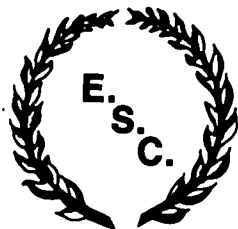
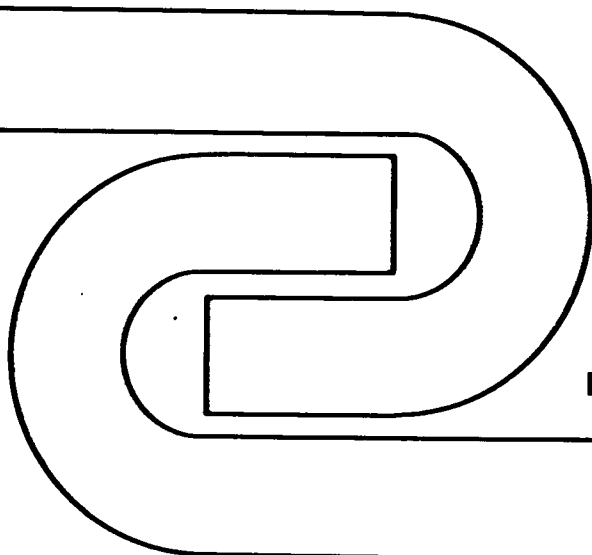


ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES



BULLETIN



Brussels — N.4/1981



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— I —
187th PLENARY SESSION

The 187th Plenary Session of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities was held in the Committee building in Brussels on 29 and 30 April 1981. The Chairman, Mr. Tomás Rosein-grave presided.

Summary of Mr Le Portz' Speech

The President of the European Investment Bank, Mr. Yves Le Portz, attended the Session.

After having welcomed the opportunity he had been given to come and address the Committee, Mr Le Portz explained the EIB's principal function, which was to raise capital on the main world markets to fund interest-free loans for priority Community projects. These priorities were laid down in the Treaty, in Council of Ministers and European Council decisions and in Community agreements with third countries. The EIB's activities were concentrated in three main areas :

- regional development;
- investments in the Energy sector;
- development aid to third countries.

In 1980, new loans totalled some 3,500 million ECUs, which came for the most part from the Bank's own funds.

Two-thirds of the loans were for regional investments (especially in the most backward areas of Italy, Ireland and the UK).

The volume of the loans granted by the Bank equalled one half of the Community's total disbursements through its financial instruments.

In 1980, some fifty thousand permanent jobs were created or safeguarded with the Bank's assistance.



Left to right : Mr. Roseingrave, Chairman of the ESC, Mr Le Portz, President of the European Investment Bank, and Mr Laval, Vice-Chairman of the ESC.



Mr Andriessen, member of the Commission of the European Communities, addressing the Plenary Session.

Adoption of Opinions

1. COMPETITION POLICY

« The Community Competition Policy in the light of the current economic and social situation »

The debate on this Opinion was attended by Commissioner Andriessen. The Opinion was adopted by 95 votes in favour and 16 abstentions.

Summary of Mr. Andriessen's Speech

Mr Andriessen started by pointing out that competition policy had to be discussed within the wider context of economic policy. After thanking the Committee for the work it had done and declaring that he agreed with the Opinion's broad lines, Mr Andriessen stated that he was keen on holding discussions with all the socio-economic groups involved.

Competition policy had to be precise and clearly understood if it were to have maximum effect. During a period of economic crisis, it was occasionally difficult to defend such a policy's principles. However, even if there were some clashes between legal and economic considerations, it was necessary to have legal certainty. This applied to State aid, for which there might be a very good reason but which had to be fully disclosed to inter-company co-operation, which had to be kept under some kind of supervision, and to mergers, for which the Commission had proposed rules some years ago that had unfortunately not yet been adopted.

Mr Andriessen concluded by expressing the hope that a fruitful dialogue would take place between the Commission and the Economic and Social Committee in the field of competition policy.

