

EUROPEAN INFORMATION BULLETIN

**A Quarterly Publication for European
Trade Unionists**

ISSUE 1

March 1985

“JOBS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE” A new ETUI study

"Jobs For Young People - A Review of Measures and Proposals in Western European Countries to fight Youth Unemployment" is the latest in the "Info" series published by the European Trade Union Institute. The pamphlet examines measures and proposals in Western European Countries aimed at fighting a problem which is a matter of constant concern to trade unions throughout Europe. The study stresses however that the problem must not be treated in isolation, but rather as a part of the general unemployment problem. The basis of job creation for young people must be a general economic policy which aims at job-creation for all groups of workers.

Other conclusions of importance which are drawn from the study include the following:-

* schemes with long-term objectives have been the most successful in helping young people in the transitional period between school and work;

* a tendency to implement systems which combine vocational training with work experience is evident. These schemes also seem to be relatively successful;

* frequent changes of measures lead to uncertainty amongst employers and trade unions, who usually have to implement them and increase the risk of measures being less effective than expected;

* trade union involvement is necessary if youth are going to be successfully employed and if vocational training schemes and work experience schemes are to have the positive effects desired.

* a strategy to fight youth unemployment must take due notice of school-leavers who do not

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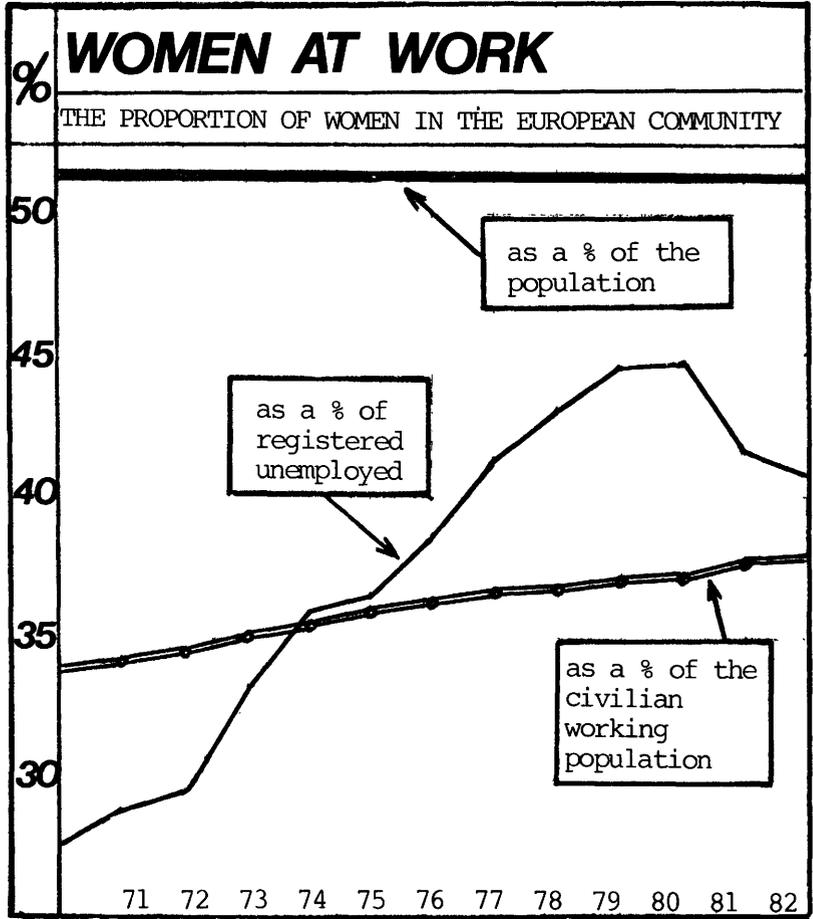
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CONSUMER PRICES	
COUNTRY	CHANGE OVER 12 MONTH PERIOD TO SEPT. 1984.
BELGIUM	5.3%
DENMARK	6.1%
F.R.GERMANY	1.5%
GREECE	17.7%
FRANCE	7.1%
IRELAND	7.9%
ITALY	9.7%
LUXEMBOURG	3.9%
NETHERLANDS	2.7%
U.K.	4.7%
EEC	6.6%



SOURCE: EEC Commission.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	
COUNTRY	CHANGE OVER 12 MONTH PERIOD TO AUGUST 1984
BELGIUM	3.5%
DENMARK	17.1%
F.R.GERMANY	4.5%
GREECE	4.4%
FRANCE	4.8%
IRELAND	5.4%
ITALY	11.0%
LUXEMBOURG	-
NETHERLANDS	7.4%
U.K.	-1.0%
EEC	4.3%

