

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

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642nd meeting of the Council  
- Labour and Social Affairs -  
Luxembourg, 9 June 1980

President: Mr Franco FOSCHI,  
Minister for Labour  
of the Italian Republic



The Governments of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities were represented as follows:

Belgium:

Mr R. DE WULF                      Minister for Labour and  
Employment

Denmark:

Mr Svend AUKEN                      Minister of Labour

Germany:

Mr Reinhard STREHLKE              State Secretary,  
Federal Ministry of Labour and  
Social Affairs

France:

Mrs Nicole PASQUIER                Secretary of State, Ministry of  
Labour and Participation  
(Employment of Women)

Ireland:

Mr Gene FITZGERALD                 Minister for Labour and the  
Public Service

Mr Michael WOODS                    Minister for Health and Social  
Security

Italy:

Mr Franco FOSCHI                    Minister for Labour

Mr Sisinio ZITO                      Under-Secretary of State,  
Ministry for Foreign Trade

Luxembourg:

Mr Jacques SANTER

Minister for Labour and  
Social Security

Netherlands:

Mr W. ALBEDA

Minister for Social Affairs

Mr L. de GRAAF

State Secretary for  
Social Affairs

United Kingdom:

Mr James PRIOR

Secretary of State for  
Employment

Mrs Lynda CHALKER

Under-Secretary of State,  
Department of Health and  
Social Security

Commission:

Mr Henk VREDELING

Vice-President

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COMMUNITY LABOUR MARKET POLICY

Following a detailed exchange of views on the Commission communication concerning guidelines for a Community labour market policy, the Council adopted the following Resolution;

"The Council of the European Communities,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Whereas because of moderate growth prospects, demographic trends and structural adjustment problems resulting, in particular, from the energy crisis, from the introduction of new technologies and from changes in the international economy, unemployment is likely to continue to give cause for concern in the years ahead, particularly in certain regions of the Community;

Whereas the enlargement of the Community is likely to give a new dimension to the employment situation in the Community;

Whereas the Community's response to economic and social problems must be part of an overall strategy aimed at increasing growth potential, competitiveness and innovation, improving the employment situation and responding to the emergence of new social needs in a non-inflationary manner;

Whereas, in this context, a more co-ordinated approach to employment problems should be arrived at with a view to achieving an employment policy at national and Community level which will reinforce the fight against unemployment;

Whereas labour market policy is an important aspect of employment policy and whereas its main function is to help to adapt the size and quality of demand and supply in the employment market by making consistent and full use of vocational guidance, training, retraining and placement and, where appropriate, measures relating to geographical mobility; whereas the effective carrying out of this role calls for appropriate development of a forward-looking approach to the labour market;

Whereas the initiatives already taken at Community level under the Treaty and the Council Resolution of 21 January 1974 concerning a social-action programme <sup>(1)</sup> represent a significant achievement; whereas the following warrant particular mention:

- the assistance from the various Community financial instruments, in particular the European Social Fund, whose resources have been considerably increased and which now constitutes an important instrument for the implementation of labour market policy;
- the achievements in the field of freedom of movement for workers, particularly the existence of machinery for the clearing of vacancies and applications for employment, and the guidelines set out in the Council Resolution of 9 February 1976 on an action programme for migrant workers and members of their families <sup>(2)</sup>;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 13, 12.2.1974, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 34, 14.2.1976, p. 2.

- the initial results of the co-ordination of employment policies and of co-operation between national employment services;
- the various legislative instruments adopted by the Community Institutions regarding actions on behalf of less-developed regions, disadvantaged categories of workers and sectors in difficulty;
- the increasing involvement of the two sides of industry in Community activities;

Whereas Community labour market policy should be further strengthened on the basis of these achievements, on the one hand by establishing objectives for national and Community policies and on the other by adopting Community measures, on the understanding that the said objectives should be determined in sufficiently broad terms to take account of the specific nature of national situations;

Taking account of the discussions of the Standing Committee on Employment at its meetings on 9 October 1979 and 26 February 1980 and, especially on 29 May 1980;

Having noted the communication from the Commission on guidelines for a Community labour market policy;

Hereby adopts this Resolution

which determines the objectives of Community labour market policy and defines the measures to be taken and the means to be implemented within the framework of such policy.

## I. OBJECTIVES

Labour market policy at both national and Community levels must make possible an optimum response to employment potential and back up any policy designed to increase the volume of employment and combat unemployment.

The aim of labour market policy must be, in particular, to reduce mismatch between the supply of and demand for labour, particularly qualitative mismatch, account being also taken of changes in technology and in the international economy.

