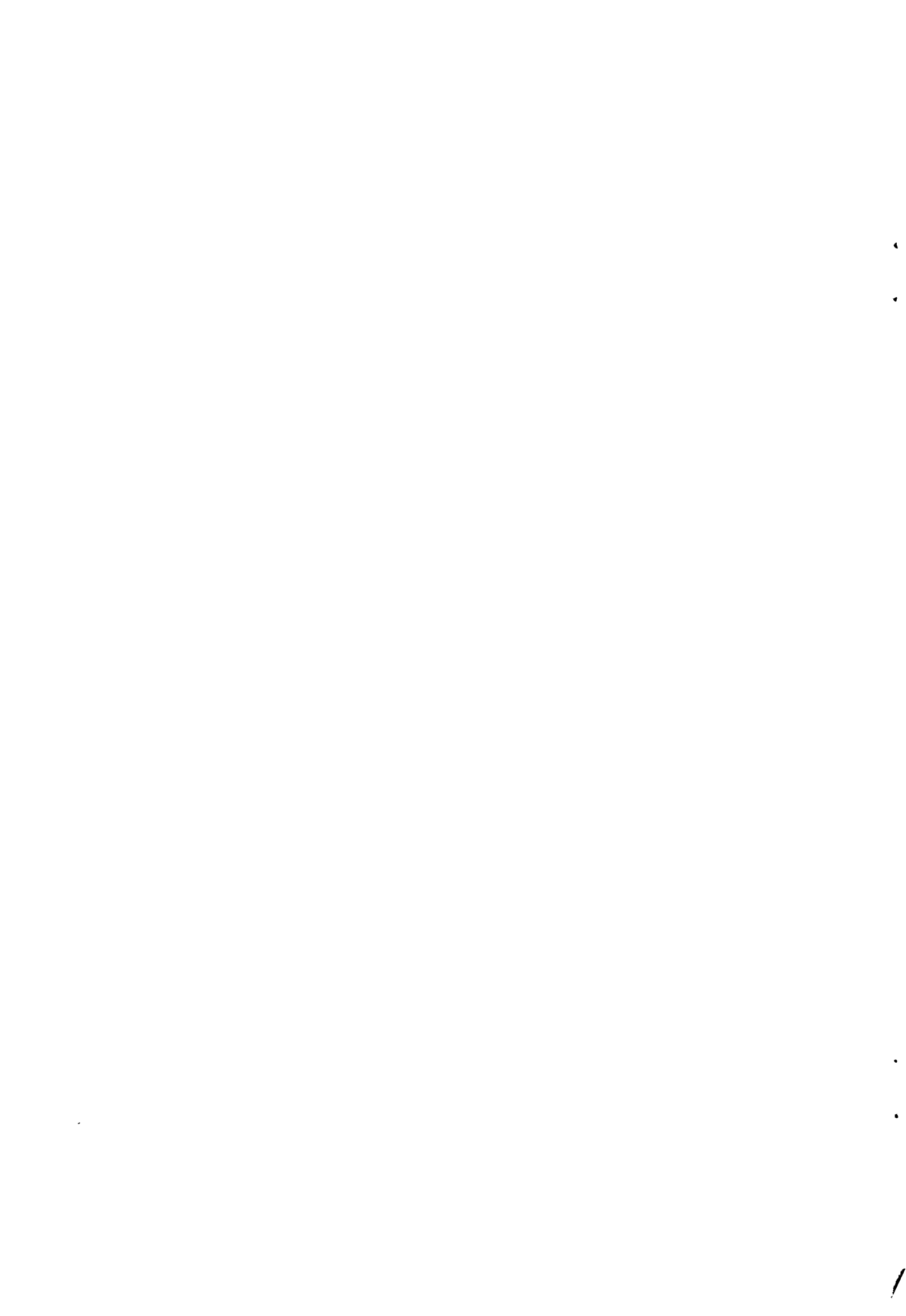


ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

BULLETIN

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157th PLENARY SESSION

The 157th Plenary Session of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities was held in Brussels on 29 and 30 March 1978 under the chairmanship of Mr Basil de FERRANTI, Committee Chairman.

The Plenary Session was attended by Mr KOHNSTAMM, Chairman of the European University Institute, who made a statement on the tasks, structure, policy and work of the Institute.

Opinions adopted

1. ALCOHOL

Amended Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the Common Organization of the Market in Ethyl Alcohol of Agricultural Origin and Laying Down Additional Provisions for Certain Products containing Ethyl Alcohol.

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

The new Commission document amends a proposal which was submitted to the Council on 6 March 1972, and on which the Committee delivered an Opinion on 27 June 1973 (OJ No. C 101 of 23 November 1973). The new proposal deals primarily with alcohol of agricultural origin except molasses alcohol. No support is to be given to molasses alcohol, which sells at a price that is competitive with that of synthetic alcohol.

The new proposal institutes production, price and marketing guarantees for agricultural alcohol.

The proposal has seven main features :

- Production, price and marketing guarantees for specified quantities of agricultural alcohol. Production quotas are to be set for individual firms. In addition a price equalization mechanism (with due regard to the prices of the various raw materials used), as well as a withdrawal and marketing mechanism for intervention agencies, are to be introduced.
- Three sectors are to be "reserved" for agricultural alcohol : oral consumption, vinegar-making and the pharmaceutical industry. However, if any Member State so requests, the perfumery and cosmetics industry may also be "reserved" for ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin during a transitional period of five marketing years.
- An aid mechanism is to be instituted for spirituous beverages put in difficulty by the alterations to the rules on alcohol.
- Customs duties on Community imports of agricultural alcohol and spirituous beverages are to be replaced by an import levy with a fixed and variable component (equal to a specified percentage of the customs duties). This system of levies is also to be applicable to raw materials used in the making of agricultural alcohol; the rate will depend on their sugar content.
- Export refunds are to be granted to cover the difference between world and EEC prices.

- The financing of intervention is to be partially financed by an "intervention contribution" on all spirituous beverages consumed in the Community. It will also be possible to draft and expand Community legislation relating to the designation and description of spirituous beverages.

- Finally, a Management Committee is to be set up to ensure the proper functioning of the new market arrangements.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by 62 votes to 31, with 9 abstentions.

The Committee endorses the principle of a market organization for ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin.

It is pleased that the Commission has taken as the basis for its proposal the situation as it stands at the moment with regard to the production of agricultural alcohol. It recognizes the difficulty of tabling a proposal which meets the two-fold requirement of (a) providing producers with adequate guarantees and (b) ensuring that the industrial users of agricultural alcohol have the freedom needed to pursue their activities. The amended proposal satisfies this two-fold requirement more than the original proposal did.

With regard to the proposal's field of application, the Committee makes various suggestions for a clearer definition of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin. It also suggests that precise definitions should be given of all the products covered by the proposal, i.e. all those products which have ethyl alcohol as their basic ingredient.