Gist of the Committee's Opinion (*)

The serious economic and social situation in the European Community at the present time has prompted the Economic and Social Committee to put the Community's competition policy under the magnifying glass, taking an overall, and above all, long-term view.

This initiative is prompted by the profound conviction that all the Community's policies ought to be implemented as effectively as possible, with the maximum possible coordination and with all reasonable speed.

The Opinion underlines the fact that the challenges of the 80s require the European Commission to consider problems from an overall point of view, taking into account the increased level of interdependence in the Community and worldwide. It is necessary for the Community's various policies to be genuinely coordinated.

(*) Doc. CES 561/81.

All the policies of the European Community should be given a new impetus without delay, and this includes competition policy which has a basic, specific and vigorous role to play in a climate characterized by a change in economic relations and industrial structures, a concentration and « multinationalization » of capital in certain sectors, and a transformation of relations between the State and the economy.

This trend in both the EEC and world economies requires a broader criterion that would — in a careful, concrete manner — take into account relations between the « Community market » as a whole and other countries.

We should therefore encourage the tendency to consider Article 85 as being likewise applicable to agreements involving companies whose headquarters are outside the Community but which operate within the Community.

While it is thus essential from now on to evaluate the anti-competitive effects of agreements between Community businesses and those of other countries, it is equally necessary not to confine the analysis (production, sales, substitute or similar products, etc.) to the « common market » alone.

Cooperation is also necessary at enterprise level and between Member States and non-member countries (particularly developing countries) within the framework of a new international division of labour. Such an approach will also have to give priority to social and economic aspects as well as to the crucial and typical problems — inflation, unemployment, energy — of the present economic situation.

There must also be effective « transparency » of financial relations between public-sector firms and States so that competition is not distorted. The same is true of « aids » authorized by the Treaty under certain conditions and granted after scrutiny of each individual case.

An accelerated approximation of company law can also be a factor in encouraging an active competition policy and, where firms are concerned, more rapid procedures should be introduced and interested parties should be guaranteed full information and a better protection of their interests.

As far as consumer protection is concerned, the Committee draws attention to the fact that information and market transparency generally are essential if consumers — like firms — are to be able to make the proper choice.

Finally, the Committee points out certain conditions for the development of a competition policy. These are as follows :

- the need for an « open » competition policy which will take account of changing socio-economic circumstances in the Community as well as international trade patterns;
- vigilance with regard to dumping and all abnormal forms of competition;

- cooperation between Member States;
- coordination of Community policies, particularly through the continually increasing efficiency of Commission departments and closer relations between those departments.

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 Bagliano - Italy - Employers and Co-Rapporteur Mr Neumann - Germany - Various Interests.

2. TOY SAFETY

« Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning toy safety »

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

The proposal recommends total alignment so as to avoid the health dards for toys. It will therefore help trade in the toy sector.

The proposal recommends total alignment so as to avoid the health and safety of children being subject to different levels of protection in the various Member States

The main provisions of the proposal are :

- general objectives and common standards for safety which toys placed on the market must fulfil;
- a procedure for checking that toys comply with the common standards and the placing of a distinctive safety sign on the toy;
- rules on the instructions and warnings which must accompany toys;
- monitoring by the Member States;
- the withdrawal of dangerous products from the market;
- the right of consumers' organizations to ask that the safety of a toy be verified;
- rules on toy advertising;
- special means of redress;
- a committee on toy safety and inspection bodies in all the Member States.

Gist of the Committee's Opinion (*)

Any interested person or organization, including the consumer associations, must be able to ask the competent authorities in the Member States to check the safety of toys on the market.

(*) Doc. CES 558/81

This is one of the main proposals made by the Economic and Social Committee in its Opinion, adopted by 69 votes in favour, 14 against and 24 abstentions.

The subject is important : not only are toys a major item of trade, but they also have a decisive role in the intellectual development and education of the child.

This is why the Committee feels that the physical protection of children should be extended to the mental and even moral dangers of certain toys.