Labour market policy should also seek to bring about better integration of the Community labour market.

The structures of the public employment services and those in the sphere of vocational training should therefore fulfil these requirements, in accordance with the guidelines laid down in this Resolution.

Active participation by both sides of industry in implementing labour market policy is an essential condition if the action to be undertaken is to be effective. At Community level, the Standing Committee on Employment is the most appropriate body to ensure such participation.

The achievement of these objectives should be part of a greater degree of consistency between actions at the economic and social levels in order to improve the employment situation and to combat unemployment effectively.



## II. AREAS OF ACTION

### 1. Knowledge of the labour market:

Knowledge of the labour market should be improved by developing qualitative and quantitative information and by adapting it to changing needs while attempting to avoid making the task of public services and undertakings more difficult.

In this context, by strengthening co-operation between the competent national and Community departments, it is necessary to

- facilitate wider dissemination of statistics, studies and research available at national and Community level concerning the labour market;
- encourage better information, at national and Community levels, particularly as regards flows in unemployment, forms of employment (part-time work, temporary work, etc.) and the new skills required in the context of the introduction of new technologies.

### 2. Vocational guidance, training and re-training

In order to respond effectively to the demands of the labour market, vocational guidance systems must be more widely available to young people and those seeking employment and, as a precaution, to those whose employment is threatened.

In this connection, vocational guidance should encourage equal opportunities for men and women as regards access to employment.

Vocational guidance systems must take account of the information available on economic and technological developments and on developments in professional qualifications.

At Community level co-operation between national employment agencies must be extended to these areas.

With regard to vocational training and re-training,

- activities intended to promote a common vocational training policy, and in particular the improvement of training standards, should be revived;
- present structures should be adjusted to the new economic and social requirements (e.g. the introduction of new technologies, adaptation to structural changes, better preparation of young people for working life, re-entry into working life, etc.) and to workers' employment ambitions.

The links between general education and vocational training must be improved and, in particular, linked work and training must be developed in accordance with the guidelines of the Council Resolution of 18 December 1979 <sup>(1)</sup>.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 1, 3.1.1980, p. 1.

In these areas the Community will support the reforms envisaged by certain Member States with a view to improving their vocational training structures and adapting them to the new economic and social requirements, in particular by encouraging technical and administrative co-operation between Member States.

### 3. Placement

Steps should be taken to ensure that the public employment services operate fully as an active element of mediation to encourage the adjustment of the demand for and supply of labour at local, national and Community level.

It must be ensured that

- appropriate structures exist,
- the methods used to find available jobs are improved, and
- the services rendered are of high quality

so that the public employment services fulfil more satisfactorily the requirements of both employees and employers.

Community action in this area must support the implementation of these guidelines, with particular reference to the employment services, and be directed towards the development of effective co-operation between national employment services on concrete matters such as staff training, computerization of employment services, and vocational and occupational guidance.

The competent national services should take the necessary steps to bring into full operation the European system for the Community clearing of vacancies and applications for employment (SEDOC). The Council notes the Commission's intention of evaluating that system.

4. Forward-looking approach

Use of a forward-looking approach must be developed in an appropriate manner for the problems of the labour market. Such an approach should include observation and evaluation, in co-operation with representatives of employers and workers, of the quantitative and qualitative changes in employment and permit the implementation of consistent vocational training and retraining programmes.

This forward-looking approach must, on the one hand, be implemented at regional and, if appropriate, at local level. On the other hand, the use of forward-looking management methods at undertaking level must be encouraged. This approach warrants implementation in view of the contribution it can make not only to the proper working of the labour market at these various levels but also to the preparation of general policies affecting employment.

The Community could lend its support by facilitating the exchange of experience and promoting an improvement in information.

5. Measures on behalf of specific categories of workers

Specific policies based on individual categories of job-seekers who encounter particular problems on the labour market must be included among the social objectives of labour market policy so as to promote equal employment opportunities for these various categories.

To this end, guidelines already worked out at Community level to help young people, women, elderly, migrant and handicapped workers should be pursued.

Special attention should be given to employment problems resulting from lack of or insufficient qualifications, long-term unemployment and maternity.

6. Regional measures

As regards regional measures, labour market policy must be adapted to the development needs of disadvantaged regions, in particular by strengthening the local vocational training potential in line with employment trends in those regions.

