Directive on exemption from import taxes in international passenger traffic
- 7th Directive on exemption from import taxes in international passenger traffic
- XIIth Report on Competition
- Price formation

- Transport infrastructures — experimental programme
- Chapter VI (supplies) — EURATOM Treaty
- Sparkling wines

**Own-initiative Opinions**

- Environment/employment

**Information Report**

- Problems of frontier regions in Ireland

**OCTOBER 1983 PLENARY SESSION****Opinions**

- Policy on tourism
- Direct Insurance

**Own-initiative Opinions**

- Migrant workers

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

- Non-discrimination — Social Security
- Memorandum on development policy
- Integrated Mediterranean Programmes
- Coking coal and coke for the Iron and Steel Industry

**Own-initiative Opinions**

- Social Security
- Dialogue producers/consumers
- Fats and Oils
- Enlargement

**Information Reports**

- National regional development aids
- Community fisheries policy



## VI

# MEMBERS' NEWS

### APPOINTMENT

The Council of Ministers has appointed Mr Keith Tamlin (United Kingdom), Secretary of the Mail Order Association, as a member of the Economic and Social Committee in replacement of Lord Gallacher who resigned.

### RESIGNATION

Mr Georges Debunne (Belgium) 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

- Inaugural Conference — 1983: The European Year of SME February 1983, 27 p (I SC 83-002)
- Guidelines for Mediterranean Agriculture (4 Opinions) September 1982, 64 p. (I SC 82-010)
- The Economic and Social Situation of the Community (2 Opinions) (July 1982) 57 p (I SC 82-008)
- The Promotion of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (Opinion) (June 1982) 70 p (I SC 82-007)
- Aims and Priorities of a Common Research and Development Policy (Study) (January 1982) 59 p. (I SC 82-001)
- Agricultural Aspects of Spain's Entry into the E.C. (Opinion) (February 1982) 107 p (I SC 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 (I SC 81-014)
- Prospects for the '80s (Opinion) (Dec 1981) (I SC 81-018)
- Economic Pointers for 1982 (Opinion) (August 1981) 32 P. (I SC 81-010)
- Problems of the Handicapped (Opinion) (September 1981) ± 46 p. (I SC 81-013)
- Present Situation in the Community's Building Sector (Opinion) (September 1981) ± 24 p. (I SC 81-011)
- Community Competition Policy (Opinion) (I SC-81-008)
- Development Policy and Working Conditions (September 1980) (Opinion) 61 p (I SC 80-012)
- The Organisation and Management of Community R & D (February 1980) (Study) 168 p (I SC 80-001)
- Agricultural Structures Policy (November 1979) (Opinion) 90 p (I SC 79-003)
- Enlargement of the European Community Greece-Spain-Portugal (September 1979) (Study) 75 p. (I SC 79-002)
- The Community's Relations with Spain (June 1979) (Study) 112 p (I SC 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 DELIA, 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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