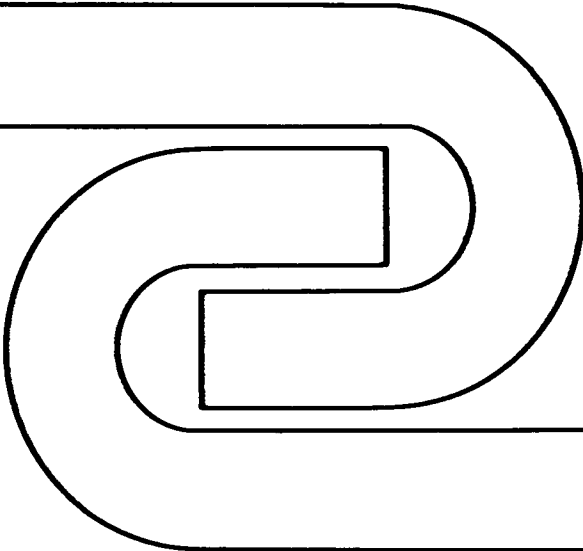


ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

BULLETIN



Brussels - N.7/1980

CONTENTS

I	<u>SYMPOSIUM ON CONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH</u>	1
II	<u>181st PLENARY SESSION</u>	3
	<u>Adoption of Opinions</u>	
	1. PROTECTION OF WORKERS AGAINST LEAD	5
	2. SUPPORT FOR TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS	7
	3. REGIONAL STATISTICS - CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY RAIL AND INLAND WATERWAY	8
	4. HEAT GENERATORS	8
	5. SCIENTIFIC TRAINING	9
	6. EXEMPTION FROM VAT ON FINAL IMPORTATION OF GOODS	10
	7. WHALE PRODUCTS	11
	8. CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY ANIMALS	12
	9. CONTROL OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER	13
	10. SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE AND SWINE FEVER	15
	11. PESTICIDES	15
III	<u>EXTERNAL RELATIONS</u>	
	Statement by the chairman	17
	Official visit to the uk by ESC President, Mr. VANNI	17
	Meeting of the environnement section in the uk	18
IV	<u>NEW CONSULTATIONS</u>	21
V	<u>PROVISIONAL FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME</u>	23
VI	<u>MEMBERS' NEWS</u>	25
VII	<u>PRESS SHOW</u>	27

SYMPOSIUM ON CONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH

The Economic and Social Committee organised the first Symposium on Construction and Growth which was held in Brussels on 11 and 12 September at the Committee's headquarters. The speakers pointed out the decisive role which the building industry can play in reviving growth in the Community and called for Community action in this field.

Some 200 participants (members of the ESC, Commission delegates and representatives of the main European and national organizations connected with construction) held a wide-ranging debate in which, after an analysis of the situation in the building industry, they agreed on three objectives designed to enable this sector (a) to regain its role as an impetus to economic growth, (b) to face international competition on an equal footing with non-EEC countries and (c) to ensure that products circulated freely on the basis of uniform standards.



Symposium on Construction and Growth. From right to left : Mr. Pehuet, European International Construction Federation; Mr. Verdiani, Commission Director; Mr. Vanni, ESC Chairman; Mr. Louet, ESC Secretary General; Mr. van Campen, Chairman of the Industry Section; Mr. Evain, Rapporteur.

Different speakers deplored the stop and go policy of the Member States which had led to a falling off of public spending on construction projects. The result had been a slow-down in public housing construction, an increase in unemployment coupled with a shortage of the skilled workers indispensable to this type of work, and a further handicap to firms making it even more difficult for them to adjust to structural changes.

Because of the important snowball effect of the building industry on the economy as a whole, this situation could not be allowed to continue. A Community initiative was needed. While respecting national prerogatives, the European Community must encourage the public authorities to implement medium-term policies in this field. This would contribute to balanced economic growth in Europe.

The problems were so varied that preliminary discussions must be held between all those concerned, at all levels (employers and workers, local authorities, Member States and Community), on the content, form and scale of any European policy for the building industry.

While financing was still basically national, there was a strong call at the symposium for intervention by Community financial instruments.

To assist exports, the European Community might, among other things, help firms to face up to international competition and co-ordinate their activities better.

The Community market had to be enlarged by removing technical barriers, bringing in rules concerning safety, saving energy, etc.

Particular attention was paid to the renovation of existing housing, which had to be carried out in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants. Responsibility and work should be shared between local, national and Community authorities.

The Community had to do what it could to get local authorities equipped with adequate financial and legal instruments (financing, basic standards...).

Finally, while components for open industrialization, which seemed to have a great future, were often made using different technologies, the different speakers considered that they should be made easy to assemble so that building would be made easier. It would be a very good idea too if an effective code of standards and minimum building specifications were prepared at Community level and Mr. Davignon, Member of the Commission, in particular stressed the need for performance standards.

— II —

181st PLENARY SESSION

The 181st Plenary Session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 24/25 September 1980. The Committee Chairman, Mr. R. VANNI, presided.

The guest speaker was Mr. Francis Blanchard, ILO Director-General.

SUMMARY OF MR. BLANCHARD'S SPEECH

Mr. BLANCHARD told the Committee that he looked forward to closer cooperation between the ILO and the Community institutions in various specific areas of social and labour policy.

Taking a bird's eye view of North-South development problems, Mr. BLANCHARD stated that new national and international policies



From right to left : Mr. Francis Blanchard, ILO Director-General, Mr. Raffaele Vanni, ESC President and Mr. Roger Louet, ESC Secretary-General.

should be applied to what was, in many respects, a new economic and social situation.

Stressing the employment benefits of any expansion in trade, Mr. BLANCHARD stated that the ILO was concerned with adjustment problems and export promotion policies which were so essential to job creation in many countries.

Mr. BLANCHARD reviewed the areas in which its on-the-spot experience would enable the ILO to cooperate more closely with the Community.

In the areas of job promotion and development training, there was considerable scope for closer cooperation between the programmes implemented under Lomé II and those involving the ILO and the Turin Centre.

Mr. BLANCHARD referred to the recent campaign at the UN conference on development to have social objectives incorporated in economic strategy. Despite the conference's failure on the transfer of resources and energy, he had been struck by the similarity of the EEC and the UN approach to this issue.

He congratulated the Committee on its recent Opinions on the social situation and international working standards. The Committee recommended the negotiation of a social pact and the observance of minimum standards as pre-requisites for granting preferences or trade concessions to certain less-developed countries.

Mr. BLANCHARD then turned to the ILO's role in technical cooperation, the budget at its disposal and the tasks incumbent on it. These included vocational training, workers' education, training of trade union and trade association leaders. Contrary to earlier expectations, such training would increase in the future and the cooperation of both sides of EEC industry was essential. Mr. BLANCHARD particularly welcomed the contribution to the meetings held under the auspices of the joint ACP-EEC Assembly.

