

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

BULLETIN



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

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168th PLENARY SESSION

The 168th Plenary Session of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities was held in Brussels on 22 and 23 May 1979. The two Committee Vice-Chairmen, Mr Tomas ROSEINGRAVE and Mr Edmond RENAUD took the chair in turn.

Adoption of Opinions

1. ENERGY OBJECTIVES 1990

Energy Objectives for 1990 and Programme of the Member States (own-initiative Opinion)

Gist of the Communication

The Commission extends by five years the policy horizon hitherto set by the Community Energy Policy Objectives for 1985.

Pointing to areas of weakness in the Community's energy situation in the 1980's which could have major economic and social implications, the Commission outlines a strategy to minimize dependence on imported energy in 1990. The objectives seek to:

- maintain an overall limit on imports;

- further diversify the type and origin of external supplies;
- increase stability of supply through relations with oil exporting countries and other importers;
- cooperate with developing countries to help solve world energy problems;
- intensify energy saving measures especially in industry and transport;
- promote the production of coal and its use in power stations;
- recover slippage on nuclear construction programme, while pursuing work on radioactive waste and nuclear safety;
- develop new and conventional energy sources;
- provide Community support for energy investment programmes;
- strengthen measures to improve public safety and environmental protection, and provide more public information on energy options;
- coordinate the energy programmes of the Member States.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion welcoming the preparation for the first time of Community energy objectives for 1990. It believes these forecasts are especially significant in that they highlight growing uncertainty on the Community's energy supply in the 1980's. Given this situation, the Committee believes that a concerted effort by the Member States at both national and Community level is now needed more urgently than ever, in order to make balanced economic growth possible. It regards the economic and political risks of continuing the policy approach of the last five years as too great for the Community to run.

The Committee accordingly calls on the Member States to adopt, as part of a coherent Community policy, all necessary measures to develop the Community's indigenous energy sources to the maximum, to secure vital imports and to ensure that optimal use is made of the energy available to it.

The Opinion goes on to examine the different elements on which the energy forecasts are based, (i.e. rate of economic growth, relationship of energy consumption to economic growth, and the effect of price changes). In view of the difficulties involved in forecasting over a 12-year period and the possible influence of economic and political factors in the intervening period, the Committee would like to have seen the Community forecasts taking the form of several scenarios for 1990 reflecting different economic, political and psychological factors.

The Opinion makes specific comments on the external aspects of Community energy policy (i.e. international cooperation in increasing energy supplies and rationalizing energy consumption, relations with energy producing countries, cooperation on research and development and the role of the different international organizations).

It also examines the internal objectives of energy policy (i.e. energy saving, promotion of the use of solid fuel, the role of nuclear energy and the development of new and conventional energy sources as well as measures on R & D investment, environmental protection, public information). The Committee in particular stresses the need for both the Commission and the Member States to identify the most appropriate means (for example White Papers or periodical reports) of making public opinion aware of the energy problems.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Energy and Nuclear Questions under the chairmanship of Mr HATRY - Belgium - Employers. The Rapporteur was Mr MARGOT - Belgium - Various Interests.

2. PLUTONIUM

Proposal for a Council Decision for a Research and Training Programme for the European Atomic Energy Community on the Plutonium Cycle and its Safety

Gist of the Proposal

The Community's current research programme on plutonium costing 4.75 MEUA was adopted in 1975, and expires on 31 December 1979. The Commission proposes to follow this up with a second programme to run from 1980 to 1984 at a total cost on the Community budget of 20 MEUA.

The programme covers R & D work in areas which help ensure maximum safety of the plutonium fuel cycle in both thermal and fast-breeder reactors, including:

- assessment of the environmental impact and other aspects of general interest associated with the plutonium cycle;
- safety of plutonium fuel fabrication;
- transport of plutonium and plutonium fuels;
- recycling in fast-breeder and thermal (light-water) reactors of fissile materials recovered from plutonium fuels irradiated in light-water reactors;
- behaviour of plutonium-fuelled light-water reactors.

The programme would be carried out on a contract basis (i.e. indirect action) and would require 9 Community staff.

As in the first programme, the Commission would continue to be assisted by an Advisory Committee on Programme Management composed of national Government Experts.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted unanimously with five abstentions its Opinion approving the proposed programme.

The use of plutonium as a nuclear fuel is significant in that it would reduce dependence on uranium in which the Community is far from self sufficient. Recycling would also avert a growth in plutonium stocks which would otherwise constitute a special safety problem.

The Committee is pleased that, alongside external safety, the programme also covers the safety and protection of people working with plutonium. While current exposure rates are within radiation standards it believes it is important to pursue alternative technologies in order to reduce irradiation to the absolute minimum.

Without going into the technical details the five projects in the programme are regarded as a balanced reflection of the activities of the Member States. It is noted that the importance given to the study of cross-frontier transport of plutonium reflects the specific Community interest in this area.

The Committee stresses the importance of communicating information on the safety of the use of plutonium as a nuclear fuel. It notes that a progress report is to be drawn up at the end of the second year of the programme and requests that the Economic and Social Committee be informed of its findings.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Energy and Nuclear Questions under the chairmanship of Mr HATRY - Belgium - Employers. The Rapporteur was Mr von der DECKEN - Germany - Various Interests.

3. RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Proposal for a second five-year programme (1980-84) on Radioactive Waste Management and Storage (Indirect Action)

Gist of the Proposal

The Commission plans to follow up the existing research programme on radioactive waste (1975-1979) which has a Community budget of 19.16 MEUA, with a new programme (1980-1984) to cost the Community 53.47 MEUA.

