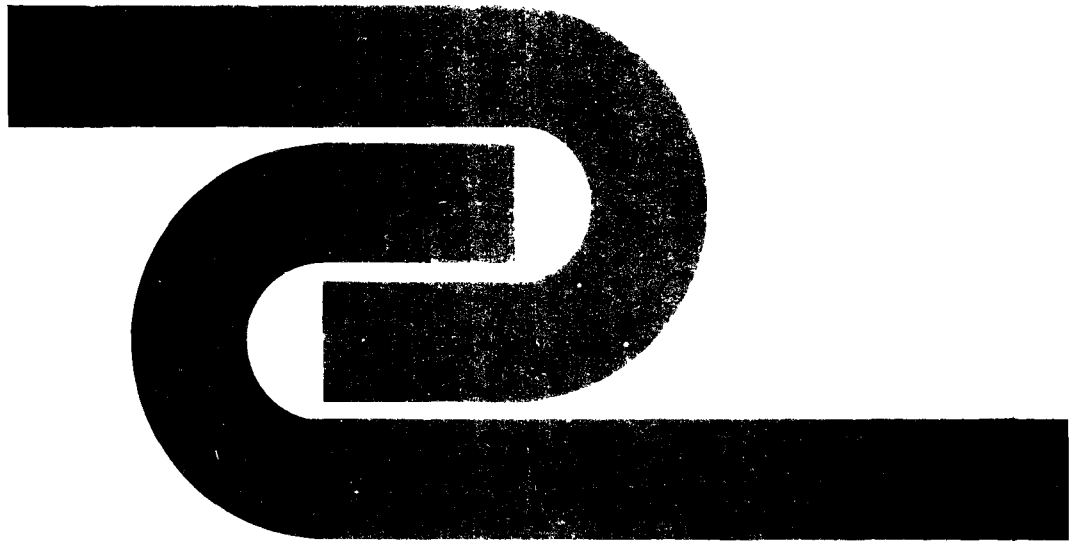


ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

BULLETIN



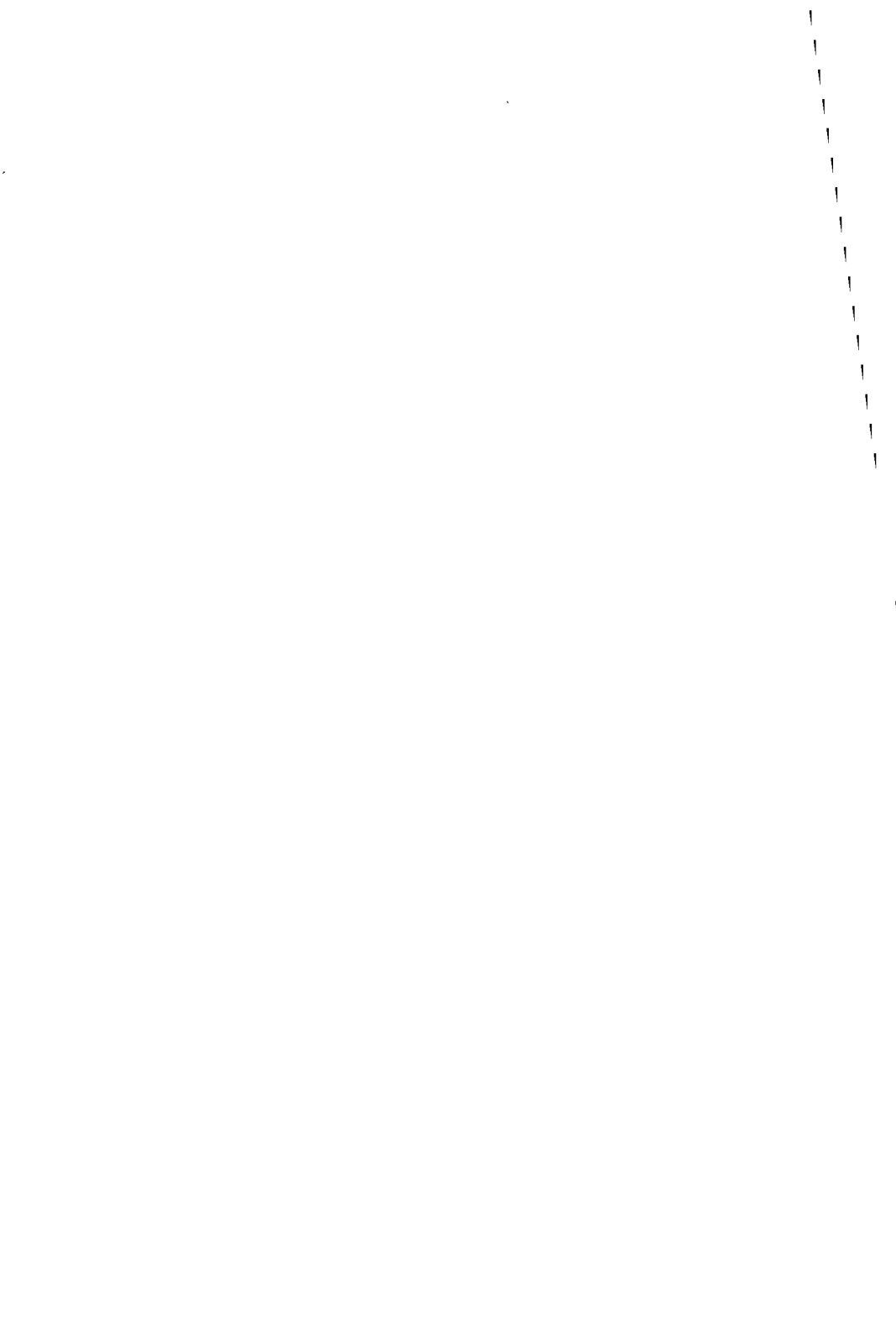
Brussels - No. 3-4/1982

**When notifying us of
CHANGES OF ADDRESS,**

**you are asked to send back the envelope with your old address as printed by
our addressograph machine. This helps us to trace you.**

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I. 196th PLENARY SESSION	3
Adoption of Opinions	3
1. FARM PRICES	3
2. MEDICATED FEEDINGSTUFFS FOR ANIMALS	5
II. 197th PLENARY SESSION	7
Extract from President's speech	7
Adoption of Opinions	7
1. EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM (own-initiative Opinion)	7
2. CUSTOMS UNION (own-initiative Opinion)	10
3. PART-TIME WORK	11
4. ACTION PROGRAMME ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN	13
5. PROJECTIONS FOR FINANCING OF SOCIAL EXPENDITURE	16
6. FLEXIBLE RETIREMENT	17
7. AMENDMENT OF ERDF REGULATION	18
8. SUPERVISION OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	19
9. INWARD PROCESSING	21
10. OIL STOCKS	22
11. COMMUNITY TRANSIT	23
12. PRESERVATIVES (17th Amendment)	24
13. MICROBIOLOGICAL CRITERIA — FOODSTUFFS	25
14. INTEGRATED OPERATIONS (Study)	26
III. EXTERNAL RELATIONS	29
Meeting of EFTA Consultative Committee and ESC	29
ESC Chairman meets François Mitterand	30
Medal for European Merit awarded to Mr Roseingrave	30
ESC President's official visit to Copenhagen	31
President's other activities	32
IV. NEW CONSULTATIONS	33
V. PROVISIONAL FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME	34
VI. MEMBERS' NEWS	36



I

196th PLENARY SESSION

The 196th Plenary Session of the Economic and Social Committee was held at the Committee headquarters in Brussels on 24 March 1982. The Chairman, Mr Tomás Roseingrave, presided.

