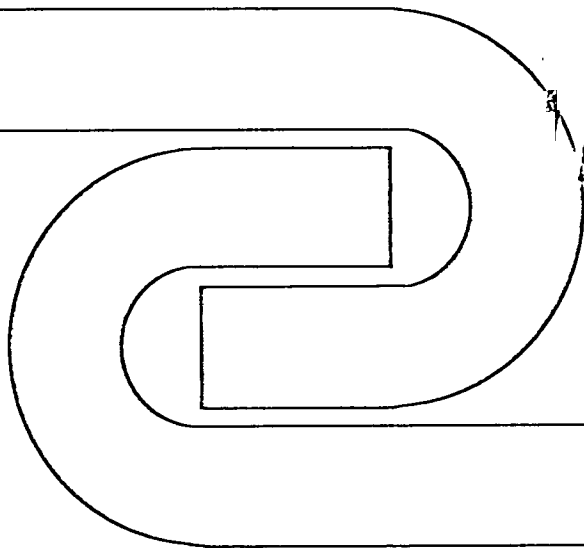


ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

# BULLETIN



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# I

## ESC CONFERENCE ON GENETIC ENGINEERING

Some one hundred eminent scientists and sociologists from ten countries took part in the Conference on Safety Aspects of Genetic Engineering, organized by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 and 15 May 1981 in Brussels. This conference examined the economic, social and ethical implications of research into genetic engineering (recombinant DNA). It was opened by the Committee's President, Mr. Tomàs Roseingrave, and chaired by Dr Hedda Heuser, German member of the Committee and author of an earlier study on genetic engineering, adopted by the Committee.

The chief topics were as follows:

- Development Potential (Mr. Brian M. Richards, G.A. Searle & Co., UK)
- Risks, Risk Assessment (Mr. Keith Gibson, Medical Research Council, London; Professor Pierpaolo Puglisi, Director, Institute of Genetics, University of Parma);
- Safety Measures (Place of Work) (Mr. William Bruce, Animal Virus Research Institute, UK);
- Health Protection (General Public) (Mr. R.A. Coutinho, Municipal Health Services, Amsterdam);
- Ethics (Mr. Maurice Schumann, Member of the Académie française);
- Public Information (Mr. Jost Herbig, author, Germany).



Committee member, Dr. Heuser, welcomes Mr. Maurice Schumann

## II

# 189th PLENARY SESSION

The European Communities' Economic and Social Committee held its 189th Plenary Session at its headquarters in Brussels on 1, 2 and 3 July 1981. Its Chairman, Mr. Tomàs Roseingrave presided.

### SUMMARY OF THE STATEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

In his opening statement, Mr. Roseingrave said:

“I wish to draw the attention of this Plenary Session to a grave and very urgent matter. You will have seen in press reports that in Turkey the Public Prosecutor of a military court has demanded the death penalty against 52 trade unionists.

According to information received, the Court is to pronounce sentence within days and, if it so decides, the accused may be executed forthwith.

As President of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities and in the name of humanity, I appeal most urgently to the Government of Turkey to prevent such executions. Turkey is a country with which the European Community has been closely associated.”

The President will send this statement to the Turkish Government.

Mr. Roseingrave, after having commented on the Committee's work on the social situation of the Communities and their relations with Japan, then referred to the recently issued declaration of the Nobel Prize winners on the subject of starvation in the Third World, the question of survival of those who are on the point of dying of hunger and malnutrition. He said:

“Each year millions of people in the developing countries, most of them children, die of hunger and malnutrition. This global tragedy is taking place right under our eyes and if we want to call ourselves civilized and human beings we cannot allow this to continue.

Nearly a century and a half ago my country experienced one of the greatest catastrophes in its history - the Great Famine of 1847.

The famine we are witnessing today is of another order of magnitude but so are our means of relieving the sufferings - if the political will is strong enough. With our own conscience we know that we must not bury our heads in the sand but face up to the cruel realities and above all to act.

“We must rebel”, state the Nobel Prize winners, “against the false realism which accepts as inevitable what is in fact the outcome of the policies pursued by the established order, or rather established disorder. We must fight in a realistic manner so that the attainable is attained and not lost forever”.

We must endorse that statement.

Our Committee has in the past, on several occasions, drawn attention to this appalling state of affairs and recommended action to be taken by Member States and by the Community.

You will also know that the European Parliament has been deeply engaged in this matter.

I feel very strongly that this initiative is worthy of support from all organizations and institutions who have in the past, and will in the future, demonstrate their readiness to help solve this urgent global problem.”

## **DEBATE ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMMUNITY,**

attended by Mr. Ivor Richard, Commissioner responsible for Employment and Social Affairs.

### **SUMMARY OF THE SPEECH BY Mr. RICHARD**

Mr. Richard deplored the widespread failure to recognise the nature and causes of our recent problems and a failure to react to them with sufficient vigour. The result has been a weakening of the Community's economic strength in the world a decline in its capacity to ensure continuing social advance and a rapid rise in unemployment. He stressed that the increasingly important problem for the Community in the 1980's would not be so much that of inflation but rather that of unemployment and the need to find ways of creating more jobs. Mr. Richard said that the recent Joint Council of Ministers had finally buried that false and costly idea that inflation could be cured by increasing unemployment. It was clear, he said, that most Ministers



recognized that we would not get out of this recession with present policy. "If we persist in squeezing our economies along present lines —and I regret to say that the Commission has been all too willing in the past to go along with this approach — we will end up with less output, less investment, less employment and ultimately not less but more inflation.