On the question of molasses alcohol, the Committee endorses the Commission's general idea to make this alcohol competitive with synthetic alcohol within a relatively short space of time. However, it is not convinced that the measures proposed by the Commission for achieving this aim are commensurate with the state of the market. Accordingly, the Committee advocates that :

- the target price for molasses alcohol should be based on the target price for other agricultural products and, in particular, cereals, and
- a guaranteed outlet for part of the molasses alcohol produced from Community molasses should be provided; this would seem possible in the light of the alcohol requirements of the "reserved" sectors and would also encourage the modernization of production. This suggestion implies some alteration in the shares of other types of agricultural alcohol.

The Committee is also aware of the difficulty of including alcohol produced by the distillation of wine in the proposed production programme. It is clear to the Committee that the present proposal will not be able to operate unless the Community can get a tighter grip on the wine market. The proposal allows some account to be taken of exceptional distillations but is certainly not capable of tackling structural overproduction.

On the subject of spirits made from wine, the Committee thinks that the Wine Regulation No. 816/70 must be revised so as to remove any inconsistency between it and the proposed alcohol Regulation.

The Committee rejects the self-financing scheme proposed for the alcohol market by the Commission. It considers that the Community should collectively bear overall financial responsibility for any Regulation concerning the alcohol market, as it does in other agricultural sectors.

With regard to trade with non-member countries, the Committee is perfectly aware that the Community must take account of its international commitments in the field of alcohol just as it does in other spheres of agriculture. However, the Committee expects the Community institutions to show the political will to re-negotiate previous agreements where this is necessary, not with the aim of winning artificial advantages for the Community but simply to safeguard the ability to operate a Community market organization.

The Opinion also sets out detailed suggestions with regard to rum, Korn, fruit brandies, the question of control, the reserved sectors and the management committee.

The Committee based its Opinion on material prepared by its Section for Agriculture under the chairmanship of Mr EMO CAPODILISTA - Italy - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr BOUREL - France - Employers.

2. FISHERIES

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) Defining for 1978 Measures for Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources by the Establishment of Quotas

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down Technical Measures for the Conservation of Fishery Resources.

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down Certain Measures of Control for Fishing Activities by Community Vessels

Proposal for a Council Decision on Financial Participation by the Community in respect of the Inspection and Surveillance Operations in the Maritime Waters of Denmark and Ireland

Proposal for a Regulation (EEC) of the Council laying down Special Aid Measures for Herring Fisheries in the North Sea and the Celtic Sea.

Gist of the Commission's Proposals

Total Allowable Catches and their Allocation amongst the Member States

The Commission has proposed total allowable catches (TACs) for the various species in the Community waters in 1978. It has based its figures on the best available scientific data on current fish stocks and likely trends. Reference was made in particular to information drawn up by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES).

The TACs for 1978 do in some cases represent a sizeable reduction over the quantities authorized or actually taken in 1976. It must, however, be remembered that the figures for these two years are not readily comparable because of the drastic changes brought about by the widespread adoption of 200 mile fishing limits. The Commission is any way of the opinion that it is necessary to cut down on catches to enable stocks to be maintained and replenished, which is in the interests of both fishermen and consumers.

The proposed allocation of the TACs amongst the Member States represents an initial outline which could be adjusted and rectified in the light of the discussions at the Council. The allocations are based on the keys used by the North East Atlantic Fishery Commission (NEAFC). The Commission has also taken into account the Resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers on 3 November 1976 by proposing that the Irish catch could be increased by two-thirds over the 1975 figure, and giving special attention to the particular needs of fishermen in the northern part of the United Kingdom.

Proposals will be drawn up as soon as possible with regard to the Skagerrak and Kattegat and the waters off Greenland and French Guyana.

Technical Measures to Conserve Fish Stocks

The Commission has proposed a package of measures comprising a partial or complete ban on fishing in certain areas and/or at certain times, rules on the use of certain fishing gear, minimum sizes for the fish taken and provisions governing mesh sizes. As the proposals represent only an initial and partial codification of the many provisions in this field, the Commission has proposed that Member States be authorized to maintain in force certain national measures, provided that they are non-discriminatory and compatible with the aims of the Community scheme.

Inspection Measures

If the common policy on the management and conservation of fish stocks is to be effective, it is essential that the

Community's rules be observed which means that vessels, fishing operations and catches will have to be subject to inspection. Inspection will be carried out, in a non-discriminatory way, by the Member States. The Commission will be kept informed of the inspection work and will keep a watchful eye to ensure that Community provisions are properly implemented by the Member States. Other proposed measures in this connection are the establishment of lists of authorized landing places and the keeping of records by the individual vessels, listing catches, fishing grounds worked and the gear used.

Inspection and Surveillance in Danish and Irish Waters

The policing of the fishing grounds can only be carried out effectively if the specific inspection and surveillance network is strengthened as soon as possible. The network will have to be extensive enough to enable it to cover all the fishing zones of the Member States or, at least, the most important ones.

The Commission has, therefore, submitted a proposal which provides for a sharing by the Community of the costs involved in providing appropriate inspection and surveillance of fishing in the waters off Ireland and Greenland.

Aid to Herring Fishermen

A ban was imposed on herring fishing in the Celtic Sea until 31 December 1977. A similar ban is in force on herring fishing in the North Sea until 31 October 1978 and the Commission has already proposed to the Council that this ban be extended to

the end of 1978. The Commission has proposed that financial compensation be made available to the fishermen concerned to cover their lost catches and to ensure that adequate fishing capacity is maintained until such time as stocks have been replenished.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by a large majority (4 votes against and 1 abstention).

Establishment of Quotas

The Committee considers that management of EC fish stocks is absolutely essential and therefore accepts the introduction of TACs and quotas for the major species.

The Committee thinks that a Community reserve is necessary to give the Community sufficient latitude to negotiate effectively reciprocal fishing rights with non-EC states.

Conservation of Fishery Resources

The Committee approves the principles contained in the Commission's proposal.

Control Measures

The Committee endorses the proposal's objectives and welcomes the call for strict supervision of quotas and compliance with technical measures. But it fears that to make each Member

State responsible for supervising its own fisheries may lead to the rules being applied differently in individual Member States. The Commission should strictly enforce Article 14, which empowers it to check up on the way in which the Member States are applying individual controls.

Participation by the Community in respect of the Inspection and Surveillance Operations in the Maritime Waters of Denmark and Ireland

Ireland and Denmark have large areas of sea to police. Policing of fishing zones by the Member States benefits the entire Community and it is only right that the Community should shoulder part of the costs. The Committee is therefore pleased to note that the Commission has submitted new proposals under which the Community's contribution towards the cost of these operations is increased to 75%.

Problems of the Herring Fisheries in the North Sea and the Celtic Sea, and the Special Aid Measures for Herring Fisheries in the North Sea and the Celtic Sea

The Committee regrets that no reference has been made to the impact of conservation measures on the processing industry. Since the latter will also be hit by the temporary ban on herring fishing, it should perhaps also receive assistance.