The programme covers research aimed at solving technological problems involved in the treatment, storage and disposal of radioactive waste, i.e.:

- immobilization of low- and medium-level wastes;

- development of processes and operation of pilot plants;
- conditioning of high-level wastes (fuel cladding and dissolution residues);
- treatment of medium-level liquid wastes;
- treatment of alpha-emitters-contaminated wastes;
- examination and evaluation of high-level solidified wastes;
- immobilization and storage of gaseous wastes;
- low-depth burial of low-level solid wastes;
- storage and disposal in geological formations;
- assessment of processes, tentative criteria and waste management strategy;
- studies on the legal, administrative and financial aspect of waste management.

The work will be carried out on the basis of cost-sharing contracts (indirect action) with the Community staff involved being raised from 4 to 15.

The existing Advisory Committee on Programme Management for Radioactive Waste will continue to advise the Commission.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted by 71 votes with 11 against and 1 abstention an Opinion favourable to the proposed programme. It regards it as a logical follow-up to the previous programme and endorses the aim of the work, namely : to provide effective solutions to safeguard the public and protect the environment against potential hazards associated with nuclear activities.

It is noted with satisfaction that the results of the first programme have allowed the new programme to turn more towards pilot projects and experiments under real-life conditions.

On the budgetary side, the Committee regards the 60% increase in finance as inevitable as the work passes to the pilot installation stage. The increase in Community staff from 4 to 15 would seem necessary in view of the large number of individual contracts to be handled.

While the processes for treating radioactive waste already comply with stringent safety standards, the Committee believes that this position must be consolidated within the next few years. Research work must continue to solve the remaining problems in good time before the storage of large quantities of radioactive waste becomes necessary.

Finally, it is pointed out that the radioactive waste problem is one of the main factors influencing public opinion on the use of nuclear energy. The Committee believes that it is extremely important that the public should be properly informed, and urges the Commission, governments and industry to step up their efforts in this area.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Energy and Nuclear Questions under the chairmanship of Mr HATRY - Belgium - Employers. The Rapporteur was Mr von der DECKEN - Germany - Various Interests.

4. MEDIUM-TERM ECONOMIC POLICY : CONVERGENCE

The Means by which Member States' Economic Policies may be better coordinated in order to achieve Greater Convergence of Economic Performance.

The Background to the Opinion

The point of departure for this own-initiative Opinion dealing with the Coordination of Member States' Economic Policies in order to achieve greater convergence of Economic Performances, was the European Council meeting in Paris in March 1979 when the Commission was asked to make a proposal on the subject. The Community bodies will, as a result of this request, be examining in depth how the Community can make a greater contribution, by

means of all its policies taken as a whole, to the achievement of better coordination of policies and greater convergence of Member States' economic performance and hence the reduction of disparities between them. The Section's base documents were, therefore, the Conclusions of the Council Presidency at the end of the last European Council meeting held in Paris on 12 and 13 March 1979, and a preparatory document the Commission drew up before the European Council meeting entitled: "Use of Community Instruments and Greater Convergence of Economic Performance" (Document COM(79) 116 final).

Depending upon what the Commission can produce in the time available, the Council of Ministers (Economic and Finance) will submit to the next European Council meeting in June 1979, a report on what action should be taken.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously. Whilst it is completely behind the Presidency of the Council in believing that the successful implementation of the European Monetary System pre-supposes increased coordination of Member States' short-term economic policies and performances, it does not believe that even the effective use of the existing Community financial instruments is sufficient to reduce the disparities between Member States' economies significantly.

We must start by defining exactly what is meant by convergence; that convergence in the sense of being a mere levelling out of the "nine's" economic performances should never be the goal; that, rather, convergence must mean the reduction to the "best" level of those economic indicators which adversely affect the operation of the EMS, the promotion of an overall higher growth rate, greater price stability and an improved employment situation.

The Committee intends to review all Community policies in conjunction with the preparation and updating of the Community Medium-Term Economic Policy Programmes, and restricts itself in this Opinion to stating that the use of the Community's financial instruments as a means will help to promote greater convergence of Member States' economic performances.

Having looked at the financial instruments individually, the Committee considers that those responsible for their implementation in the Community should include in their periodical reports, details of the contribution the respective instruments are making towards convergence of economic performance, and that coordination of the various instruments should be given special attention in the Community's Medium-Term Economic Policy Programmes.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Economic and Financial Questions under the chairmanship of Mr ROLLINGER - Luxembourg - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr MARGOT - Belgium - Various Interests.

5. PLASTIC PACKAGING

Proposal for a Specific Council Directive on the Overall Migration Limit for the Constituents of Plastic Materials and Articles intended to come into Contact with Foodstuffs.

Gist of the Proposal for a Directive

The proposal aims to prescribe the essential characteristics of plastic materials which are intended to come into contact with food products. These plastic materials, which are being used more and more in the manufacture, transport and packaging of foods, are liable to have a detrimental effect on health, considering the fact that after a varying time in contact with food products, they may transfer certain substances to these products by migration. It has thus been shown that various substances used to manufacture plastic materials are dangerous, if not carcinogenic, as is the case, for example, with vinyl chloride.

In its Draft Directive, the Commission proposes limiting the quantity of substances which the materials could transfer to food products so as to guarantee the inert nature of plastic materials intended to come into contact with products.