Positive measures need to be taken:

- we need to diversify and adapt anti-inflation policies in ways which can best assist economic recovery. We cannot afford to be inhibited by dogmatic views, based on fragile theories, about the causes and cures of inflation;



- we need to review present methods of financing social security and other forms of social protection in order to identify more general methods of financing which could provide a similar degree of protection to employees without placing excessive financial burdens directly on employers;
- apart from the need to develop new areas of employment in energy and technology sectors, we need to give special attention to the process of small-scale employment creation and to the potential contribution that different types of small enterprises, including cooperatives, can make in creating jobs, particularly through the exploitation of local economic potential;
- a more coherent analysis should be made of the impact of public expenditure on employment and on economic growth, in order that we can extract the maximum benefit from each Pound, Franc, Mark or ECU of public money in terms of the creation of viable, lasting employment;
- the adaptation of working time should be promoted, and the questions of part-time work, temporary work and early retirement, educational leave, and a reduction of overtime should be urgently considered. The scope for a flexible reduction of annual working time and the reduction of overtime working should be further examined;
- an integrated programme of education, training and work opportunities for all young people for a period after completing compulsory education should be introduced. Education and training policies generally should be designed to equip the whole population with a basic understanding of the new technologies;
- the traditional tools of labour market policy - job placement and guidance - need to be strengthened and adapted so as to ensure forward planning at the level of local labour markets, with the capacity to anticipate and respond to changes in the pattern of supply and demand for jobs, and to avoid job "mismatch".

Mr. Richard warmly welcomed the Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee on the Economic Situation in the Community and on the Development of the Social Situation, "showing as they do the increasing awareness that action on unemployment is imperative."

### **EXCERPT FROM Mr. STARATZKE'S SPEECH (Group I)**

Speaking on behalf of the Employer's Group, the Chairman of Group I, Mr. Staratzke, singled out one or two points for comment. His

first observation was that economic and social policies were intertwined. He shared the Commission's diagnosis but said that in addition to high unemployment and inflation rates substantial current account deficits posed problems for all Member States. It was particularly important to remember that the crisis was caused not only by external factors but also domestic events. If the cake did not grow, there was a danger that the distribution of pieces would be more hotly disputed. Given disparities between individual Member States, the Community must do its best to align target figures and seek to make Community policies more coherent. And even if national governments held the main responsibility for achieving this, there would still need to be Community-level coordination. The prime task of the Community must be to create the right overall economic conditions within the EEC for innovation and investment. The abolition of old and new trade barriers was one way of furthering this aim. It was also important to bolster the competitiveness of EEC firms on world markets.

### **SUMMARY OF THE SPEECH OF Mr. VANNI (Group II)**

Speaking on behalf of the Workers' Group, Mr. Vanni emphasized that every opportunity should be taken to change the economic policy of the Community and its Member States. With this in mind, and in order to mobilize public opinion, the European Trade Union Confederation had organized a demonstration at the recent European Council in Luxembourg.

The assistance policies so far pursued were not preventing inflation and, apparently, were not leading to a spontaneous resurgence of growth. The monetarist view, which accepted a certain degree of recession, had to be abandoned.

At the present time something concrete had to be done. This meant a new type of development, for which it was necessary to create selective policies. If no European country was able to make this choice on its own, then joint action at European level was necessary. Priorities had to be established to overcome structural problems, notably in the energy sector, and there was a need to devise a coherent industrial policy which consisted of more than assisting ailing sectors.

The objective to be achieved was genuine planning on a European scale. This would also include defining relationships with non-EEC countries in the light of a new international division of labour. But the means of doing this had to be found, and sacrifices were to be expected. This last aspect meant that workers had to be properly consulted and that changes should not be made at their expense.

## **SUMMARY OF THE SPEECH BY Mr. ROLLINGER (Group III)**

Speaking on behalf of smaller businesses, Mr. Rollinger of the Various Interests Group first of all said that he was satisfied that the Committee's Opinions referred to the basic priority in the fight against unemployment by means of a concerted Community policy.

The smaller businesses and crafts sector felt that instead of expending assistance schemes and regulations of all kinds even further, encouragement should be given to attitudes aimed at flexibility, mobility and initiative.

There was a need to train more men and women to be adaptable by means of sandwich courses and in-service training schemes.

The catastrophic effects of the structural crisis had enabled the general public to discover the usefulness of smaller businesses and crafts firms in the fight against unemployment and the battle for an active employment policy. But if one really wished to make the most of the potential job opportunities in such firms, it was not enough just to offer them easier access to credit on reasonable terms and a tax structure which was in keeping with economic and financial difficulties they were facing. What was more important was to remove discouragements and obstacles resulting from administrative, legal and other constraints.

How could one expect a businessman to hire additional labour if he could no longer evaluate risks and charges in a period of economic uncertainty because of existing or planned laws which made it more and more difficult and burdensome to adapt firms' employment capacity to future market needs.

This aspect of the fight against unemployment had to be examined urgently with a view to changing present and future labour regulations in the light of dominant economic and social realities.

## **ADOPTION OF OPINIONS**

### **1. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN 1980**

*"Social development in the Community in 1980"*

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

In accordance with its usual practice, the Commission has asked the Committee to deliver an Opinion on the social situation in the past year,

with particular reference to the Commission's Report on Social Development in the Community in 1980.

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

In its Opinion, adopted by 84 votes in favour and 38 abstentions, the Committee highlights the deterioration in the employment situation. It lays special emphasis on the importance of greater social and Community solidarity and calls for a drastic overhaul of the economic and social policies pursued to date. In this context it also asks that greater attention be paid to the social dimension of Community policies.

Community action must be based on the following principles:

- A comprehensive and coherent Community social policy should be formulated. This must be capable of dealing with the problems arising from the current economic and social situation and involve the implementation of an active, co-ordinated employment policy.

With this in mind, the Committee calls for the drawing up of a new social action programme. It takes the view that pursuit of an overall social policy means that a policy based on assistance will have to be abandoned in favour of an active policy, to be developed in parallel with economic policy and industrial policy.