During a lively discussion, Mr. BLANCHARD also referred to the steps which he and the ILO had taken to guarantee trade union rights and to protect union members in countries where trade unionism and trade unionists themselves had come under attack.

Adoption of Opinions

1. PROTECTION OF WORKERS AGAINST LEAD

« Proposal for a Council Directive on the Protection of Workers from Harmful Exposure to Metallic Lead and its Ionic Compounds at Work

Gist of the Commission Proposal

This proposal is based on the Council Resolution of 29 June 1978 on an Action Programme of the European Communities on Safety and Health at Work and on the Council Directive on the Protection of Workers from Harmful Exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at Work which provides for an Individual Directive on lead and its compounds. It is one of the measures that will increase the protection of workers against occupational risks due to lead and its ionic compounds by improving the means and conditions of work, knowledge and human attitudes. Around one million workers will be affected in the European Community by this Directive.

One of the general objectives of the Action Programme on Safety and Health at Work is that exposure to occupational risks must be kept as low as possible. To monitor more effectively the application of preventive measures, surveillance of health and working conditions must be intensified, notably in line with the exigencies of occupational medicine, hygiene and safety appropriate to present day conditions.

This action programme provides for the establishment for lead and its ionic compounds of exposure limits, limit values for human biological indicators, sampling requirements and measuring methods, and satisfactory conditions of hygiene at the workplace. It provides further for special attention to be given to monitoring of exposure of female workers and especially of expectant mothers.

Lead is among the toxic agents for which regulations regarding occupational exposure have existed for the longest time in most Member States. These regulations cover a number of industrial circumstances and include in certain cases both ambient exposure limits and biological limit values. There are considerable disparities between Member States with respect to the extent of the coverage and also with respect to the significance which is attached to the ambient exposure limits and the biological limit values.

The Commission has taken account of all the above considerations in drawing up the proposal which is based on Article 100 of the EEC Treaty.

Gist of the Opinion (*)

The Economic and Social Committee would like to see a reduction in the risks run by workers as a result of harmful exposure to metallic lead, and it strongly urges the Community to give priority in this field to worker protection measures.

In its Opinion, adopted with 80 votes in favour, 1 against and 20 abstentions, the Committee states that priority should be given to technical prevention measures. Individual worker protection should only come into its own where technical prevention measures do not afford adequate protection.

In the Committee's view, the object of technical prevention must be to reduce the risks to such an extent as to obviate the need for inequality of treatment as between men and women. Pending this, the Committee agrees that special protection measures should be taken for women of child-bearing age.

The Committee urges that, before any harmonization of protection rules takes place, measurement methods and procedures should be standardized in the Community.

In the interest of workers, limit values (lead in the air and in the human body) should be lowered. But, in view of the technical and financial difficulties that this will inevitably cause industry, a gradual plan for reducing limit values should be drawn up and adhered to which will enable industry to adapt. The Committee is conscious of the ramifications as regards the ability of Community firms to compete and considers that all countries should ratify the conventions and respect the standards laid down by the international institutions, including the I.L.O. Such an attitude on the part of governments would reduce distortions of competition between Community and non-Community industry and would limit the danger of Community firms affected by these rules emigrating to non-EEC countries.

More generally, the Committee also trusts that consideration will be given to environment protection, since the constant accumulation of lead has adverse effects on people, crops and livestock exposed to lead in the neighbourhood of certain industrial plant.

This Opinion was based on work prepared by the Section for Social Affairs under the chairmanship of Mr. Houthuys (Belgium Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr. Blasig (Germany -- Employers).

2. SUPPORT FOR TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PROJETS

Amendment to the Proposal for a Council Regulation on support for projects of Community interest in transport infrastructure

Gist of the Commission's proposal

On 5 July 1976 the Commission submitted to the Council a Draft Regulation on Support for Projects of Community Interest in Transport Infrastructure. The Committee delivered an Opinion on this proposal on 15 December 1976.

In the intervening time the proposal has remained on the table at the Council. The Commission did, however, accept a number of amendments called for by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee and has issued them in the form of a Draft Amendment.

The present proposed amendments are designed to make provision in the Regulation for financial aid for transport infrastructures in non-member countries which are important for communications between the EC Member States, including Greece, if the countries concerned are faced with financial difficulties in carrying out these projects.

Gist of the Opinion (*)

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by a large majority, with 10 votes against and 4 abstentions.

It supports the proposed amendments but questions how the Community authorities can determine, on an objective basis, « whether financial difficulties may hinder these non-Member countries in carrying out improvements ». The Committee is afraid that EC aid, which is designed to play a complementary role, may become the rule. Every effort should therefore be made to prevent this happening where possible.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Transport and Communications under the chairmanship of Mrs. Weber — Germany — Workers. The Rapporteur was Mr. Kenna — Ireland — Employers.

(*) Doc. CES 875/80

3. REGIONAL STATISTICS — CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY RAIL AND INLAND WATERWAY

Draft Council Directives on Statistical Returns in respect of carriage of goods by inland waterway as part of regional statistics; statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by rail as part of regional statistics.

Gist of the Commission document

The draft Directives are designed to enable the Commission to compile uniform statistics on the carriage of goods by rail and inland waterway in the Member States.

Gist of the Opinion (*)

In a unanimous Opinion, the Committee endorses these proposals.

It does, however, wonder who will have to bear the additional costs. Generally speaking, the railways and inland waterway operators in the Community are in financial difficulties at the moment, which casts a question mark over their ability to bear any additional burdens.

There is also the basic question of whether there is a real need for all the statistical data and their breakdown.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Transport and Communications under the chairmanship of Mrs. Weber — Germany — Workers. The Rapporteur was Mr. Doble — United Kingdom — Various Interests.

4. HEAT GENERATORS

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 78/170/EEC on the performance of heat generators for space heating and the production of hot water in new or existing non-industrial buildings and on the insulation of heat and domestic hot-water distribution in new non-industrial buildings.

Gist of the Proposal

This proposal amends an earlier Directive (78/170/EEC) which laid down certain standards for heat generators. The original proposal was concerned with heat generators suitable for type testing during manufacture : the new proposal covers heat generators which are not suited to this form of testing. The code of practice which is incorporated in the

(*) Doc. CES 876/80

annex to the proposal constitutes a minimum Community level of fuel efficiency. Tests will be carried out by a neutral test agency.

Gist of the Opinion (*)

In a unanimous Opinion the Committee approves the proposal since it points towards a more efficient use of energy. Nevertheless, it has a number of recommendations :

The proposal lacks clarity because of the need to refer to the original Directive. A consolidated Directive incorporating both the Directives would have been preferable.