In the first place, the Commission proposes introducing an overall quantitative limit for all substances which plastic materials could transfer to food

products. This limit is 60 mg per kg/litre of food products. For flat objects, it is expressed in mg per dm^2 of material in contact with the food products and is set at 10 mg/dm^2 .

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by 71 votes in favour, 2 against and 8 abstentions.

Although the proposal for a Directive represents only a first step towards the control of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs, the Committee approves the Commission's initiative since the introduction of an overall migration limit and rules for its verification will make it possible:

- to obviate the need for establishing and monitoring specific migration limits for all substances which may be toxic at levels in excess of the overall migration limit;
- to reduce the potential danger represented by most of the substances used in the manufacture of plastic materials;
- to reduce cumulative effects.

It would be desirable to see this initial step followed as soon as possible by others, such as the drawing-up of firstly a positive list of plastic monomers and secondly the same type of list for the additives used in the manufacture of plastic materials.

It is recognized that there will be legal and practical problems, but these must not be allowed to serve as a pretext for postponing the implementation of the Directive.

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

6. FORESTRY POLICY

Forestry Policy in the European Community (Communication from the Commission to the Council), the

Proposal for a Council Resolution concerning the objectives and principles of Forestry Policy, and the

Proposal for a Council Decision to set up a Forestry Committee

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

In order to have the necessary means at its disposal to make actual proposals on forests, the Commission undertakes in its communication an analysis of

the principle forest problems in the Community, which are continually and rapidly changing.

The Commission annexes to its communication a description of the forest policies of each Member State and the national institutions responsible for applying them.

In conclusion, the Commission proposes:

- that the Council adopt a resolution on the aims and principles of forest policy;
- that the Council pass a decision to set up a Permanent Forestry Committee in order to coordinate the forestry policies of Member States in harmony with the aims and principles of the Community.

In formulating this Proposal, the Commission stressed in the introduction that it had taken into account, among other things, the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Committee in its Opinion of 6 July 1978 on the future of forestry in the Community (Doc. CES 836/78).

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by a large majority (7 votes against and 4 abstentions), and expressed itself pleased to see that the

Commission had acted upon its previous Opinion on the Future of Forestry in the Community. The Committee regarded the document presented by the Commission as a valuable analysis of most of the problems facing forestry in the Community. It hoped the Commission would quickly follow up the present communication with a more constructive Draft Regulation, in particular as regards the implementation of an effective forestry policy. The objectives of such a policy should be to:

- develop employment potential to the full, not only in the forests themselves but also in downstream industries;
- make a special effort to encourage the employment of young persons;
- implement measures in the short and medium term which took account of forest development and social factors in the different regions of the Community while catering sufficiently for the needs of publicly and privately owned forests.

The Community should define the policy to be followed with regard to imports from non-member countries which did not comply with normal pricing conditions and conditions of competition. Fiscal policy should be harmonized and made more attractive so as to encourage individuals to enter the forestry business.

Special attention should be paid to the problems of the wood-processing industry.

Finally, the Committee stressed in general that greater encouragement should be given to the sharing of resources and potential developments under study in the Member States. There should also be greater coordination of national forestry research and other joint research projects should be encouraged.

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

7. WINE SECTOR (QUALITY WINES)

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No. 816/70 laying down Additional Provisions for the Common Organization of the Market in Wine and Regulation (EEC) No. 817/70 laying down Special Provisions relating to Quality Wines produced in Specific Regions

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

Firstly, the Commission proposes that in wine-growing zone A producers should be allowed to add sucrose in aqueous solution to their wines for 2 more years, though only in those regions where this practice is traditional and the wines are made from particularly acidic varieties of grapes.

It is also proposed that, so as not to mislead consumers, certain drinks not based on wine should be banned from bearing the name of a specific region or geographical unit or any other traditional reference which a Member State or non-member country associates with wine.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously.

Bearing in mind that (i) the method proposed did not enable products corresponding to the Community's definition of wine to be obtained and (ii) in the EEC's other wine-producing regions it was considered as a fraudulent practice subject to heavy penalties, irrespective of whether the wines involved were table wines or quality wines p.s.r., the Committee was not in favour of the derogation being extended.

However, in view of the practical problems that still persisted in certain regions, the Commission's proposal could be accepted provided that:

- such an extension was final and limited to regions designated by the Council's Draft Declaration and to the Riesling and Elbling vine varieties;
- the addition of sucrose in aqueous solution was permitted only to producers who abided by any bans on vineyards or limits on per hectare yields that might be laid down by national regulations;

- the label on the bottle should state that the wine has been enriched by the addition of sucrose in aqueous solution.

As regards using the name of a specific region or geographical unit or of a specific traditional indication for describing a drink other than wine, the Committee felt that traditions should be respected provided that any possibility of confusion was ruled out.

This Opinion was based on material supplied by the Section for Agriculture under the chairmanship of Mr EMO CAPODILISTA - Italy - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr DE GRAVE - Belgium - Workers.

8. MEASURES TO ACHIEVE A BALANCE ON THE WINE MARKET

Communication from the Commission to the Council on the Action Programme 1979-1985 for the progressive establishment of balance on the market in wine

Gist of the Commission's Proposals

The Commission of the European Communities has made a report to the Council of Ministers on the progressive establishment of balance on the market in wine. This includes an action programme for the period 1979-1985, aimed at bringing about structural improvements and increasing outlets, with a view to gradually overcoming the imbalances in the table wine sector. This

imbalance has resulted from an average annual increase of 1% in wine production combined with a stagnating consumption. Although there are no surpluses at present, the Commission feels that production of table wines is tending towards a surplus of between 6 and 10 million hectolitres out of a total annual table wine production in the region of 100 million hectolitres.