Unemployment		Sept 1984
B	[Bar]	15.5%
DK	[Bar]	10.1%
D	[Bar]	8.5%
F	[Bar]	10.3%
IRL	[Bar]	16.6%
I	[Bar]	12.8%
L	[Bar]	1.7%
NL	[Bar]	14.2%
UK	[Bar]	11.9%
EC9	[Bar]	11.2%

Europe and the new technologies

More than 650 people attended a two-day Conference on Europe and the New Technologies organised by the European Community's Economic and Social Committee in Brussels. Participants came from industry and services, trade unions, agriculture, consumer groups, research interests and public administration.

The theme of technological innovation was chosen because of its broad social and economic implications for Europeans in their daily life, and because of the Economic and Social Committee's unique position of being able to bring together representatives from a wide variety of interest groups throughout Europe.

The Conference was divided into three workshops, each with its own topic for discussion:

WORKSHOP "A" : NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN ESTABLISHED MASS-PRODUCTION MANUFACTURING.

WORKSHOP "B" : THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES.

WORKSHOP "C" : BIOTECHNOLOGY AND ITS INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION.

In each of the workshops speakers often expressed widely diverse views. Trade union delegates declared that many jobs had been lost in manufacturing because of new technology. In Germany alone some estimates predict 4 million redundancies by 1990 as a direct result of new manufacturing techniques. Against this it was argued that computer aided manufacturing techniques had helped stabilise German industry and improve its export performance against tough competition.

Taking a slightly different approach some participants warned of a society becoming divided between high skill, high technology activities on the one hand, and low skill, low technology tasks on the other. As John Evans of the ETUI declared "a growing cake was likely to be very unevenly divided".

Despite these differences the Conference identified common ground on several points. Worker and employer representatives agreed that Europe must take advantage of new technologies to gain a strong manufacturing base. The need for appropriate education and training was firmly advocated, a fact that has been of vital importance to Japan's industrial success. It was felt that more information and consultation was necessary to ensure that new technology is introduced to the benefit of industry and society. But the clearest consensus running through each workshop was the need for European unity. No individual Member State is big enough to compete against the giant technology industries of Japan and the USA. The Community dimension was viewed as indispensable to the future of a viable role for Europe in the development and marketing of technological products.

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A 35 PAGE CONFERENCE REPORT IS AVAILABLE FROM THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE EEC, 2 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

ETUC Congress
Milan, Italy
May 1985

1985 sees the three-yearly Congress of the European Trade Union Confederation - the 1985 Congress being held in Milan between the 13th and 17th May. Congress is the highest policy-making body of the ETUC with representatives from trade unions from throughout Europe. The Bulletin will be bringing news of Congress and its deliberations in future issues.

Unemployment and the Welfare State

In the latter part of 1984 the Socialist Group of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly held a seminar devoted to the impact of the economic crisis on social welfare benefits. The two key areas of debate were concerned with methods by which jobs could be created and the effects of unemployment on the welfare state. Among the measures recommended by the seminar for reducing unemployment were :-

- * the reduction of working time,
- * more and better training,
- * the creation of jobs by the development of small and medium sized enterprises,
- * the creation of jobs through improved protection of the environment,
- * the re-development of the craft trades.

Poverty

A group of MEPs have spoken out against widespread and growing poverty in Europe which they claimed is rising in all 10 EEC member states. The Report, put forward by the European Parliament's Social Affairs and Employment Committee, contains a number of proposals to improve the efficiency of the Community's new five-year programme. It calls for a Central Bureau to be set up to improve public awareness of the situation and develop links between interested parties. "The time for seminars is past.....now is the time to act", says the Committee.

EEC Economic Report

Unemployment in the Community will continue to rise according to the European Commission's Annual Economic Report. Gross Domestic Product in the ten EEC member states was expected to grow by 2.2% in 1984, compared with 0.9% the previous year and 0.6% in 1982. Despite the increase it still falls short of the 2.5% needed to stabilize the Community's rising unemployment which is predicted to reach 11.5% in 1985. This is in stark

contrast to Europe's major industrial competitors, Japan and the United States. Since 1982 unemployment in the USA has fallen from 10% to 7% and is expected to fall still further this year.