The Committee is concerned that the proposal does not relate to coal or other solid fuels. It urges the Commission to bring in proposals to cover coal.

The Committee feels that questions of cost of testing, liability in the event of failure, and the actual test procedures themselves should be the subject of further consideration by the Commission.

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. Mills — United Kingdom — Employers.

5. SCIENTIFIC TRAINING

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a programme for the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Economic Community in the field of scientific and technical training.

Gist of the Proposal

This is the second programme of its kind, and will cover the period 1981-1984. The programme comprises :

award of grants for scientific research work in a Community country other than the applicant's country of origin (approx. 80 % of budget);
financing of advanced further training courses in areas of particular importance to the Community's R & D policy (approx. 20 % of budget).

(*) Doc. CES 877/80

Gist of the Opinion (*)

This proposal was approved by the Economic and Social Committee in an Opinion adopted unanimously.

It is pleased to see that the comments about inflation made in its Opinion on the first programme have been largely followed by the Commission. It stresses the importance of this programme in its entirety : any attempt to reduce the budget would seriously jeopardize the programme's effectiveness.

The programme of training courses might be usefully expanded into other fields, particularly in view of their multiplier effect on the dissemination and assimilation of knowledge. As regards the grants programme, the Committee has considered the possibility of repayable study loans but is of the opinion that the disadvantages outweigh the advantages.

This Opinion was based on work prepared by the Section for Energy and Nuclear Questions under the chairmanship of Mr. Hatry — Belgium — Employers. The Rapporteur was Mr. Couture — France — Employers.

6. EXEMPTION FROM VAT ON FINAL IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

Proposal for a Council Directive determining the scope of article 14 (1) (d) of Directive 77/388/EEC as regards exemption from value added tax on the final importation of certain goods.

Gist of the Proposal for a Directive

The proposal is presented under Article 14 (2) of the Sixth Council Directive which stipulates that the Commission shall submit to the Council proposals designed to lay down Community tax rules clarifying the scope of the exemptions provided for in paragraph 1 of the same Article (goods which qualify for exemption from customs duties other than as provided for in the Common Customs Tariff or which would qualify therefor if they were imported from a third country) and detailed rules for their implementation.

The proposal seeks to introduce Community tax relief arrangements so as to make further progress towards the objectives of the common VAT system — a uniform basis of assessment, removal of distortions of competition and effective free movement of goods and services in the common market, in the interests of closer interpenetration of the Member States' economies.

(*) Doc. CES 878/80

The proposal accordingly lays down a system of tax relief modelled as closely as possible on the system of reliefs from customs duty, although the aims pursued and the problems encountered in the two spheres are not necessarily the same, and the relief from tax is to be more restrictive in some cases.

Gist of the Opinion (*)

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by a large majority with no votes against and 4 abstentions. It welcomes the Commission's plan to establish a Community regime for granting VAT exemptions to certain goods which are to be imported into the Community on a permanent basis.

The proposal takes into account previous Committee Opinions by seeking to amalgamate the regimes for relief from VAT and customs duties into one single whole which is as tightly knit as possible, and the Committee hopes that the Council will reach a decision on both of these regimes together at the earliest possible opportunity.

Apart from making a number of specific comments on the VAT regime proposal, the Committee also refers back to its recent Opinion on the relief from customs duties proposal, seeing that the two proposals cover more or less the same types of imports and are connected with the same definitions.

This Opinion was based on work prepared by the Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services, under the chairmanship of Mr. van Campen — Netherlands — Employers. The Rapporteur was Mr. Marvier — France — Various Interests.

7. WHALE PRODUCTS

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on common rules for imports of whale products.

Gist of the Commission proposal

The aim of the proposal is to restrict trade in whale products so as to protect this threatened species.

It is proposed that licences will have to be obtained to import these products into the Community and will not be granted unless the products are not to be used for commercial purposes.

The Commission thinks that industry will not have any difficulty in managing without whale products because substitutes are already available. However, there is to be a period of adjustment during which the rules for implementing this Regulation will be drawn up. These rules are to be based on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna.

Gist of the Opinion (*)

Since some species of whales are in danger of becoming extinct, and given the impact this could have on the marine eco-system, the Committee has called for a ban on the Community import of whale products for commercial purposes in an Opinion which was adopted unanimously.

The Committee thinks that such a ban — which is already in force in other industrialized countries — is bound to enhance the protection of these dying species.

Since there are numerous substitute products, the Committee does not think that the ban will pose any economic or employment problems.

This Opinion was based on work 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.

8. CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY ANIMALS

Commission Communication to the Council on the results of the negotiations on the conclusion of the Convention on the Conservation of migratory species of wild animals

and the

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Convention on the Conservation of migratory species of wild animals.

Gist of the Proposal

The proposal seeks authorization for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals to be signed on behalf of the Community.

The Convention has already been signed by 22 countries, including 6 EC Member States.

The Convention provides for joint action to be taken by signatory countries within whose borders there are threatened populations of migratory species to ensure appropriate conservation and management of

(*) Doc. CES 880/80

such species. This action covers species in an extremely unfavourable state of conservation, needing immediate and stringent protection, and species to be covered by future agreements on conservation and management.

The Convention also provides for measures to control the taking of these species, protection and management plans, the maintenance of networks of suitable habitats and the prevention, reduction or control of discharges of substances harmful to migratory species.

Gist of the Opinion (*)

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by a large majority with 2 votes against and 1 abstention.

It welcomes the Commission's move to draw the Community's attention to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. It thinks that there is a need for international cooperation and coordination to ensure that the earth's wildlife resources are preserved for future generations.

It also thinks that it would be advisable to create an environment fund to help implement and monitor measures adopted under the Community's environmental protection programme.

The Committee regrets that in view of the Convention's importance the Community has not yet become a full signatory to it.

This Opinion was based on work 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 Mrs. Clark — United Kingdom — Various Interests.

9. CONTROL OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

Proposal for a Council Directive Relating to the Date of Entry into Force of Directive 80/217/EEC Introducing Community Measures for the Control of Classical Swine Fever

Amendments to the Proposal for a Council Regulation Laying Down Conditions Designed to Render and Keep the Territory of the Community Free from Classical Swine Fever (Amendments under the Second Paragraph of Article 149 of the Treaty)

Proposal for a Council Decision Introducing Community Financial Measures for the Control of Classical Swine Fever

(*) Doc. CES 881/80

Gist of the Commission's proposal

The Commission proposes to the Council a programme for the eradication of this disease based on the following rules :

firstly, Council Directive 80/217/EEC of 22 January 1980 introducing Community measures for the control of classical swine fever already adopted by the Council and which lays down the measures to be taken when an outbreak of the disease occurs. The date of entry into force of this instrument has still to be decided by the Council. It is proposed that the date should be 1 January 1981;

secondly, the proposal for a Regulation laying down conditions designed to render and keep the territory of the Community free from classical swine fever. This proposal lays down general eradication measures. However, it must be amended so as to require the Member States to prepare a programme for eradicating the disease in five years instead of simply giving them the option, as envisaged in the original proposal.