According to Commission estimates, the proposed programme will consist of the modernization of 200,000 hectares of vineyards and the conversion or withdrawal from wine growing of about 100,000 hectares. The cost of the whole programme (seven years) will be about 880 million u.a., of which 51 million u.a. annually will be borne by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF).

The Commission report, which is accompanied by formal proposals (other more technical proposals will be submitted later), follows an invitation from the Council of Ministers contained in its Resolution of 12 May 1978. In its document the Council had agreed that there was a clear connection between the improvement of structures in the wine sector and the need to bring about a more efficient market structure. It had decided on the principles for reinforcing market disciplines in the case of surpluses (e.g. by the application of compulsory distillation) and support measures for market prices (e.g. export refunds, aid for musts and, where necessary, a floor price for marketing accompanied by distillation).

Where these measures are not within jurisdiction of the Commission itself, it will submit formal proposals so that the Council may give the principles adopted a concrete form. The measures can be summarized as follows:

a) Measures to Provide More Outlets

- New call to the Member States to reduce excise duties on wine;
- Launching of publicity and promotional campaigns;
- Encouragement to progressively replace sucrose by concentrated musts in the enrichment and production of certain wines.

b) Measures to Control Production and Quality

- Classification of vineyards in three categories based on natural criteria such as rainfall, temperature, gradient etc.;
- Proposal for a directive concerning the Charentes region of France; the Commission is proposing a regional conversion plan for vineyards in the Charentes departments (Cognac) to adapt growing areas to the particular marketing possibilities of the

wines produced there. The Guidance Section of the EAGGF would reimburse 50% of eligible expenditure and the scheme would run for 3 years after the directive was notified. The scheme would only cover vineyards planted before 1 November 1974 up to a limit of 5,000 hectares.

c) Market measures

Following the Council Regulation of 12 May 1978, the Commission proposes:

- Inclusion in the basic Regulation on wines of a legal basis for fixing a minimum market price accompanied by distillation. The Council had already adopted the principle of this floor price in time of serious crisis, where the representative market price of one type of table wine remains at less than 85% of the guide price for three consecutive weeks. The establishment of a minimum price in a specific case will be the subject of a Council decision at a later date;
- Increase of the maximum additional rate of obligatory distillation from 6 to 8%. This provision will also apply in those regions of Italy which are at present exempt but, to take into account the balance of obligation (obligatory distillation of wines obtained from table grapes already applies in Italy), the maximum rate proposed for Italy is 5%.

- Additional to the basic Regulation of an Article permitting the Council to take rapid decisions, where circumstances make it necessary, to grant aid for concentrated musts and recitified concentrated musts.

Gist of the Opinion

In its Opinion adopted by 48 votes in favour with 2 against and 1 abstention, the Committee said that it would like to see a stabilization of market balance, although it was also aware of the need to secure improvements in the location of vineyards in order to obtain good-quality and sufficiently profitable yields.

The Committee shared the view of the Commission that this should be done by means of variable inducements related to the classification of vineyards in categories which were, to a lesser or greater extent, suitable for the production of good-quality table wines.

It supported the general approach of the Commission though it did suggest one or two slight changes.

The Committee was particularly keen on the temporary conversion premium and felt that this commitment to refrain from replanting for eight years should be encouraged in all areas (including Category I) provided that producers in Category I areas were not granted the permanent grubbing premium.

It hoped however, that careful attention would be paid to the question of permanent switching to other crops.

The Committee did not think that natural criteria enabled one, a priori, to make a general division of Europe into three categories within a reasonably short space of time.

It was therefore felt that relatively simple, objective criteria were needed if there was to be a classification of individual holdings or vine plots eligible for authorization or aid in connection with grubbing-up, conversion or retirement operations, etc.

The Committee then indicated the principles it thought should be followed when vineyards producing quality wines were classified.

It commented on the possibility of granting new planting authorizations in Category I and quality wine producing areas and on the conditions under which wine-growers could transfer planting rights. The Opinion also contained a call for a uniform planting system for the whole of the Community.

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

9. HOPS

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) Laying Down, in respect of Hops, the Amount of the Aid to Producers for the 1978 Harvest

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

The Commission proposes that the aid paid to hop producers in respect of the 1978 harvest be as follows:

<u>Group of varieties</u>	<u>Aid in ECU/hectare</u>
Aromatic	423
Bitter	363
Others	484

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted with 2 abstentions its Opinion approving the Commission's proposal.

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

10. SWINE FEVER

Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing
Community Measures for the Prevention of Clas-
sical Swine Fever

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

The regulation seeks to give the Community an efficient coordinated system for controlling classical swine fever. It is proposed to halt outbreaks by slaughtering infected animals and potential carriers and by applying rigorous disinfection and control measures to farms suspected of being contaminated. Rapid, precise and standardized diagnostic methods are to be used by the responsible national laboratories in order to eliminate all risk of epizootics.

This regulation is to be the basis of a Community drive to establish and maintain uniform health standards in respect of classical swine fever.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion endorsing the Commission proposal but stressing that it should be discussed in conjunction with the Draft Regulation for a Community-wide campaign to eradicate classical swine fever.

When the proposed measures are being implemented, the regulations should be scrupulously observed and water-tight checks should be carried out.

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

11. BRUCELLOSIS DEROGATIONS

Proposal for a Council Directive prolonging, in respect of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Swine Fever, Certain Derogations Granted to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

The Commission feels that the derogations granted to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom in respect of brucellosis, tuberculosis and swine fever should be prolonged for a further 6 months.