Exchanges for Young Workers

For many years now the EEC has had a series of programmes to encourage the exchange of young workers within EEC Member States. The third such programme has just been introduced and has come in for some criticism from the European Parliament. In a Report prepared by the German socialist MEP - Mrs Seibel-Emmerling - it is claimed that the new programme can be improved upon, in particular by giving it more publicity and obtaining for it more financing from either the Community or Member States. The report also stresses the need to ensure equal participation by young women and men in the programme, and also young immigrants.

In 1984, about 1,300 young workers will have taken advantage of the programme. The young workers chosen to participate in the programme will have the opportunity for traineeships - in Community countries other than their own - ranging from four to twelve months. An allowance is paid to the trainees as well as a proportion of travelling expenses.

V.D.Us

An International Trade Union Conference on Visual Display Units (VDUs) took place in October 1984 in Geneva, bringing together more than 200 trade union occupational health experts from throughout the world. It is estimated that there are more than 50 million VDUs in use today throughout the world. The Conference was told that the adoption of this new technology poses several problems to the workers involved, especially because of their effects on health, both physical and psychological.

The Conference prepared some basic trade union guidelines to be put before employers who are intending introducing VDUs into the workplace.

In each issue of the Bulletin it is intended to examine the workings and publications of one of the main European institutions. In this issue attention is focussed on the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training.

THE EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

1985 sees the tenth anniversary of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training, situated in Berlin, and known by its French acronym - CEDEFOP. The Centre was established by the European Communities in answer to the challenge of technological, economic and social change which was being exacerbated by the acknowledged weaknesses of the European educational system. Thus on the 10 February 1975 the Council of Ministers of the European Communities took the decision to establish the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training.

The main tasks of the Centre are to assist the Commission in promoting and developing vocational training and continued education at Community level; to be a centre for the exchange of information; to act as a forum for promoting joint approaches to problems of vocational training; and "to establish a selective documentation service which will be chiefly concerned with collecting information on up-to-date facts, recent developments and research in relevant areas as well as problems related to the infrastructure of vocational training".

The work of the Centre is controlled by a Management Board, comprising representatives of Government, employers' and employees' organisations and the European Commission itself. Thus the investigations carried out by the Centre and the resulting publications reflect the views of trade unions as well as the other participating interests. At their meeting in November 1984, the Management Board stressed the important role training could play in the fight against unemployment in Europe. The fundamental economic and social problem of unemployment is also reflected in the new Work Programme of the Centre which was adopted by the November meeting.

Important publications

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING. An attempt to summarise the most important conclusions drawn during five years of work on the subject. 16pp. Free of charge.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING. A survey on vocational training initiatives for women in the European Community. 104pp. Free of charge.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT AND THEIR IMPACT ON EDUCATION AND LABOUR MARKET POLICIES. A Franco-German study. 50pp. Free of charge.

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, EMPLOYMENT, QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING. 64pp. £2.25

EDUCATIONAL LEAVE AND THE LABOUR MARKET IN EUROPE. 214pp. £2.25

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEMS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. A comparative study. CEDEFOP guide. 475pp. £7.00

CEDEFOP NEWS. A regular newsheet containing brief items on vocational training in the European Community. Free of charge.

All CEDEFOP publications are available from:- CEDEFOP, European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training, Post Box 31 05 29, D-1000 Berlin 31.

CEDEFOP

SOCIAL EUROPE

About 'Social Europe'

During 1983 a new European publication was launched - published by the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Education of the European Community. "Social Europe" was introduced with the aim of providing regular, clear and accurate information on the changing economic and social conditions of the 1980s within the European Community. "Social Europe : General Review" is published three times per year and a number of special supplements are also published on a regular basis.

In this issue of the Bulletin we highlight the range of issues of interest to trade unionists which have appeared in Social Europe during its first two years. We also publish an extract from an article which appeared in the May 1984 issue of Social Europe on the subject of parental leave.

PARENTAL LEAVE ***A new proposal for a directive***

Who is responsible for looking after small children? Should the mother be the only person entitled to leave from work to undertake this task or should both parents have equal rights? This is the crux of the problem which the Commission's proposal for a Directive on parental leave should solve.

When a child is born in the Member States at present the mother has the right to take maternity leave, essentially for the protection of her health. The length of maternity leave varies from 12 weeks in Greece and the Netherlands to a generous 20 weeks in Italy. In Belgium, Denmark and France, fathers have a statutory right to take paternity leave when the child is born. This amounts to 2 days in Belgium, 3 days in France and one week in Denmark. This leave can enable fathers to be present at a birth, or to cope with other children while the mother rushes to hospital, and to fulfil administration requirements where, for example, births must be registered within a short space of time with the local authorities.