ADOPTION OF OPINIONS

1. FARM PRICES

“Proposals on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products and on certain related measures (1982/83)”

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

In its Opinion, adopted by 60 votes to 50 with 9 abstentions, the Economic and Social Committee supported the European Commission's proposals on farm prices.

At the end of a lively debate, it was agreed that the Commission proposals were acceptable, given the need for a new approach in agricultural policy as outlined in the Commission Report on the Mandate of 30 May 1980 and the Commission memorandum entitled “Guidelines for European Agriculture”.

In reaching this assessment of the farm price proposals, the Committee also took account of cost trends in agriculture, the bad general economic situation and the resultant decline in incomes in all sectors of the economy.

It urged nevertheless that new ways be sought of arriving at a suitable incomes policy for farmers. Such a policy should on the one hand come closer to meeting the justified wishes of all farmers and on the other not pose a constant threat to market equilibrium in the various agricultural sectors. The Committee considered the Commission's proposals here to be too limited.

⁽¹⁾ Doc. CES 291/82.

As to the funds accruing from the co-responsibility levy, these should be used solely for the purpose of boosting sales in the dairy sector.

Lastly, the Committee opposes the Commission's proposals regarding the rate of increase in the monthly increments, the tightening-up of quality controls for cereals and the limiting of durum wheat aid to the first ten hectares produced.

Minority statement

On behalf of the farmers' group, Mr De Caffarelli (France - various interests) said that as a result of the Plenary Session's rejection of the Section for Agriculture's compromise, the farmers had had no other choice but to vote against the Committee Opinion.

The farmers' group considered that in 1982/83 common agricultural prices, subsidies and premiums had to be increased by 16.3% on average, in accordance with the "objective method", and their allowances for transport, storage and processing had to be adapted in line with the increase in costs. Such an increase ought to make it possible to substantially reduce positive MCAs as long as this did not hinder an equitable development of farm incomes in the Member States concerned.



The ESC delegation at the Elysée. Right: Mr Mitterrand, President of France and Mr Roseingrave, President of the ESC.

The farmers' group also called for:

- the strict observance of Community preference in all sectors of production;
- the maintenance of guarantees for producers within the framework of existing common regimes, and the strengthening of the guarantee system so as to be able to give guarantees of equivalent effect to all sectors, including Mediterranean products; in the case of the latter, aids and premiums should be adjusted in line with increases in production costs;
- the immediate implementation of a genuine, dynamic and on-going export policy for agricultural and food products.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Agriculture under the chairmanship of Mr Emo Capodilista (Italy - Various Interests). The Rapporteur was Mr Schnieders (Germany - Employers).

2. MEDICATED FEEDINGSTUFFS FOR ANIMALS

“Proposal for a Council Directive on the manufacture, putting into circulation and supply of medicated feedingstuffs in the Community”

Gist of the Draft Directive

This proposal is closely linked with the Directive on veterinary medicinal products and sets out conditions for the manufacture, putting into circulation and supply of medicated feedingstuffs for animals.

This manufacture must, in principle, be carried out by mixing animal feeds, in accordance with current legislation, with medicinal substances which must be authorized pre-mixes conforming to the legislation on veterinary medicinal products. In addition, the manufacturing process is subject to certain requirements concerning buildings, equipment, personnel and procedures.

Putting into circulation of medicated feedingstuffs for animals is limited to those which are manufactured in conformity with the Directive, and which are packaged and identified in an appropriate manner.

They may only be supplied to the farmer on a veterinary prescription, and the veterinarian may only prescribe medicated feedingstuffs for animals under his treatment, and in the quantity necessary for that treatment.

In order to guarantee compliance with the requirements of this Directive, control measures, in particular the strict obligation for those persons involved to keep records, have been provided for.

Provision has also been made for the free circulation within the Community of medicated feedingstuffs. To this end it is necessary, in particular, to draw up a Community procedure regulating the approval of standard prescriptions, which will assure a close collaboration between the Commission and the Member States.

Consequently, the abovementioned proposal for a Directive both gives a guarantee of protection of human health against the risks of uncontrolled use of medicated feedingstuffs in animals and avoids distortion of competition in animal production.

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

The Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted the proposed Directive.

It considers that the protection of human health necessitates Community rules to ensure that medicated feedingstuffs are manufactured under the same effectively controlled conditions in all the Member States and are supplied on the prescription and under the responsibility of a veterinarian.

The Committee notes that the supply of other veterinary medicinal products is not covered. In its view it would be advisable to follow up the Draft Directive by extending the approximation of laws to provide Community rules for this sector too.

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

(1) Doc. CES 290/82.

II

197th PLENARY SESSION

The 197th Plenary Session of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities was held at the Committee's headquarters in Brussels, on 28 and 29 April 1982. The Session was presided over by Mr Tomás Roseingrave, the Chairman.

Mr Ortoli, Commission Vice-President, attended the debate on development of the European Monetary System.

EXTRACT FROM PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

"In the discussions on the occasion of our delegation's official visit to Copenhagen last week, it was very interesting to hear from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Olesen, and from the Minister of Labour, Mr Auken, that practical measures to cope with the problem of unemployment were at the top of their list of priorities during the Presidency by Denmark of the Council in the second half of this year.

The Ministers expressed a strong determination to exert all their energies in the Council to halt this evil of unemployment. In our discussions on this matter we were particularly concerned to pinpoint those aspects of unemployment which affect the youth of Europe, and which fundamentally present a grave threat to our whole democratic way of life. We should realize that the problem of unemployment affects not only the 12.5 million people who now find themselves without work, but it also intensifies the poverty or near poverty conditions of almost 30 million people in Europe, especially those who are always the sufferers — the deprived, the mentally or physically handicapped, widows, etc."

