

European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Working Documents

1975-1976

31 August 1975

DOCUMENT 211/75

Report

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Public Health and the Environment

on guidelines for a Community Programme for safety, hygiene and health
protection at work

Rapporteur: Mr C. MEINTZ

PE 40.925/fin.

By letter of 16 April 1975 the Commission of the European Communities forwarded to the European Parliament Guidelines for a Community Programme for safety, hygiene and health protection at work.

By letter of 11 June 1975 the Committee on Public Health and the Environment requested authorization to draw up a report on the document.

By letter of 27 June the President of the European Parliament authorized the Committee on Public Health and the Environment, as the committee responsible, to draw up a report, and asked the Committee on Budgets, the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment and the Committee on Cultural Affairs and Youth for their opinion.

On 26 May 1975 the Committee on Public Health and the Environment appointed Mr Meintz rapporteur.

It considered the guidelines on 27 May and 10 June and unanimously adopted the motion for a resolution and the explanatory statement on 10 June.

Present: Mr Jakobsen, acting chairman; Mr Meintz, rapporteur; Lord Bethell, Mr Didier, Mr Klepsch (deputizing for Mr Ney), Mr Martens, Mr W. Müller, Mr Noé, Mrs Orth, Mr Rosati and Mr Spicer.

The opinion of the Committee on Cultural Affairs and Youth is attached.

The opinions of the Committee on Budgets and the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment will be published separately.

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
A MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION	5
B EXPLANATORY STATEMENT	8
I. Introductory observations	8
II. Legal basis	10
III. The Advisory Committee for Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work	10
IV. Discussion of the guidelines	11
Opinion of the Committee on Cultural Affairs and Youth	16

The Committee on Public Health and the Environment hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution together with explanatory statement:

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on the Guidelines for a Community Programme for safety, hygiene and health protection at work

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission's Guidelines for a Community Programme for safety, hygiene and health protection at work (COM(75) 138 final),
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Public Health and the Environment and the opinions of the Committee on Budgets, the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment and the Committee on Cultural Affairs and Youth (Doc. 211/75),
1. Congratulates the Commission on the guidelines for a Community Programme which, in view of the sadly high number of accidents, represents a major initiative in the campaign for greater safety, hygiene and health protection at work;
 2. Nevertheless hopes that the proposals will not deal mainly with theoretical and administrative aspects, but that emphasis will be placed on the ultimate objective of introducing practical measures in individual undertakings;
 3. Agrees that the EEC Treaty clearly provides a legal basis for efforts to improve living and working conditions, seeing that greater safety, hygiene and health protection at work contribute significantly to the improvement of workers' standard of living and working conditions, which the Treaty explicitly refers to as being among the European Community's main tasks;
 4. Requests that the Advisory Committee for Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work be made operational at the earliest possible date, so that it may lend its assistance in translating the various guidelines into actual practice;
 5. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the Advisory Committee and the individual working parties do not become an end in themselves, but that, supported by adequate staff, they will be able to hold frequent meetings in order to work out practical measures for promoting the safety and health protection of workers;

6. Recommends to the Commission that, when putting its initiatives into practical terms, it should always seek to achieve harmonization at an ever higher level and to use new research, new technical methods and materials in a continuous campaign to prevent industrial accidents as far as possible;
7. Welcomes the fact that the Commission also refers to the 'humanization of work' and includes better organization of work in one of the objectives, but asks that action should not be limited to 'comparative studies' and 'working out a Community position', but that practical proposals will be submitted for more dignified working and living conditions, compatible with the ideals of social progress;
8. Notes with satisfaction that the Commission is anxious to institute consultation at Community level at the earliest possible stage when measures are being considered to combat new hazards or review existing statutory or administrative provisions or other protective measures;
9. Requests that the statistics which are to be compiled should include details about the causes of accidents and asks in this connection to be informed about the extent to which increased accident frequency coincides with the sharp rise in production, the enormous increase in the number of workers, the rise in the number of foreign workers and the rapid turnover of staff;
10. Urgently requests that safety and health protection training should not be subject to narrow economic considerations but that everything should be done to ensure that employees are able to receive the most thorough training possible;
11. Is of the opinion that any information campaign must be directed at all strata of the population, through all levels of school education and by means of the mass media;
12. Is pleased to note that audio-visual information methods are to be used to widen knowledge on safety and health questions among those sectors of the population especially affected;
13. Attaches great importance to the guidelines on promoting the participation of both sides of industry in preventive action within various branches of industry and undertakings, as this should make it possible for the individual worker to have a direct influence on safety and health conditions at work;