7. Sectoral measures

As regards sectoral measures, the impact of rationalization and structural changes must be reduced and the re-adaptation of workers must be encouraged by preparing them for new jobs

III. INSTRUMENTS AND ACTION IN SUPPORT OF THE LABOUR MARKET POLICY

Implementation of the labour market policy guidelines set out in this Resolution must be facilitated by better use of the various Community financial instruments and, in particular, the European Social Fund.

Integration of the Community labour market must be fostered, within the framework of free movement of labour within the Community, particularly by effective implementation of the Community clearing system (SEDOC), taking account of the employment priority to be afforded to workers who are nationals of Member States and of the need to contain access to the Community labour market by labour from third countries, and by appropriate consultation on migration policies vis-à-vis third countries in accordance with the Council's conclusions of 22 November 1979.

It is important that the Member States should seek effective means to combat illegal immigration and illegal employment.

The various Community legal instruments concerning, in particular, equality between men and women and the approximation of national laws constitute an additional means of integrating the Community labour market.

As regards the adaptation of working time, the guidelines adopted by the Council in its Resolution of 18 December 1979 should be followed <sup>(1)</sup>.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 2, 4.1.1980, p. 1

Similarly, action to improve working conditions can contribute to the reduction of qualitative inadequacies on the labour market.

The meetings both of Directors-General for Employment and of the Directors of Employment Services must be continued.

#### IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

The Council requests the Commission, within the limits of available resources, to take the initiative necessary to develop Community action and to promote co-operation between Member States in the field of labour market policy in compliance with the guidelines set out in this Resolution.

The Commission is also requested to take steps to ensure that the initiatives in question are integrated into an overall Community strategy, covering measures in the fields of economic policy and social matters, of which the labour market policy is an important element, needed for improving the job situation and combatting unemployment.

ACTION AGAINST POVERTY

The Council took note of the second Commission report on the European programme of pilot projects and pilot studies to combat poverty; it also held a detailed discussion on the proposal concerning a supplementary interim programme to combat poverty.

The Council noted that it needed further information to enable it to assess more accurately the content and objectives of the continuation of the action programme against poverty. It agreed to ask the Commission to submit a further interim progress report in time for its next meeting in November.



IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING METHODS OF TRIPARTITE CONFERENCES

After discussing ways of improving the working methods of Tripartite Conferences, the Council approved the following conclusions:

"At its meeting on 12 and 13 March 1979, the European Council emphasized the importance of consultation with representatives of employers and workers and noted with satisfaction that the necessary measures to improve the work of the tripartite meetings would be taken at Community level.

It does not therefore seem appropriate to lay down rigid rules, which would not be in keeping with the nature and objectives of the Tripartite Conferences. To achieve the twofold aim of flexibility and effectiveness, the following procedure could be adopted:

Procedure to be followed for Tripartite Conferences

Preparation

- The Council adopts the theme of the Tripartite Conference after consultation with the Commission and representatives of employers and workers. The Standing Committee on Employment and the Economic Policy Committee can study certain themes in more detail in preparation for the Conference;

- the Commission prepares a communication, on its own responsibility, and forwards it to the Council and to the representatives of employers and workers;
- the representatives of employers and workers conduct a preliminary dialogue using this basis as far as possible - to establish points of agreement or disagreement; the Commission may participate in this dialogue and provide back-up facilities;
- the Commission sends the Council a report on the outcome of the dialogue between the representatives of employers and workers in which it also sets out its assessments and, where appropriate, outlines possible solutions;
- the Council or, as the case may be, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, endeavour to determine their position or to formulate guidelines in the light of the abovementioned Commission communication and report.

## Procedure

The Conference proceedings should basically take the form of a genuine dialogue between the parties. With this in mind, every effort should be made to avoid general statements which do not fit the requirements of the dialogue.

### - Introductory stage

- = the President of the Conference opens the proceedings and outlines the main topics for discussion;
- = the Commission presents its communication and indicates the points of agreement and disagreement established between the representatives of employers and workers during the preparatory stage;
- = the representatives of employers and workers state their views;
- = the President of the Council outlines, and the Ministers defend, where appropriate, the position or guidelines of the Council or, as the case may be, of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States; if they deem it necessary, the Ministers may also state the positions of their respective Governments;

### - Main stage

- = the President of the Conference encourages a dialogue between the parties;
- = the President of the Conference, where appropriate, takes the initiatives necessary to bring the stated positions closer together and to reach agreement; the Commission contributes back-up facilities.

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## Conclusions

At the end of the proceedings, the President of the Conference presents any conclusions drawn from the discussions.