- The Community's jurisdiction and powers in the social sector should be extended in the interests of greater co-ordination of the various Community policies and a deepening of the process of European unification.
- The social dimension should play a greater role in Community policies.
- A boost should be given to sectors of production capable of ensuring balanced growth and improving the employment situation.
- Financial resources for the social sector, notably those of the Social Fund, should be increased considerably to take account of both short-term and longer-term requirements.
- Consultation between the European socio-economic interest groups should be given a fresh impetus and expanded; the various bodies on which these interest groups are represented, in particular the Economic and Social Committee, must be closely involved in framing Community policies in all spheres.

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(<sup>1</sup>) Doc. CES 772/81.

- Particular emphasis should be placed on measures to assist the categories, sectors and regions hit hardest by the current economic and social situation.

The members who abstained - a large proportion of the Workers' Group — said that the Opinion failed to lay adequate stress on the need for structural reforms and a combined socio-economic policy to counter inflation. They also said that the Opinion did not deal in sufficient detail with work redistribution.

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

## **2. ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY (own-initiative opinion)**

*“The economic situation in the Community (mid 1981)”*

### **Background to the Opinion**

According to established practice, the Committee gives two Opinions a year on the Economic Situation in the Community. This, the first Opinion, is an own-initiative Opinion, whilst the second is in response to a Council referral of a specific Commission document, namely the Commission's Annual Economic Report (October of each year).

The Bureau of the Section for Economic and Financial Questions considers this first Opinion to be the Committee's major statement on economic policy.

The purpose of this mid-year Opinion is:

- as in the past, to help inform the Council about the budget and short-term economic measures which the economic and social interests recommend and believe to be appropriate. By giving its Opinion mid-year, the Committee also provides the Economic Policy Committee and the Council Co-ordinating Group with the Committee's views on economic policy matters in time for their final deliberations on the preliminary economic budget for the following year. Council Decision 74/120 EEC states that at the end of the second quarter “the Council lays down appropriate guidelines for the main elements of the preliminary economic budgets. Within this framework, quantitative guidelines for the draft public budgets for the following year are fixed before the national budgets are finally adopted. These guidelines will cover developments in government

expenditure and revenue, the nature and extent of budget surpluses and deficits and the way the latter are to be financed or used. The guideline figures for the draft public budgets are not published at this juncture."

- to serve as a guide to the Commission as to the balance of views on economic questions held by the social partners when the Commission comes to draw up its Annual Economic Report (September).
- to brief the national Economic and Social Councils and professional organisations via their representatives on the Committee concerning the Committee's assessment of economic trends in the Community as a whole. It is hoped that dissemination of the Committee's Opinion to Member States' consultative bodies in this way will permit a European perspective with respect to economic situation and policy to be taken into account when these bodies discuss their respective national budget proposals with their respective governments.

It is also customary for the Section to produce a brief Report at the same time on the economic situation in an individual Member State — this being the Member State currently holding the Council presidency: in this case, the Netherlands.

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

In a noteworthy show of agreement, representatives of employers, trade unions and various interests from the ten Member States of the European Community have called for greater solidarity to mitigate unemployment and proposed a total Community policy to restore economic growth.

In its Opinion, adopted by 103 votes in favour, 12 against and 11 abstentions, the Economic and Social Committee also stressed the fact that only the Community can provide all the conditions for the proper functioning of the economy, citing some examples: anti-dumping, the removal of technical barriers, and state aids to industry.

It calls for the Commission to come forward with a coherent policy whose principal objectives would include a satisfactory level of economic growth compatible with an improved quality of life, whilst at the same time permitting the Community to establish even closer relationships with the developing countries.

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(<sup>1</sup>) Doc. CES 773/81.

A coherent policy of this sort for Member States should embrace:

- urgent measures to reduce unemployment (Community policy should favour a reduction in working time, while respecting methods and practices of collective bargaining in the individual Member States);
- a systematic drive to promote energy-conserving production processes and, by the same token, establishment of a common industrial and energy policy;
- selective measures including financial instruments to encourage investments which create jobs, increase international competitiveness or promote innovation;
- protection of the poorest against the consequences of the recession;
- a proper priority for certain forms of collective consumption, notably public transport and low cost housing;
- the restoration of profitability;
- a reduction in rates of interest;
- some agreement on limits for charges on industry.

Charges on industry need to be lightened, more and better training conditions must be provided for workers. Labour mobility must be improved. Adequate resources for investment must be assured. In specific terms, a reduction in the rates of interest, where it can be achieved without worsening inflation, would be particularly helpful.

Competitiveness also requires a level of profitability to make the investment attractive.

The Opinion asks for an attempt to be made to manage relations with the dollar and the yen, whilst recognizing that fixed exchange rates in a world of high and volatile inflation and sharply changing interest rates are probably not possible. It urges government and central banks to show more consideration for the effects on others than they have sometimes done hitherto. Any widespread return to protection would be dangerous for the Community, it being the world's largest international trader.

The Opinion does not duck the difficult question of social consensus, stating that the eventual aim of economic policy is not only to make people better off, but also to contribute to a happier and more united society. In this respect, the Community cannot avoid the loss in real income (calculated by the Commission at 2%) caused by the worsening of its terms of trade largely as a result of the rise in the price of energy. It is further necessary to find some way of compensating the poorer



members of the population for these higher prices. Whilst not referring specifically to wages or prices, the Opinion states that moderation is more effective if it is the result of a decision of those concerned than if it is enforced by law.

The Committee believes that in times of high unemployment, more solidarity than ever is necessary to mitigate this unemployment. The Community must therefore pursue vigorously ways of spreading available work more widely without reducing the capacity or competitiveness of industry — recognizing that for this to be achieved, certain sacrifices may be needed from those at present in work.

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by a study group chaired by Mr. Lane (Ireland - Various Interests). The Rapporteur was Mr. Zinkin (United Kingdom - Employers).*

### **3. JAPAN (own-initiative Opinion)**

***“Economic and commercial relations between the Community and Japan”***

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

As evidenced by the recent US/Japan car agreement, the Community can rely only on itself when it comes to dealing with the urgent economic and trade issues in its relations with Japan.