ADOPTION OF OPINIONS

1. EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM (own-initiative Opinion)

"Development of the European Monetary System"

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

In an own-initiative Opinion, which it adopted by 78 votes to 1 with 8 abstentions, the Economic and Social Committee by and large endorsed the Commission's approach to the matter.

However, it felt that more than anything else, it was necessary to strengthen the convergence of economic policies in the Community and adopt appropriate measures if the EMS was to be fully preserved and developed on a permanent footing. The Committee also discussed the public and private use of the ECU and the external relations of the system.

On the subject of convergence, the Committee stressed that the Commission's proposals would not be enough in themselves to avert the disintegration of the common market if the participating countries did not agree to exercise the discipline necessary to avoid major divergences in cost and price trends.

As far as the public use of the ECU was concerned, the two measures proposed by the Commission for securing wider use of the ECU by the central banks (raising of the ECU acceptance limit from 50 % by 100 %, open access to the very short-term financing facility for intra-marginal interventions in Community currencies) should help technically to improve the operation of the system — at least in the short-term. The measures would not on their own, however, bring about a lasting consolidation of the EMS.

As far as the private use of the ECU was concerned, the Committee considered that it depended primarily on the benefit users derived therefrom. The ECU was unfortunately still hard to use. Everything that could be done by the EMS itself and by the Member States to clarify and standardize the conditions of use of the ECU would be welcome.

As far as the system's external relations were concerned, a merely technical reinforcement of EMS machinery would not on its own be enough to ensure greater European independence from US policy.

The Committee supported the proposals to strengthen consultations between the Community and US and Japanese authorities.

Summary of speech by Mr Ortoli, member of the Commission

Mr Ortoli, Commission Vice-President, who took part in the debate on this subject, stated that the Commission's proposals were reasonable and balanced and less difficult to accept than some people thought. He

⁽¹⁾ Doc. CES 390/82.



On the left Mr Roseingrave, ESC President, and on the right Mr Ortoli, Vice-President of the Commission at the April Plenary Session.

pointed out that the proposals were flexible and also incorporated safeguards. Since the aim was convergence of economic policies an attempt would have to be made to find through the EMS the technical means of achieving greater discipline. Mr Ortoli proposed a combination of compulsion and flexibility in the application of the system. One should hope that the advantages derived from the system would help the Member States to progress towards convergence of economic policies, rather than that convergence of economic policies would lead to an improved system.

He thought that economic divergences could be avoided by a strengthening of the EMS involving harmonization of the technical foreign exchange machinery and of the convergence procedures.

In conclusion, the Vice-President of the Commission said that the EMS already existed as a cementing force in the Common Market.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Economic and Financial Questions under the chairmanship of Mr Rollinger (Luxembourg - Various Interests). The Rapporteur was Mr Evain (France - Employers).

2. CUSTOMS UNION (own-initiative Opinion)

"1982 programme for the attainment of the Customs Union."

Gist of the Commission's communication

The Commission drily states that the present programme does not "merely list the proposals sent to the Council" since "such a course of action, given the small number of proposals adopted by the Council, would mean that the priorities to be adopted would remain largely unchanged from year to year".

The introduction therefore lays great stress on the political need for a genuine commitment to attainment of the Customs Union involving the participation of all concerned; for it is the lack of this commitment which, in the Commission's opinion, lies behind the slow progress made since the unveiling of the Multiannual Programme in 1979.

The Commission, then, "cannot remain indifferent in the face of the marked slackening-off, after the initial enthusiasm in 1979, in the process of examination and adoption of its customs proposals". It opines that the slow progress made at Council level is due to the fact that the relevant working group is called upon to devote too much energy to the technical details of harmonization proposals and not enough to the political and economic implications. It therefore considers that an expression of real political will by the Council should logically result in greater use of Article 155 to delegate the necessary powers to the Commission.

The document is completed by a list of proposals outstanding or shortly to be made.

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

In an own-initiative Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Economic and Social Committee regrets that the intensive efforts which it, the European Parliament, the Commission and the Advisory Committee on Customs Matters have made to promote harmonization in the area of customs legislation have to all intents and purposes been obstructed by the inaction of the Council. It feels it is unacceptable that since 1979 very little progress has been made, and that in 1981 not one Commission proposal of note was passed by the Council. According to the Committee, the main causes of this disquieting inaction are the lack of firm political commitment on the part of decision-takers, including the Council, and an over-involvement in technical details.

⁽¹⁾ Doc. CES 382/82.

This is why the ESC urges the Council to take the necessary measures at once to change this situation, and set priorities in this area. In this context, the Council should make greater use of Article 155, and confer the necessary powers on the Commission.

The Committee welcomes the content of the Commission Communication to the Council, which stresses the political need for a real commitment to the attainment of the Customs Union. It particularly welcomes the fact that in its 3rd report the Commission has not confined itself to listing proposals referred to the Council and their subsequent treatment, according to the procedure introduced with the 1979 multi-year programme, but has examined in detail the causes of the disquieting slowdown in progress towards the Customs Union.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Service under the chairmanship of Mr van Campen (Netherlands - Employers). The Rapporteur was Mr Broicher (Germany - Employers).

3. PART-TIME WORK

“Proposal for a Council Directive on voluntary part-time work”

Gist of the Commission document

The purpose of the proposed Directive (which refers in its explanatory memorandum to the Opinion delivered by the Committee in 1978 on part-time work) is to guarantee part-timers the same rights as full-time workers with due regard to the special nature of part-time employment. This is consistent with recent moves for legislative reform in a number of Member States. The aim is not to resolve all issues connected with part-time work, but to remove major abuses and discriminatory practices. The proposed Directive seeks to achieve this by requiring the extension to part-time workers of the rules and provisions for full-time workers rather than by framing special rules for part-time work.

In order to develop the Community approach, the proposed Directive sets out a series of articles designed to ensure:

- implementation of the principle of non-discrimination between part-time and full-time workers;
- proportional rights with regard to remuneration, holiday payments, redundancy and retirement payments;
- the conclusion of a written agreement between employer and employee;
- priority for workers wishing to transfer from part-time to full-time within a firm or vice versa;

- the inclusion of part-timers in the total count of a firm's employees;
- the application of procedures for informing and consulting workers' representatives regarding the introduction of part-time work.

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

In an Opinion, adopted by 80 votes to 40 with 12 abstentions, the Economic and Social Committee endorsed the Community proposals concerning voluntary part-time work.

It is pleased to see that the purpose of the proposed Directive on Voluntary Part-Time Work is to ensure implementation of the principle that there should be no discrimination between part-time and full-time workers.

The Committee's specific comments primarily concern:

- the definition of part-time work;
- the scope of the "non-discrimination" principle;
- application of the "proportionality" rule in respect of entitlements;
- arrangements for taking account of part-time workers in the total count of employees of an establishment or undertaking.