These conclusions, a draft of which may, if appropriate, be circulated by the President beforehand, reflect the substance and general spirit of the dialogue: this aspect is worth emphasizing as it is one of the principal objectives of the Tripartite Conferences - namely that of dialogue - and constitutes a first step towards more clearly defined guidelines.

They may:

- either embody, if appropriate, joint lines of action on which the various parties should base the action which they take. In this case the President may, in the light of the discussions, take the necessary steps to finalize a text agreed on all round;
- or be in the form of a summary, made under the sole responsibility of the President, setting out the main features of the discussion and noting points of agreement and disagreement.

## Follow-up to the Conference

- each of the parties should implement these conclusions, if their nature warrants it, in accordance with its own structure. As regards aspects falling within the Community's responsibilities, the Commission could submit the necessary proposals to the Council;
- for those areas which are the responsibility of the representatives of employers and workers, the Commission should, by offering the necessary assistance, encourage direct contacts between them so that they may give practical effect, within an appropriate framework, to any joint lines of actions which may have been established;
- the implementation of the conclusions might form the subject of reports to be prepared by the Commission. Such reports could be referred to a subsequent Tripartite Conference or to other suitable bodies with responsibility in the area concerned.

OCCUPATIONAL REHABILITATION OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Having noted the Commission report on the first Community action programme for the occupational rehabilitation of handicapped persons (for the period 1974-1979), the Council approved the following conclusions concerning the further implementation of this programme:

"The Council

- emphasizes the importance it attaches to the occupational rehabilitation and the social integration of handicapped persons and in this connection confirms the guidelines laid down in its Resolution of 27 June 1974 establishing the initial Community action programme for the vocational rehabilitation of handicapped persons; <sup>(1)</sup>
- welcomes the results obtained in the initial stage of the implementation of the abovementioned Community programme thanks to the efforts made by the Member States and the Commission;
- feels that work should continue on the implementation of the programme, taking account of the guidelines proposed by the Commission in its report and of the comments made on this subject by the delegations, and in particular the following considerations:
  1. The employment policy should make a greater contribution to solving the employment problems of handicapped persons, which are particularly acute in the present difficult situation on the employment market;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ C 80, 9.7.1974.

2. the role of the undertakings with regard to the employment of handicapped persons should be strengthened by appropriate means; in this connection, support should be given both to maintaining the jobs of workers who have become disabled and to the fresh recruitment of handicapped persons;
3. the role of local authorities and services should also be strengthened to make occupational rehabilitation more effective and to facilitate the social integration of handicapped persons;
4. occupational guidance, training and placement services dealing with workers who are not handicapped should be made more accessible to handicapped persons;
5. the Social Fund should continue to play an important role in operations for the occupational rehabilitation of handicapped persons; in this connection, there should be close co-ordination of all action carried out by the Community;
6. an effort should be made, particularly through a campaign to educate the public at large, to improve general information about the problems of handicapped persons in the Community, engendering thereby in the public a collective awareness of the responsibilities which fall upon the whole population for the complete social integration of handicapped persons;

7. the measures adopted in favour of handicapped persons in the Community should aim to overcome the handicaps of the persons concerned as far as possible, to eliminate any suggestion of discriminatory or inferior treatment of handicapped persons and to encourage their participation in preparing and implementing the measures which concern them.

- invites the Commission to submit a further report after the second stage of implementation of the programme so that it can assess the subsequent development of the programme and draw any conclusions which may be relevant to the Community's future action for handicapped persons.

PROTECTION OF WORKERS FROM EXPOSURE TO CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL AND  
BIOLOGICAL AGENTS AT WORK

The Council gave its agreement on the Directive on the protection of workers from exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work.

This Directive is an important aspect of the implementation of the Resolution on an action programme on safety and health at work, adopted by the Council in July 1978.

This Directive consists of a series of framework measures which should serve as a basis for future legislation in this field at both national and Community level. With this in view, it lays down a series of preventive and protective measures (including in particular details of limit values for exposure, technical provisions, emergency measures, provisions on medical surveillance and information for workers), which must be applied within three years to all agents when Member States pass laws regarding them. The Directive also lays down more specific additional measures concerning medical surveillance and information for workers regarding certain agents (initially acrylonitrile, asbestos, arsenic, benzene, cadmium, mercury, nickel, lead and certain chlorinated hydrocarbons). These agents in particular could be the subject of specific Community Directives at a later date.



The Member States have a certain amount of flexibility regarding the extent to which each of the preventive and protective measures should be applied, if appropriate, to the various agents in question.