Secondly, the Committee considers that the procedure for certifying the conformity of toys would place small manufacturers, and craftsmen in particular, at a disadvantage and could mislead the consumer: it therefore proposed that this procedure be scrapped altogether.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Protection of the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Affairs, under the chairmanship of Miss Roberts — United Kingdom — Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mrs Strobel — Germany — Various Interests.

3. REVISION OF THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

« Revision of the European Regional Development Fund Regulation (Council Regulation No.724/75) »

Purpose of work

Under Article 22, the ERDF Regulation was to be reviewed before 1 January 1981.

In fact the Commission had only proposed a « mini-review » in the form of a quota for Greece; on which the Committee gave an Opinion at the November Session.

The overall revision will not take place until mid-1981. The reasons given are the change-over at the Commission, the fact that the Regulation was previously revised in February 1979, the forthcoming publication of the bi-annual Report on the economic state of the regions, and finally the Council instruction to the Commission to review the entire budgetary set-up.

Against the background of this revision on which the relevant Commission departments are currently working, the Economic and Social Committee should draw up an inventory of the changes which it considers to be necessary or desirable for the future development of European regional policy on the basis of the ERDF Regulation. The European Parliament is preparing to carry out a similar exercise.

It has been decided to draw up an initiative Opinion rather than to await a formal referral. The Institutions are obliged to consult the Committee on this question but the formal request could not be made before the Commission has finished drafting the proposals, which would probably be June or July 1981. Thus the own-initiative Opinion will give the ESC a chance to influence the Commission decision.

Gist of the Committee's Opinion (*)

The European Regional Development Fund must be made more efficient and increased in size. This is the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee, adopted by 70 votes in favour, 6 against and 16 abstentions. It proposes that three steps be taken to improve it:

- to strengthen the part of the Fund which finances specific Community Regional Development measures (quota-free section);
- to give aids based on programmes rather than on individual projects;
- to reaffirm support for the principle of « additionality » of the Fund, while acknowledging its limits.

On the first point, an increase in the proportion of the Fund (at present 5%) dedicated to the « quota-free section » is considered essential. The « quota-free section » allows for a genuinely Community response to regional problems: if the new regional policy measures taken under it are to have a real impact, they must be carried out on a reasonable scale. Decision-making should be simplified and the requirement for unanimity in the Council abolished.

On the second point, the funds allocated under national quotas (95% of the Fund) should, above all, finance, jointly with the Member States, investment programmes, rather than individual projects.

Such an arrangement would associate the Community as a financing partner in Investment Expenditure Programmes which Member States thus consider as priorities. In this context, capital expenditure on education and training, energy and transport facilities, should be considered as eligible infrastructure for funding purposes.

Thirdly, the Committee reaffirms its full support for the principle of « additionality » and the spirit underlying it. The enforcement of this principle, by which Community funds should normally be added to national funds, has always run into difficulties; in addition to the switch to investment programmes, the Committee proposes a number of measures to remedy this state of affairs: Member States should regionalize expenditure showing the amount financed respectively by themselves and by the EEC, aid should be granted primarily to projects that have not yet

(*) Doc. CES 559/81

been started; the ERDF should be able to finance certain projects approved but not directly grant-aided by the State.

In addition, it is essential to strengthen the involvement of local and regional authorities as well as Trade Unions, industry and other interested groups in the planning and supervision of regional policy.

Lastly, it is important to disseminate as widely as possible information about the Community financial aids, and Member States should contribute in this respect.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Regional Development under the chairmanship of Mr Masprone — Italy — Employers. The Rapporteur was Mr Hall — United Kingdom. Various Interests.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROJECTS

« Proposal for a Council Directive Concerning the assessment of the environmental effects of certain public and private projects »

Gist of the Proposal

The aim of the Proposal is to incorporate into the laws and administrative practices of the Member States a number of common principles with regard to the prior assessment of the impact on the environment of public and private projects which are likely to have a considerable effect on the environment and living conditions. Under the proposed Directive the competent authorities in the Member States would have the task of ensuring that before certain projects were authorized or approved an appropriate assessment of their effect on the environment was carried out so that the decision on the projects could be based on appropriate information with regard to the important environmental aspects of the matter.