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

3. STATE OF THE CUSTOMS UNION

Communication of the Commission to the Council and to the European Parliament on the State of the Customs Union of the European Economic Community.

Gist of the Commission Communication

The Customs Union has played a role of capital importance in the process of European integration. But attention should be drawn to the shortcomings in the present situation, such as the continuing fragmentation of the internal market and the lack of common customs rules for trade with non-member countries. These shortcomings are due basically to three things : (i) the maintenance of obstacles to the free circulation of goods, (ii) rules which are fragmentary and often over-complex and (iii) unwieldy decision-making machinery.

Often the Customs Union has not led to a reduction of paperwork, especially for businesses. A lot of time and money is still wasted filling in forms and performing other formalities when people and goods cross frontiers.

In addition, as regards trading and production, there are still distortions which are contrary to the Treaty.

The Committee's own-initiative Opinion reiterates ideas expressed in specific Opinions on simplifying paperwork, alignment, making the present rules clearer and merging existing customs committees. But it concentrates on the initiatives that the Commission is planning to take, namely :

In the short term

- to encourage any initiative that might further the free movement of goods within the Community;
- to complete programmes for aligning and simplifying customs legislation;
- to improve the institutional machinery for taking decisions on customs union matters; and

In the long term

- to draw up a Community customs code;
- to align penalties for breaking Community customs laws.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously.

The Committee feels that the Customs Union has been a considerable success between 1958 and 1976 intra-Community trade increased much more than tenfold. A close look at the real problems involved in the movement of goods and persons within the EEC shows, however, that a great deal of progress still has to be made. For both EEC-based companies and ordinary travellers, there is practically no difference between crossing an intra-Community border and crossing a border with a non-member country. The formalities are just as complex, the rules just as restrictive.

Having discussed the shortcomings of the European customs union and the lack of harmonization in other related fields such as taxation, currency variations and exchange controls, the Committee puts forward concrete and realistic proposals which can be put into effect in accordance with a specific timetable. These proposals are as follows :

- The Community should establish uniform definitions of infringements and a uniform system of penalties - at least in the customs sphere - without waiting for the still hypothetical alignment of national penal legislation. Practical and uniform procedures should also be introduced to enable users to appeal against the application of Community rules. National procedures for lodging appeals often vary greatly with regard to their duration and their repercussions on the people involved. And recourse to the European Court of Justice - which is always possible - is too cumbersome a legal procedure for solving the thousand-and-one commercial disputes that arise in the course of trade. What is needed, therefore, is a standardized Community-wide procedure for appealing to, say, an arbitration body operating along simple, speedy and inexpensive lines;
- A single Customs Administration Committee should supersede the many committees currently in existence;
- A Community customs law should be drawn up which would consolidate current provisions and also fill in the numerous gaps in the Customs Union's rules and regulations, so that in the end there is a coherent and practical body of law.

It is hoped that there will be an annual progress report on the 1975 simplification programme and that all the import, transit and export documents necessary for transactions between Member States will be systematically scrutinized with a view to their simplification.

The Committee would like to see the normal commercial documents drawn up by firms used more widely as the basis for the procedures in intra-Community trade. The Committee also maintains that the rationalization of such documents and their alignment on a standard model would be of considerable help in this respect.

The Committee proposes abolition of the internal transit guarantee.

The Committee considers that trade between the Member States would be greatly simplified if methods of collecting VAT were aligned. It therefore proposes introduction of a uniform system for recording VAT liability in customs offices at borders within the Community, with sums due being entered in the monthly VAT accounts of the firms concerned. This system would be made available to firms that import on a regular basis and offer all the requisite guarantees.

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

4. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Education and Vocational Training for Young Workers.

Gist of the Opinion (own-initiative Opinion)

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously.

It considers education to be a basic human right and re-enforces the view that educational programmes must change in response to changing needs and circumstances. Educational opportunity in Europe must be open to all social groups, particularly the disadvantaged, and to all regions, particularly the underdeveloped.

The Committee based the present Opinion on the Council Resolution of 13 December 1976, with particular reference to the Report of the Education Committee which preceded the Resolution. The Committee welcomes the comprehensive report of the Education Committee and its concern not only for the immediate problem of youth unemployment, but also for the longer-term effectiveness of the Community's educational systems. It is the view of the Committee however that measures taken to improve the preparation for working life must have regard for the education provided both before the age of 13 and after the age of 18.

It stresses that continuing education and training opportunities must be available to all young people when they have completed the period of compulsory schooling. The Committee wishes also to draw attention to the question of motivation. Lack of motivation at school is often perpetuated after school. The Committee emphasizes the responsibility of schools in encouraging motivation towards obtaining satisfactory employment.

It also stresses the need for improved arrangements for the initial and in-service training of teachers and for improved arrangements for collecting and disseminating information on education. Those most at risk in gaining employment - girls, migrants and the physically and mentally handicapped - must be accorded special attention.

The Committee notes that the report of the Education Committee does not deal with the problems of transition to working life of young people leaving higher education. It would like to see a study carried out dealing with this problem.

The Committee endorses the view that Member States should provide curricula and teaching methods which are an appropriate preparation for working life at all stages of general education and vocational training and that closer links should be promoted between these two types of education. It wishes, in fact, a far greater integration of these two types of education. From the very outset, there should be a link between basic skills and their application, and children should be involved in problems which are both abstract and concrete.

The Committee also recognizes the special problems of transition from school to work in those regions of the Community which are less developed or which rely primarily either on a single economic activity or on small decentralized industries. Job creation schemes in these regions are urgently needed. But such training programmes will be abortive unless at the same time new jobs are attracted to these regions by a vigorous scheme of

investment incentives. The interaction between education and training policies on the one hand and regional policies on the other is of crucial importance.

The Committee emphasizes that young people should be provided with education and vocational guidance at all stages of school life and also throughout their working life. The Committee urges that there should be improvement in the vocational guidance department associated with employment offices.

Furthermore, the Committee is of the view that all appropriate means should be adopted to enable pupils to acquire their own "experience of work" in differing situations. Wherever possible, they should be provided for the pupils to take part in as many forms of actual work experience as is practicable.

The Committee based its Opinion on material prepared by its Section for Social Affairs under the chairmanship of Mr HOUTHUYS - Belgium - Workers. The Rapporteur was Mr SLOMAN - United Kingdom - Various Interests.

5. FARM STRUCTURES

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Council Directive 72/159/EEC of 17 April 1972 on the Modernization of Farms

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Council Directive 75/268/EEC of 28 April 1975 on Mountain and Hill Farming and Farming in Certain Less-Favoured Areas

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Council Directive 72/160/EEC of 17 April 1972 concerning Measures to Encourage the Cessation of Farming and the Reallocation of Utilized Agricultural Area for the Purpose of Structural Improvement

Proposal for a Council Directive on the Programme to Accelerate Drainage Operations in the Less-Favoured Areas of the West of Ireland.