Parental leave is designed to deal with the period following maternity leave, a time still fraught with difficulties for working parents. There is a tendency at present for various forms of leave to look after children to be available only to mothers which tends to reinforce the attitude that only mothers are capable of looking after children, and that their careers are, therefore, of less importance and more easily interrupted. This attitude is also seen in employers' reluctance to employ young women of child-bearing age.

Following on from the principle that maternity leave is necessarily leave for

the mother, parental leave is leave that should be granted to fathers and mothers as it is essentially for the benefit of the child. Parental leave already exists in Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany in the public sector, in France, Italy and Denmark and is the subject of draft legislation in Greece. In the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom forms of parental leave exist for mothers only.

The rights and responsibilities associated with parental leave need to be put in context. The Europe of the ten is not enjoying a period of full employment. There is an increasing tendency for governments to espouse policies to encourage women to stay at home. The European Community is however committed to women's right to work and the ensuring of equal treatment in employment. The directive also covers leave for family reasons, that is to say those occasions when the worker needs a day's leave to cope with a home emergency, such as a death in the family or the serious illness of a child. This type of leave is available already to many workers in the Member States, sometimes by law, more often by collective agreement. The grounds for leave are usually illness of a child or close relative, and social security cover and pay are maintained.

Country	Maternity leave and pay	Optional additional maternity leave for mothers	Parental leave
BELGIUM	14 weeks-79% of insurable earnings + maternity grant		public sector-3 months unpaid and 4 years to bring up child.
DENMARK	18 weeks-90% average weekly earnings		New law 10 weeks paid leave for mother or father
FR GERMANY	14 weeks allowance 80% of earnings	4 months at 80% of pay	Public sector-3 years unpaid leave for mothers or fathers.
FRANCE	16 weeks at 90% of salary + post-natal allowances		2 years unpaid-draft law to provide social security rights + payment of FF1000 per month from 3rd child.
GREECE	12 weeks 50% of salary + sum for medical costs	Reduction of 1-2 hours per day for mothers of small children.	
IRELAND	14 weeks at 80% of salary + maternity grant	4 weeks unpaid	
ITALY	20 weeks at 80% of earnings		6 months at 30% earnings (for fathers only where mother cedes entitlement)
LUXEMBOURG	16 weeks at 100% earnings + maternity grant	1 year unpaid	
NETHERLANDS	12 weeks at 100% earnings		
UNITED KINGDOM	18 weeks at £22.50 per week 6 weeks maternity pay at 90% of earnings. Maternity grant	22 weeks unpaid	

The Commission has tried in its draft directive to set common minimum standards for the granting of parental leave and leave for family reasons. The main points can be summarised as follows:-

PARENTAL LEAVE

- *Beneficiaries - working fathers and mothers.
- *Grounds for leave - to take sole or principal care of a child, up to the age of two.
- *Length of leave - minimum of three months.
- *Social security - maintenance of cover, sickness, pensions etc.
- *Notice - a maximum period of 2 months notice of intention to take leave and intention to return to work.
- *Guarantees - return to the same job or an equivalent one.
- *Payment - the Member States may choose whether or not to provide a period of paid leave.

LEAVE FOR FAMILY REASONS

- *Beneficiaries - workers.
- *Grounds for leave - pressing family reasons.
- *Length of leave - a minimum number of days to be laid down by the Member States.
- *Social security - maintenance of cover.
- *Guarantees - return to same job.
- *Payment - assimilation to paid holidays.

This extract was taken from "Parental Leave - a new proposal for a directive" by Sarah Evans, printed in "Social Europe" May 1984 - No 1/84.

SOCIAL EUROPE

continued on page 8

Social Europe

"Social Europe" contains articles on a variety of social and economic issues, many of which are of interest to trade unionists. Here are a selection of recent articles which may be of interest:-

SOCIAL EUROPE No 00 July 1983

- Commission Memorandum on the reduction and reorganisation of working time.
- Social measures accompanying the restructuring of the steel industry in the Community.
- Protection of workers from risks related to exposure to noise at work.
- Labour Market management at local level in Europe.
- The laws governing collective agreements.

SOCIAL EUROPE No 0 September 1983

- Youth Unemployment.
- Procedures for informing and consulting employees.
- Programme of action on health and safety at work.
- Employment policies in the Member States - aid for unemployment.
- The financing of social security and its effect on employment.