14. Notes with satisfaction that a study is contemplated of the special safety and health problems of migrant workers;
15. Hopes that uniform warning signs without texts will be introduced as soon as possible;
16. Considers the idea of co-productions in the audio-visual field to be an important European aspect of the campaign for better safety and health conditions at work;
17. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTI. Introductory observations

1. In its introduction to the present proposals for a Community Programme for safety, hygiene and health protection at work, the Commission explains that some 100,000 people die and more than 12 million are injured in accidents of all kinds each year.

2. In view of the fact that industrial accidents represent the largest group of accidents, this sad statistic must prompt those responsible for safety at work to consider how to reduce this unreasonably large figure by employing all the expedients already available and by creating new ones.

3. The consequences of such a situation in human terms are quite incalculable, but indicate how important it is to find new ways of protecting human health and preventing accidents of all kinds.

4. Moreover, society itself has the greatest interest in reducing such accidents to a minimum, a fact which is emphasized by the astronomical figure given for the financial consequences of the large number of accidents, which is of the order of 15,000 million u.a. per year.

5. The Committee on Public Health and the Environment must therefore congratulate the Commission on the present initiative, while wishing to emphasize that it is convinced that this can only be an introduction, a first step, which must be followed by practical action within each undertaking.

6. This is not the first time the Committee on Public Health and the Environment has put forward this view; it is noted in paragraph 2 of the motion for a resolution contained in the report drawn up by Mr W. Müller on the Commission's draft resolution on technological problems of nuclear safety (Doc.5/75) which reads:

'the adoption of the draft resolution will not be enough and the Commission must submit practical proposals for the harmonization of national safety provisions without delay with the object of ensuring optimum protection of the working man'.

7. In this connection, it should also be mentioned that the Community has already referred, in its action programme on the environment of 1973¹ and the social action programme of 1974², to the need to take practical action in the matter of the safety and health of workers.

¹OJ No. C 112, 20. 12. 1973

²OJ No. C 13, 12. 2. 1974

In the action programme on the environment, Title II, Chapter 4, on 'Improvement of the working environment', the Commission's intentions are stated as being, inter alia, 'development of a strategy to combat risks at work and exposure to hazards ... setting of requirements to be laid down for machinery, products and all other equipment ... general outline measures ... so that all firms will have the same obligations and all workers the same guarantees of protection'.

8. In view of the above, the Committee on Public Health and the Environment must express its disappointment at the fact that the present Community programme is mainly couched in rhetoric, and the ultimate objective of introducing action in individual undertakings is in fact only mentioned in Objective 7, on the promotion of safety and health protection within undertakings.

9. The objectives formulated by the Commission doubtless originate directly from the above-mentioned social action programme where we read in the section headed 'Improvement of living and working conditions so as to make possible their harmonization while the improvement is being maintained' that the intention is 'the establishment of an initial action programme, relating in particular to health and safety at work, the health of workers and improved organization of tasks, beginning in those economic sectors where working conditions appear to be the most difficult'.

This vague formulation is followed up in the present Community Programme, but your committee must point out that the time has now come to submit quite different practical proposals, whose effect should be reflected as rapidly as possible in a significant decline in the alarmingly high accident rate.

10. Your committee would also like to point out that it considers its main task to be to deal with the political aspect of this Community Programme, part of which is the demand for regulations guaranteeing individual workers protection against the risks to which they are exposed in their work. This is not sufficiently apparent in the Commission's objectives, which are mainly concerned with purely theoretical and administrative aspects; the danger of this is that we may ultimately only manage to succeed in creating cumbersome machinery.

Of course, your committee does not consider the technical aspects of the Community Programme to be superfluous; indeed, they are of the essence in the compilation of information and statistical data and for cooperation between the competent authorities in the Member States, but the Commission appears to have allotted a much too modest place to the present campaign against industrial accidents.