Gist of the Commission's Proposals

Proposal amending Council Directive 72/159/EEC of 17 April 1972 on the Modernization of Farms

The Commission is proposing that the Member States be allowed to continue granting national aid to investments in farms where the farmers are unable to attain the earned income threshold but are not eligible for aid to cease farming. This aid was due to stop at the end of December but it is to be extended until further notice because of the recession, which makes it more difficult for farmers to attain the income threshold. However, the Commission is asking that aid be limited to investments of less than 10,000 u.a. and that recipients undertake to keep accounts.

Proposal amending Council Directive 75/268/EEC of 28 April 1975 on Mountain and Hill Farming and Farming in Certain Less-Favoured Areas

The Commission is proposing that the EAGGF's Guidance Section's contribution to the compensatory allowances in the mountain, hill and less-favoured areas in Ireland and Italy be raised to 50%.

Proposal amending Council Directive 72/160/EEC of 17 April 1972 on Encouraging the Cessation of Farming

The Commission thinks that incentives should be stepped up. Farmers over 65 should be able to receive a premium to give up farming if their land belongs to a farm with a development

plan, as should farmers between 55 and 65 who receive a cessation annuity. The premium should be at least four times the rental value of the released farmland and be eligible for EAGGF assistance, even if the land involved is not part of a farm with a development plan. All this would cost the EAGGF some 64 million u.a. over a period of five years.

Proposal on the Programme to Accelerate Drainage Operations in the West of Ireland

The Commission is proposing to assist the programme to improve drainage in the West of Ireland, a region where farm incomes are low, farm jobs are few and drainage is poor. Such assistance would speed up the programme. The Commission would, within certain limits, reimburse expenditure on drainage operations and necessary machinery. The aid scheme would last five years and cost the EEC an estimated 21 million u.a.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by a large majority with 5 votes against and 8 abstentions.

The Committee notes that although the Commission's proposals make a number of improvements, they are unambitious and do not take sufficient account of the Community's economic and social development over the past five years. This is regrettable,

especially as socio-structural policy is a key factor in farm modernization and the improvement of farmers' living and working conditions.

The Committee thinks it is necessary to build up the Community structural policy's funds, which have been totally inadequate so far.

If the Community is to have a proper farm structures policy, all farms which can become viable enterprises should be able to receive structural aid.

The Committee also thinks that Commission proposals must be submitted to the Council which take account of the income needs of farmers who have no possibility for expansion, cannot find additional income or a full-time job outside agriculture, and who are unable to take advantage of the socio-structural measures.

The development plan concept expounded by the Commission in its proposals ought to have borne this in mind.

The Committee emphasizes the link between structural and regional policy.

Regional policy is, unfortunately, still suffering from a lack of funds and the absence of an overall concept for dealing with regional imbalances throughout the Community.

The Committee approves the Commission's plan regarding the programme to accelerate drainage operations in the less-favoured areas of the West of Ireland.

Finally, so as to improve the application of the Directives on agricultural structures, the relevant trade associations should be involved in the policy's implementation. The Committee based its Opinion on material prepared by its Section for Agriculture under the chairmanship of Mr EMO CAPODILISTA - Italy - Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr LAPIE - France - Various Interests.

6. VINEYARD SURVEYS

Proposal for a Council Regulation on the Statistical Surveys of the Areas under Vines.

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

In view of the experience gained, the Commission is submitting to the Council a proposal for a Regulation setting up a system of statistical surveys of the areas under vines, rather than submitting a complete revision of the Community viticultural land register.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously.

The Committee approves the Commission's proposal in general. It feels, however, that in the longer term a Community viticultural land register should be drawn up as planned.

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

7. REGIONAL STATISTICS

Proposal for a Council Directive (EEC) on Statistical Returns in Respect of Carriage of Goods by Road as part of Regional Statistics.

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

The explanatory memo refers to the weakness of Community road haulage statistics and points out that the collection of statistical returns at the frontiers could create further barriers to trade.

A proper common transport policy requires basic data on goods carriage by the various modes of transport.

It is proposed that each Member State collect statistics on the basis of sample surveys. This will reduce the cost of the exercise.

The Community will make a financial contribution to the cost of establishing the system. This contribution will be paid for three years.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion by a large majority, 2 members having voted against. The Committee approved the Commission's proposal which aims to improve knowledge of the scale on which goods are carried by road vehicles registered in the Community, and the trend in this goods traffic.

The Committee based its Opinion on material prepared by its Section for Transport and Communications under the chairmanship of Mr HOFFMANN - Workers - Germany. The Rapporteur was Mr RENAUD - Employers - France.

8. NAVIGABILITY LICENCES. AMENDMENT

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 76/135/EEC on Reciprocal Recognition of Navigability Licences for Inland Waterway Vessels.

Gist of the Commission's proposal

It is proposed that the deadline for the adoption of the common provisions establishing technical requirements for inland waterway vessels should be extended by two years, from 1 January 1978 to 1 January 1980.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously. The Committee approves the Commission's proposal.

The Committee based its Opinion on material prepared by its Section for Transport and Communications under the chairmanship of Mr HOFFMANN - Germany - Workers. The Rapporteur was Mr van RENS - Netherlands - Workers.

9. RESOLUTION No. 212 (CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY RAIL)

Proposal for a Council Decision Concerning the Community's Acceptance of Resolution No. 212 (Revised) of the Economic Commission for Europe and Relating to the Facilitation of Health and Quality Inspection in the International Carriage of Goods by Rail as Regards Traffic between the Community and Third Countries Signatories to the Resolution.

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

The Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at Geneva has approved the revision of Resolution No. 212, the application of which will make the crossing of national borders easier by eliminating any unnecessary or superfluous interruption in the movement of perishable goods in non-Community countries and imported into, or in transit through the Community.

The subject-matter dealt with in this revised Resolution is within the competence of the Community and the Community should therefore approve the revised document.

The Commission thus proposes that the Resolution should be accepted.

Gist of the Opinion

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously, and approves the Commission's proposal that the Community should accept the revised Resolution No. 212 of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The Committee based its Opinion on material prepared by its Section for Transport and Communications under the chairmanship of Mr HOFFMANN - Workers - Germany. The Rapporteur was Mr COSTANTINI - Workers - Italy.