Failure to act will pave the way for uncontrolled protectionist reactions which will jeopardise both world trade and the unity of the Community market.

The Economic and Social Committee, in its Opinion adopted unanimously with 1 abstention, argues that action should be taken on two fronts for a limited period : defensive action on the Community market and an offensive on the Japanese market.

As regards defensive action, the monitoring of imports from Japan recently decided by the Community will serve no useful purpose unless measures are ready to be applied if there is an excessive increase in these imports.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 768/81.

Such contingency protection measures should be implemented at Community level. There should be prior consultation between the Member States and with the Commission on any national measures that prove necessary.

The following steps should be taken to improve the Community's position on the Japanese market:

- Elimination of the remaining tariff and non-tariff barriers to the Community exports.
- Establishment, in conjunction with Japan, of a minimum ratio for the coverage of Community imports from Japan by exports to that country. This ratio would have to be attained within a specific period, and fall-back measures, to be taken if it is not attained, should be worked out in advance.
- Concerted policy of accepting Japanese investment in the Community, providing it contributes to employment and technological progress, and providing there is reciprocity.
- Expansion of technology transfers in both directions. Establishment in Tokyo of a permanent industrial, technological and scientific observation post with the task of monitoring technology and investment trends in Japan.
- Better training in the Community, including expansion of existing short and long-term training courses.

Action should be on four fronts:

- The Community should display greater political determination in its dealings with Japan.
- The Commission's standing with the Japanese authorities should be enhanced.
- There should be negotiations with Japan on specific points, determined beforehand by the Member States and the Commission.
- Community measures should be agreed now, and implemented if these negotiations fail to produce satisfactory results.

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for External Relations under the chairmanship of Mr. de Précigout (France - Employers). The Rapporteur was Mr. Evain (France - Employers).*

#### 4. AUTOMOBILE SECTOR (own-initiative Opinion)

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

Will the motor-vehicle sector, which is one of the most important sectors from the point of view of the number of jobs it provides and its contribution to the economy, be able to maintain its role in the face of the pressures exerted by the energy crisis and the market penetration achieved by a number of non-EC countries?

The Economic and Social Committee, in an Opinion adopted by 108 votes in favour, 5 against and 3 abstentions, makes a number of remarks in this regard.

The Committee first of all regrets the lack of an EC trade policy for the motor-vehicle sector. The Committee considers it essential for Japan to agree to a voluntary restraint on its exports of motor vehicles so as to stem its expansionist drive and prevent a recourse to protectionism. Such a step would give the Community's motor-vehicle industry the necessary breathing space to find a new dynamism.

The discrepancy between the preferential access to the EC market enjoyed by Spain and the conditions imposed by that country on imports of motor vehicles from the EC must be removed before Spain joins the Community.

Important Directives requiring political decisions have still to be adopted by the Council of Ministers before a real EC type-approval procedure in respect of private cars can be introduced.

It is also essential that the Directives which have already been adopted be brought into line with technical progress much more quickly than is currently the case.

An assessment must be made of the situation in the motor-vehicle sector on a much broader scale than that of the EC market alone.

In view of all the factors which have enabled the Japanese motor-vehicle industry to increase its productivity, it is, however very difficult for manufacturers in the Community, under the present circumstances, to compete properly with their Japanese counterparts from the point of view of price. Intensified research and development to improve manufacturing methods and product technology must therefore be promoted. It is particularly necessary to coordinate this work at

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 769/81.

Community level and to provide financial back-up. An EC research fund could provide an effective stimulus.

Finally, the Committee draws attention to the need for the various levels of vocational training to be improved and amended to meet future requirements. In this way greater flexibility both in manufacturing techniques (e.g. the use of a single production line for the assembly of several models) and as regards labour (multi-skill training) will help to bring about more stable employment.

*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. Laval (France - Workers).*

## **5. CONSTRUCTION (own-initiative Opinion)**

***“Present situation in the Community’s construction sector and the most appropriate measures by which the EEC can promote growth and employment in this sector”***

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

This Opinion was adopted unanimously with 1 abstention.

Taking the Community as a whole, production in the construction sector has fallen back since 1973, with serious repercussions on employment (almost 500,000 jobs lost).

An upsurge of construction activity would now be welcome, particularly because:

- the construction sector is labour intensive (help to combat unemployment);
- the construction sector sucks in few imports (trade balance);
- the signs of potential housing shortages are re-appearing in some Member States.

So far action has been taken solely at national level. The Economic and Social Committee considers that the time is now ripe for a genuine Community policy and puts forward a number of proposals to this end.

<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 780/81.

## **Greater transparency and comparability of national policies**

In order to be able to weigh up the pros and cons of various possible lines of action, the Community needs to be able to compare the policies which Member States have adopted in the past, are pursuing in the present and are planning for the future. Such comparisons would have several advantages: for example, government departments responsible for construction would get to know each other better and would be able to hold consultations with each other and with the Commission.

## **Financing**

This will remain a basically national matter but some Community funds should be made available to back up national action. Specialized financing bodies in the Member States — whose operating methods vary from country to country and who have no contact with each other — should be able to communicate and cooperate with each other more.

One of the major objectives of common action in the field of financing should be to ensure a sufficiently continuous flow of orders. This would be one way of helping to overcome the unfortunate repercussions of stop-go policies on the construction sector. What this basically means is that Member States will also have to cooperate on general economic policy.

## **Opening up of the market**

There is no true Community construction market as yet. Work on aligning regulations and standards should therefore be speeded up. The draft directive on construction materials, which has been around for several years now, should be adopted by the Council without delay.

The existence of a big Community market — in the construction sector as well as other sectors — is a precondition for technical progress, and for expanding exports in the face of competition from the other industrialized countries which are stepping up efforts to export and bring new products on to the market (Japan in particular).