(The aforementioned two instruments contain the technical basis of the measure.)

lastly, the proposal for a Council Decision introducing a Community financial measure for the control of classical swine fever.

The last proposal constitutes the financial basis of the measure. It provides for a contribution of 35 million EUA from the EAGGF Guidance Section to cover expenditure incurred during the five years.

Gist of the Opinion (*)

In an Opinion, adopted by a large majority with no dissenting votes and 2 abstentions, the Economic and Social Committee approves the Commission's proposals.

It reasserts its belief in a system of free trade within the Community in which the health provisions of the Member States are not used as a pretext for trade barriers.

The present programme must be seen as a whole and dealt with as such during the consultation, decision-making and implementation procedures.

The Committee also draws the attention of the Commission and Council to several difficulties which could impede the implementation of the proposed measures.

This Opinion was based on work prepared by the Section for Agriculture under the chairmanship of Mr. Emo Capodilista — Italy — Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr. Wick — Germany — Employers.

10. SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE AND SWINE FEVER

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 64/432/EEC with regard to Swine Vesicular Disease and Swine Fever

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 72/461/EEC with regard to Swine Vesicular Disease and Swine Fever

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 80/215/EEC with regard to Swine Vesicular Disease and Classical Swine Fever

Gist of the Commission's proposal

The Commission proposes (i) amendments in Directive 64/432/EEC, 78/461/EEC and 80/215/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in live cattle and swine, fresh meat and meat products; (ii) prolongation of certain derogations relating to swine fever for a period of 3 months which already have been granted to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Gist of the Opinion (*)

In an Opinion adopted by a large majority with 2 abstentions, the Economic and Social Committee notes that the Commission's proposals go some way towards meeting its call for the introduction of Community rules, as set out in previous Opinions.

Therefore it approves these proposals, adding that these new rules will also have to be respected in the new Member States of the enlarged Community.

This Opinion was based on work prepared by the Section for Agriculture under the chairmanship of Mr. Emo Capodilista — Italy — Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr. Wick — Germany — Employers.

11. PESTICIDES

Proposal for a Council Directive on the Fixing of Maximum Levels for Pesticide Residues in and on Cereals intended for Human Consumption and on the

Proposal for a Council Directive on the Fixing of Maximum Levels for Pesticide Residues in and on Foodstuffs of Animal Origin.

(*) Doc. CES 883/80

Gist of the Commission's proposal

The aim of the proposed Directives is to fix maximum levels for pesticide residues in cereals intended for human consumption and in foodstuffs of animal origin.

Initially the Commission proposes fixing maximum levels for residues of only the most harmful and persistent pesticides and of other pesticides commonly used in the treatment of cereals.

In order to guarantee observance of the provisions of the Directive, there is a provision that Member States shall be required to carry out suitable control measures. To this end, Community methods of sampling and analysis will be duly worked out and, in view of the essentially technical and scientific nature of such provisions, they will be adopted by a procedure which will establish close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission within the Standing Committee on Plant Health.

Gist of the Opinion (*)

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by a large majority with one dissenting vote and 9 abstentions.

It approves the two proposals and welcomes the Commission's choice of total harmonization. According to the Committee, total harmonization is the most effective way of protecting the environment and consumers. It is also more conducive to the development of trade.

The Committee also urges rapid adoption of the two proposals so that, after their entry into force, existing laws in five Member States of the Community can be harmonized and new legislation can be introduced in the other four Member States.

The Committee notes that in laying down maximum levels the Commission takes into account both the toxicological tolerances of humans and normal agricultural practice. The Committee therefore considers that temporary national measures are justifiable if they are based on the latest scientific and technological knowledge available.

This Opinion was based on work 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. Piga — Italy — Various Interests.

— III —

EXTERNAL RELATIONS**STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN**

During the period between the 180th and 181st Plenary Sessions, the Committee Chairman, Mr. Raffaele Vanni, met :

- the Chairman of COREPER, Ambassador Dondelinger (on 14 July) to discuss relations between the Council and the Committee and especially the new possibilities of direct contacts between the Committee and Chairmen of Working groups in the Council;
- the National Chairman of Spain's Chambers of Agriculture, Mr. Giralt Former (on 4 September) who said that his organisation was very keen to be kept informed about the work of the Committee on problems of enlargement;
- Mr. O.H. Vetter, member of the European Parliament and President of the DGB (German Trade Union Federation) (on 5 September) with whom the development of relations between the Parliament and the Committee were discussed;
- the new Permanent Representative of Italy to the European Communities, Ambassador Renato Ruggiero (on 22 September) who was wished good luck in the performance of his duties by Mr. Vanni; the latter said that the Committee attached great importance to the strengthening of relations with COREPER.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM**BY ESC PRESIDENT, Mr. VANNI**

The President of the Economic and Social Committee, Mr. Raffaele VANNI, paid an official visit to the United Kingdom from 16 to 18 September 1980.

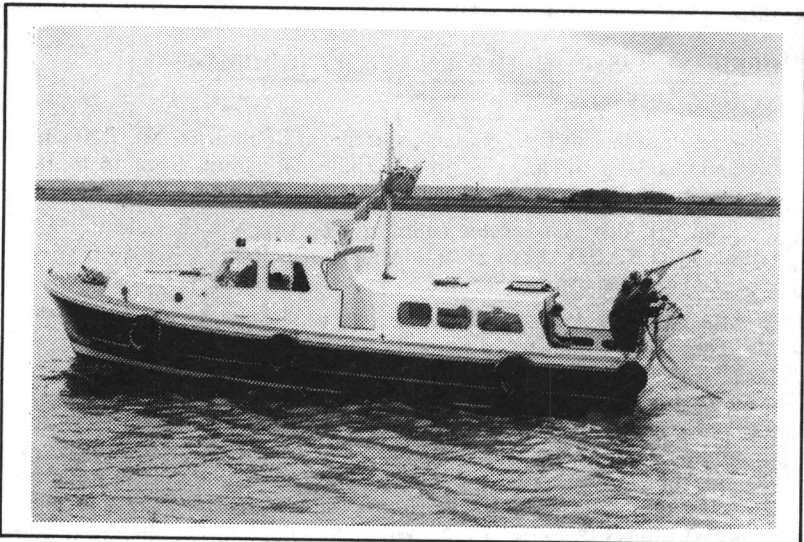
The President was accompanied by the two Vice-Presidents, Mr. Edmond RENAUD (France) and Mr. Tomàs ROSEINGRAVE (Ireland) as well as by the Secretary-General, Mr. Roger LOUET.