II

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

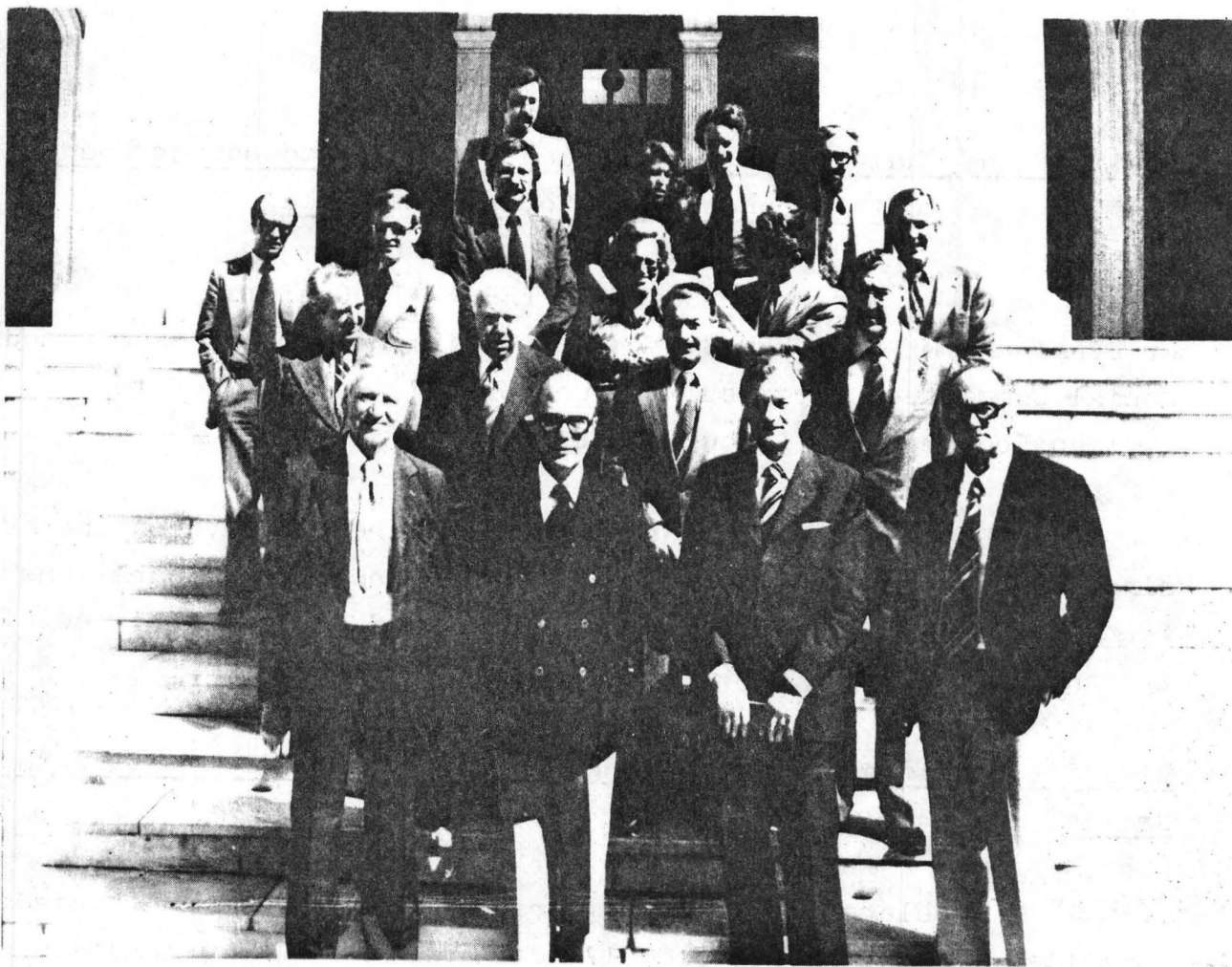
Visit of the Chairman of the Italian Economic and Labour Council to the Economic and Social Committee

On 15 March, Mr Basil de FERRANTI, Chairman, and Mr BERNIS and Mr van GREUNSVEN, Vice-Chairmen of the Economic and Social Committee, received Mr Bruno STORTI, Chairman of the Italian Economic and Labour Council.

The major topics of discussion were the ways of increasing contacts between the two institutions and the preparations for the 20th Anniversary of the Economic and Social Committee at the end of May.

Visit of a delegation from the Economic and Social Committee to Greece

A delegation of 15 members of the Economic and Social Committee visited Greece from 17 to 24 March. The delegation consisted of the members of the Study Group on Greece from the Section for External Relations, under the chairmanship of Mr STARATZKE (Germany - Employers), accompanied by Mr LOUET, Director-General.



Meeting of the delegation from the Economic and Social Committee with the Minister for Northern Greece in Salonika on 18 March.

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The purpose of the visit was to assess the problems Greece and the Community will face when Greece becomes a member of the Community, from the viewpoint of the various sectors of industry. In Salonika, the Committee delegation met with Mr MARTIS, the Minister for Northern Greece. In Athens, they met with Mr KONTOGEORGIS, the Minister in charge of relations with the European Communities, Mr LASCARIS, the Minister of Labour, Mr TALIADOUROUROS, the Minister for Agriculture, and high-level officials from other ministries. The delegation also had meetings with representatives of the employers', trade union and agricultural organizations.

III

NEW REQUESTS FOR OPINIONS

In March, the Council asked the Committee to deliver Opinions on the following :

Proposal for a Council Directive on the Approximation of the Laws, Regulations and Administrative Provisions of the Member States relating to Misleading and Unfair Advertizing.

Communication from the Commission to the Council concerning the Setting-up of a Community System of Aid for Inner-Community Trade in Coal for Power Stations.

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the Customs Rules Applicable to Provisions for Ships, Aircraft and International Trains.

Communication from the Commission to the Council on the Programme of Work to be carried out in the Veterinary, Zootechnical and Animal Protection Spheres and the Staff Required for such Work.

IV

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK

Plenary Session in April 1978

Opinions requested by Institutions

- Organization of the Milk Sector
- Reprocessing of Nuclear Fuels
- Fast-Breeders
- Radioactive Wastes
- Normalization of Railway Accounts
- Code of Conduct
- Community Loans

Own-Initiative Opinions

- Part-Time Work

Study

- Tax Harmonization

Plenary Session in May 1978

Opinions requested by Institutions

- Social Security for Self-Employed
- Health and Safety at Work
- Shipbuilding
- Electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres
- Common provisions for machine-tools
- Hot-Water Meters

- Prepackaged Liquids
- VAT on Works of Art
- Repayment of VAT
- Packaging of dangerous preparations (solvents)
- Atmospheric Pollutants

Study

- Relations between the Community and Greece
- Hazards arising from the use of asbestos

Plenary Session in July 1978

Opinions requested by Institutions

- Mediterranean Agriculture
- Market in Wine
- Development of the Social Situation
- Action in the Cultural Sphere
- Economic Situation in the Community
- Cost of Pollution Control
- Pollution of Groundwater
- Micropollutants

Own-initiative Opinions

- Frontier Workers
- International Monetary Disorder
- Lomé Convention

Study

- Relations between the Community and State-Trading Countries

Subsequent Plenary Sessions

Own-initiative Opinions

- Forestry
- Flags of Convenience
- Consumption of Medicines

Studies

- Management of R & D
- Relations between the Community and Spain
- Influence of Regional Authorities
- Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Means of Consumer Protection

Information Report

- Londonderry/Donegal : Regional Development

V

STATEMENTS BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The kidnapping of Mr Aldo MORO

At the opening of the Plenary Session of the Economic and Social Committee, its President, Mr Basil de FERRANTI, expressed on behalf of all members his sympathy to the Italian people and Government after the kidnapping of Sig. Aldo MORO and the shooting of his five guards. He said this event and others

.../...

before it proved that terrorism is a problem that all of us must face, that it is a challenge not to any particular Member State but to Europe as a whole. "I am sure," he said "that another thing that will be proved by these shocking events is that the terrorists are fundamentally mistaken in their conception of our societies and in their belief in the fragility of the rule of law and our commitment to democratic values. We will - we must - emerge strengthened from these ordeals".