Minority statement

On behalf of the employers' group, which voted against the Opinion, Mr Renaud made the following minority statement:

"The vote of those who opposed the Opinion should not be seen as a vote against part-time work. It indicates that these members feel that the proposed rules would render part-time work virtually impracticable.

Part-time work can help reduce unemployment. However, the members who voted against the Opinion feel that the proposed rules will not achieve their aim of improving the employment situation."

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Social Questions under the chairmanship of Mr Houthuys (Belgium - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr Dassis (Greece - Workers).

(¹) Doc. CES 384/82.

4. ACTION PROGRAMME ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

“New Community action programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women 1982-1985”

Gist of the Commission document

The Community's long-standing commitment to the improvement of the situation of women has established it as a pioneer and innovator in this field.

Community action in this sphere began in the early sixties with studies, conferences and recommendations on the progress achieved in the Member States in the implementation of Article 119 of the Treaty concerning equal pay for men and women. Studies on the employment of women followed, and an important step forward was the Council Resolution of 1974 on the Social Action Programme which expressed the political will to achieve equality as regards access to employment, training and conditions of employment. The implementation of the Council's Resolution gave rise to the “Memorandum”, in effect a Community “Programme” designed to improve the situation of working women and comprising three Directives which constitute the framework of Community action:

- the Council Directive of 10 February 1975, concerning the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women (Directive 75/117);
- the Council Directive of 9 February 1976 concerning the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions (Directive 76/207) and
- the Council Directive of 19 December 1978, concerning the progressive implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in matters of social security (Directive 79/7).

The Community's financial instruments, especially the European Social Fund, have contributed to the achievement in practice of equal opportunities for men and women. In 1979 and 1980 various women's organizations and youth organizations called on the Commission to give a fresh impetus to its activity on the promotion of equal opportunities.

The new programme of action drawn up by the Commission in response to these various developments comprises a series of specific

objectives to be promoted by action both at Community level and by Member States.

A first set of actions aims at strengthening the rights of the individual as a way of achieving equal treatment. With regard to existing Community legislation, the Commission will continue to fulfil its role in ensuring the respect and the implementation of the Directives, with recourse, when necessary, to the infringement procedures. Further steps need to be taken to ensure that there is consistency in the interpretation of the Directives in the Member States and that newly acquired rights are effectively used, especially by women workers. It is urgent to clarify certain legal notions such as indirect discrimination which are still unfamiliar and to identify the implications of the Directives for other areas of law such as civil, commercial and fiscal law.

The existing national bodies for the promotion of women's employment and equal opportunities have an important role to play in this respect. Such bodies should be set up in all Member States and the network of contacts and exchanges between them further developed.

There is also a problem of individual rights for women as regards occupational status as such in the case of self-employed women and women in agriculture. It is also time for the Community to focus its attention on correcting the effects of fiscal legislation on equal treatment in working life, particularly insofar as existing systems in Member States may be the cause of indirect discrimination against women.

Legal measures in other areas of social policy, designed to improve living and working conditions, have an important indirect role to play in promoting equality in employment. An example of this is the extension of opportunities for leave from work, particularly parental leave and leave for family reasons.

The second set of actions concerns the achievement of equal opportunities in practice, particularly by means of positive action programmes to overcome or counteract the non-legal obstacles to equal opportunities, in particular the constraints and conditioning of attitudes based on the traditional segregation of roles in society. There should be a vast expansion of specific measures to encourage women into non-traditional occupations, to equip them for the impact of new information technologies, and to take account of the particular situation of women in agriculture, and women returning to the labour market.

The Commission has drawn up this action programme after consultations with the social partners, and in close cooperation with the Standing Liaison Group on Equal Opportunities.

The Commission has decided to give this group a permanent advisory status, in particular to assist it in the implementation of this programme. The new Committee's statute is set out in Annex III to the draft programme. The new body, on which the social partners will have observer status, is designed to complement rather than supplement the usual channels of consultation with the social partners.

Grass roots women's organizations in Member States have also an important role to play in the movement towards equal opportunities. The Commission considers it desirable that they should also be able to express themselves at Community level and welcomes the efforts being undertaken by the organizations in question to regroup in an autonomous European body.

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

The Committee, in a unanimous Opinion, welcomes the new Action Programme and agrees with the Commission that, despite past efforts at Community and national level, inequalities in employment still persist in practice and could well be exacerbated in the present crisis conditions.

The Programme must be accompanied by a precise schedule and be endowed with the funds needed to implement the proposed action. If the Programme is to succeed, the Commission must also be provided with the requisite staff and other resources.

After recapitulating its earlier stand advocating equal treatment for men and women in employment, the ESC notes that the Community must frame long-term practical measures to promote equal treatment. Here it welcomes the setting-up of the Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men but points out that it is essential to ascertain the views of trade unions and employers' associations and that consultation of this Advisory Committee can never be regarded as a substitute.

Lastly, the ESC stresses that major legal and practical hurdles have still to be overcome and a wide range of prejudices dispelled.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the section for Social Affairs under the chairmanship of Mr Houthuys (Belgium - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mrs Weber (Germany - Workers).

(1) Doc. CES 385/82.

5. PROJECTIONS FOR FINANCING OF SOCIAL EXPENDITURE

“Communication from the Commission to the Council on medium-term projections of social expenditure and its financing”

Gist of the Commission document

On 27 November 1978 the Council asked the Commission to evaluate the experience gained during the preparation of the second European Social Budget and to come back with proposals for continuing work in this field.

After extensive consultation, the Commission has drawn certain conclusions for future work in this field of medium-term projections of social expenditure and its financing.

Putting these conclusions into practice; the Commission intends to abandon the procedures followed for the second European Social Budget and instead proposes a four-year programme.

This programme will comprise annual reports and in-depth analyses of urgent problems.

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

In a unanimous Opinion, the Committee endorses the general guidelines of the Commission communication and feels that they should go a considerable way to meeting the criticisms levelled at the Social Budget.

In its comments the ESC calls on the Commission to define more precisely the information and comparative data which will be used in the Annual Reports so as to give as accurate a picture as possible of the real situation as regards both cash benefits and benefits in kind.

It also calls for an improvement in the information collected about personal social services — which is a neglected area of social policy — and about education.

On the choice of priority policy analyses to be undertaken, particular emphasis is laid on an evaluation of the macro-economic costs and social effects of unemployment and a comparison of the benefits payable to the unemployed in all Member States as well as the conditions governing such benefits.

⁽¹⁾ Doc. CES 376/82.

Maximum attention should also be given to the funding of social protection measures and to determining which method of financing best safeguards the resources available for social protection whilst not itself prejudicing employment prospects.