As the various projects covered by the assessment procedure may have varying effects on the environment, the proposal for a Directive recommends the establishment of three categories of projects and two degrees of thoroughness in the carrying out of the environmental assessment (namely « full » assessments and « simplified » assessments).

Thus, projects which in all likelihood will always have considerable effects on the environment are listed in Annex 1 and are to be made subject to a full assessment, with the exception of a number of very specific cases. In these latter cases the agreement of the Commission will be required where exemptions are made. The other projects are listed in Annex 2; in the case of these projects the decision to require a full or a simplified assessment rests solely with the Member States, which will base their decisions on criteria and thresholds which they have determined.

The Commission must be notified of these criteria and thresholds and reserves the right to examine them in collaboration with the Member States so as to ensure, in particular, that the Directive is implemented in a consistent manner.

The Directive sets out a series of measures with regard to the procedures to be followed by the various parties involved in the implementation of projects. The developer is to prepare a file of information on the effects of the projects on the environment and the competent authority is to seek the views of the administrative authorities and the public on the proposed project and also to prepare an assessment report.

Gist of the Committee's Opinion (*)

In this Opinion, which was adopted unanimously, the Committee supports the proposed convergence of national environmental impact assessment procedures, which it feels should be undertaken as soon as possible under the decision-making process.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Protection of the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Affairs, under the chairmanship of Miss Roberts — United Kingdom — Various Interests. The Rapporteur was Mr Mills — United Kingdom — Employers.

5. TEXTILE AND CLOTHING PRODUCTS

« Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the indication of the origin of certain textile and clothing products. »

Gist of the Commission's Proposal

The aim of the new proposal is to regulate the origin-marking of certain textile and clothing products at Community level. This is because some Member States have recently launched autonomous initiatives themselves — initiatives which are likely to constitute either in themselves, or on account of the differences between them, a barrier to the free circulation of goods within the Community.

The proposal is based on the following criteria:

- there is no obligation on a manufacturer to attach an origin mark himself in a permanent manner;
- there is no obligation for an indication of origin at the time of importation;

(*) Doc. CES 557/81

- there is an obligation to indicate origin solely at the point of retail sale;
- there must be sufficient flexibility in the form and manner of indicating origin to enable retailers to meet this obligation easily themselves;
- there has to be selection of products for which the indication of origin, in the sense defined above, constitutes a necessary means to obtain the desired objective.

The proposal leaves it up to the Member State to take appropriate steps to ensure that the indication of origin meets these criteria. The obligation, however, is only enforceable at the stage of final consumption.

Gist of the Committee's Opinion (*)

In its unanimously adopted Opinion, the Committee rejects the proposals set out in the Directive for the reasons set out below :

- the indication of the country of origin of a product does not fill a genuine need on the part of consumers. Other information, such as price, composition, grade, quality and instructions for use are more important;
- the method of origin marking of a product could be unhelpful and even misleading to consumers, because it does not refer to the country where the raw material originates, or to the country where the spinning, weaving or making up has taken place. Instead it refers solely to the country where the last processing operation was carried out;
- the measures already taken by a number of Member States are likely - either by themselves or because there are differences between them — to be barriers to the free movement of products within the Community.

This Opinion was based on material prepared by the Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services under the chairmanship of Mr. van Campen — Netherlands — Employers. The Rapporteur was Mrs Clark — United Kingdom — Various Interests.

(*) Doc. CES 560/81

6. MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS

« Proposal for a Council directive supplementing Directives 75/362/EEC, 77/452/EEC, 78/686/EEC and 78/1026/EEC concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications of doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dentists and veterinary surgeons respectively.

Gist of the proposed Directive

The above-mentioned Council Directives seek to facilitate effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services.

The provisions embodied in these Directives concern the acquired rights of persons engaged in the above professions and refer to diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications issued by the Member States before the Directives entered into force. They are intended to ensure freedom of movement for persons in these professions whose diplomas, etc. were awarded for training that does not fully satisfy the requirements specified in the Directives.