The foundering of the Amoco Cadiz

The members of the Economic and Social Committee asked Mr de FERRANTI to send the President of the Council of the European Communities the following declaration concerning the foundering of the Amoco Cadiz :

"The Economic and Social Committee has learnt with dismay of the devastating scale of the disaster involving the Liberian tanker Amoco Cadiz off the coast of Brittany.

The Committee welcomes the Community solidarity which has already been forthcoming on this occasion, and conveys its sincere sympathy to the victims of the disaster. But, the Committee deplores the absence of effective Community and international instruments to prevent such disasters, whose consequences for mankind and his environment are incalculable.

On 26 May 1976, shortly after the Olympic Bravery disaster, the Committee alerted the Institutions to this unsatisfactory situation in its Opinion on Maritime Pollution.

All possible steps must be taken to preclude any recurrence of such incidents. The Committee is currently investigating measures to this effect, in its work on maritime transport.

The Committee calls on all Community bodies to take appropriate steps to protect Community territorial waters against such pollution risks.

IRISH PRESS 1.4.78

LE FIGARO

31.3.78

l'« Amoco Cadiz »

EEC grant so Ireland can police the seas

A Bruxelles, le Comité économique et social de la Communauté économique européenne a exprimé sa « consternation » devant l'ampleur de la catastrophe. Une résolution a été adoptée pour demander aux instances responsables de la C.E.E. de « prendre des mesures appropriées en vue d'instaurer une protection efficace des eaux maritimes communautaires contre les risques de pollution par le pétrole ».

Des poursuites sont engagées d'autre part contre un caboteur français, le « Gers » : parti du Havre et se rendant à Bordeaux, il avait emprunté les chenaux du Four et du raz de Sein, malgré l'interdiction qui lui avait été signifiée par radio. Les deux mesures entrent dans le cadre des dispositions récemment prises par le gouvernement français.

Depuis l'échouage de l'« Amoco Cadiz » les pétroliers se gênent d'ailleurs de moins en moins pour dégazer le long des côtes françaises.

Ainsi un pétrolier soviétique de 5.000 tonnes l'« Akto » a été pris en flagrant délit de dégazage dans le Pas-de-Calais.

Le parquet de Dieppe, où le pétrolier fait escale, a fixé à 30.000 francs l'amende qui doit être versée à midi avant que le bateau n'appareille.

THE EEC is expected to make £30 millions in grants to provide more fishery protection vessels within the 200 mile limit of the Irish coast. It is also expected to pay £500,000 in compensation to Irish fishermen hit by the ban on herring fishing in the Celtic Sea.

The Common Market's Economic and Social Committee is supporting the plan to help pay the cost of patrolling fishing

grounds off Ireland, and has backed a report which points out that Ireland and Denmark have large areas of sea to police.

Since the EEC as a whole benefited from such policing, the committee feels that the Community should shoulder some of the costs.

The proposals still have to be approved by the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Frank Doyle, secretary of the Irish Fishermen's Organisation, said the estimated cost of policing was £40,000,000 and 75 per cent would be borne by the EEC because it was "an investment" for them.

"This is money which will be given so that we will patrol the whole 200 mile limit area for the benefit of the EEC. In relation to the catches in the area, the other EEC states take out as much as this in fish."

HET LAATSTE NIEUWS

BRUSSEL

31.3.78

Amoco Cadiz

Het economisch en sociaal comité van de Europese Gemeenschap heeft donderdag zijn « ontsteltenis over de katastrofale omvang » van de ramp met de Amoco Cadiz uitgesproken. In een resolutie heeft het comité de E.E.G.-verantwoordelijken gevraagd om gepaste maatregelen te nemen met het oog op de doeltreffende bescherming van de gemeenschapswateren tegen de gevaren van verontreiniging door petroleum.

Polliceman

"What they are doing is giving a certain amount of money to Ireland to act as policeman on behalf of the community. They are doing it more for their own benefit than for the Irish benefit. They are worried about third countries fishing inside the 200-mile limit."

On the question of compensation for Celtic Sea herring fishermen, Mr. Doyle said that the proposals at present were that compensation of £100 a ton should be paid, but there would be a total limit of 4,000 tons.

Also, there were a number of other qualifications.

VWD EUROPA

WSA für wirksame Alkoholmarktordnung

B r ü s s e l 31.3.78 (VWD) - Die dem EG-Ministerrat zur Beratung vorliegende Alkoholmarktordnung muß nach Meinung des EG-Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschusses (WSA) umfassend sein. In einer Stellungnahme zu dem Kommissionsvorschlag befürwortet der WSA generell die baldige Verabschiedung der Marktorganisation für Alkohol landwirtschaftlichen Ursprungs, setzt sich jedoch für Präzisierungen ein, damit die Wirksamkeit des gesamten Mechanismus erhöht wird. Nach Auffassung des WSA kann die gegenwärtige Situation nicht mehr lange beibehalten werden. Allerdings müsse die Marktordnung nicht nur den anerkannten landwirtschaftlichen Erfordernissen entsprechen, sondern auch die Notwendigkeiten des Industriesektors berücksichtigen. Die Marktordnung dürfe in keinem Fall dazu führen, daß Überschüsse entstehen. Der WSA setzt sich dafür ein, daß der Begriff des Äthylalkohols genau definiert wird. Auch für Melassealkohol und Alkohol aus der Destillation aus Wein fordert der WSA Änderungen. Bei Melassealkohol dürften die Produzenten nicht in eine Lage gedrängt werden, die von ihnen bestimmte Opfer verlangt. Obwohl Melassealkohol binnen einer relativ kurzen Zeitspanne mit dem Synthesealkohol konkurrenzfähig sein dürfte, könnte nicht nur auf diese Art das System der Richtmengen und der garantierten Mengen angewendet werden. Vielmehr müßten diesem Produktionszweig ein garantiertes Absatzvolumen gesichert bleiben, das einen Anreiz zur Modernisierung der Produktionsstrukturen gibt. Bei Alkohol aus der Weindestillation ergeben sich nach Meinung des WSA bereits bei der Einbeziehung in das Schema der Produktionsprogramme Schwierigkeiten.