## **Keeping costs and prices under control**

House prices in most Member States have been rising too steeply. To reverse this trend, action should be taken in such areas as real-estate policy and the streamlining of production.

The streamlining of production in particular (technical progress, innovation) calls for action embracing the whole Community. Encou-

agement should be given to the introduction of new processes (especially "open industrialization") and to research.

Energy conservation should, for example, be furthered by developing new products (insulating and alternative-energy systems, etc.) — a trend which must also be stimulated because it can lead to industrial redevelopment within the Community and to new export lines.

The information and computerization systems which are beginning to be developed in Member State construction industries should be extended to the Community level, to cover the technical, economic, legal and fiscal fields, etc. Here the example of Japan is worth studying.

### **Action in the social field**

A construction policy should be part and parcel of the EEC's overall strategy to overcome the unemployment problem. In particular the young should be encouraged to enter the construction industry — an industry they are tending to shy away from at present. This should be done through vocational training geared to new technologies and through the improvement of working conditions.

Illicit double-jobbing, especially in the construction sector, has become a general phenomenon throughout the EEC. Some harmonization of policies is called for in this area.

Last but not least, the Community should examine the question of the employment by EEC firms of European workers in countries outside the EEC.

### **Helping the export trade**

Housing and infrastructure needs, especially in the developing countries, are immense. The EEC must help Community firms satisfy these needs and must make its own presence felt more strongly on the world market, notably by:

- encouraging cooperation abroad by Community-based firms;
- drawing up "standard clauses" which should become a Community "reference system" for foreign clients;
- drawing up Community rules to form a coherent set of tested technical specifications for potential clients.

*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. Evain (France - Employers).*

## 6. PROBLEMS OF THE HANDICAPPED (own-initiative Opinion)

### *"The situation and problems of the handicapped"*

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

1981 has been declared the International Year of Disabled People by the United Nations General Assembly. On the basis of the WHO criteria, an estimated 27 million in the Community are affected by some form of impairment. This broad figure may be useful in drawing attention to the scale of the problem but is of little help when it comes to framing a policy. Though disabled people are not a homogenous group, in many cases they and their families have to battle with poverty, frustration, loneliness and dependence on others.

With this in mind, the Economic and Social Committee, in its own-initiative Opinion adopted unanimously, has set out a number of recommendations.

The ESC stresses the need for preventive, medical rehabilitation and educational measures and then turns its attention to employment.

On vocational rehabilitation, the Community should give even greater priority to the disabled under the European Social Fund, with particular emphasis on the most severely disabled, who have been excluded in the past because of their very limited opportunities of open employment.

A separate budget should be established for Social Fund demonstration projects and the Commission should lift the various restrictions currently imposed.

The ESC also advocates the following measures:

Member States' policies should take account of the differing needs of such groups as severely disabled school leavers and disabled people coming up to retirement age.

Both employers and the relevant government departments should give particular priority to employing severely disabled school leavers regardless of the general quota system in each Member State.

Employers should have a general duty to existing staff in such matters as arranging appropriate training and retraining, career development and promotion for disabled employees.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 774/81.

Trade unions should include information on disability in their training programmes for shop stewards and suitable workers should be detailed to help very severely disabled new recruits to integrate into the work force.

All those running industrial retraining schemes should check that such schemes are suitable for disabled people. Existing vocational training facilities for the disabled should be urgently examined by CEDEFOP (European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training).

To compensate sheltered workshops for losing their best employees, a premium should be paid for each worker transferred to open employment.

Special subsidy arrangements should be made for a limited trial and training period for a small number of severely disabled new recruits in sheltered workshops.

The Commission should require each Member State to guarantee a minimum income in sheltered workshops.

The Social Fund Guidelines should be extended to cover expenditure incurred in connection with sheltered workshops demonstration projects.

On Community services, local authorities should make an effort to identify disabled people living in their area and inform them of services available to them.

Minimum standards of accessibility should be required at all major airports and railway stations.

The Commission, in conjunction with the Associations of Local Authorities, should undertake a comparative study of the domiciliary services provided for disabled and elderly people.

Regional rehabilitation committees should have a duty to satisfy themselves with the rehabilitation services provided by all residential institutions in their area.

Lastly, to enable disabled people to become full and equal citizens of the European Community, considerably more money than that available under existing Community budgets will be needed. The ESC therefore recommends the setting-up of a European Fund in Aid of the Handicapped, to be administered by the Commission under the guidance of an Advisory Committee.



*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. Davies (United Kingdom - Various Interests).*

## 7. PHARMACISTS

*“Decision of the Economic and Social Committee at its Plenary Session of 20 November 1980, following a proposal from its Bureau on 18 November 1980, to deliver on its own initiative an Opinion (fourth paragraph of Article 20 of the Rules of Procedure) on the Situation and Problems of the Handicapped”*

*“Decision taken by the Bureau of the Committee on 19 November 1980, instructing the Section for Social Questions to draw up an Opinion ”*

### Gist of the Commission's proposals

The purpose of the Proposals is to further the mobility of one of the few major health-care occupations not yet covered by relevant Community legislation. The Council has already adopted mobility Directives for doctors, nurses, midwives, dentists and vets.

The draft coordination Directive secures an alignment of national legislation adequate to ensure that Member States have confidence in the qualifications and skills of migrant pharmacists.

The Draft Directive concerned with mutual recognition of certificates has two targets. Firstly, it ensures recognition of training courses which meet the minimum criteria laid down. Secondly, it facilitates effective exercise of the right of establishment.

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

This Opinion was adopted unanimously less 5 abstentions.

The Committee took note of the Commission's proposals and welcomed the fact that, after the withdrawal of the 1969 and 1972 proposals, the Commission had drafted new proposals aimed at bringing about freedom of establishment for pharmacists, which was one of the last “medical” professions not to be dealt with by Council decisions.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 776/81.