Finally, the ESC recommends that the Annual Report be given wide circulation.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Social Questions under the chairmanship of Mr Houthuys (Belgium - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr Davies (United Kingdom - Various Interests).

6. FLEXIBLE RETIREMENT

"Draft Council Recommendation on the principles of a Community policy with regard to retirement age"

Gist of the Commission document

Following the Council Resolution of 18 December 1979 and the work of the Standing Committee on Employment, the Commission is submitting a Draft Recommendation to the Council with the aim of (a) giving the individual greater freedom in deciding his or her retirement age and (b) relieving some of the pressures on the jobs market.

The Commission is proposing:

- a long-term commitment from the Member States to progressively implement flexible retirement, i.e. allow everyone a free choice of retirement age after a given age; and
- a short-term commitment from the Member States to examine their retirement schemes within a period of two years and see how the above aim is being achieved.

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

On the draft Recommendation on the Principles of a Community Policy with regard to Retirement Age, the ESC agrees that workers should be free to choose when they wish to retire. Workers should be entitled, but not obliged, to draw their retirement pension early and should be able to choose when to do so. Further, to ensure that there is genuine freedom to decide when to retire, reductions in pension payments made to persons opting for early retirement should not jeopardize their right to take advantage of this facility.

⁽¹⁾ Doc. CES 386/82.

So that the employees concerned, the employer and society at large can derive the maximum advantage from the provisions for early retirement, consideration must be given to certain problems, such as the size of pension, demographic factors and the possibility of the proposed measures being revised, the cost of the measures, paid employment taken up after retirement, the retirement age, the probable effects on employment, etc.

As far as the self-employed are concerned, the introduction of flexible retirement arrangements for this group of workers is a separate issue which cannot usefully be dealt with in the context of this Draft Recommendation.

Consequently the Committee approves the Commission's move in publishing this Recommendation and thereby bringing flexible retirement one step nearer. It approves of the cautious approach advocated by the Commission and is glad that the Commission views this text as just a beginning, to be followed by further proposals.

This Opinion, adopted by 90 votes with 11 abstentions, was based on material prepared by the Section for Social Questions under the chairmanship of Mr Houthuys (Belgium - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr Blasig (Germany - Employers).

7. AMENDMENT OF ERDF REGULATION

“Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) N° 724/75 establishing a European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)”

Gist of the Commission's proposals

The old ERDF regulation has been revised on a number of points, the most important of which concern:

- the finalising of certain rules for co-ordinating Member States' regional policies;
- the concentration of non-quota interventions in regions which have particularly severe structural problems, with the drawing-up of a list of beneficiary regions;
- an increase in the non-quota section from 5% to 20% of the ERDF budget, together with a concentration of non-quota funds on a lesser number of projects;
- new provisions concerning financing (projects are replaced by framework programmes, the regional authorities are involved more directly in the preparation and administration of such programmes and the “topping-up” principle is better safeguarded);

- specific provisions to encourage regions' indigenous growth potential; and
- special provisions regarding "integrated development operations", which are at last given the legal basis which they previously lacked.

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

The revision of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Regulation must not lead to a levelling downwards. Member States must continue their national efforts to reduce regional disparities. This is the tenor of the warning issued by the Economic and Social Committee in its Opinion which was adopted by 78 votes to 8 with 1 abstention. Nevertheless, generally speaking, the Committee is, in favour of the Commission's proposed amendments to the ERDF.

The Committee hopes that the new approach, operating on a programme basis, will not lead to more delays and bureaucracy because of the inexperience of national administrations in using the new method.

In certain cases there should be more payment of funds directly to local authorities and, if necessary, to interest groups other than local authorities.

It is particularly pleasing that the Member States will be obliged to study the impact of their framework programmes on the environment.

It should be understood that the provision favouring frontier regions does not refer only to initiatives covered by quotas but also to those which are not.

While supporting the principle of aid being geographically concentrated, the Committee points out that beneficiary regions are at present chosen on the basis of statistics which really must be objective and kept constantly up to date.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Regional Development under the chairmanship of Mr Milne (United Kingdom - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr Hall (United Kingdom - Various Interests).

8. SUPERVISION OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

"Proposal for a Council Directive on the supervision of credit institutions on a consolidated basis"

(¹) Doc. CES 389/82.

Gist of the proposal for a Directive

The proposal is a logical sequel to the Council Directive of 12 December 1977 which was designed to coordinate the laws, regulations and administrative provisions governing the setting-up and operation of credit institutions and which recommended the elimination of certain elements of conflict between the laws pertaining to credit institutions in individual Member States. The proposal is also the Community's answer to the recommendation made in June 1979 by the governors of the Central Banks of the Group of Ten plus Switzerland that the supervisory authorities adopt some form of supervision on a consolidated basis.

Under the terms of the proposal, all credit institutions which have a majority holding in another credit institution or finance house will have to be supervised on a consolidated basis, although the appropriate authorities in Member States will have the right to require that given types of minority interests be consolidated. It is also proposed that the legal restrictions on the exchange of information needed for consolidation be lifted.

Although the proposal applies only to credit institutions in the Community, institutions in third countries may, if necessary, be consolidated by means of bilateral agreements between the authorities responsible for supervising the parent company and those of the third country in question.

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

Although in its Opinion (adopted unanimously) the Committee suggests a whole series of amendments to the proposal, it acknowledges that it constitutes an important step towards the integration of the European capital markets, but stresses that true integration presupposes progress in other fields and, in particular, the harmonization of national regulations.

Supervision on a consolidated basis is accepted in principle by the ten Member States and has even been advocated since 1979 by the Committee of Central Bank Governors of the Bank for International Settlements, although the use of consolidated information for supervisory purposes is not yet very widespread (apart from three Member States).

On the subject of the institutions covered by the Directive, i.e. credit institutions and finance houses in which the former have a substantial

⁽¹⁾ Doc. CES 383/82.

holding, the Committee comments that finance houses are not clearly defined. A definition should also be given of the term "competent authorities", which occurs in several places in the proposal and might in some cases give rise to confusion.

The Committee also proposes several amendments to the draft proposed Directive and points out that:

- the holding referred to in Article 1 should be at least 25 %, which forms a blocking minority in certain countries;
- to fix an absolute amount with a view to preventing the consolidation of negligible investments does not seem to be sensible, since inflation is liable to make such a sum meaningless. If the limit were expressed as a percentage, the figure of 2 % would be much too low to be a realistic and useful yardstick for determining minimum holdings (Article 3);
- the supervisory rules governing institutions specializing in mortgage loans at present are stricter than the provisions of the draft Directive.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services under the chairmanship of Mr van Campen (Netherlands - Employers). The Rapporteur was Mr De Bruyn (Belgium - Various Interests).