II. The legal basis

11. With regard to the legal basis for efforts to improve living and working conditions, the Committee on Public Health and the Environment agrees with the Commission that such action is well founded in the EEC Treaty, as the improvement of work safety contributes in a significant way towards the improvement of living and working conditions, which is explicitly listed as one of the European Community's main objectives.

In this connection, the Committee on Public Health and the Environment also points to Mr JAHN's report on the proposal for a regulation on the creation of a European Foundation for the improvement of living and working conditions (Doc. 93/74). Paragraph 2 of the explanatory statement includes the following: 'If the Community is to achieve its objectives to improve the living and working conditions in a Common Market that functions properly, the establishment of the planned Foundation is essential. As the Treaty does not provide the necessary powers for its establishment, the only possible basis for the proposed regulation is Article 235 of the EEC Treaty.'

III. The Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work

12. The implementation of the objectives the Commission has set itself will naturally be carried out in cooperation with the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection set up by the Council's Decision of 27 June 1974¹.

The Committee on Public Health and the Environment would like to reiterate in this context the need for the members of the above-mentioned Committee to be appointed as soon as possible so that the Committee can start its work.

The Commission itself mentions in its introduction to the present Community programme that industrial accidents occupy first place in the total number of accidents, and therefore constitute a priority area for Community concern, and it must therefore be considered absolutely necessary to ensure that the Advisory Committee, whose task according to Article 2 of the Council Decision is to 'assist the Commission in the preparation and implementation of activities in the fields of safety, hygiene and health protection at work' be enabled as quickly as possible to cooperate in the practical formulation of the various objectives.

¹OJ No. L185, 9. 7. 1974, p. 15

13. The Committee on Public Health and the Environment is anxious to ensure that the Advisory Committee does not become merely an end in itself and limit its activities to the administrative and theoretical aspects of the area concerned, but that it should elaborate practical measures which can be applied to individual work-places.

14. It is also important that the envisaged working parties shall be given maximum attention and that the importance of frequent meetings should not be underestimated.

15. In the report drawn up by Mrs Orth on the Eleventh Report of the Mines Safety and Health Commission and the Fifth Report of the Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission, the Committee on Public Health and the Environment noted with regret that staff shortages had meant that various important matters concerning safety and health protection at work could not be dealt with.

16. The Committee on Public Health and the Environment therefore urgently recommends that the Advisory Committee's secretariat should be adequately staffed, as this would represent only a modest investment in relation to the positive effect on accident statistics which effective work by the individual working parties could produce.

IV. Discussion of the guidelines

17. An overall assessment of the guidelines, which display a remarkable wealth of ideas, prompts the Committee on Public Health and the Environment to recommend to the Commission that, in the practical formulation of initiatives, it should always aim at harmonization on the basis of latest developments. Harmonization must not be taken to mean exclusively introducing the best existing provisions on safety, hygiene and health protection; new research, technological methods and materials must be employed in a continuous campaign for maximum prevention of accidents at work.

18. It is interesting to note that the Commission covers the following areas: industrial safety, industrial hygiene and industrial medicine in the wider sense and also includes in its objectives humanization of work and a better organization of jobs.

19. In this connection the Committee on Public Health and the Environment refers to Mr GIRARDIN's report on the social action programme (Doc. 256/73) in which paragraph 26 of the resolution reads as follows:

'Considers that the Commission should not confine itself to conducting investigations and experiments on job enrichment but should submit practical proposals in this field as soon as possible which are binding on all Community undertakings;'

20. Unfortunately the Commission limits its objective in this sphere to 'comparative studies' and 'working out a Community concept' which your committee finds too vague; it consequently calls upon the Commission to submit practical proposals for more dignified living and working conditions, compatible with the idea of social progress.

21. In view of the fact that the Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Paris in 1972 emphasised that economic expansion was not an end in itself, but should result in an improvement in the quality of life as well as in standards of living, and that this was followed up later by the Council's Resolution of 21 January 1974 on the social action programme, which underlined the need for increased participation by both sides of industry in the economic, employment and social policy decisions of the Community, it does not seem unreasonable at the present time to expect more practical proposals from the Commission.