SOCIAL EUROPE Special Issue 1983

- Community action on behalf of women.
- Progressive implementation of equal treatment in statutory social security schemes.
- The new technologies - Educating and training the handicapped.
- Employment policies in the Member States - working time.
- Statistical information - standard of living.

SOCIAL EUROPE May 1984 - No 1/84

- Parental leave.
- Toxicology today.
- Protection for the part-time worker.
- The social impact of new technologies in banking.
- The automobile industry: industrial adjustment and changes in the structure of employment.
- The staggering of holidays in the European Community.
- Cancer - an occupational disease?

Jobs for young people.....

(...CONTINUED FROM Page 1)

feel motivated to undertake vocational training after compulsory school education;

* youth is not an homogeneous group, which is why measures aimed only at school-leavers will merely act as a postponement of unemployment for the individual and as a transfer of unemployment for society;

* wage subsidies can have a positive effect in improving the relative competitiveness of the young. However, this often happens to someone else's disadvantage;

* various working time reductions and reorganisations have positive effects on youth unemployment;

* job-creation schemes tend to be directed towards the public sector and also towards part-time jobs for young people;

* local employment initiatives are a new set of measures which are still surrounded by a lot of uncertainties.

INFO 10:-"Jobs for Young People" is available free of charge from:-
EUROPEAN TRADE UNION INSTITUTE
Boulevard de l'Imperatrice 66 (Bte 4)
1000 Brussels, Belgium.
It is available in English, French, German and Norwegian. Italian and French editions will be released shortly.

RECENT PAMPHLETS IN THE INFO SERIES INCLUDE:-
INFO 7 The Economic Costs of Unemployment in Western Europe.
INFO 8 The Trade Union Movement In Greece.
INFO 9 The Trade Union Movement in the Federal Republic of Germany, the DGB.

Economic and Social Committee Report

Gerd Muhr

At its 220th Plenary Session held in October 1984 the Economic and Social Committee elected Gerd Muhr as its new Chairman. Born in Germany in 1924, Gerd Muhr joined the I G Metall trade union in 1946 and in the fifties he was employed by the Union as a labour and social law specialist. In 1969 he was elected Vice-President of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), a position he still holds. Gerd Muhr became a member of the Economic and Social Committee in 1970, and in the same year he was appointed a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The election of Gerd Muhr as President of the ESC is a move that will be welcomed by trade unionists throughout Europe. He will bring to the job a wealth of trade union experience which will help to ensure that the views of workers are truly represented in the deliberations of the Committee.

Long-term unemployment

At a meeting held in late 1984 the Economic and Social Committee considered the European Communities' Draft Resolution on long-term unemployment. Whilst welcoming the idea of Community deliberations on long-term unemployment, the Committee regretted that the Draft Resolution was not part of a comprehensive, consistent strategy to tackle unemployment. In addition the Committee felt that not enough stress was

laid on the prerequisites for stimulating economic recovery. The ESC identified five priority areas which it saw as essential in combatting long-term unemployment:-

- * action to tackle youth unemployment;
- * the intervention procedures of the European Social Fund must be streamlined and speeded up at Member State level;
- * steps should be taken to encourage occupational mobility by promoting a more flexible and adaptable labour market;
- * vocational training schemes are needed to tailor training to changing requirements, particularly the demands of new technology;
- * concerted action by all parties (employers, trade unions, public authorities and local government) to create additional job opportunities.

Future opinions

During the early part of 1985 a number of draft opinions of interest to trade unionists are due to be discussed by the Committee. These include opinions on investment in railways, hydrocarbons, worker protection and regional development. Reports on these, and other issues of interest, will appear in future issues of the Bulletin.

ESC

ETUC Youth Group — General Assembly

At its General Assembly held in Luxembourg in December 1984, the European Trade Union Confederation Youth Group adopted a charter on employment, education and training. The charter identifies the investment and production policies of many of the European Governments as the principal cause of the current high levels of unemployment. Present education and training systems are both too elitist and too remote from present labour market needs, stated the charter, and all too often working conditions for young workers on apprenticeship and training schemes are not governed by collective agreements.

The General Assembly appealed to Governments and the European Institutions to apply alternative policies - as advocated in the ETUC Programme for Employment. Furthermore the Youth Group demanded special programmes be applied for creating jobs and employing young people and that apprenticeship and training posts be increased.

The General Assembly passed three specific resolutions on:-

- * solidarity with the striking British miners;
- * the need for national and European policies to combat the problem of acid rain;
- * the need for European institutions to take greater interest in youth work in general and trade union youth work in particular.

focus on

NEW EEC COMMISSION

In January 1985 14 new Commissioners were appointed for the next four years, three previous Commissioners being however re-appointed by their governments. Below are brief details on the background and responsibilities of the Commissioners.