9. INWARD PROCESSING

"Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on inward processing relief arrangements"

Gist of the Commission proposal

The aim of the proposal is to convert Council Directive 69/73/EEC (on which the ESC issued a favourable Opinion on 27 June 1968) into a regulation laying down Community inward processing relief arrangements.

The 1973 Directive dealt only with the tariff aspect of such arrangements; but the present proposal is intended to include under the processing arrangements imported goods which are subject to measures of commercial policy (tariff quotas).

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

In its Opinion, adopted by 68 votes to 2 with 4 abstentions, the ESC commends the Commission's attempts to codify a particularly complex

⁽¹⁾ Doc. CES 388/82.

legal field and so make an important contribution towards the further harmonization of Community law and the achievement of a higher degree of transparency in this field.

The Committee wonders, however, whether this objective could not be achieved yet more effectively by issuing the draft regulation on outward processing relief arrangements simultaneously with the draft regulation on inward processing relief arrangements.

Inward processing is of course designed to promote exports by Community processing industries by allowing goods from non-Member States to be imported temporarily free of customs duties, provided that they do not threaten the vital interests of Community producers.

The outward processing scheme involves the temporary export of goods outside the Community for processing in non-member countries. The final product is then reimported.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services under the chairmanship of Mr van Campen (Netherlands - Employers). The Rapporteur was Mr Broicher (Germany - Employers).

10. OIL STOCKS

“Commission proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 68/414/EEC imposing an obligation on Member States of the EEC to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products, and on the Commission proposal for a Council Decision on a Community procedure for the adoption of measures to mitigate the effects of a limited shortage of crude oil and petroleum products”

Gist of the Commission's document

At its meeting of 27 October 1981 the Council agreed in principle on the procedures to be followed and on a range of possible measures to be implemented in the event of a limited oil shortage but emphasized that the other industrialized countries should be consulted before a final decision was taken. Consultations have now been held with these countries, as a result of which their arrangements have been aligned on the measures envisaged by the Community.

At present stocks have to be maintained at a level corresponding to at least 90 days average daily consumption in the preceding year. This provision was laid down in a period of ever-increasing demand and makes no allowance for preventing a prolonged downward trend in the consumption of petroleum products in the Community unconnected

with changes in the structure of energy consumption from resulting in a corresponding fall in the absolute level of stocks which might in certain circumstances weaken the "safety net" arrangements established within the Community.

The purpose of the first proposal (for a Directive) is to amend the earlier Directive (68/414/EEC) so as to limit the fall in the level of strategic stocks in the event of a prolonged downward trend in consumption. The calculation formula proposal for this lower limit is set out in the proposed Directive. It makes it possible to take account of a structural and hence irreversible reduction in consumption and a more gradual adjustment to cyclical situations.

The second proposal (for a Decision) on the other hand, lays down the consultation, convening and decision-making procedures as well as the legal framework for any action in the event of a limited oil shortage.

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously.

It agrees with the Commission as to the advantages of the amending Directive: it would make the Community's oil supplies relatively more secure from disruption. It goes on, however, to point out the disadvantages of the costs likely to be incurred in particular by the oil companies. It believes that national legislation on stocking should be harmonized with all possible speed and that the stocking obligation should be borne by an intervention agency similar to those which operate in West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark.

As for the procedure to be adopted for identifying shortfalls in oil supplies in line with the changes which have taken place in the oil market, the ESC goes along with the Commission's proposal.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Energy and Nuclear Questions under the chairmanship of Mr Romoli (Italy - Employers). The Rapporteur was Mr Mills (United Kingdom - Employers).

11. COMMUNITY TRANSIT

"Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) N° 222/77 on Community transit (amendment pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty)"

(¹) Doc. CES 381/82.

Gist of the Commission proposal

The aim of the current proposal, which amends a proposal (still pending) amending for the third time the parent Community Transit Regulation, (Regulation (EEC) N° 222/77), is to ease the conditions applicable to third parties furnishing financial guarantees to cover duties and other charges in connection with Community transit operations.

In practical terms, the Commission is proposing that:

- any person who furnishes a guarantee under the Community transit procedure need not pay sums claimed from him if it is established that no infringement or irregularity has been committed;
- any such person should be entitled, where the same conditions apply, to obtain the refund of sums which he may have paid in his capacity as guarantor;
- drafting changes be made to the comprehensive guarantee form covering several Community transit operations, in the interests of clarity.

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

The Committee adopted this Opinion unanimously; it welcomes the proposal, which amends a proposal (still pending) amending for the third time the parent Community Transit Regulation (Regulation (EEC) N° 222/77).

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services under the chairmanship of Mr van Campen (Netherlands - Employers). The Rapporteur was Mr Broicher (Germany - Employers).

12. PRESERVATIVES

“Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the seventeenth time Directive 64/54/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the preservatives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption”

Gist of the Commission's proposal

The aim of the proposal is to authorize the use of potassium bisulphite (E225) in wine production and natamycin (E235) for the

⁽¹⁾ Doc. CES 379/82.

surface treatment of certain types of cheese and the casings of sausages requiring maturation before marketing.

It is also proposed to delete the deadline of 1 July 1982 for using thiabendazole (E233) in the treatment of citrus fruit and bananas.

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

In a unanimous Opinion the Committee approves the Commission's proposals.

As far as thiabendazole is concerned, the ESC does not give an opinion as to whether this substance should be regarded as a preservative or a pesticide, as this point will be dealt with by future Community rules.

It agrees with the removal of the deadline expiry date of 1 July 1982 for the permitted use of thiabendazole, provided that the future rules are submitted by 1 July 1983 at the latest.

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

13. MICROBIOLOGICAL CRITERIA — FOODSTUFFS

“Proposal for a Council Decision on general conditions to be followed for establishing microbiological criteria for foodstuffs and feedingstuffs, including the conditions for their preparation, in the veterinary, foodstuffs and animal nutrition sectors”

Gist of the proposal

The proposal is designed to further the creation of a single market in foodstuffs and to safeguard consumer and public health interests.

The decision, addressed to the Member States, contains:

- a set of general principles to be followed in establishing microbiological criteria (covering the choice of tests, reference methods, sampling plans, measures to be taken where the criteria are not met, etc.);
- an initial list of food products and feedingstuffs for which the principles are to be followed in establishing Community criteria.

⁽¹⁾ Doc. CES 377/82.

Gist of the Opinion⁽¹⁾

The Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously. It recognizes that the establishment of common criteria is a means of furthering the objectives sought by the proposed decision, i.e. the safeguarding of public health and the creation of a single market.

In view of the very important role that such criteria will play in the monitoring of foodstuffs, they should be reviewed every three years.

Finally, in this area the Commission should follow the provisions of the Codex Alimentarius more closely and only diverge from them to the extent necessary to secure their application on a Community-wide basis.