22. Objective 1 concerns the promotion of concerted action and consultation between Member States with respect to regulations and monitoring procedures.

Here the Committee on Public Health and the Environment notes with satisfaction that the Commission is anxious to solve problems 'a priori' and hopes that information and consultation will expedite and improve harmonization.

23. Objective 2 refers to the development of collaboration between the relevant bodies in the Member States which promote research into preventive measures, with a view to increasing the efficiency of available resources.

This initiative must also be welcomed in as far as it can bring more rational exploitation of available resources, but here too your committee must insist that the results of this collaboration should as soon as possible be given practical application at work.

24. The improvement of statistics on occupational accidents and diseases to assist accident-prevention policies is the subject of the Commission's third objective.

Without wishing to underestimate the importance of and the need for, statistical material in connection with the formulation of accident-prevention policies, the committee considers that one must beware of placing too much importance on them, as explained in the ORTH report (Doc. 78/75): 'It should also be noted that the interpretation of the accident statistics is a very difficult matter since the recording criteria applied do not satisfactorily reflect the actual situation.'

This view is shared by Commissioner Dr. Hillery who explained in the European Parliament's debate of 13 May 1975 that statistics could not be used to determine the causes of accidents and the most one could do was to draw up a list of the known circumstances, for example, falls of material, transport, the place where the accident occurred and a few other general data.

Your committee therefore requests that the statistics which it is intended to compile should contain information about the causes of the accidents and should not end up simply as dismal records of how little has been done, or how much still remain to be achieved.

If, on the other hand, the securing of new reliable detailed information can make a significant contribution to improved assessment of accident risks and thereby to the implementation of an industrial safety policy, then your committee naturally supports this objective.

In this connection it would be interesting to ascertain to what extent the conclusions contained in the Fifth Report of the Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission, that the increase in the frequency rate of accidents causing absence from work coincides with the substantial increase in production, the enormous rise in the number of workers, the rise in the number of foreign workers and the considerable turnover in the work-force, also apply to other jobs.

25. As regards objective 4, on the development of training for safety and health protection in the various branches of education and at the various educational levels, your committee agrees with the Commission that this is an extremely important long-term investment.

In this connection the Committee on Public Health and the Environment therefore wishes to urge that the sole consideration for training for safety and health protection should be its usefulness for the future safety and health of workers and that there should be no cuts in the financial support given to such programmes. It must be remembered that the human factor is the most important factor where the cause of accidents is concerned and that every effort must therefore be made to provide all workers with such education and training.

One opinion expressed in the ORTH report (Doc. 78/75) is worth repeating here; according to one training inspector, thorough training of employees was of considerable importance for safety since inadequate training periods gave rise to an increase in accident frequency.

Finally, the Committee on Public Health and the Environment wishes to point out the need to ensure that any form of training on safety and health protection should be addressed to all workers and not only to those people who are particularly concerned with safety services.

26. Objective 5, on the utilization of audio-visual information methods to improve the provision of information for those sectors of the population especially affected, is connected with objective 4: the Committee on Public Health and the Environment approves of this initiative, while emphasizing that any form of information campaign must be directed not only at the work-force but at people in all walks of life, including those of school age, if it is to be effective.

Bearing in mind the Commission's report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1974, including the admission, with reference to the use of audio-visual media for reaching sections of the population who might otherwise not be accessible, that there has so far been no far-reaching action in these respects, it is gratifying to note that the Commission is trying to remedy this with the present initiative.

27. Your committee attaches great importance to objective 6, which concerns the participation of both sides of industry in preventive action at the national level, within industrial branches and undertakings; the Committee on Public Health and the Environment sees here a way of giving not only those responsible for safety services in the objectives of the Community programme, but also workers, through their representatives, a chance to exert a direct influence on safety and health protection arrangements in their work.

28. In the opinion of the Committee on Public Health and the Environment the main objective is No. 7 on the promotion of safety and health protection within undertakings.

Where the improvement of safety and health arrangements for workers is concerned, it is necessary to ensure that the individual firm is responsible for observance of the provisions laid down, rather than a group of associated safety services, or some committee which has no direct contact with the workers.