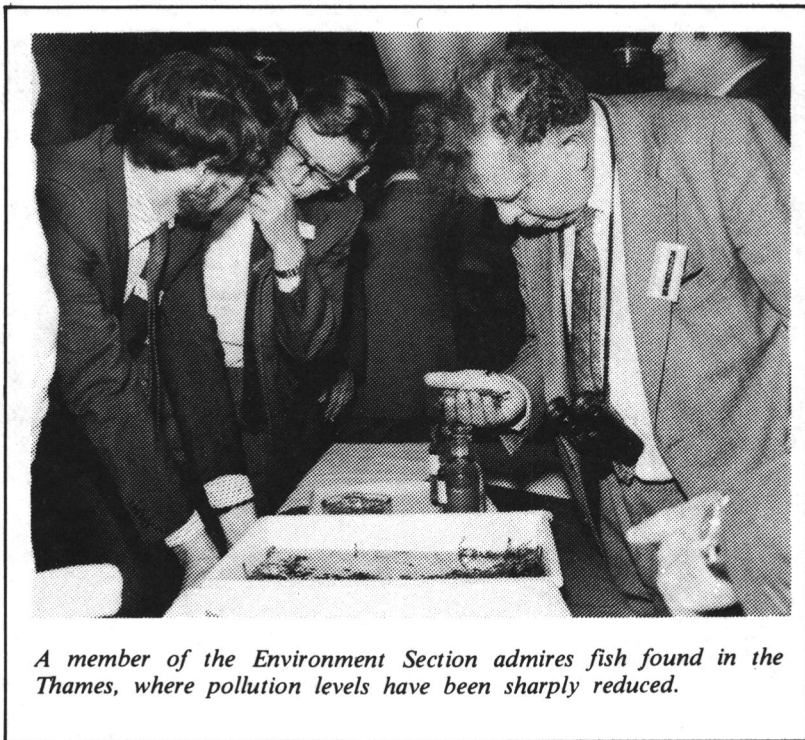
He met Mr. James PRIOR, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr. Tom KING, Minister of State, Department of the Environment and Local Government, Mr. Norman LAMONT, Minister of State, Department of Energy and Mr. Adam BUTLER, Minister of State, Department of Industry. A meeting with members of the House of Lords Select Committee for Europe also took place. He also met representatives of the two sides of Industry and of professional associations in Britain. They included top leaders of the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress, the National Farmers' Union, the National

Consumer Council, the Consumer Association, the UK Inter-professional Group, the British section of the International Union of Local Authorities and the National Economic Development Council.

**MEETING OF THE ENVIRONMENT SECTION
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**

Concurrently with the President's visit, the Economic and Social Committee's Section for the Protection of the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Affairs met in London from 16 to 18 September. It prepared Opinions on legislation for greater protection for the whale as a species, on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals and on safeguard measures against pesticide residues in cereals. The Section was chaired by its President, Miss Eirlys ROBERTS.





A member of the Environment Section admires fish found in the Thames, where pollution levels have been sharply reduced.

— IV —

NEW CONSULTATIONS

Since the beginning of July the Council has asked the Committee for its Opinion on the following :

— *Proposal for a Council Decision supplementing Annex IV to the Convention on the protection of the Rhine against chemical pollution – Communication from the Commission to the Council on the recommendation by the International Commission for the protection of the Rhine against pollution on controlling discharges of mercury by the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry*

— *Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a sectoral research and development programme in the field of environment (environmental protection and climatology) indirect and concerted actions 1981-1985*

— *Commission Communication to the Council concerning a plan to combat oil pollution of the sea*

— *Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the fifteenth time Directive 64/54/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the preservatives for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption*

— *Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the third time Directive 70/357/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the antioxidants authorised for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption*

— *Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the implementation in the Community of the Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora*

— *Draft Council Recommendation concerning the registration of recombinant DNA (desoxyribonucleic acid) work*

— *Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 72/464/EEC on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco*

— *Proposal for a Council Decision amending decision 78/384/EEC adopting a multiannual research and development programme for the European Economic Community in the field of paper and board recycling (indirect action)*

— *Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 3164/76 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States*

— *Proposal for a Council Directive on the harmonized application of the international convention for safe containers (CSC) in the European Community*

- *Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the enforcement, in respect of shipping using Community ports, of international standards for shipping safety and pollution prevention*
- *Proposal for a Council Decision concerning European social Fund aid measures for persons employed in the textile and clothing industries, for migrant workers, for persons affected by employment difficulties (young people under 25) and for women*
- *Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the Determination of import duties on mixtures and set (agricultural products)*
- *Proposal for a Regulation (EEC) of the Council amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1655/76 extending the transitional arrangements for the import of New Zealand butter into the United Kingdom*
- *Proposal for a Regulation (EEC) of the Council relating to the importation of New Zealand butter in the Community on special terms*
- *Proposal for a Council Directive on the development of agriculture in the French Overseas Departments*
- *Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No. 337/79 on the common organisation of the market in wine*
- *Proposal for a Council Decision on financial aid from the Community for the eradication of African swine fever in Sardinia*
- *Proposal for a Regulation on measures to encourage explorators fishing and cooperation through joint ventures in the fishing sector.*
- *Proposal for a Regulation on a common measure for restructuring, modernising and developing the fishing industry and for developing aquaculture*
- *Proposal for a Regulation on measures to encourage exploratory fishing and cooperation through joint ventures in the fishing sector*
- *Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning toy safety*
- *Proposal for a Council Decision on the adoption of a European Economic Community research and development programme for a machine translation system of advanced design*
- *Proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision 80/318/EURATOM of 13 March 1980 adopting a research and training programme (1979-1983) for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion*
- *Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a second programme of research and development for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of uranium exploration and extraction (indirect action 1981-1984)*
- *Proposal for a Regulation (EEC) of the Council on assistance in the European Social Fund to provide income support for workers in the shipbuilding industry.*

— V —

PROVISIONAL FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME

Plenary Session of October 1980

Opinions requested by the Institutions

- Import duties on mixtures and set
- European Social Fund/Textiles
- Income tax provisions with respect to freedom of movement for workers
- Annual report on the economic situation
- Dangerous substances
- Energy consumption of household appliances
- New Zealand Butter
- Wine Market
- Eradication of swine fever in Sardinia
- Second Lomé Convention
- Generalised scheme of Preferences 1981/85
- Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion
- Legal expenses insurance
- R & D recycling of paper and board (Indirect Action)
- Recovery and re-use of waste paper