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

14. INTEGRATED OPERATIONS (Study)

“Study on integrated operations in the field of regional development”

Gist of the Study⁽²⁾

In its Study the Section for Regional Development has endeavoured to define the concept, aims and possible applications of integrated operations on the basis of the pilot experiments already initiated by the Commission in Naples and Belfast. The Section made a critical appraisal of these experiments.

It considers that integrated operations represent an important step towards coordination of aid from the various financial and technical instruments at the Community's disposal. As regards the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in particular, integrated operations unquestionably form a catalyst which will make for maximum effectiveness of aid and the closest possible involvement of the local authorities concerned.

The Section hopes that the results of these pilot experiments, which will only be assessable in five years' time, will make it possible to envisage general application of this coordination procedure.

⁽¹⁾ Doc. CES 378/82.

⁽²⁾ Doc. CES 916/80 fin. + 4 Ann.

The Section also refers to the detailed study it has already made of the possibility of carrying out an integrated operation in the iron and steel area in the north of Lorraine and suggests other possible applications in rural areas threatened with depopulation, border regions such as the Bayerischer Wald (Bavarian Forest) and overseas territories such as the island of Réunion.

The Committee decided to forward this Study to the Council and the Commission.

This Study was based on material prepared by the Section for Regional Development under the chairmanship of Mr Milne (United Kingdom - Workers). The Rapporteur was Mr Bornard (France - Workers).

III

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

MEETING OF EFTA CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE AND ESC

The employment situation in Europe and the fight against unemployment were at the centre of talks held by delegations from the Economic and Social Committee and the Consultative Committee of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in Brussels on 9 March 1982. The talks were chaired by the Chairman of the ESC's Section for External Relations, Mr de Precigout, and the head of the EFTA Consultative Committee's delegation, Mr Tammilehto.

Apart from the customary differences of opinion between the various socio-economic groups' representatives, a broad consensus was reached on the seriousness of the employment problem, even if differences still exist between most of the EFTA countries and the countries of the Communities. It was therefore agreed that top priority should be attached at all levels to bringing about an improvement in the field of employment. Measures mentioned in this connection included: the revival of investment cost curbs, higher productivity and the special attention to be paid to training for young people which was tailored to the opportunities offered by the economy, bearing in mind likely demographic and technological trends.

The two delegations also recognized the importance of the forthcoming GATT trade negotiations and referred to international monetary problems (instability of currencies, high interest rates).

Regardless of the wide variety of different situations in the countries of EFTA and the Community, it was felt by the participants that consultations between both sets of countries on these various issues could help the search for solutions. Accordingly, the two delegations considered that it would be desirable if talks of this kind could be taken further by whatever means were considered to be appropriate by firstly the EFTA Consultative Committee and secondly the European Communities' Economic and Social Committee.

ESC CHAIRMAN MEETS FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND

The Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, Mr Tomás Roseingrave, met for an hour with the President of the French Republic, Mr François Mitterrand, in Paris on 18 March. Their talks centred on the future of the Community and particularly on the "European social zone".

On 19 March, Mr Roseingrave met the Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Mauroy, the Minister for Labour, Mr Jean Auroux, and the Minister in charge of European Affairs, Mr André Chandernagor, for talks on current issues in the European Community. Special attention was given to the initiatives suggested by the French Government in its memorandum of October 1981.

The Committee delegation stressed the useful role which the ESC could play in organizing a symposium on relaunching social policy, which could be held in the second half of this year. Both sides also agreed to devote special attention to unemployment among young people.

During his visit to Paris, Mr Roseingrave also talked with members of different socio-economic groups, and in particular with representatives of employers, the trade unions, farmers and consumers.

Mr Roseingrave was accompanied by the Committee's two Vice-Chairmen, Mr Antoine Laval and Mr Norman Miller, and its Secretary-General, Mr Roger Louet.

MEDAL FOR EUROPEAN MERIT AWARDED TO MR ROSEINGRAVE

The President of the Economic and Social Committee has been awarded the golden medal of the Foundation for European Merit. This medal is awarded to people who have worked selflessly in the interest of European unity. The Foundation is sponsored by the Luxembourg Government.

Another recipient of the medal was Mr Mathias Berns of Luxembourg, President of the Committee from 1968 to 1970. The medals were presented on 16 April 1982 in the European Communities Office in Dublin in the presence of Mr François Visine, President of the Foundation of European Merit.

Other recipients included former Irish Prime Minister, Jack Lynch, Commission President, Gaston Thorn, former French Prime Minister, Jacques Chaban Delmas, former Commission President Roy Jenkins, former Belgian Prime Minister, Leo Tindemans and the German Foreign Minister, H.D. Genscher.

On the morning of the same day the Committee's Bureau met at Dublin Castle.



From left to right: Mr Visine, President of the Foundation of European Merit, Mr Mathias Berns, former President of the ESC and Mr Roseingrave, President of the ESC at the presentation ceremony.

ESC PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO COPENHAGEN

Mr Tomás Roseingrave paid an official visit to Denmark on 22 and 23 April 1982. He met the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Kjeld Olesen, the Minister of Labour, Mr Svend Auken, and the Minister for Social Affairs, Mr Bent Hansen.

He also met the Parliamentary Commission for Community Affairs of the Danish Parliament and representatives of the Danish Trade Union Confederation, LO, the Federation of Danish Civil Servants and Salaried Employee's Organization, the Economic Board of the Danish Labour Movement, the Consumers' Council, and various agricultural organizations. Meetings were also arranged with the Employers' Union, the Industrial Council and Danish Wholesalers' Association. Mr Roseingrave was accompanied by the Committee's two Vice-Presidents, Messrs Norman Miller and Antoine Laval, and by the general Secretary, Mr Roger Louet.

THE PRESIDENTS' OTHER ACTIVITIES

During the period which has elapsed since the 195th Plenary Session, Mr Roseingrave has

- had talks on 10 March in Nuremberg with the **Chairman of the Employment Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Stingl**;
- met on 11, 12 and 13 March the **President of the European Patents Office, Mr van Benthem** on the occasion of the Industry Section's meeting in Munich. He also attended the opening of the 36th German Crafts Fair where he met, among others, **Mr F J Strauss**, Prime Minister of Bavaria, **Count Lambsdorff**, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs, **Mr Jaumann**, Bavarian Minister for Economic Affairs, **Prof. Rodenstock**, President of the BDI (Federation of German Industries), and **Mr Schnitker**, President of the German Crafts Confederation;
- had a meeting on 15 March with **Mr Farley and Mr Reilly**, President and Secretary-General of the **Irish Medical Association**;
- lunched on 16 March with **Mr Ortoli**, Vice-President of the **Commission of the European Communities**, when he attended the meeting of the Section for Economic and Financial Questions;
- attended a **symposium** on 25 March organized by the **European Movement (Irish Branch)** in Dublin, to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the **Treaties of Rome**;
- attended a ceremonial meeting on 29 March organized by the **Belgian Government** to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the **Treaties of Rome**, and followed by a luncheon given by **H.M. King Baudouin**, held in Brussels;
- attended a meeting on 30 March organized by the **European Centre of Public Enterprises (Irish Branch)**, held in Dublin;
- received on 1 April a delegation from the **Cork Chamber of Commerce** at ESC headquarters, Brussels;
- had a meeting on 1 April with the President, **Mr Boiteux**, and the Secretary-General, **Mr Lambert**, of the **European Centre of Public Enterprises**;
- presided on 16 April over the **special meeting of the Committee Bureau** held in Dublin and opened by the Irish Minister for Labour, **Mr Fitzgerald, T.D.**;
- attended on 19 April the opening of the **4th Congress of the European Confederation of Trade Unions** held in The Hague.