POLITIKEN 29.3.78

Hvis de fik afskaffet EF

NOGET TYDER på, at modstanderne af Danmarks medlemskab af EF er ved at dele sig i to fløje, der får stadig vanskeligere ved at holde en fælles front. Splittelsen i Folkebevægelsen mod EF i anledning af det direkte valg til Europaparlamentet er kun et af symptomerne. Den ene fløj nægter at forlade de stillinger, der blev gravet i årene op til folkeafstemningen i 1972. Dens politik er at vende ryggen til alt, hvad der har med EF at gøre, og dens hovedargument er et monomant „Iøvrigt mener vi EF bør odelægges“.

Denne fløj fortier eller fordrejer kendsgerningerne om den europæiske kommissions initiativer til et forbedret samarbejde med den tredje og fjerde verden, til en mere retfærdig fordeling af goderne mellem Fællesskabets svagt udviklede og de økonomisk højt udviklede områder, til øget medarbejderindflydelse i virksomhederne, til beskyttelse af miljø og livskvalitet, til

demokratisering af Fællesskabets beslutningsprocesser, til løsning af energiproblemerne, til bekæmpelse af arbejdsløsheden. Det væsentligste bidrag til debatten fra denne kant er at hænge Fællesskabet ud for mangel på resultater inden for disse områder. Man glemmer, at Kommissionen ikke er en magtfuld centralkomite, men på en række felter af de nationale regeringer reduceret til et kompromissøgende sekretariat. Skyd ikke på pianisten. I denne sammenhæng er det også værd at erindre, at Kommissionen ikke er en reaktionens højborg. Flertallet af dens medlemmer er af socialdemokratisk/socialistisk observans. **e08 MAN VÆLGER** også at overse, at vore økonomiske og politiske problemer ikke er skabt af EF, men at EF tværtimod er tænkt som et middel til at løse disse problemer. Eller tror man for alvor, at et land på 5 millioner indbyggere, der lever af at handle med omverdenen og som ikke



Kommentar af kontorchef

ASGER PILEGAARD
(EF's økonomisk-sociale udvalg)

der i dag og i de kommende år føres inden for EF.

DET HAR den anden fløj af EF-modstanderne forstået, og derfor accepterer de, at flertallet af den danske befolkning har valgt at gøre EF til en del af dansk politisk liv. De har i konsekvens heraf besluttet at bruge de muligheder, som Fællesskabet byder til at fremme deres politiske mål. Det forekommer mig realistisk og konstruktiv, og de vil opdage, hvis det de ikke allerede skulle være kendt, at på en række punkter vil deres holdninger og målsætninger, bortset måske fra de helt rabiate, finde genklang både i Kommissionen, Parlamentet, Det økonomiske og sociale Udvalg og blandt en stor gruppe embedsmænd i fællesskabsinstitutionerne. At man ikke skal forvente alle sine politiske ønsker opfyldt, er en selvfølge. Men det har aldrig været en gyldig grund til at holde sig uden for det politiske arbejde — hvad enten der er tale om EF eller om det danske folketing.

ejer råstoffer af nogen betydning, kan føre politik uafhængig af de økonomiske og politiske kræfter, som selv store nationer må indordne sig under? Vore håb om at løse de regionale, europæiske og i vidt omfang de globale problemer må knyttes til samarbejde med andre lande, der befinder sig i samme situation. Hvis det derfor skulle lykkes modstanderne at få afskaffet EF, måtte vores fornemste opgave blive hurtigst muligt at få etableret et nyt samarbejde af tilsvarende karakter. Når denne „negativistiske“ fløj af EF-modstandere insisterer på at bevare troen ren og dogmatikken ubesmittet, så er prisen, at den samtidig afskærer sig fra reel indflydelse på den politik,

ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑ

Η ΠΡΩΤΗ ΠΡΟΪΝΗ ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΕΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ,

18.3.78

Απ' ευθείας από τις Βρυξέλλες

ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΤΗΣ Ε.Ο.Κ.

ΕΦΘΑΣΕ

ΣΤΗ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ

Θά έχει επαφές με εκπροσώπους της κυβερνήσεως και παραγωγικές τάξεις. - Τή Δευτέρα στην Αθήνα



EUROPE

**M. KOHNSTAMM A EXPOSE DEVANT LE COMITE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL
LE "PROFIL" DE L'INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE EUROPEEN DE FLORENCE**

BRUXELLES (EU), jeudi 30 mars 1978 - Aujourd'hui en fin de matinée, M. Max Kohnstamm, président de l'Institut Universitaire européen de Florence a tenu un exposé devant le Comité. Ayant parlé de la naissance difficile de cet institut, de sa mission et de sa structure, le président Kohnstamm a expliqué l'orientation que prendra l'institut à l'avenir. Le groupe "Profil" composé de quatre professeurs de l'Institut et de quatre professeurs venant de l'extérieur et de son président a étudié les différentes possibilités et a conclu pour la création d'un Institut de recherche multidisciplinaire dans les sciences humaines comme EUROPE l'a largement expliqué (Bull. du 28/1/1978, p. 7).

M. Kohnstamm a annoncé qu'ont déjà été choisis en tant que projets d'études : l'accès à la justice en Europe (pour le département de droit) ; le marché de l'emploi ; la politique industrielle (pour le département économie). L'Institut voudrait aussi dorénavant compter parmi son corps enseignant des "fellows" ayant déjà une expérience dans la recherche ou une expérience de travail dans l'industrie ou le monde syndical. Les difficultés de l'Institut résident dans le fait de l'hétérogénéité de son public, dans le fait que c'est à la fois un institut d'étude et de recherche et dans sa structure administrative lourde.

M. Kohnstamm espère que les recherches effectuées par l'Institut aideront à résoudre les problèmes contemporains et regrette dans ce contexte l'absence en Europe (à l'encontre de ce qui se passe aux Etats-Unis) de chercheurs "policy oriented". En répondant à une intervention de M. Sloman (groupe des intérêts divers, R.U.), M. Kohnstamm a précisé que le problème majeur de l'institut est lié à son caractère interdisciplinaire. Il a affirmé en répondant à M. De Ridder (groupe des intérêts divers, Belgique), son entière collaboration avec les éventuels services économiques de la Commission axés sur les problèmes conjoncturels. A une question de M. de Précigout (groupe des employeurs, France), il a précisé que l'enseignement de l'institut comprend toujours l'élément comparatif et que seuls des sujets de thèse de doctorat comprenant un élément comparatif sont acceptés. Se déclarant d'accord avec Mme Baduel-Glorioso (groupe des travailleurs, Italie), M. Kohnstamm a souligné l'importance de la connaissance des cultures différentes de l'Europe, car derrière la crise économique se cache une crise de culture.