However, the diplomas, etc. just referred to are not specifically covered where the training concerned was completed after, but began before, implementation of the above Directive.

The proposed Directive seeks to close this gap.

Gist of the Committee's Opinion (*)

The Committee unanimously approves the proposal for a 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 Mrs Heuser — Germany — Various Interests.

7. EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

« Proposal of the Commission to the Council modifying Regulation (EEC) No. 2895/77 concerning operations qualifying for a higher rate of intervention by the European Social Fund »

Gist of the Commission's draft document

The aim of the Commission's proposal is to extend to Greece, with the exception of the areas (nomos) of Athens and Thessaloniki, the higher rate system (10 % over the normal rate) applicable to interventions by

(*) Doc. CES 556/81

the European Social Fund in regions noted for a particularly serious and prolonged imbalance of employment.

Hitherto the higher rate has been applicable to operations in Greenland, France's overseas departments, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno.

Gist of the Committee's Opinion (*)

The Committee shares the Commission's desire to promote better regional distribution of vocational training facilities in Greece. It nevertheless considers that to debar Athens and Thessaloniki —, in which a considerable proportion of these facilities are currently located — from the higher rate of grant could very much reduce the scope of the proposal. The Committee therefore calls for the higher rate to be applied to operations throughout Greece on a temporary basis. This extension would not prejudice any decision on Greek regions benefiting from ERDF aid.

This Opinion, adopted unanimously, was based on material prepared by the Section for Social Affairs under the chairmanship of Mr Houthuys — Belgium — Workers. The Rapporteur was Mr Laval — France — Workers.

8. CUSTOMS TERRITORY

« Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the definition of the customs territory of the Community. »

Gist of the Commission's proposal

Though Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1496/68 of 29 September 1968 defined the customs territory of the Community, it did not settle all the problems inherent in the territorial application of Community law. Article 4 states that it shall not affect :

- 1) — the customs arrangements applicable to the continental shelf;
- 2) — the customs arrangements applicable to the waters and foreshores situated between the coast or shore and the limit of territorial waters, and
- 3) — the provisions applicable in accordance with Community rules on free zones, still to be adopted.

The purpose of the proposed Regulation is to replace Regulation (EEC) 1496/68 by a new Regulation taking account of the following developments :

(*) Doc. CES 555/81

on 1) — under Regulation (EEC) 802/68 all products taken from the continental shelf are defined as « Community » products;

on 2) — the Community's consistent interpretation (particularly when concluding association agreements with developing countries), has been that a Member State's territorial waters are an integral part of its territory and, consequently of the Community's customs territory;

on 3) — the Community rules applicable to the above zones were laid down in Council Directive 69/78/EEC, which clearly defined free zones as any territorial enclave established by the competent authorities of the Member States in order that goods therein may be considered as being outside the customs territory of the Community for customs duty purposes.

Gist of the Committee's Opinion (*)

In an Opinion adopted unanimously the Committee observes that the definition of the Community's customs territory is vital to the implementation of the Customs Union. Although EEC Regulation No. 1496/68 of 29 September 1968 defined this territory, Article 4 states that it does not prejudice the customs arrangements for the Continental Shelf or the conditions governing the functioning of free zones.

The Committee makes a number of comments on customs territory. It asks that inter-Member State waterways traffic should favour national flags in order to fight the often unfair competition from merchant fleets flying flags of convenience.

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

9. ECONOMIC POLICY GUIDELINES

« Economic Policy Guidelines for Greece in 1981 (Commission Communication to the Council in accordance with Article 2 of the Decision of Convergence of 18 February 1974). »

Gist of the Commission's proposed economic policy guidelines for Greece

The Commission's proposals for Greece have to be seen in the context of the 1980 Annual Economic Report and the Economic Policy Guidelines the Council laid down on 15 December 1980 for the other

nine Member States. In other words, the general Economic Policy Guidelines for the Community as a whole which were contained in the 15 December 1980. Decision were complemented by Economic Policy Guidelines for individual Member States. The present proposal is therefore very limited in scope.