The Committee noted, however, that the Draft Directives took no account of the relevant Committee Opinions or Treaty Article 57, which said that the phased introduction of freedom of establishment for pharmacists was conditional on coordination of the requirements for access to that profession in the Member States.

The Committee particularly felt that the problems concerning the pharmacists' monopoly and the geographical distribution of dispensaries should be sorted out rapidly by a later Directive, which the Commission should submit without delay in order to avoid any distortion arising in freedom of establishment or the responsibilities involved in this profession. It thinks that this coordination should coincide with the entry into force of the present Directives.

*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. Chabrol (France - Various Interests).*

## 8. TITANIUM DIOXIDE

*"The proposal for a Council Directive on methods for the surveillance and monitoring of the environments affected by wastes from the titanium dioxide industry"*

### Gist of the draft Directive

The draft updates a Directive (78/176/EEC) adopted by the Council on 20 February 1978 on Waste from the titanium dioxide industry. The aim is to prevent and gradually reduce pollution caused by this form of waste with the ultimate objective of eliminating such pollution.

Article 7 of the 1978 Directive stipulates that the Commission shall submit to the Council a proposal on the procedures for the surveillance and monitoring of the environments affected by waste from the titanium dioxide industry.

Accordingly, the draft Directive contains a series of mandatory and guide parameters designed to identify pollution levels in those parts of the environment affected — from a physical, chemical, biological and ecological point of view — by discharges of titanium dioxide waste, to help understand pollution trends and to assess the progressive reduction of pollution caused by these wastes.

A committee on technical progress is to be set up comprising representatives of the Member States. The Commission also envisages a

revision of the surveillance and monitoring procedure within six years with a view to its possible improvement.

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

In its Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee holds that the new Directive should contain two sets of detailed parameters for dealing with the physical, chemical, biological and ecological aspects of the environments affected by titanium dioxide waste. One of these sets should be mandatory and the other should list guide values.

At the same time, research and experimental work should be carried out in order to assess the impact of waste discharges on the environment and identify technical solutions.

The Committee regards the new Directive as significant insofar as it will fit in with a number of existing international Conventions for the prevention of marine pollution. It also calls on the Council to speed up the proceedings which will lead to the Community participating in these Conventions.

*This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Affairs under the chairmanship of Miss Roberts (United Kingdom - Various Interests). The Rapporteur was Mr. Blasig (Germany - Employers).*

## **9. CELLULOSE FILM IN CONTACT WITH FOODSTUFFS**

***“Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to materials and articles made of regenerated cellulose film intended to come into contact with foodstuffs”***

### **Gist of the draft Directive**

The draft Directive is the fourth implementing Directive of the outline Directive of 1976 which stipulated that the level of migration of the constituents of materials and articles coming into contact with foodstuffs must not be liable to pose a threat to public health or to lead to an unacceptable change in the composition of the foodstuffs.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 770/81.

As with the other Directives the present proposal is essentially based on the establishment of an approved list, in this case a list of substances which may be used in the manufacture of regenerated cellulose film. Maximum levels are laid down in respect of such substances, especially additives which are likely to migrate, in order to limit to the technologically indispensable minimum their presence in the finished product. This reduces the risk of food contamination.

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

This Opinion was adopted unanimously. The Committee called upon the Commission to produce as soon as possible a list of authorised plastic materials with specific migration limits for monomers and residue limits for polymers.

*The Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for 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).*

## **10. SOUND-EMISSION LIMITS OF EARTH-MOVING MACHINES**

*“Proposal for a Council Directive on the limitation of noise emitted by hydraulic and rope-operated excavators and by dozers and loaders”*

### **Gist of the proposal for a Directive**

The Commission proposes “total” harmonization. This offers more complete protection of the environment than the “optional” method.

The sound emission limits for earth moving machines are to be reduced in two stages. The limit proposed for the first stage can be met by most machines now on the market without modification, but will lead to machines with no sound proofing measures being improved or removed from the market. The second stage limits will require a substantial number of machines to be improved, but the technology needed is well known and the value proposed is already attained in the most modern designs.

With regard to the direct cost of the proposal, manufacturers indicate that the increase in the price of earth moving machines under the stage-one specifications will be of the order of 2-4%. In view of the

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(<sup>1</sup>) Doc. CES 766/81.

timescale for implementing stage two, its cost will be 4-5% of the cost per unit.

As setting uniform limits throughout the Community will expand the manufacture of insulating materials, one can assume that the resultant economies of scale will reduce the cost of these products, which at the moment are required on the French and German markets only. Furthermore, since these insulating materials are manufactured mainly by medium-sized firms, greater demand will very likely help strengthen the small and medium-sized sector of industry.

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

This Opinion was adopted by 50 votes in favour, 34 against and 6 abstentions.

The Committee would question the estimates of the costs for implementing the various stages. The figures given seem to be extremely optimistic given the levels of inflation over the last few years.

The Directive does not provide for checks on, the measurement of, or restrictions on the overall level of noise emitted by the plant in question when it is in operation. There is therefore a need to ascertain the values of the various parameters for assessing exposure to noise if we are to be able to protect the health of operators of construction machines and persons in the proximity of these machines.

European manufacturers will not be in a position to comply with the permissible sound power levels set out in the Proposal, and it is suggested that permissible sound power levels be increased by 3 dB for the first stage and 2 dB for the second stage.

*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).*

## **11. DOCTORS**

***“Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 75/362/EEC concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine, including measures to facilitate effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services and Directive 75/363/EEC concerning the coordination***

<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 779/81.

*of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of activities of doctors”*

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

The main amendment proposed concerns Directive 75/363/EEC and relates to part-time specialist training.

Article 2 of the above Directive lays down the requirements for specialist training. Paragraph 1 (c) of this Article states in particular that such training is to be full-time. Article 3 paragraph 1, on the other hand, though it confirms this principle, authorizes part-time specialist training under certain conditions and provides for a review of the situation to enable the Council to decide whether, on a proposal from the Commission, the provisions concerned should be retained or amended.