This is because the one-year period which the Commission felt was required to solve certain technical problems - a prerequisite for prolonging the derogations - has proved to be inadequate.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion endorsing the Draft Directive, but

reiterating the need to implement, by the end of 1979, Community arrangements for protection against brucellosis tuberculosis and swine fever.

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

12. CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS

Proposal for a Council Regulation defining the Conditions under which a person may be permitted to make a customs declaration

Gist of the proposed Regulation

For goods to be placed under a customs procedure, a customs declaration must be lodged with the competent authorities. For the person making it, such a declaration gives rise to various legal consequences which vary according to the customs procedure under which the goods are to be placed and according to the conditions of his intervention.

These conditions under which a person is permitted to make a customs declaration differ appreciably from one Member State to another, particularly as regards the possibility of making such a declaration, whether in one's own name on behalf of another person or whether in the name of and on behalf of another person These

discrepancies have consequences as regards the extent of the intervention of the customs authorities responsible for checking customs declarations and as regards the financial burden on firms which results from declaring their goods, depending on whether they use approved declarants or are represented by employees or other agents of their choice.

Such distortions of treatment between Community firms are incompatible with the proper operation of the customs union. Common rules must be established to remove them.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously.

It deplores the fact that the Council has not yet approved the Directive on Procedures for the release of goods for free circulation, which also raised the issue of "persons permitted to make a customs declaration". It trusts that the differences of opinion which led to the Draft Directive being blocked by the Council will not mean that the Draft Regulation suffers the same fate. At all events, measures will have to be taken to ensure that the two instruments can be applied simultaneously.

It is further pointed out that the Draft Regulation can legally apply only to customs declarations

proper. All the procedures and formalities for the other declarations (fiscal, statistical, exchange control, etc.) remain under national jurisdiction. Under these circumstances it is to be feared that the Member States will require that, in order to comply with national formalities, certain conditions must be met which obviously would not be in line with the principles established by the new Regulation. Indeed in the vast majority of cases the formalities are effected in a single operation.

While approving the Draft, the Committee therefore wonders whether it will really solve the current problems.

It considers that Article 3 of the proposal represents the principal new element. Its content must therefore be very clear. It is therefore considered necessary that the customs declarant should be able to act in respect of all customs procedures, but it is pointed out that in this case the present text needs refining.

In particular, it is considered that it should be laid down that another person may establish the declaration in the name of and on behalf of the person for whom the authorization or the document required was issued.

The obligation for the declarant to supply proof of the precise legal capacity in which he is acting could considerably complicate his task. To avoid the difficulties which the proof of a representative's power to act on another person's behalf might pose, it would suffice if the representative is considered as being a party to the customs operation himself instead of being another person's representative. This would relieve the customs authorities of the need to track down the customs debtor afterwards - an operation which always involves varying degrees of difficulty.

Article 5 makes it possible to exclude a person throughout the Community from the right to declare on behalf of another person. This Article should either be more explicit or be omitted altogether.

Lastly, the Committee considers that a multiplicity of Regulations and committees must be avoided.

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

13. INTEREST RATES

Commission's Proposal for a Regulation (EEC) of the Council concerning Interest Rebates for Certain Loans With a structural Objective (Doc. COM(79) 31 fin)

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

Convergence of Member States' economic performance has long been one of the principal aims of Community economic guidelines. The Council Decision of 18 February 1974 on the Attainment of a High Degree of Convergence of the Economic Policies of Member States of the EEC (74/120/EEC) confirmed this. The realization of this aim has now acquired a new degree of urgency with the introduction of the European Monetary System - which aims at providing a stable monetary zone within the Community. Diverging economic performance (rates of inflation, productivity, payments balances) will threaten the continued existence of the system, and thus the monetary stability the latter sets out to establish.

It is generally accepted that convergence of economic policies and economic performance will not be easy to achieve. The Resolution of the European Council of 5 December 1978 on the Establishment of the European Monetary System indeed stated that steps must be taken to strengthen the economic potential of the less prosperous countries of the Community. The same Resolution provided for the utilization of the new financial instrument (ORTOLI Instrument) and the EIB to make available for a period of 5 years loans of up to 1,000 million EUA per year to those countries. It furthermore requested the Commission to submit a Proposal to provide interest rate subsidies of 3% for these loans. The total cost of these

rebates, divided into annual tranches of 200 million EUA over a period of 5 years, shall not exceed 1,000 million EUA.

The present Proposal determines the conditions governing the granting of interest rebate subsidies, once the approval for the loans themselves has been given. It lays down the type of projects for which interest rebates would be granted. It determines the competent authority for each stage in the procedure from first application to final approval of subsidy (Commission, EIB, Member State). It clarifies the question of reimbursement to any Member State not taking part in the EMS of amounts paid out of the Community budget in fulfilment of this Regulation.

The Commission's Proposal foresaw the consultation of both the Committee and the European Parliament. Because of the dates on which the Assembly and the Committee had their respective Sessions in March, and the expected date in March when the Council was due to give its Decision, only the European Parliament was, in the event, consulted.

When it transpired that the Council was not going to give its Decision in March, the Committee decided to give the Council its Opinion on the Proposal in any case, on its own initiative. The Proposal is now on the agenda for the Council's June meeting.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously and produced a resolution-type Opinion which generally supports the Commission's Proposal. It considers, however, that the ability of such a measure to help the less prosperous Member States to take part in the EMS by strengthening their economies, and to bring their economic performance closer together, should not be overestimated.

The Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Economic and Financial Questions under the chairmanship of Mr ROLLINGER - Luxembourg - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr MARGOT - Belgium - Various Interests.

14. TOWER CRANES

Proposal for a Council Directive (EEC) on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to Safety Requirements for Tower Cranes for Building Work.

Gist of the proposed Directive

A comparative examination of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions in force in the Member States in the sector of dismountable tower cranes for building work, particularly in regard to safety provisions for these lifting appliances, shows important

differences not only between the technical requirements but also between the administrative procedures before placing them on the market.

This situation compels manufacturers of tower cranes to adapt their production and stocks of spares to the varying technical requirements laid down by the laws of the Member States for which these appliances are intended. Furthermore, manufacturers are obliged to comply with different administrative procedures for the placing on the market of dismantlable tower cranes for building work such as type-approval, type-examination or separate approval.

Consequently, approximation of the laws appears to be the most suitable means of eliminating the harmful effects resulting from the difference noted and thus of eliminating technical barriers to trade.

NOTE : The sector of dismantlable tower cranes for building work comes within the scope of the proposal for a directive presented to the Council of 16 July 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to common provisions for lifting and mechanical handling appliances.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion approving the Commission's proposal.

However, it thinks that the definition of those types of crane not covered by the Directive could be improved, in particular "power-driven mobile jib cranes which may be fitted with a tower attachment". The latter should comply with the standards laid down in the Directive if the tower and jib are part of the basic equipment of this mobile crane and if the equipment consisting of the tower and the jib is intended for intensive work.

The Committee further considers that the Directive should not be implemented after it is adopted until a reasonable period has elapsed, 2 years at least, and that the solution of total harmonization should be adopted in this field.

The Committee would point out the need to supplement this Directive by another Directive on the rules for design proposed in Chapter IV of the Explanatory Memorandum and would urge that this be drawn up and put forward for discussion as soon as possible.

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

15. TYPE APPROVAL OF TRACTORS

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 74/150/EEC on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to the Type Approval of Wheeled Agricultural or Forestry Tractors

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

As Council Directive No. 74/150/EEC of 4 March 1974 on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to the Type Approval of Wheeled Agricultural or Forestry Tractors has been in force for several years in most of the Member States, the Commission considers that the Directive should now be amended in the light of the experience gained in the field of type approval.

The proposed amendments concern, first of all, the legally operative part of the Directive. A new Article 9 (a) is to be inserted which will authorize manufacturers of certain accessories which represent independent technical entities to submit applications for type approval to the authorities without having to go through the tractor manufacturers.

Secondly, as regards the technical annexes, it is proposed that the operating space for the driver and the windows of the tractors be included in the type approval certificate.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion approving the Commission's proposal, but would draw the attention of the Commission and the Council to the need to guarantee optimal use of existing

facilities within the Community to ensure that the type-approval of vehicles coming from third countries is carried out under satisfactory conditions.

Furthermore, the Committee asks the Commission and the Council to keep in mind the importance for the Community of obtaining reciprocal benefits from third countries exporting to the Community, in accordance with the basic principles recognized by GATT.

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

16. OPERATING SPACE AND ACCESS ON TRACTORS

Proposal for a Council Directive on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to the Operating Space, Access to the Driving Position (Entry and Exit Facilities) and to the Doors and Windows of Wheeled Agricultural or Forestry Tractors

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

This proposal for a Directive comes under the Community type-approval procedure, which was the subject of the Council Directive No. 74/150/EEC of 4 March 1974.

This type-approval procedure has not so far covered the operating space or windows. Since the adoption of the Directive, some Member States have felt the need to lay down requirements at national level governing these parts of tractors.

The Commission has therefore considered it advisable to include in the amendment to the Directive, which it is to submit to the Council, provisions on the operating space and windows, for which reference will be made to this separate Directive.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion approving the Commission's proposal, although it considers that it still deals with only a limited number of aspects and that to ensure the full type-approval of tractors, supplementary provisions should be adopted as soon as possible, in particular on the identification and operation of the manual controls, signals and indicators and on any device which could provide increased internal safety.

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

17. COMMUNITY'S RELATIONS WITH SPAIN (STUDY)

The Community's Relations with Spain

Gist of the Study

In this Study, adopted unanimously, the Committee hopes that the forthcoming negotiations on Spanish membership will be successful, but stresses the many problems that will arise for Spain and the Community. It analyses sector by sector the situation of the Spanish economy, the changes that EEC membership will entail and the views of the various interest groups (industrialists, farmers, trade unionists) in Spain and the nine Member States.

The Study stresses the importance to Spanish industry of foreign investment, which has laid the foundations for new technologies in Spain over the last few years.

The Study stresses the scope and urgency of the decisions which have to be made in the agricultural sector if Spanish membership is to be achieved without major problems. Integrated modernization and redevelopment programmes covering both agriculture and other economic sectors of the EEC's Mediterranean regions should be undertaken immediately.

In the social sector, the Study examines recent trends in Spanish industrial relations, the progress

made towards a collective bargaining policy comparable to that of the EEC countries and the problems that have arisen after the initial success of the consensus achieved by the Moncloa Pact.

Statistically, Spanish membership in the EEC will increase the average unemployment figure in the Community. The free movement of workers must be implemented so as to take into account the Community employment situation.

The Study emphasizes the magnitude of the immediate problems in the area of trade between the Community and Spain.