29. The Commission's final objective, No. 8, concerns the solution of particular problems affecting certain sectors and certain categories of workers.

Here the Committee on Public Health and the Environment notes with satisfaction that there are plans to compare accidents occurring to nationals and those affecting migrant workers, since there are clearly special problems as regards the latter, who sometimes cause accidents which could have been avoided if individual undertakings had provided any instruction at all.

30. Finally there are two measures in the Commission's programme which can contribute a European element to the worker's day-to-day existence. The document refers to the preparation of uniform warning signs without text to be affixed at the work-place to warn workers against hazards. Apart from representing an initial step towards uniform organization of work-places in the Community, this would also be of great importance for migrant workers and your committee therefore hopes that this work will be given the greatest priority in order to obviate senseless accidents caused exclusively as a result of unfamiliarity with the host country's language.

31. The other European measure concerns the Commission's proposal to undertake the joint production of a film, and the Committee on Public Health and the Environment hopes that this will open the way to international cooperation involving not only experts and officials from the various bodies concerned with safety and health protection, but also the workers who are the direct victims of the unreasonably high accident rate.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND YOUTH

Brussels, 23 May 1975

Mr DELLA BRIOTTA
Chairman of the Committee on Public
Health and the Environment
European Parliament
Kirchberg Plateau - Building II
LUXEMBOURG

Dear Mr Della Briotta,

At its meeting in Brussels on Wednesday 21 May 1975 the Committee on Cultural Affairs and Youth considered the Commission's Guidelines for a Community Programme for safety, hygiene and health protection at work (Doc. COM(75) 138).

Particular attention was paid to the objectives of improving statistics on accidents, increasing safety training, the use of audio-visual aids to improve the provision of information, and the introduction of European codes of safety and hygiene and information programmes for migrant workers.

The Committee on Cultural Affairs and Youth wishes particularly to stress the right of every worker to expect regulations on safety, hygiene and health protection to be complied with; it underlines the need to use all suitable resources in vocational training and/or permanent education to provide employers and employees alike with a proper sense of responsibility in this field, not only at work but also on their way to and from work. The main requirement here is thus active participation in regular preventive schemes to promote greater safety at work and better health protection.

The Committee on Cultural Affairs and Youth therefore unanimously recommends that the Committee on Public Health and the Environment should deliver a favourable opinion on these guidelines.

(sgd.) J. B. BROEKSZ

European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Working Documents

1975-1976

24 September 1975

DOCUMENT 211/75/ANNEX

OPINION

of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

on the ~~the~~ Guidelines for a Community programme for safety, hygiene and health protection at work'.

PE 40.925/fin./Annex

OPINION

of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Draftsman: Mr LAUDRIN

On 27 May 1975 the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment appointed Mr Laudrin draftsman.

It considered the draft opinion at its meeting of 17 September 1975 and adopted it unanimously.

Present: Mr Bertrand, chairman; Mr Adams, vice-chairman; Mr Laudrin, draftsman; Mr Albertsen, Mr Berkhouwer (deputizing for Mr Premoli), Mr Dondelinger, Mr Dykes, Mr van der Gun, Mr Kavanagh, Mr Pisoni, Mr Prescott, Mr Santer, Mr Stewart and Mr Yeats.

CONTENT OF THE PROGRAMME

1. The 'Social Action Programme', adopted by the Council in January 1974, laid down, as one of the priority objectives to be attained in the Community 'the improvement of safety and hygiene at work'. To achieve this aim, the Council invited the Commission to draw up, before the end of 1974, an 'initial programme on hygiene, safety at work, the health of workers, and the improved organization of tasks starting with those sectors of activity where working conditions appear the hardest'.

2. In April 1975 - rather later than the target date set in the Social Action Programme - the Commission submitted the 'Guidelines' now under consideration. After noting that each year in the Community nearly 100,000 persons are killed and more than 12 million injured in accidents of all kinds, it states that industrial accidents, including occupational diseases, head the list of all accidents and are thus a priority area for Community concern.