Of more specific and immediate significance, this Directive obliges the Member States to introduce within four years measures to ensure the appropriate surveillance of the state of health of workers exposed to asbestos and lead during the period of exposure and, within, the general period of 3 years, to ensure that the workers concerned or their representatives at the place of work are given appropriate information on the dangers of asbestos, arsenic, cadmium, mercury and lead.

In addition, a Committee has been set up to adapt the specific provisions resulting from the Directive to technical progress.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS

The Council exchanged views on the proposal for a Regulation on social security for self-employed workers moving within the Community.

It noted that, despite the broad consensus on the approach to be followed for reaching agreement on this Regulation, it was not possible to achieve a final compromise at present, particularly on the problems involved in the inclusion of non-employed insured persons in the Community rules and the arrangements to be introduced regarding family benefits.

The Council asked the Commission to continue examining the remaining difficulties, taking into account the suggestions which had been made, and to report back so that it could approve the Regulation as a whole at its next meeting (Labour and Social Affairs).

STANDARDS ON SAFETY AND HEALTH AT THE PLACE OF WORK

The Council noted a statement by the Danish delegation concerning the links between standards on safety and health at the place of work and standards relating to the removal of technical barriers, and the Commission's comments on this, and agreed to examine this statement at the earliest opportunity.

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The Council also noted the Commission report on the action programme on safety and health at work.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT

The Council exchanged views on the Commission proposal on measures to combat illegal immigration and illegal employment.

The discussion enabled it to take stock of work carried out in this area, particularly since its previous exchange of views on this matter in November 1978, and to take note of the further information provided by the Commission in the meantime, following its bilateral contacts and discussions.



OTHER DECISIONS

Agricultural policy

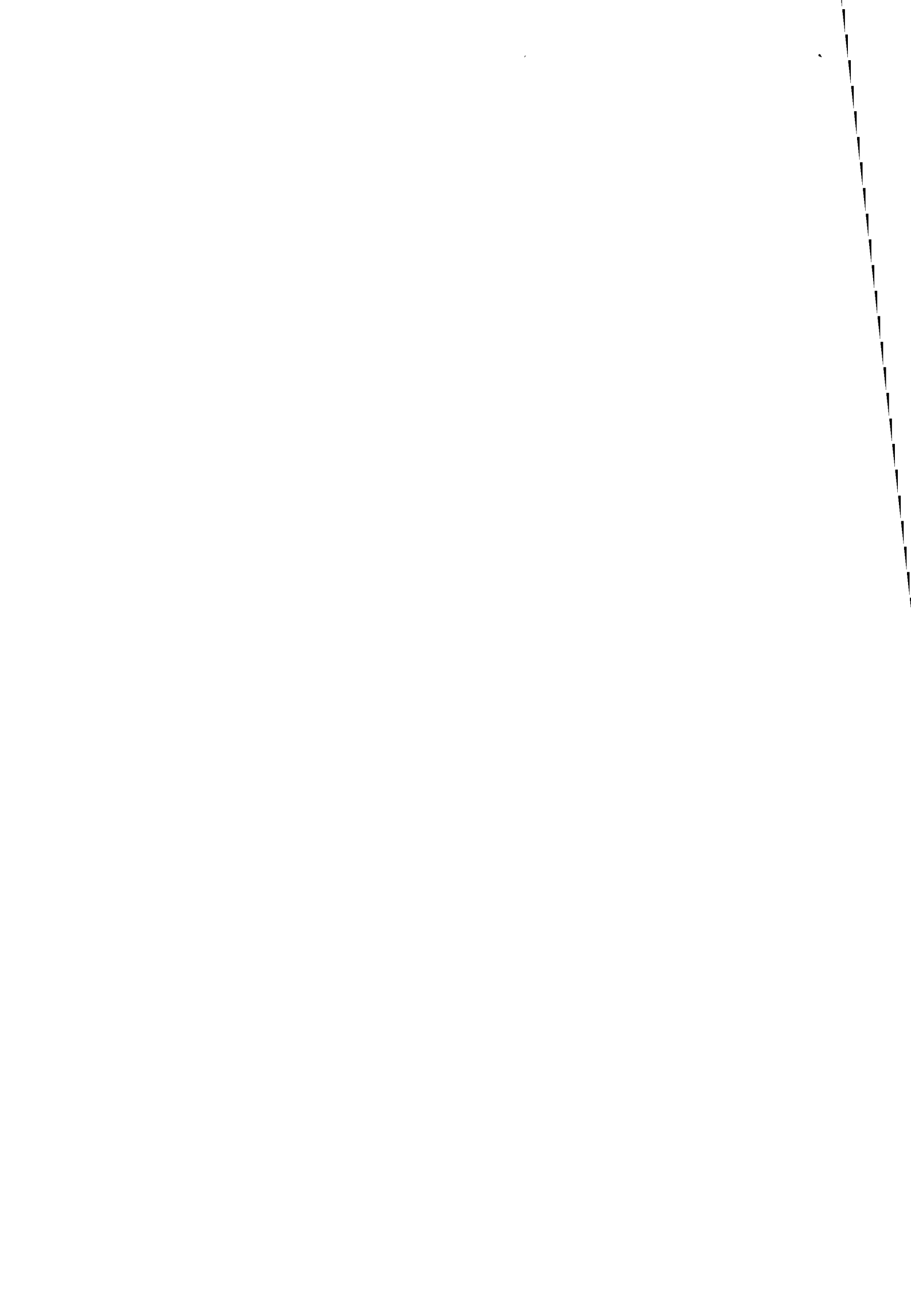
The Council adopted, in the official languages of the Communities, the Regulations