IV

NEW CONSULTATIONS

Since the 195th Plenary Session, the Council has asked the Committee to deliver Opinions on the following points:

"Communication on the role for coal in Community energy strategy" (Doc. COM(82) 31 final)

"Communication on an energy strategy for the Community: the nuclear aspects" (Doc COM(82) 36 final)

"Proposal for a Council Regulation on the acceleration of agricultural development in certain regions of Greece" (COM(82) 72 final)

"Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the strengthening of Checks on the Application of Community Rules concerning Agricultural Products" (COM(82) 138 final)

"Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) N° 1430/79 on the Refund or Remitting of Import or Export Duties" (COM(82) 131 final)

"Proposal for a Council Directive amending Council Directive N° 70/220/EEC on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to Measures to be Taken Against Air Pollution by Gases from Positive-Ignition Engines of Motor Vehicles" (COM(82) 170 final)

V

**PROVISIONAL FUTURE WORK
PROGRAMME****MAY 1982 PLENARY SESSION****Referrals**

- Environmental action programme
- International Bus Coach transport (non-scheduled)
- Collection of information on road haulage
- Energy strategy - nuclear aspects
- Agricultural development of certain regions of Greece
- Oils and Fats - olive oil
- Airborne noise emitted by domestic appliances

Study

- Oils and Fats

Own-initiative Opinion

- Role of coal
- Energy strategy and policy for the Community
- Role of small and medium-sized Enterprises

JUNE/JULY 1982 PLENARY SESSION**Referrals**

- Dehydrated preserved milk
- Mid-1982 economic situation
- Development of the social situation in 1981
- Regional policy memorandum (additional Opinion)
- Merger control
- Textiles origin
- 5th amendment cosmetics
- Controls - agricultural products
- Repayment of import or export duties

Information Report

- Environment and employment

Own-initiative Opinions

- Common transport policy
- Report on the administration of financial and technical cooperation in 1980

SEPTEMBER 1982 PLENARY SESSION**Referrals**

- Competition in air transport sector
- Competition in maritime transport sector
- Air transport tariffs

SUBSEQUENT PLENARY SESSIONS**Referrals**

- XIth Report on competition
- New ACP/EEC cooperation guidelines
- Air pollution by gases from spark ignition engines

Study

- Turkey

Information Report

- Relations between the Community and the USA

VI

MEMBERS' NEWS

DEATHS

Mr Johannes Ammundsen (Denmark), member of the Economic and Social Committee, and Messrs Bruno Fassina (Italy) and Terence Parry (United Kingdom), former members of the ESC, have died.

RESIGNATION

Mr Edmond Renaud (France), has resigned as a member of the Economic and Social Committee.

ELECTED

Mr Georges Debunne (Belgium), member of the Economic and Social Committee, has been elected President of the European Trade Union Confederation.

PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Periodical


- Bulletin (monthly publication)

General Documentation

- The Economic and Social Committee (leaflet) (January 1980)
- The Economic and Social Committee (April 1981) (A descriptive brochure) 16 p.
- Annual Report (1981) 96 p. (Ex-33-81)
- Directory — List of Members (January 1981) (CES-81-001)
- The Right of Initiative of the Economic and Social Committee (October 1977) 124 p.

Opinions and Studies

- Aims and Priorities of a Common Research and Development Policy (Study) (January 1982) 59 p. (ESC-82-001)
- Agricultural Aspects of Spain's Entry into the E.C. (Opinion) (February 1982) 107 p. (ESC-81-017)
- The EEC's External Relations — Stocktaking and Consistency of Action (Study) (January 1982) 139 p.
- Genetic Engineering (Colloquy) (October 1981) 120 p. (ESC 81-014)
- Prospects for the '80s (Opinion) (Dec. 1981) (ESC 81-018)
- Economic Pointers for 1982 (Opinion) (August 1981) 32 p. (ESC 81-010)
- Problems of the Handicapped (Opinion) (September 1981) ± 46 p. (ESC 81-013)
- Present situation in the Community's Building Sector (Opinion) (September 1981) ± 24 p. (ESC 81-011)
- Community Competition Policy (Opinion) (ESC 81-008)
- Prevention of Marine Pollution (2 Opinions) (ESC-81-004)
- Working Conditions (September 1980) (Opinion) 61 p. (ESC-80-012)
- Conference on the Enlargement of the European Community — 26 and 27 June 1980 (September 1980) (Extracts) ± 150 p. (ESC-80-009)
- The Organisation and Management of Community R & D (February 1980) (Study) 168 p. (ESC-80-001)
- Agricultural Structures Policy (November 1979) (Opinion) 90 p. (ESC-79-003)
- Enlargement of the European Community Greece-Spain-Portugal (September 1979) (Study) 75 p. (ESC-79-002)
- The Community's Relations with Spain (June 1979) (Study) 112 p. (ESC-79-001)
- Community Shipping Policy Flags of Convenience (April 1979) (Opinion) 170 p.
- Youth Unemployment — Education and Training (November 1978) (5 Opinions) 97 p.
- The Stage reached in aligning labour legislation in the European Community (June 1978) (Documentation) 60 p.
- Employment in Agriculture (June 1978) (Study) 135 p.
- Monetary Disorder (June 1978) (Opinion) 98 p.
- Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in the Community Context (April 1978) (Opinion) 29 p.
- Industrial Change and Employment (November 1977) (Opinion) 98 p.
- EEC's Transport Problems with East European Countries (December 1977) (Opinion) 164 p.
- Community Nuclear Safety Code (July 1977) (Study) 50 p.
- 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.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE
Press, Information and Publications Division

Rue Ravenstein 2
1000 Brussels

Tel 5123920
5139595

Telegrams ECOSEUR
Telex 25983 CESEUR

Catalogue Number ESC-82-005-EN