The Commission generally supports the package of measures currently being pursued by the Greek Government. These aim to contain the upturn in consumption, while stimulating the recovery of investment. The package affects incomes, the budget and credit.

The Commission sees this package as « achieving the best compromise possible between the short-term constraints and medium-term necessities ».

Gist of the Committee's Opinion (*)

In this Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee merely « takes note » of the proposed Economic Policy Guidelines for Greece, stating that its Opinion on the 1980 Annual Economic Report (O.J. No. C 348 of 31.12.80) contained Economic Policy Guidelines for the individual Member States and applies equally to Greece.

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. Zinkin — United Kingdom — Employers.

10. TRANSPORT

« Council Resolution on the work of the Council in the Transport Sector during the period up to the end of 1983.

Gist of the Committee's Opinion (*)

Following a joint meeting between the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and the ESC's Section for Transport and Communications, the latter unanimously adopted the following Opinion.

The Economic and Social Committee:

Notes that the Council has agreed on a concise list of issues to be discussed as a matter of priority in the period up to the end of 1983.

Notes with pleasure that cross-frontier transport is one of the issues selected.

Is unable to conceal its considerable disappointment over the fact that the Council was unable to take a binding decision.

(*) Doc. CES 553/81

Reiterates the urgent need to bring the Community's transport policy out of the stagnation phase, particularly in the light of the changed economic situation and the energy crisis.

Insists that, to this end, clear guidelines and a plan for a genuine Community transport policy should be drawn up and that, at the same time, there should be a clearly expressed desire to implement this plan by stages within a foreseeable time.

Indicates its readiness to cooperate in this work with all the means at its disposal and calls upon the Council to make suitable efforts itself.

Appeals to the Council to go beyond the lethargic stage of simply issuing declarations of intent, as exemplified by its declaration of 26 March 1981, by taking a formal decision with regard to concrete measures to be carried out within a binding timetable.

The Rapporteur-General was Mr Hennig — Germany — Various Interests.

— II —
EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Chairman's visit to the Netherlands

Mr. Tomàs Roseingrave, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, paid an official visit to the Netherlands on 7 and 8 April 1981. He had talks with:

- Mr van der Klaauw, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr van der Mei, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs;
- Mr van Aardenne, Minister of Economic Affairs;
- Mr de Koning, Minister of Development Cooperation;
- Mr Albeda, Minister of Social Affairs;
- Mr Beyen, State Secretary for Economic Affairs and
- Mr Braks, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

In these talks great emphasis was placed on the « jumbo » Council, which is if possible to be held while the Netherlands still has the Presidency of the Council. The « jumbo » Council is a joint meeting of the Ministers of Finance, the Ministers of Economic Affairs and the Ministers of Social Affairs of the Member States and has the task of working out plans for combating the still rising unemployment in Europe. The Netherlands Ministers indicated that they would do their utmost to ensure that such a Council meeting takes place.

Another subject dealt with was of course the future of the European Community in the context of the appraisals to be made by the Commission in response to the brief it received from the Council in May 1980. This brief refers to « the development of Community policies without calling into question either the Community's financial responsibility for its policies, which are financed from its own resources, or the basic principles of the Common Agricultural Policy ». The fundamental aim is to prepare the ground for the realization of structural changes designed to bring about a better balance in the common policies without changing the fundamental principles of these policies. The Economic and Social Committee is currently preparing a document on this subject that will be issued in May.

Mr Roseingrave attended a working session of the Netherlands Social and Economic Council and met representatives of economic and social organizations. He was accompanied on his official visit by the Committee's two Vice-Chairmen, Mr A. Laval and Mr W.G.N. Miller, and the Committee's Secretary-General, Mr R. Louet.

Study group meeting in Copenhagen

A Study Group on Technical Barriers from the Economic and Social Committee went to Copenhagen on 9 and 10 April 1981 at the invitation of the Danish Board of Industry (Industriradet) to prepare an Opinion on Measuring Instruments.