On the basis of the Committee's analysis of the views of the various Community interest groups, the Study considers that rapid progress must be made towards greater reciprocity as regards market access (customs tariffs, quotas, indirect taxation and non-tariff barriers) in the period prior to Spanish membership in the EEC. The Committee regards this as a prerequisite for the success of the negotiations on accession.

In any event, Spanish accession will not become effective for at least three years because of the duration of the negotiations and the necessary parliamentary ratifications. It is inconceivable that no progress will be made towards this objective during this relatively long period.

The Committee feels that this period should also be used to achieve a convergence on a contractual basis of the legal, economic and social conditions governing the relations between the Nine and Spain.

In other words, the Committee would urge Spain to bear in mind its aim of full Community membership in all its future decisions. It urges the Community in turn to take account of Spain's forthcoming membership in formulating its future policies.

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

II

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Luxembourg

Mrs Fabrizia BADUEL GLORIOSO, Economic and Social Committee Chairman, had lengthy talks in Luxembourg yesterday with Mr Gaston THORN.

Mrs BADUEL GLORIOSO was accompanied by her Chef de Cabinet, Mr di MURO. Discussion centred on the urgency of putting the Community back on its feet and the need for national governments to show greater political commitment.

The working methods of the Community institutions and the ESC's role in decision-making were also discussed.

- Paris

On 25 April Mrs BADUEL GLORIOSO, accompanied by Mr LOUET, Secretary-General, and Mr di MURO, Chef de Cabinet, attended a meeting of the French General Confederation of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in Paris.

- Geneva

During a visit to Geneva on 26 and 27 April, the Chairman, the Secretary-General and the Chef de Cabinet attended a dinner given by the President and members

of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) to a Delegation from the Section for External Relations of the Economic and Social Committee headed by the Section Chairman, Mr de PRECIGOUT.

- Edinburgh

On 10 May Mr ROSEINGRAVE, Vice-President of the ESC, Mr LOUET and Mr di MURO, attended a session of the Consultative Committee of the European Coal and Steel Community which was held in Edinburgh.

- Munich

The Secretary-General, Mr LOUET, represented the Economic and Social Committee at the Congress of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) held from 14 to 18 May at Munich.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE REVIEWS STATE OF FRENCH ECONOMY

A Study Group of the Section for Economic and Financial Questions met in Paris on 26 and 27 April, as part of the preliminary work on the Committee's Opinion on the Economic Situation in the Community - Mid 1979.

The Study Group met representatives of French trade unions and trade associations. It was received by Mr Gabriel VENTEJOL, President of the French Economic and Social Council.

The visit was one of a series of fact-finding visits to the Member States.

Similar visits had previously been made to Copenhagen and Bonn.



Mr KARAMANLIS, Prime Minister of Greece, greets Mrs BADUEL GLORIOSO, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, on her recent visit to Athens.

III

NEW REQUESTS FOR OPINIONS

During the month of April the Committee was requested to deliver Opinions on:

The Development of the Social Situation in the Community during 1978 (based on the Commission's Report on this subject)

Proposal for a Council Directive amending, for the seventh time, Directive 73/241/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption
Doc. COM(79) 232 final

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 2511/69 laying down special measures for improving the production and marketing of Community citrus fruits
Doc. COM(79) 178 final

Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the Second Time Directive 74/329/EEC on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to Emulsifiers, Stabilizers, Thickeners and Gelling Agents for Use in Food-stuffs
Doc. COM(79) 184 final

Proposal for a Council Decision Adopting a Second Multi-annual Research and Development Programme for the European Community in the Field of Textile and Clothing (Indirect Action)
Doc. COM(79) 166 final

Proposal for a Tenth Council Directive on the Harmonization of the Laws of the Member States relating to Turn-over Taxes, supplementing Directive 77/388/EEC - Application of Value Added Tax to the Hiring out of Moveable Tangible Property
Doc. COM(79) 181 final

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Council Regulations (EEC) 1408/71 and 574/72 on the Application of Social Security Schemes to Employed Persons and their Families Moving within the Community

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending the Annexes to Regulations (EEC) 1408/71 and 574/72 on the Application of Social Security Schemes to Employed Persons and their Families Moving within the Community
Doc. COM(79) 172 final

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a Five-Year Research and Training Programme (1980-1984) of the European Atomic Energy Community in the Field of Biology - Health Protection (Radiation Protection Programme)
Doc. COM(79) 158 final

Communication from the Commission on the Social Aspects of the Restructuring of the Steel Industry - Draft of Decision of the Commission relating to the Creation of Special Temporary Allowances to Help Workers in the Iron and Steel Industry, in the Framework of the Community Restructuring Plan
Doc. COM(79) 199 final

Proposal for a Council Directive on the Approximation of the Laws of Member States relating to Powered Industrial Trucks
Doc. COM(79) 229 final

IV

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK

June 1979 Plenary Session

Opinions requested by the Institutions

- Isoglucose
- Tobacco
- Processing of dairy products
- Organization of the cereals/rice markets
- Citrus fruit in the Community
- Genetic manipulation
- Dangerous substances (addition to the Appendix)
- Dangerous substances (2nd amendment to the Appendix)
- Nutritive value of food
- Social security
- Exchange of young workers
- Development of the social situation
- Economic situation
- Stock Exchange listing of securities
- Emulsifying agents in foodstuffs

July 1979 Plenary Session

Opinions requested by the Institutions

- Cocoa
- Caseins
- Construction products
- Measuring instruments

- Simple pressure vessels
- Lawn mowers
- Units of measurement
- Fresh poultrymeat