In view of this situation, the Commission has presented its 'Guidelines' indicating the objectives to be attained and the overall action needed to achieve each of them. This is, of course, only a first step, which will have to be followed by others if the number and seriousness of industrial accidents are to be appreciably reduced.

3. The objectives fixed by the Commission involve four types of requirement:

- the need to constantly adapt technical regulations for accident prevention to rapid technological development;
- the need to improve in depth the training of personnel, the information available to them and their attitude to hazards;
- the promotion of safety and health protection within the undertaking;
- the need to meet the special problems of certain sectors and certain categories of worker.

The actions envisaged for attaining these goals involve studies, exchange of experience and Community inquiries. A permanent Community documentation system must be established, a Community approach formulated and Community measures in appropriate cases proposed and the dissemination of knowledge expanded.

COMMENTS

4. The legal form of the 'Programme' chosen by the Commission for submitting to the Council most of its proposals for implementing the Social Action Programme of January 1974, has always been strongly criticized by the committee. The Commission has in fact already presented:

- a Programme in favour of migrant workers;
- a Programme to combat poverty;
- a Programme in favour of women.

As the committee has already pointed out several times, 'Programmes' create difficulties both for Parliament and for the Council, since it is difficult to take clear and mandatory decisions on an overall programme in which, side by side with practical measures, statements of principle and descriptive sections are to be found.

In the case of the Programme submitted for our consideration, the situation is even more serious since it is not even a true programme, but merely the guidelines for a Programme, which do not indicate whether the Council is to decide on the actions envisaged, whether Parliament will be asked for its opinion, whether this first programme will be followed by a genuine programme and, if so, when.

5. One very important point is the training and information of migrant workers on safety matters at work. Objective VIII deals with the special problems of certain categories of worker, and the Commission cites the case of migrant workers. However, it makes a comment which calls for some clarification: it says, in fact, that after making a synthesis of some ten comparative case studies, it 'will be in a position to give guidance on the need to make a very careful comparison between accidents involving migrant workers and those which involve nationals.' Does this mean that the Commission intends to dispute the widespread opinion that migrant workers are distinctly more prone to accidents at work than other workers, because their knowledge of the language, practices and relevant techniques is insufficient?

The only tangible measure it proposes in this area is the organization of a 'symposium': this, in the opinion of our committee, should be considered quite inadequate.

6. An overall assessment of the guidelines submitted for our consideration can only result in a rather unfavourable judgment. In this field, the Commission is still only at the stage of carrying out studies, exchanging information and documentation, whereas, in the ECSC sector, very substantial progress has already been made thanks partly to the vigorous action of the Commission. The present Programme cannot be considered valid unless it is followed as soon as possible by far-reaching practical measures.

Furthermore, the funds allocated to the Programme for the 1975 financial year (162,000 u.a. to which must be added 36,000 u.a. for the Advisory Committee for 'Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work') are not enough to finance the launching of large projects in 1975. Larger appropriations must therefore be requested for the 1976 financial year, otherwise it will not be possible for the Community to attain the objectives, limited as they are, set out in the 'Guidelines'.

7. On the Committee's evidence, a serious problem is also posed by staff shortages in the Directorate-General responsible for hygiene, safety and health protection at work. The Committee considers that an effort is therefore needed to make good these shortages which threaten to jeopardize the success of the future Programme.

8. Many members of the Committee have stressed the need for the Commission to keep in close touch with the social partners in drawing up and implementing its Programme.

CONCLUSIONS

The Committee on Social Affairs and Employment:

1. Deplores the fact that, following the belated setting-up of the Tripartite Advisory Committee for safety, hygiene and health protection at work, the Commission has only been able to propose 'Guidelines for a Community Programme' in this area, and not a genuine Programme.
2. Considers that the present 'Guidelines' can only be considered valid if they are followed, within a year at the latest, by far-reaching practical measures drawn up on the basis of an overall Programme;
3. Insists that the appropriate Directorate-General in the Commission be provided with the staff needed to draw up and implement the Programme;

4. Believes that the funds allocated to the Programme are insufficient and that much larger appropriations should be envisaged for the 1976 financial year:
5. Emphasizes the importance of safety training and information for migrant workers at work and considers the Commission's suggestions in this connection distinctly inadequate.