Plenary Session of November 1980

Opinions requested by the Institutions

- Income support for shipyard workers
- Social security for migrants
- Non-TVA taxes on manufactured tobacco
- Convention on the Protection of the Rhine against Pollution
- R & D on environment and climatology
- Antioxidants
- International trade in endangered flora and fauna
- Development of transport infrastructures
- International standards on shipping and prevention of pollution
- Community quota for road haulage between Member States
- Proprietary medicinal products
- Structural policy in the fisheries sector
- Machine translation
- Uranium exploration and extraction

Initiative Opinion

- Competition policy
- Investments guarantees in less-developed countries

Plenary Session of December 1980**Opinions requested by the Institutions**

- Health protection against microwaves
- Plan to combat oil pollution of the sea
- Preservatives in food
- Registration of ADN work
- New information technologies
- Saint-Geours report

Later Plenary Sessions**Opinions requested by the Institutions**

- Medium-term economic policy
- Environmental impact of public and private works
- International Convention for Safe Containers
- Safety of toys (Approximation of Legislation)
- Civil liability insurance for motor vehicles
- Flavourings
- Development of agriculture in French overseas departments
- Agricultural surveys in Italy
- Vegetable seeds

Initiative Opinion

- Quota-free aid — Regional policy (Additional Opinion)
- European Regional Development Fund Annual Report
- European Regional Fund Annual Report
- Food aid

Studies

- Integrated Operations — Regional Policy
- DNA conjectural risks
- Consistency of external policies
- Agricultural aspects of the negotiations with Spain
- Turkey

Information Report

- Common agricultural policy

MEMBERS' NEWS

Resignations

Mr. Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, Mr. Umberto Ceconi and Mr. Bruno Fassina have resigned from the Committee.

Appointment

The Council of Ministers has appointed Mr. Danilo Beretta (Italy) to the Committee. He replaces Mr. Fassina, who has resigned.

Mr. Beretta is secretary of the Italian Confederation of Unions (CISL).

PRESS SHOW

Luxemburger Wort

16.9.80

La construction, élément fondamental de la croissance

Au cours du premier colloque européen sur « la construction et la croissance » qui s'est tenu à Bruxelles les 11 et 12 septembre 1980 au siège du Comité économique et social de la Communauté européenne, 200 participants ont, en constatant le rôle décisif que joue la construction pour la relance de la croissance dans la communauté, réclamé avec force une action communautaire dans ce domaine.

Le large débat qui a eu lieu entre les quelque 200 participants (membres du CES, délégués de la Commission et représentants des principales parties prenantes européennes et nationales de la construction) a permis, après une analyse du secteur de la construction, de dégager un consensus sur un triple objectif devant permettre à ce secteur de retrouver son rôle de moteur de la croissance économique, d'affronter la concurrence internationale sur un pied d'égalité avec les pays tiers et d'assurer enfin une libre circulation réelle des produits sur la base de normes uniformes.

Les différents intervenants ont vivement regretté la politique de « Stop and Go » des Etats membres, qui s'est traduit, entre autres, par une diminution des dépenses publiques au détriment de la construction. Il en est résulté un ralentissement de la construction des logements sociaux, une augmentation du chômage qui coïncide avec un manque de main-d'œuvre qualifiée indispensable à ce type d'activité, et un handicap pour les entreprises qui rend plus difficile leur adaptation aux mutations structurelles.

General Anzeiger

15.9.80

Wirtschaft soll Motor des Wirtschaftswachstums werden

Brüssel (dpa) Die Bauwirtschaft ist der Europäischen Gemeinschaft mit nach Ansicht von Experten ihre Rolle als Motor des Wirtschaftswachstums wiederzugeben, damit sie auch der internationalen Konkurrenz standhalten kann. Vor dem Teilnahmen des zweitägigen Kolloquiums des EC-Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschusses, das gestern in Brüssel stattfand, wiesen die Fachleute auf die entscheidende Bedeutung der Hoch- und Tiefbau für die Wirtschaft der Union hin. Danach stehen die überregional im Vergleich mit den Klein- und Mittelbetrieben stehenden Bauwirtschaften gegen-

Erhvervs-bladet 4.9.80

EF-seminar om byggeriet

EF's Økonomiske og sociale Udvalg er vært for et første europæisk seminar om byggeriet og vskst, som finder sted i Bruxelles den 11 og 12 september 1980.

Seminarret arrangeres i samarbejde mellem Det økonomiske og sociale Udvalg og EF-kommissionen, og dets hovedformål er at søge klarlægge, hvordan byggeriet kan bidrage til den økonomiske vækst, samt at afgøre, hvilke foranstaltninger EF kan træffe for at oplyse denne målsætning.

Under drøftelserne vil følgende tre hovedemner blive behandlet:

Situationen inden for byggektoren
Boljgformelyse
Standardisering af byggelementer

I drøftelserne deltager repræsentanter for Det økonomiske og sociale Udvalg, Europa Parlamentet og EF-kommissionen som sammen med repræsentanter for de vigtigste erhvervsgrøene, fagforeninger og lokale myndigheder her for første gang vil tage dette for EF så vigtige spørgsmål op.

Bouwbedrijf Brussel 26.9.80

Prioritaire betrachtingen voor Europese bouwpolitiek

Financiering, buitenlandse handel en uitbreiding van de interne gemeenschappelijke bouwmarkt, dat zijn drie prioritaire punten waarrond zich voor een Europese bouwpolitiek een consensus afspeelt. Dat is de mening van de Fransman Evain, eindrapporteur op het recent colloquium van het Economisch en Sociaal Comité van de Gemeenschap waarover hij het in onze vorige editie uitvoerig hebben gehad.

Breitelprobleem is de financiering. Vaaggesteld is inderdaad dat de oplossing van een aantal problemen in de bouwsector afhankelijk is van een regeling van het financieringsprobleem. Een akte terzake moet nochtans in de eerste plaats op nationaal niveau worden gevoerd. Het is volgens een feit dat de inflatiegraad en de financieringsmechanismen van lidstaten tot lidstaat verschillen. Volgens rapporteur Evain kan een bepaalde Europese overeenstemming afgeleid worden op twee punten. Om te beginnen op overleg tussen lidstaten omtrent dit aspect van de bouwfinanciering en op een intenser uitwisseling van gegevens tussen de in de lidstaten opererende financieringsinstellingen. Vervolgens op een beïnvloeding, een op de lidstaatsregeringen gericht overredingcampagne opdat zij voor het financieringsprobleem op ter-

min een bevredigende oplossing nalatren.