- amending Regulation (EEC) No 1417/78 on the aid system for dried fodder;
- amending Regulation (EEC) No 1119/78 laying down special measures for peas and field beans used in the feeding of animals;
- limiting the granting of production aid for Williams pears and cherries preserved in syrup for the 1980/1981 marketing year.

ECSC

The Council gave its assent, under Article 55(2) of the ECSC Treaty, to the establishment of a 4th ECSC programme on ergonomics for the coal and steel industries and the assents, under Article 56(2)(a) of the ECSC Treaty concerning

- Société Nationale de Crédit et d'Investissement (Luxembourg)
  - General Motors Luxembourg Operations S.A. (Luxembourg)
  - Deeside Titanium Ltd (United Kingdom).
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Bruxelles, le 6 juin 1980.

Note BIO (80) 231 aux Bureaux Nationaux  
cc aux Membres du Groupe,  
a M. Burghardt, DG I et a M. Lecomte, DG VIII

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PREPARATION DU CONSEIL SOCIAL DU 9 JUIN 1980 (P. van Enk)

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Le Conseil des Ministres du travail et des Affaires sociales se reunira le lundi 9 juin a 10 h. a Luxembourg.

L'ordre du jour se presente comme suit :

1. Protection des travailleurs contre les risques lies a une exposition a des agents chimiques, physiques et biologiques pendant le travail.

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La decision la plus importante en discussion au Conseil concerne l'approbation d'une directive visant la protection des travailleurs contre les risques lies a une exposition a des agents chimiques, physiques et biologiques pendant le travail.

Cette directive comporte deux types d'obligations a combler par les Etats membres :

1. Une surveillance appropriee de l'etat de sante des travailleurs pendant la periode d'exposition et l'acces des travailleurs ou de leurs representants a une information adequate sur les dangers que presentent les agents nocifs. L'obligation d'arreter des dispositions mettant en place notamment la surveillance sanitaire des travailleurs s'applique immediatement, selon la directive, au plomb et a ses composes, ainsi qu'a l'amiante. Pour d'autres agents, a savoir l'arsenic, le cadmium et le mercure et leurs composes, des mesures similaires suivront ulterieurement, les delegations de l'Irlande et du Royaume-Uni ayant fait valoir qu'ils ne sont pas, a ce stade, en mesure de prendre des dispositions pour mettre en oeuvre une surveillance medicale adequate.
2. Une serie de dispositions visant a eviter ou bien a maintenir a un niveau aussi bas que raisonnablement praticable l'exposition des travailleurs aux agents nocifs. Dans ce cadre s'inscriront des mesures telles que :
  - la limitation d'usage sur le lieu de travail,
  - la limitation du nombre de travailleurs exposes,
  - l'etablissement de valeurs limites,
  - des mesures de protection collective et individuelle,
  - des mesures d'hygiene,
  - une information des travailleurs et une signalisation d'avertissement et de securite,
  - des procedures d'urgence a appliquer en cas d'exposition anormale.

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Ce type de dispositions s'applique a la liste d'agents suivante :

Acrylonitrile  
 Amiante  
 Arsenic et composes  
 Benzene  
 Cadmium et composes  
 Mercure et composes  
 Nickel et composes  
 Plomb et composes  
 Hydrocarbures chlores.

Ces dispositions seront elaborees ulterieurement par des directives specifiques.

La directive oblige les Etats membres a consulter les travailleurs et les employeurs avant l'adoption des dispositions les plus importantes et a associer les representants des travailleurs au sein des entreprises a l'application des mesures exigees. Ensuite, tout travailleur temporairement soustrait, pour des raisons medicales, a l'action d'un agent nocif devra, dans la mesure du possible, etre affecte a un autre poste.