The Study Group on Technical Barriers was set up by the Committee's Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services. Among those attending the meeting in Copenhagen were : Mr van Campen (Netherlands), Chairman of the Section, Mr Chabrol (France), Chairman of the Study Group; and Mr Breitenstein (Denmark), Rapporteur for the Opinion.

**Protection of workers against Asbestos -
visit to Caen (France)**

A Study Group from the Economic and Social Committee went to the Caen area of Normandy on 23 April 1981 to visit an asbestos factory and hold talks with the management and workers. An Opinion is to be prepared on the protection of workers from the harmful effects of exposure to asbestos at work.

Mr Pearson (Ireland) was Chairman of the Study Group and Mr Etty (Netherlands) Rapporteur.

— III —
NEW CONSULTATIONS

During the month of April the Council asked the Committee for Opinions on the following points :

- « *Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat. (COM (81) 107 final)* »
- « *Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No. 458/80 on collective projects for the restructuring of vineyards. (COM (81) 144 final)* »
- « *Proposal for a Council Directive on the Annual Accounts of Banks and other Financial Institutions (COM (81) 84 final)* »
- « *Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 73/405/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to methods of testing the biodegradability of anionic surfactants (COM (81) 128 final)* »
- « *Second Council Directive on Summertime Arrangements (COM (81) 137 final)* »



— IV —
PROVISIONAL FUTURE WORK

PROGRAMME

May Plenary Session

Referrals

- Social aspects in the sea fisheries sector
- Measuring instruments
- Tractor equipment
- Medicinal products
- Right of appeal in customs matters
- Free circulation of goods
- System for observing transport markets
- Transport links and agreement with Third Countries
- Restructuring of vineyards

Own-initiative Opinion

- Construction
- Outlook for 1980
- Lomé II
- Food Aid

June-July Plenary Session

Referrals

- Economic situation
- Protection of workers against asbestos
- Social Situation in 1980
- Titanium dioxide
- Cellulose film
- Community trade marks
- Earthmoving equipment noise
- Tourist assistance
- Right of establishment in the field of pharmacy
- Recognition of doctors' diplomas
- Recognition of dentists' and veterinary surgeons' diplomas, etc.
- 3rd amendment Community Transport
- Biodegradability of anionic surfactants

- Inter-regional air transport
- 2nd Summertime directive
- Development of combined transport
- Public Service concept in transport
- Financial balance of railways
- Health problems of fresh poultrymeat

Initiative Opinions

- Problems of the handicapped
- Automobile Industry

Study

- Agricultural Aspects of Negotiations with Spain

September Plenary Session

Referrals

- Information for and Consultation of Workers in Multinationals
- Cadmium Waste

Initiative Opinion

- Coordination of Employment Policy Instruments

Subsequent sessions

Referrals

- Medium-term economic policy
- Securities
- Annual accounts of banks
- Transport priorities and Timetable
- 2nd Lomé Convention (Part 2)

Own-Initiative Opinions

- Memorandum on the future of Regional Policy
- Reflection on the CAP
- Annual European Development Fund
- Japan

Studies

- Textiles/clothing
- Consistency of external policies
- Turkey

Information Report

- Agricultural situation in French Antilles

**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 (1979) 112 p. (EX-30-80)
- Directory - List of Members (January 1981) (CES-81-001)
- The Right of initiative of the Economic and Social Committee (October 1977) 124 p.
- 20th Anniversary of the Economic and Social Committee (May 1978) 19 p.

Opinions and Studies

- Working Conditions (September 1980) (Opinion) 61 p. (CES 80-012)
- Conference on the Enlargement of the European Community - 26 and 27 June 1980 (September 1980) (Extracts)± 150 p. (CES 80-009)
- The Organisation and Management of Community R & D (February 1980) (Study) 168 p. (CES 80-001)
- Agricultural Structures Policy (November 1979) (Opinion) 90 p. (CES 79-003)
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