Buitenlandse handel is voor de Gemeenschap een domein met eigen bevoegdheid. Vandaar dat wordt aangestuurd op een gemeenschappelijke akte op drie punten: bescherming tegen abnormale concurrentie, samenwerking tussen ondernemingen, het in de weegschaal werpen van het politiek en financieel gewicht van de Gemeenschap om de sizer van de industrie te versterken.

De interne Europese markt ten slotte is het geprioriteerd akterien voor de Gemeenschap. Rapporteur Evain onderstreept vooral de dubbele noodzaak van het wegwerken van technische belemmeringen en de aanmoediging van de normalisering. Een uitgesproken wens was ook dat de richtlijn in verband met de bouwmaterialen zo spoedig mogelijk wordt samvaard.

IL POPOLO 21 09 1980

FINANCIAL TIMES

19. 9. 80

EEC proposed directives on foods approved

By James McDonald

PROPOSED EEC Council directives to fix maximum levels for pesticide residues in cereals for human consumption and in food-stuffs of animal origin were approved in London yesterday by the Environment section of the EEC Economic and Social Committee.

The proposed directives, approved with one exception, are not supported by the UK Government, although the British member of the Environment section voted in their favour.

The UK Government believes it would be far too expensive to set up the sampling procedures

Chiesto dai sindacati l'intervento della Cee

L'edilizia come premessa del rilancio economico

BRUXELLES — Nel primo convegno europeo «costruzioni ed espansione» che si è svolto a Bruxelles presso la sede del Comitato economico e sociale della Comunità europea, i partecipanti, nel constatare il ruolo decisivo che possono svolgere le costruzioni per il rilancio dell'espansione nella Comunità, hanno propugnato un'azione comunitaria in tale campo.

L'ampio dibattito che ha avuto luogo fra i circa 200 partecipanti (membri del CES, delegati della Commissione, rappresentanti delle

principali organizzazioni europee e nazionali del settore) ha consentito, dopo un'analisi del settore delle costruzioni, di giungere a un consenso su un triplice obiettivo: permettere a tale settore di ritrovare il suo ruolo di motore della espansione economica, di affrontare la concorrenza internazionale su un piede di parità con i paesi terzi e di assicurare, infine, la libera circolazione reale dei prodotti sulla base di norme uniformi.

I vari oratori si sono rammaricati della politica di «stop and go» degli Stati membri, che si è tradotta, fra l'altro in una diminuzione delle spese pubbliche a scapito delle costruzioni. Ne è risultato un rallentamento della costruzione degli alloggi sociali, un aumento della disoccupazione che è accompagnato dalla mancanza della manodopera qualificata indispensabile per tale tipo di attività, e un handicap per le imprese che rende più difficile il loro adattamento ai cambiamenti strutturali.

Tale situazione, a causa del ruolo importante di traino che svolge il settore della costruzione nell'intera economia, non deve perpetuarsi.

E' pertanto necessaria una iniziativa comunitaria. Pur rispettando le competenze nazionali, la Comunità europea deve spingere i pubblici poteri a porre in atto politiche a medio termine in tale campo con lo scopo di contribuire ad un'espansione equilibrata in Europa. L'eterogeneità dei problemi che si presentano è tale che la natura, la forma e la portata di una politica europea della costruzione, devono essere discusse in via preliminare fra tutti gli interessati a tutti i livelli (paesi, enti locali, Stati membri e Comunità).

Anche se il finanziamento conserva un aspetto essenzialmente nazionale nel corso del convegno è stato fortemente auspicato un intervento degli strumenti finanziari comunitari.

Per quanto riguarda l'ortolanza, la Comunità europea può fra l'altro aiutare le imprese ad affrontare meglio la concorrenza internazionale e a coordinare le loro attività.

L'allargamento del mercato intracomunitario deve essere realizzato mediante l'eliminazione degli ostacoli tecnici, la messa a punto di una regolamentazione sulla sicurezza, i risparmi.

E' stata riservata un'attenzione particolare al rinnovamento dell'habitat che deve avvenire con la partecipazione degli abitanti. E' auspicabile una divisione delle responsabilità e delle azioni fra il livello locale nazionale e quello europeo.

La Comunità deve fare il possibile affinché l'autorità locale venga dotata di mezzi finanziari e giuridici adeguati (finanziamento norme di base...).

Infine, anche se nel campo dell'industrializzazione aperta, tecnologia nuova che sembra destinata a un ampio sviluppo, la costruzione dei componenti è spesso effettuata sulla base di tecnologie diverse, i partecipanti al convegno hanno ritenuto che essa debba fornire un montaggio facile degli elementi e rendere così più semplice la costruzione. Si è rilevata l'estrema opportunità che venga elaborato un sistema efficace di norme e disposizioni minime di costruzione su scala comunitaria, e che ci si avvii come ha sottolineato Davignon membro della Commissione verso l'instaurazione di norme in materia di prestazioni.

Luxemburger Wort

13. 9. 80

Réunion à Luxembourg du groupe d'étude du Comité économique et social

Le 16 septembre 1980 aura lieu à Luxembourg une réunion du groupe d'étude «Situation Economique» du Comité économique et social de la Communauté européenne, au cours de laquelle sera présenté et discuté l'avant-projet de rapport sur la situation économique au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.

A cette réunion prendront part les représentants des principales organisations professionnelles luxembourgeoises, notamment la Fédération des Industriels luxembourgeois, le Groupement des Industriels sidérurgiques luxembourgeois, la Confédération du Commerce luxembourgeois, la Fédération des Artisans, la Centrale paysanne, la Viticulture, la Confédération syndicale indépendante Luxembourg, la Confédération luxembourgeoise des Syndicats chrétiens, la Fédération des Employés privés, la Confédération générale de la Fonction publique, la Confédération générale du Travail, l'Association des banques et banquiers et l'Union luxembourgeoise des Consommateurs.

LE FIGARO

BON A SAVOIR...

1. 9. 80

● Colloques, congrès, journées d'études, expositions, conférences.