La directive s'adresse, a ce stade, uniquement aux travailleurs salaries, mais une declaration a inscrire au proces-verbal du Conseil invitera la Commission a etudier le probleme de l'extension de la directive a d'autres personnes telles que, par exemple, les travailleurs independants.

Le delai d'application de la directive constitue encore un probleme a resoudre en Conseil. La proposition initiale de la Commission prévoit un delai de 18 mois, mais celui-ci est considere trop court par la plupart des delegations.

La presidence a propose, a titre de compromis, un delai de trois ans. Mais certaines delegations, dont la delegation irlandaise, souhaitent un delai de 4 ou meme de 5 ans.

## 2. Orientations pour une politique communautaire du marche du travail.

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Le Conseil adoptera ensuite une resolution fixant quelques orientations pour une politique communautaire du marche du travail. Le projet de resolution qui est soumis au Conseil, a ete concu sur la base de la communication de la Commission sur ce sujet (P-34 de mai 1980 et COM(80)186) et du debat que le Comite Permanent de l'Emploi y a consacre le 29 mai.

## 3. Extension du champ d'application du reglement 1408/71.

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Comme c'etait le cas les 15 mai et 22 novembre 1979, l'ordre du jour comporte a nouveau la proposition de la Commission d'etendre le champ d'application du reglement 1408/71 relatif au regime de securite sociale applicable aux travailleurs qui se deplacent a l'interieur de la Communaute aux travailleurs independants et aux personnes non-actives (voir BIO 161 et BIO 382).

Les deux problemes qui bloquent ce dossier subsistent toujours, a savoir :

- la delegation danoise n'accepte pas que l'extension du champ d'application de la reglementation aux non-actifs se base sur l'article 235; ./.



- la delegation allemande, et depuis quelques mois, également celle du Luxembourg, desirent profiter de l'occasion de l'examen du dossier en question pour modifier le calcul de l'allocation familiale preste aux migrants. Celle-ci devrait etre remboursee selon le regime du lieu de residence et non plus selon le regime du lieu de travail. (Le regime du lieu de residence, generalement moins avantageux pour les migrants, ne s'applique actuellement, a titre exceptionnel, qu'en France).

Pour sortir de l'impasse, la presidence italienne semble vouloir presenter un projet de compromis qui consiste a exclure de l'extension proposee tant la categorie des personnes non-actives que le remboursement des allocations familiales. Au cas ou les delegations accepteraient cette solution, le Vice-president Vredeling se verrait dans l'obligation de retirer la proposition de la Commission.

#### 4. Procedure de travail de la Conference tripartite

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Le Conseil arretera un ensemble de dispositions, concues en consultation avec les partenaires sociaux en tenant compte d'une proposition de la Commission, concernant une procedure de travail de la Conference tripartite. Cette procedure, amelioree par rapport a celle qui avait ete employee dans les conferences tenues anterieurement, a ete mise au pont a la demande notamment de la Confederation Europeenne des Syndicats. (Je vous rappelle que les Syndicats, decus de l'absence de resultats de la derniere conference tripartite de novembre 1978, ont pose comme condition a leur future participation, la mise au point d'une procedure engageante). La nouvelle procedure proposee se caracterise par une preparation plus elaboree, susceptible de degager les points d'accord ou de desaccord qui permettrait a la presidence de formuler des orientations communes devant inspirer l'action des differentes parties. L'execution des conclusions prises pourrait eventuellement faire l'objet de rapports a etablir par la Commission et destines a une Conference tripartite ulterieure ou a d'autres organismes appropries en fonction de leur competence.

#### 5. Programme interimaire de lutte contre la pauvrete

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Le Conseil examinera une proposition de la Commission mettant en place un programme interimaire de lutte contre la pauvrete (COM(79)657 final) qui a pour but de combler le vide qui existera entre la fin de 1980 lorsque le present programme est suppose prendre fin, et le debut de 1982, date a laquelle le Conseil tirera les conclusions de ce programme et se prononcera sur la necessite de poursuivre ou non les actions communautaires. La delegation de la Republique Federale d'Allemagne a emis une reserve generale sur le principe de l'action proposee, faisant valoir que toute action ulterieure en la matiere ne peut etre decidee qu'apres evaluation finale, par le Conseil, du programme en cours. Pour surmonter ce probleme, la presidence a propose un compromis qui consiste a donner au programme interimaire un caractere complementaire et a le circonscrire au rang d'etudes ou de projets destines a "comblar les lacunes ou a completer les connaissances sur divers aspects importants". Le plafond du montant global des credits a inscrire dans les projets de budget pour 1980 et 1981 pour l'action envisagee devrait, selon ce compromis, s'elever a 4,5

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MUCE (soit le niveau moyen entre le montant de 9 MUCE propose par la Commission et la position extrême de n'ouvrir aucun nouveau crédit pour une action interimaire).