In this connection, the Commission consulted the Advisory Committee on Medical Training.

The main conclusion of the Advisory Committee's opinion is that full-time training should be the norm and any derogation therefrom should be granted by the relevant national authorities only in the case of doctors whose personal circumstances, such as family commitments, prevent their attendance at full-time courses throughout the training period.

The Commission endorses the Advisory Committee's opinion.

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

This Opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Committee acknowledges the Commission's endeavours in presenting this Proposal to take a further step towards the upward harmonization of the effective exercise of doctors' right of establishment.

The only substantive amendment concerns the training of doctors as specialists. So far it has been the rule that this training has to be full-time, though derogations allowing part-time training in special cases have been in force since 1979. The Committee deeply regrets that the proposed extension of these derogations until 1982 will further undermine the principle of full-time training.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 767/81.

The Committee recognises that special circumstances in one Member State makes it necessary for these derogations to be extended. It thinks, however, that there should be no further extension beyond the new deadline under any circumstances, since otherwise there would be no guarantee that specialists were being properly trained everywhere.

*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 Mrs. Heuser (Germany - Various Interests).*

## 12. CADMIUM IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

*“Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the limit values for discharges of cadmium into the aquatic environment and quality objectives for cadmium in the aquatic environment”*

### Gist of the draft Directive

The draft aims to eliminate pollution caused by discharges containing cadmium. It follows a general Directive (75/464/EEC) of 4 May 1976 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment. The draft sets limit values for emission standards for industrial discharges. One set of values would come into force on 1 January 1983 and a further set on 1 January 1986. Emission standards for new plants must be set in accordance with the best available technical means.

As an exception, emission standards may alternatively be set in relation to a series of quality objectives.

The draft further provides for monitoring and surveillance procedures, together with a reference method of analysis. Information would be forwarded to the Commission. The latter would make periodic comparative assessments, which would in turn be sent to the Council together with proposals for further action.

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

In a unanimous Opinion the Committee approves the proposal but cannot close its eyes to the fact that there is some concern about the 1986 time-limit for old plants in the non-ferrous metal industry.

<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 771/81.

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

### **13. FRESH POULTRYMEAT**

***"Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat"***

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

The amendments made to Council Directive 71/118/EEC in the proposal cover the following points:

Health controls and inspections in the establishments producing fresh poultrymeat.

The proposal lays down more explicitly the criteria and the principles according to which such health controls and inspections should be carried out.

Financing of the costs arising from health inspection in the establishments. The proposal is based on the principle that the cost of health controls and inspections should be charged against the product.

Date on which the derogation relating to slaughter and evisceration expires (15 August 1981). Given the introduction of the new provisions, it would be appropriate to postpone the date of expiry of the derogation by five years.

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

In an Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee approves the main drift of the proposed Directive but wonders whether the proposed maximum number of birds which may be inspected by one man is not too rigid a constraint. It would also like the Directive to indicate the minimum length of the rest period for those involved in the inspection.

The Committee urges that the derogation relating to slaughter and evisceration should not be extended beyond 15 August 1986. It finally underlines the need for the Commission to propose horizontal Directives on laboratory tests for the purpose of ascertaining whether meat contains any substances harmful to human health.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 775/81.



*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. Hilkens (Netherlands - Various Interests).*

## 14. HOPS

*“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of aid to producers for the 1980 harvest”*

### Gist of the Commission's document

The Commission's proposal on the amount of aid to be given to producers for the 1980 harvest aims to achieve the following objectives:

- to give hop growers a modest increase in income (the latter being inadequate in some Member States and for some varieties of hops).
- to encourage the concentration of supplies and to give assistance in orderly marketing by supporting producer groups.
- to encourage, by means of aid differentiated according to group of variety, the production of varieties of hops for which the Community has a promising and developing export market.

The Commission therefore proposes the following amounts:

| <i>Group of varieties</i> | <i>Aid in ECU/ha</i> |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Aromatic                  | 250                  |
| Bitter                    | 200                  |
| Other                     | 250                  |

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

In a unanimous Opinion the Committee approves the cautious policy pursued so far on new hop plantings and notes that the Commission proposal is consistent with the need to continue such a policy. The proposal also encourages the production of hop varieties for which there is an export market, and supplements those growers' incomes which were inadequate in the 1980 harvesting year.

<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 777/81.

The Committee finally urges that aid be granted to hop growers on schedule.

*The Rapporteur-General was Mr. Bernaert (Belgium - Employers).*

## **15. LESS-FAVOURED AREAS — GREECE**

*“Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the Community list of less-favoured farming areas within the meaning of Directive 75/268/EEC (Greece)”*

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

The Commission proposes that the areas of Greece communicated to it by the Government of the Hellenic Republic in accordance with Article 2(1) of Directive 75/268/EEC be included in the Community list of less-favoured farming areas within the meaning of Article 3(3), (4) and (5) of the said Directive.

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

In an Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee approved the Commission's proposal.

*The Rapporteur-General was Mr. Colymvas (Greece - Various Interests).*

The Committee also took note of a Study entitled

*“Structural changes in the textile and clothing sector: analysis of the situation and examination of previous and future Community measures”.*

*The Rapporteur was Mr. Masucci (Italy - Workers).*

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<sup>(1)</sup> Doc. CES 778/81.

## III

# EXTERNAL RELATIONS

### THE CHAIRMAN'S ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. Roseingrave, ESC Chairman, headed the Committee delegation at the annual meeting between the EEC and ACP socio-economic interest groups held in Geneva on 1 June 1981.

He also had a meeting with Mr. O'Kennedy, Member of the Commission, concerning the Committee's work on the prospects for the European Community in Brussels on 5 June.

The following week, on 11 June, he addressed the general assembly of the Centre Européen pour la Promotion et la Formation en Milieu Agricole et Rural (European Centre for Advancement and Training in an Agricultural and Rural Environment).