— 11-12 settembre - Bruxelles: «La construction et la croissance», thème du colloque européen organisé par le Comité économique et social des communautés européennes (18 à Bruxelles - 012.20.20)

Il Fiorino

16.9.80

Un mercato comunitario dei capitali

Borse Cee: relazioni semestrali per le società quotate

Il «Giornale tributario» riferisce che, in adozione alla politica di protezione degli investitori nell'ambito comunitario, il Comitato economico e sociale ha espresso parere favorevole su una proposta di direttiva del Consiglio della Comunità europea, che faccia obbligo, alle società quotate in borsa, di pubblicare, ogni esercizio contabile, una relazione semestrale sulla propria attività, relativa al primo semestre dell'esercizio stesso. Gli investitori potrebbero così farsi un'idea circostanziata della evoluzione generale del quadro della società nel corso del periodo cui la relazione si riferisce, tenuto conto che la relazione dovrebbe contenere solo le informazioni essenziali in merito alla situazione finanziaria ed all'andamento globale degli affari societari. Il provvedimento comunitario realizzerebbe inoltre una certa uniformità delle informazioni per le società. Non mancano però, sulla proposta di direttiva, alcuni rilievi di carattere generale, da parte del Comitato economico e sociale. Innanzi tutto in merito alla possibilità di applicarla anche alle società registrate in paesi terzi, dove sono ammesse alla quotazione in borsa, ed operanti pure nel territorio di uno stato membro. La direttiva non prevede le sanzioni per eventuali inadempienze a carico di una di queste società, che dovesse non ottemperare alle condizioni poste. *Nel 2. spagnola quale sarebbe,*

in tali casi, il comportamento di una borsa comunitaria. Potrebbe anche verificarsi che società piccole e medie preferirebbero rinunciare alla quotazione in borsa, una volta messe di fronte a nuovi adempimenti. Potrebbero addirittura accipire che l'obbligo di una relazione semestrale non figura nel contratto inizialmente stipulato con le borse dello stato membro della Cee. Altre perplessità riguarda gli istituti di credito e le compagnie di assicurazioni, per le quali, ad avviso del Comitato, non sarebbe opportuno pubblicare alcune delle informazioni previste. A tale proposito si ricorda che la Commissione delle Comunità europee sta predisponendo una proposta di direttiva sui conti annuali degli istituti di credito. La direttiva qui in esame andrebbe perciò corredata di una particolareggiata eliminazione delle informazioni che si richiedono alle banche ed agli istituti finanziari, anziché lasciare alle autorità competenti la facoltà di decidere quali di queste informazioni non si prestano alle relazioni periodiche di tali istituti, per il lasso di tempo che precede l'entrata in vigore della direttiva sui conti annuali degli istituti di credito. Le osservazioni di carattere particolare del Comitato vengono riportate in caratteri corsivi, in calce ai singoli articoli. (cfr. Giornale trib. 1980 p. 362).

Ed ora ecco il testo integrale della succennata proposta di direttiva della Cee.

Financial Weekly

19.9.80

● Members of the EEC environment section of the economy and social committee will have a look at London's environmental problems on a three day visit to London.

On show will be the GLC's scientific branch laboratories, and displays of how the GLC is tackling the problems of air traffic and noise pollution — particularly in relation to EEC initiatives.

The delegation will also tour the Old Covent Garden building and the Thames Barriers at Woolwich.

Handelsblatt 3.10.80

EG-Mitbestimmung für die „Multinationalen“

HANDELSBLATT, Donnerstag 3.10.1980
aus BRÜSSEL. In der EG-Kommission ist der hart umkämpfte Richtlinienvorschlag über die Information und Konsultation der Arbeitnehmer in multinationalen Unternehmen verabschiedet und in die Beschlußmaschine gegeben worden. Jetzt müssen das europäische Parlament sowie der Wirtschaftsausschuss, der diese Regelung prüfen, bevor der Ministerrat die endgültigen Forderungen annimmt. Man rechtfertigt den jahrelangen Prozedur der Entwürfe mit sich an die Empfehlungen der ECED und der internationalen Arbeitsorganisation an. Diese sind jedoch letztlich unverbindlich, während die EG rechtlich in der Lage ist, ein Informations- und Mitpräzisionsrecht der Arbeitnehmer für den EG-Bereich mit einer Richtlinie für die Mitgliedstaaten verbindlich zu machen.

Die Richtlinie soll für alle transnationalen Unternehmen, die im EG-Bereich tätig sind, sowie für Unternehmen mit komplexer Struktur auch dann gelten, wenn sie mit mehreren Standorten nur in einem Mitgliedstaat tätig sind.

Diese Unternehmen sollen für jede Betriebsstätte mit mehr als 100 beschäftigten Arbeitnehmern errettungen alle wichtigen Informationen über Struktur, Lage und Entwicklung des Unternehmens sowie über Rationalisierungs-, Investitions- und Organisationsvorhaben zum Zwecke der Konsultation regelmäßig übermitteln.

Neben einem umfangreichen Pflichtenkatalog enthält der Entwurf auch Rahmenbestimmungen für die Konsultationen, die die Mitgliedstaaten nach ihrer Rechtslage regeln können.

Motor Transport

4.10.80

EEC

approves aid for non-members

BY A LARGE majority, the EEC Economy and Social Committee decided last week that the proposed Council of Ministers' Regulation on Transport infrastructure should be amended to include non-EEC countries.

The proposal is to aid financially non-member countries' infrastructure projects which improve communications between member states, including Greece which joins next year.

They are meant to help countries facing financial difficulties with such projects.

The transit road route through Austria, proposed by the EEC Commission in February this year, could possibly improve communications between Greece and the rest of the Community.

**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 1979) (A descriptive brochure) 16 p.
- Annual Report (1978) 115 p. (1976) 80 p.
- Directory (January 1980) (List of Members)
- 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

- The Organisation and Management of Community R & D (February 1980) (Study) 168 p.
- Agricultural Structures Policy (November 1979) (Opinion) 90 p.
- Enlargement of the European Community Greece-Spain-Portugal (September 1979) (Study) 75 p.
- The Community's Relations with Spain (June 1979) (Study) 112 p.
- Community Shipping Policy Flags of Convenience (April 1979) (Opinion) 170 p.
- Employee Participation and Company Structure (September 1978) (Opinion) 116 p.
- Youth Unemployment — Education and Training (November 1978) (5 Opinions) 97 p.
- The Stage reached in aligning labour legislation in the European Community (June 1978) (Documentation) 60 p.
- Employment in Agriculture (Study) (June 1978) 135 p.
- Monetary Disorder (Opinion) (June 1978) 98 p.
- Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in the Community Context (April 1978) (Opinion) 29 p.
- Industrial Change and Employment (November 1977) (Opinion) 98 p.
- EEC's Transport Problems with East European Countries (December 1977) (Opinion) 164 p.
- Community Nuclear Safety Code (July 1977) (Study) 50 p.
- Regional Development - Unemployment and Inflation (June 1977) (Opinion) 130 p.
- Research and Development (November 1976) (Study) 35 p.
- Systems of education and vocational training (August 1976) (Study) 114 p.
- Regional Policy (March 1976) (Opinion) 11 p.
- European Union (July 1975) (Opinion) 33 p.
- Progress Report on the Common Agricultural Policy (February 1975) (Study) 52 p.
- The Situation of Small and Medium-sized Undertakings in the European Community (March 1975) (Study) 69 p.

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- Community Advisory Committee for the Representation of Socio-Economic Interests (£8 50)
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