6. Lutte contre la migration illegale et l'emploi illegal.  
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Enfin, le Conseil fera le point de la situation en ce qui concerne la proposition de directive "lutte contre la migration illegale et l'emploi illegal", proposition qui date du 7 avril 1978 et sur laquelle les instances du Conseil ont interrompu leurs travaux.

Amities,  
M. Perlot. Comeur



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A N N O U N C E M E N T

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telex no 3926

priere de faire diffusion habituelle a partir de bruxelles

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note bio (80) 231, suite 1, aux bureaux nationaux  
cc aux membres du groupe et a mm les assistants dg i et viii

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Le conseil des ministres du travail et des affaires sociales a adopte la proposition de directive "protection des travailleurs contre les risques lies a une exposition a des agents chimiques, physiques et biologique pendant le travail". aucune modification a la version de cette proposition telle qu'elle a ete reprise dans la note bio 231 n'y a ete apporte. Le conseil a fixe deux delais de mise en oeuvre : de 4 ans en ce qui concerne la surveillance de l'etat de sante des travailleurs pendant la periode de l'exposition et de 3 ans pour ce qui est des dispositions visant a limiter l'exposition des travailleurs aux agents nocifs.

ensuite, le conseil a adopte une resolution esquissant des orientations pour une politique communautaire du marche du travail. resolution qui se base sur la communication (p - 34 de mai 1980 et com (80) 186) que la commission a degagee a ce sujet et sur le debat que le comite permanent de l'emploi y a consacre. Le texte vous parviendra a bref delai. Le vice-president vredeling a, introduisant le debat, exprime la deceptions de la commission devant trois lacunes dans la resolution, a savoir :

a qu'il n'y ait pas de notion reprenant le souhait des syndicats de mettre en place une obligation aux entreprises de notifier auprès des bureaux de placements les vacatures;

- que la résolution ne reprenne pas la volonté de la commission de mettre en oeuvre une politique sociale liée à la restructuration industrielle qui se fait au niveau communautaire;

- que la résolution n'ait pas fait allusion à l'institution d'un comité du marché du travail analogue au comité de politique économique.

Les deux problèmes bloquent le dossier de la proposition d'étendre la réglementation 1400/71, à savoir la base juridique de l'inclusion dans cette réglementation des non-actifs et le calcul des allocations familiales n'ont pas été résolus ( voir bio 231). Les résultats des conversations bilatérales que la présidence a entamé à ce sujet en marge de la session d'aujourd'hui, devraient servir de base d'un projet de compromis que la commission soumettra au prochain conseil qui est prévu pour novembre 1980.

a suivre.

amities, p. van enk

9.6.80

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telex nr 3931

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n o t e b i o (80) 231, suite 2 et fin, aux bureaux  
nationaux

cc aux membres du groupe et a mm les assistants dg i et viii

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La proposition visant a la mise en place d'un programme interimaire de lutte contre la pauvreté n'a pas obtenu l'accord de la delegation allemande qui a fait valoir que, selon la decision du conseil de 1975 donnant le feu vert au premier programme, l'evaluation de celui-ci devait precéder a toute decision d'une poursuite des actions communautaires dans ce domaine. cette evaluation n'etant pas sur la table du conseil, la delegation de la rfa refusait meme de s'engager au projet de compromis par lequel la presidence avait essaye de rapprocher les positions. la presidence a, enfin, invite la commission de degager dans les meilleurs delais le rapport d'evaluation du premier programme de lutte contre la pauvreté ( evaluation initialement prevue pour le premier semestre de 1980 permettant ainsi au conseil de continuer si possible sans rupture les efforts en la matiere.

en faisant le point de la situation pour ce qui est de la proposition de directive du conseil "lutte contre la migration illegale et l'emploi illegal", le vice-president vredeling a fait etat des problemes qui ont ete soulevés par la position du royaume-uni. le vice-president a communique au conseil son intention de, tout en maintenant la proposition de la commission, soumettre les problemes au comite technique pour les travailleurs migrants. apres examen par ce comite des difficultes, la commission determinera son attitude.

amities, p. van enk

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