Mr. Roseingrave delivered an address at the opening of the 10th world congress of the International Organization of Consumers' Unions at The Hague on 22 June.

On 1 July he had a meeting with Mr. Kagawa, head of the Japanese diplomatic mission to the European Communities in Brussels.

### STUDY GROUP MEETING IN NAPLES

A Study Group from the Section for Regional Development of the Economic and Social Committee visited Naples from 17 to 19 June 1981 to make an on-the-spot assessment of the role of the integrated operation as a new European regional policy instrument in the Naples area.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Blasig (Federal Republic of Germany), the members of the Study Group and the Rapporteurs, Mr. Bornard (France) and Mr. Masprone (Italy), were able to see the problems for themselves and to meet those in charge at every level.

The meeting called for 18 June, at which about a hundred people were present, was attended by the Ministers Vincenzo Scotti, Antonio Gava

and Francesco Compagna, and by the President of the Province of Naples, Mr. Giuseppe Balzano, the leader of Naples Council, Mr. Tito Biondo and the Mayor of Naples, Mr. Maurizio Valenzi. Representatives of trade union organizations, industry, agricultural interests, town planning and public works were also present.

### **PRESS CONFERENCES HELD BY THE ESC**

A press conference was organized on 19 May at Punta d'Ala (Grosseto, Italy) on the subject of titanium dioxide. It was introduced by Mr. Beretta, the Chairman of the Study Group.

On 18 June, Mr. Masprone and Mr. Bornard (Rapporteurs) and Mr. Ognibene met the press in Naples to explain the purpose of the visit by the Study Group on Integrated Operations.

On 25 June, a press conference was organized in Brussels on the Opinion on growth in the construction sector, presented by the Rapporteur, Mr. Claude Evain.

On 2 July, after their adoption by the Plenary Session, the Opinion on economic and commercial relations between the EEC and Japan and the Opinion on the automobile sector were presented to the press by the two Rapporteurs, Mr. Evain and Mr. Laval.

A press conference on these two subjects was also held in Paris on 7 July.

## IV

# NEW CONSULTATIONS

During June the Council asked the Committee for opinions on the following points:

*Proposal for a Regulation Amending Regulation (EEC) 337/79 on the Common Organization of the Market in Wine and Amending Regulation (EEC) 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff;*

*Proposal for a Regulation Amending Regulation (EEC) 338/79 Laying Down Special Provisions Relating to Quality Wines Produced in Specified Regions (Doc. COM(81) 247 final)*

*Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/728/EEC on the Approximation of the Laws, Regulations and Administrative Provisions of the Member States relating to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Paints, Varnishes, Printing Inks, Adhesives and Similar Products (Doc. COM(81) 274 final)*

*Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) Amending Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80 on the Common Organization of the Market in Sheepmeat and Goatmeat (Doc. COM(81) 279 final)*



## V

**PROVISIONAL FUTURE WORK  
PROGRAMME****September Plenary Session****Referrals**

- Securities
- Protection of workers against asbestos
- Community trade marks
- Tourist assistance
- Cosmetics
- Biodegradability of anionic surfactants
- 2nd Summer Directive
- Development of combined transport
- Wine

**Own-Initiative Opinions**

- Appraisal and aims of energy policies for 1990
- Food aid
- Prospects for the 80's
- Agricultural aspects of negotiations with Spain

**October Plenary Session****Referrals**

- Information and consultation of workers in multinationals
- Labelling and packaging of foodstuffs
- Containers of liquids
- Packaging of paints, varnishes, etc.
- Inter-regional air transport
- Public service concept in transport
- Financial balance of railways

- Scientific and technical R & D programme
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat

### **Own-Initiative Opinions**

- Medium term economic policy
- Coordination of employment policy instruments
- Reflections on the CAP

## **SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS**

### **Referrals**

- Memorandum on the future of regional policy
- Annual accounts of banks

### **Own-Initiative Opinions**

- Role of small and medium-sized enterprises
- Annual European Regional Development Fund Report

### **Studies**

- Integrated Operations (regional policy)
- Community R & D aims and priorities
- Consistency of external policies
- Turkey

### **Information Report**

- Information Report on agriculture in the French Overseas Departments.



# VI

## MEMBERS' NEWS

### **Appointments**

The Council of Ministers has appointed three new members to the Economic and Social Committee. They are Mr. J. van der Veen, President of the Netherlands Christian Farmers' and Horticulturists' Union, replacing Mr. Bukman who has retired, Mr. J.R. Boddy, General-Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, and Mr. T. Jenkins, Assistant Secretary of the International Department of the British Trades Union Congress who replace Mr. J. Gormley and Mr. M. Walsh respectively.



# 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 (April 1981) (A descriptive brochure) 16 p.
- Annual Report (1980) 102 p. (Ex-30-80)
- Directory — List of Members (January 1981) (ESC-81-001)
- 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

- Prevention of Marine Pollution (2 Opinions) (I.SC-81-004)
- Working Conditions (September 1980) (Opinion) 61 p. (ESC-80-012)
- Conference on the Enlargement of the European Community — 26 and 27 June 1980 (September 1980) (Extracts) ± 150 p. (ESC-80-009)
- The Organisation and Management of Community R & D (February 1980) (Study) 168 p. (ESC-80-001)
- Agricultural Structures Policy (November 1979) (Opinion) 90 p. (ESC-79-003)
- Enlargement of the European Community Greece-Spain-Portugal (September 1979) (Study) 75 p. (ESC-79-002)
- The Community's Relations with Spain (June 1979) (Study) 112 p. (ESC-79-001)
- Community Shipping Policy Flags of Convenience (April 1979) (Opinion) 170 p.
- 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 (June 1978) (Study) 135 p.
- Monetary Disorder (June 1978) (Opinion) 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. (Ex-22-77-435)
- 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.



Obtainable from GOWER Publishing Company Limited, 1 Westmead Farnborough, Hampshire, 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)

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