Προερχόμενα από τις Βρυξέλλες έφθασαν χθές το απόγευμα, αεροπορικά στη Θεσσαλονίκη τα μέλη της ομάδας εξωτερικών σχέσεων της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής επιτροπής της ΕΟΚ για επίσημη επίσκεψη στη χώρα μας.

Την αποστολή, που αποτελείται από 24 άτομα, υποδέχθηκαν στο αεροδρόμιο της Μίκρας εκπρόσωποι των υπουργείων συνταξιομ. εξωτερικών και θορείου Ελλάδος, των παραγωγικών τάξεων και άλλα.

Επί κεφαλής της αντιπροσωπείας είναι οι κ.κ. Λουέτ και Καρατενς, γενικός διευθυντής και πρόεδρος, αντίστοιχος, της ομάδας εξωτερικών σχέσεων, οι μετέχοντες δέ εκπροσωπούν παραγωγικές τάξεις των χωρών - μελών της ΕΟΚ, όπως βιομηχάνους, εμπόρους, εργατοπαλλήλους, αγρότες κ.λπ.

Κατά την παρουσίασή τους στη χώρα μας, τα μέλη της ομάδας θα έχουν ενημερωτικές έπικοινωνίες με εκπροσώπους των παραγωγικών τάξεων, στα πλαίσια μελέτης που έπονούν για την οικονομική και κοινωνική κατάσταση. Τα μέλη της ομάδας σήμερα το πρωί θα επισκεφθούν τον υπουργό θορείου Ελλάδος κ. Νικ. Μάστη και στη συνέχεια το λιμνοπολιτικό και βιομηχανικό επιμελητήριο, καθώς και τη βιομηχανική περιοχή της Θεσσαλονίκης, το απόγευμα δέ θα μεταβούν στην αρχαία Πέλλα και το θρόνο θα παραστούν σε δεξίωση που θα δει προς τιμήν τους το λιμνοπολιτικό και βιομηχανικό επιμελητήριο. Η αντιπροσωπεία της ΕΟΚ θα επισκεφθεί αύριο το ελιότο Κασριά και το θρόνο της Ψας μέρες θ' αναχωρήσει αεροπορικά στην Αθήνα, όπου τη Δευτέρα θα επισκεφθεί τις επαφές της.

A V A N T I 19.2.78

I sindacati europei sui problemi della democrazia industriale

Per l'Europa è una necessità

Dopo alcuni anni di relativo silenzio, la questione della democrazia industriale e della partecipazione dei lavoratori alla gestione dell'impresa è tornata d'attualità nel dibattito aperto al livello sindacale europeo.

Il motivo non è oscuro ed il fatto non è certo casuale. Di fronte all'aggravarsi della crisi strutturale che investe (ormai anche se con diversa forza e con conseguenze qualitativamente e quantitativamente non omologamente drammatiche) tutti gli apparati produttivi nazionali, si acquista sempre più consapevolezza che l'assetto economico — come sistema di «valori» e di correlazioni — fin qui determinatosi non riesce più a reggere di fronte ai problemi ed alle esigenze nuove. Potremmo dire che la questione della «partecipazione» esplose come fatto di «necessità» in un'Europa in cui la borghesia vede messo in discussione l'impianto dei rapporti sociali ed essa nazionale e si mostra sempre più incapace di continuare a

svolgere un ruolo «egemonico». È una profonda novità, ma qui è anche — a ben guardare — il pericolo e il rischio dell'inganno per la classe lavoratrice.

C'è un passo nel «parere» emesso dal Comitato Economico e Sociale della CEE nell'ottobre 1972 (e praticamente riconfermato nel «parere» formulato poche settimane or sono) che merita attenzione non superficiale e recita così: «Ai lavoratori deve essere data la possibilità di rappresentare collettivamente i loro interessi all'interno dell'azienda e di partecipare a determinate decisioni dell'azienda stessa senza per questo pregiudicare la responsabilità e l'efficienza della direzione stessa».

Orbene, in questa «dichiarazione», assieme ad un inequivoco riconoscimento della «necessità» di procedere di qualche passo sulla struttura della «democrazia industriale» (ciò che ha, in ultima analisi, indotto al voto favorevole anche rappresentanze sindacali che hanno un concetto più «avanzato» del problema), c'è anche il riflesso di una visione paternalistica del rapporto Impresa-lavoratore con l'implicito pericolo di una reiezione di quest'ultimo in una situazione di subalternità rispetto al momento effettivamente «gestionale» e, quindi, «politico».

E' proprio in questo «equivoco» che sta il pericolo ed il rischio dell'inganno. Pensiamo infatti che il problema della «partecipazione»

non sia risolvibile nell'immediato e senza passare attraverso fasi di scontro con il padronato. Tutto ciò che tocca il cuore del sistema di reazioni sociali proprie del capitalismo genera traumi e rotture.

Occorre rifuggire dall'illusione che l'ingresso della classe lavoratrice nel sistema gestionale dell'impresa possa avvenire soltanto sulla base dello «stato di necessità». La via che sceglierà il capitalismo sarà, invece, quella di coinvolgere la classe lavoratrice in un meccanismo di rapporti di produzione che gli sono congeniali, ingabbiando il sindacato in una funzione di ammortizzatore delle tensioni sociali e «diffusore» di decisioni assunte a livello «burocratico». Il discorso è estremamente

complesso e non tollera certe superficialità ed approssimazioni. Ma ciò che sembra necessario ed opportuno richiamare subito è che nel rinfiorire del dibattito a livello europeo sulla «partecipazione» si avverte immediatamente l'ipoteca «ideologica» proveniente da esperienze sindacali difformi da quelle tipiche del nostro paese. Il che non sarebbe, di necessità, allarmante se non si assistesse, nel nostro ambito, al comparire di tentazioni a ripercorrere strade altrove già battute e oggi in crescenti difficoltà.

In sostanza, occorre fare chiarezza, «ideologica» e politica sul significato, i meccanismi e le finalità della cosiddetta «partecipazione» dei lavoratori alla gestione dell'impresa.

Occorre evidenziare se, e come, differisca da esperienze cogestionarie e autogestionarie. Occorre pronunciarsi anche nel contesto «politico» in cui la «partecipazione» può e deve realizzarsi.

Senza questa operazione di chiarificazione, il problema sollevato o rischia di inaridire nella spirale di un dibattito senza sbocco o verrà utilizzato per contrabbandare i meriti della più avanzata nazionalizzazione.

Ernesto Kirchner

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

Periodical

- Bulletin (monthly publication)

General Documentation

- The Right of initiative of the Economic and Social Committee (October 1977) 124 p.
- The Economic and Social Committee (leaflet) (January 1975)
- The Economic and Social Committee (April 1975) (A descriptive brochure) 16 p.
- Annual Report (1977) 70 p. (1976) 80 p. (1975) 62 p. (1974) 60 p. (1973) 64 p.
- Directory (January 1978) (List of members) 42 p.

Opinions and Studies

- 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.