Own-initiative Opinions

- Use of medicines

September 1979 Plenary Session

Opinions requested by the Institutions

- Policy on agricultural structures
- Road transport on own account
- Protection of workers
- Relief from customs duty
- Consumer credit
- Programme of the Joint Research Centre
- Company taxation

Study

- Yugoslavia

Subsequent Plenary Sessions

Opinions requested by the Institutions

- Hiring out of moveable tangible property (October)
- Textiles - Clothing R & D programme (October)

- R & D biology/health protection (October)
- Weight of road vehicles (October)
- 2nd European Social Budget (Additional Opinion)
- Working hours (anticipated)
- Migration policy vis-à-vis third countries (anticipated)

Own-initiative Opinions

- Influence of regional authorities (October)
- Technical barriers (procedure)
- Structural aspects of Growth
- Enlargement
- Investment guarantees in developing countries
- International standards on working conditions

Study

- Substitutes

MEMBERS' NEWS

Resignation

Mr T. JENKINS has resigned as a member of the Economic and Social Committee.

VI

PUBLICATIONS

Two publications have recently appeared concerning the Economic and Social Committee, namely:

IN EUROPE by Mr Basil de FERRANTI, former Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee (an account of his two years as Chairman, 1976-1978). Publisher EUROSKECH, price £2.00 (in English only).

DER WIRTSCHAFTS- UND SOZIALAUSSCHUSS DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN by Hans-Günther BRUSKE. This 141-page publication highlights the institutional representation of interest groups as a factor in European integration. Publisher Schäuble Verlag, price DM 30 (in German only).

l'Expansion mai 1979

LE SOIR

14.4.79

l' C.E.E. Avec le naufrage de l'Amoco-Castor, l'activité devala les techniques de certains armateurs qui, pour des raisons de rentabilité, font immatriculer leurs navires dans des pays peu enclins à l'application des normes internationales en matière de sécurité maritime.

Devant l'absence d'une action communautaire, le comité économique et social des Communautés européennes s'est tenu du problème au cours de sa 157^{me} session plénière qui a eu lieu les 4 et 5 avril 1979.

Après l'avoir souligné la sécurité de la flotte mondiale, le comité constate qu'elle provoque une concurrence exacerbée qui s'exprime par la pression sur les coûts d'exploitation relative à la sécurité maritime et côtière ainsi qu'à celle du marin.

Afin de mettre un terme à cette pratique, le comité propose la mise en place d'instruments juridiques communautaires qui devront prendre pour fondement les conventions internationales — sécurité des navires — renforcées par des dispositions communautaires, principalement à propos de l'harmonisation des conditions de travail à bord des navires européens.

Enfin, pour assurer l'application des règles communautaires le comité envisage la création d'une force d'intervention et de contrôle dans les zones de leur territoire de la Communauté européenne.

COMITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL. Organe consultatif de la CEE et de l'Euratom (la Ceca a son comité propre), comptant 144 « partenaires sociaux » nommés pour quatre ans par le Conseil. Réuni chaque mois à Bruxelles, le Comité est consulté obligatoirement sur certains sujets et peut émettre des avis. Il est surtout un des rares terrains d'échanges directs entre responsables de catégories sociales et de nationalités différentes.

24 **IL SOLE**
ORIE

5.4.79

Proposte del Ces contro le bandiere ombra

BRUXELLES — Allo scopo di combattere la concorrenza delle navi che battono bandiera ombra, il Comitato economico e sociale della Cee (Ces) auspica che i Nove aderiscano al più presto alle Convenzioni internazionali che fissano delle norme di sicurezza e sociali nel trasporto marittimo. Il Ces suggerisce poi che il mancato rispetto di queste norme sia penalizzato con l'imposizione di tasse o con il divieto di attracco nei porti della Comunità per tutte le navi non in regola.

I suggerimenti del Ces sono illustrati in un documento approvato ieri e trasmesso al Consiglio dei ministri comunitario affinché sia tenuto presente in occasione della conferenza dell'Unctad che si terrà a Manila nel prossimo maggio e che dedicherà la sua attenzione alla sicurezza marittima e all'attività delle navi che operano sotto bandiera ombra.

Il comitato propone inoltre l'armonizzazione all'interno della Comunità delle norme che regolano la concessione di sovvenzioni per la costruzione di nuove navi e l'instaurazione di un premio alla demolizione delle navi vecchie che a causa dei minori costi e degli alti standard di sicurezza presenti in Europa, sono rimesse in circolazione sotto bandiera di comodo.

Erhvervs 10.4.79

På vej mod en søfartspolitik

Forliset af Apotek Odix er et af de seneste eksempler på, at visse redere af rentabilitetsgrund og indregistrerer deres skibe i lande, der ikke lægger større vægt på overholdelsen af de internationale bestemmelser om sikkerhed på havet, mener EF.

Dertil har EF's økonomiske og sociale udvalg drøftet søfartspolitik, selv om der ikke fra EFA side er taget initiativer i dette spørgsmål.

Udvalget foreslår at der på EF-plan laves regler, der er baseret på de internationale konventioner om sikkerhed på havet. De kan suppleres med EF-bestemmelser, som skal kunne sikre ensartede arbejdsbetingelser om bord på EF-skibe. Der skal så oprettes en inspektions og interventionsjeneste, som skal overvåge EF-havne og territorialfarvande.

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

Periodical

- Bulletin (monthly publication)

General Documentation

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

Opinions and Studies

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