JACQUES DELORS (French)

The new President of the Commission is Mr Delors. Former Finance Minister in the Socialist government of Mr Mitterand. Age 59. Former trade union official. Responsible for monetary affairs, coordination of the Community's structural funds e.g. Social Fund; Legal Service; the general administration of the Commission and its Conference and Interpretation Services.

CLAUDE CHEYSSON (French)

Age 64. Previously been a Commissioner 1977-81. Left to become Foreign Minister in Mitterand Government. Responsible for Mediterranean Policy and for North-South Relations.

ALOIS PFEIFFER (German)

Age 60. Former senior trade union official; former member of the Executive of the German TUC (DGB), and the Executive of the European Trade Union Confederation; former member of the Community's Economic and Social Committee in Brussels. Responsible for Employment, Economic Affairs, Credit and Investments, and Commission's Statistical Office.

KARL-HEINZ NARJES (German)

Age 60. Former Director General in Commission and aide to President. Former Christian Democratic member of the German Parliament. Responsible for Industrial Affairs, Information Technology, Science and Research, and the Community's Scientific Research Centre.

LORD COCKFIELD (British)

Age 68. Former Minister in British Conservative Government. Former company chairman. Responsible for Tax Affairs, Financial Institutions, EEC's Internal Market affairs, and customs.

STANLEY CLINTON DAVIS (British)

Age 56. Former minister for transport in British Labour Government 1974-79. Responsible for Environment, Consumer Protection, Nuclear Safety, Transport, and Forests.

LORENZO NATALI (Italian)

Age 62. Former Commissioner 1977-84. Former Christian Democrat government minister. Responsible for Enlargement of the Community, and Co-operation and Development.

CARLO RIPA DE MEANA (Italian)

Age 55. Former Socialist Member of the European Parliament. Trade union connections. Responsible for Institutional Questions, Information, Tourism, Cultural Affairs, and "Citizens Europe".

WILLY DE CLERQ (Belgian)

Age 57. Former Liberal Deputy Prime Minister. Responsible for External Affairs and Trade Policy including negotiations with USA and Japan.

GRIGORIS VARFIS (Greek)

Age 57. Former Socialist Member of the European Parliament. Former Minister of State at Foreign Affairs Ministry. Responsible for Regional Policy and relations with the European Parliament.

PETER SUTHERLAND (Irish)

Age 38. Former Attorney General. Member of Fine Gael Party. Responsible for Competition Policy, Social Affairs and Education.

FRANS ANDRIESEN (Dutch)

Age 55. Former Commissioner. Former Christian Democrat Finance Minister. Responsible for Agriculture and Fisheries.

HENNING CHRISTOPHERSEN (Danish)

Age 45. Former Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. Former Chairman of Danish Liberal Party.

NIC MOSAR (Luxembourger)

Age 57. Prominent leader of Luxembourg Christian Socialist Party. Responsible for Energy, Community Publications, and Euratom Agency.

Health and Safety Notes

LEAD IN PETROL

Unleaded petrol should be introduced in the European Community in January 1986 instead of July 1989, the 156-strong Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities declared at a meeting in November 1984. This is the gist of its opinion adopted following the recent deadlocked discussions in the European Parliament on the subject.

In its Opinion, the Committee stressed the need for the Council to legislate jointly on the two current proposals - the lowering of gaseous emissions from cars and the introduction of unleaded petrol.

LIMITATION ON POLLUTION FROM FUEL BURNING PLANTS

The European Parliament adopted a resolution submitted by the West German Socialist MEP, Mrs Schleicher, which attempts to reinforce the European Commissions' proposed directive on the release into the atmosphere of Nitrogen Dioxide emissions. One MEP, the Belgian socialist Mrs Van Hemeldonok, was critical of the serious threat to health and the environment posed by Nitrogen Dioxide emissions. In this case, she said, we are dealing with the "enormous" interests of multinationals, the oil industry and the motor manufacturing industry, but now is also a politically favourable time for more efforts to protect the environment, as shown by the results of the European elections.

LEAD AND CADMIUM IN CERAMICS

The Council of Ministers of the European Community has issued a Directive on limit values for the transfer of lead and cadmium by ceramic articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. National laws must be adjusted to the new EEC standards by 1987 and from 1989 articles which do not comply with the new limit values cannot be sold.

E.I.B. APPLICATION FORM

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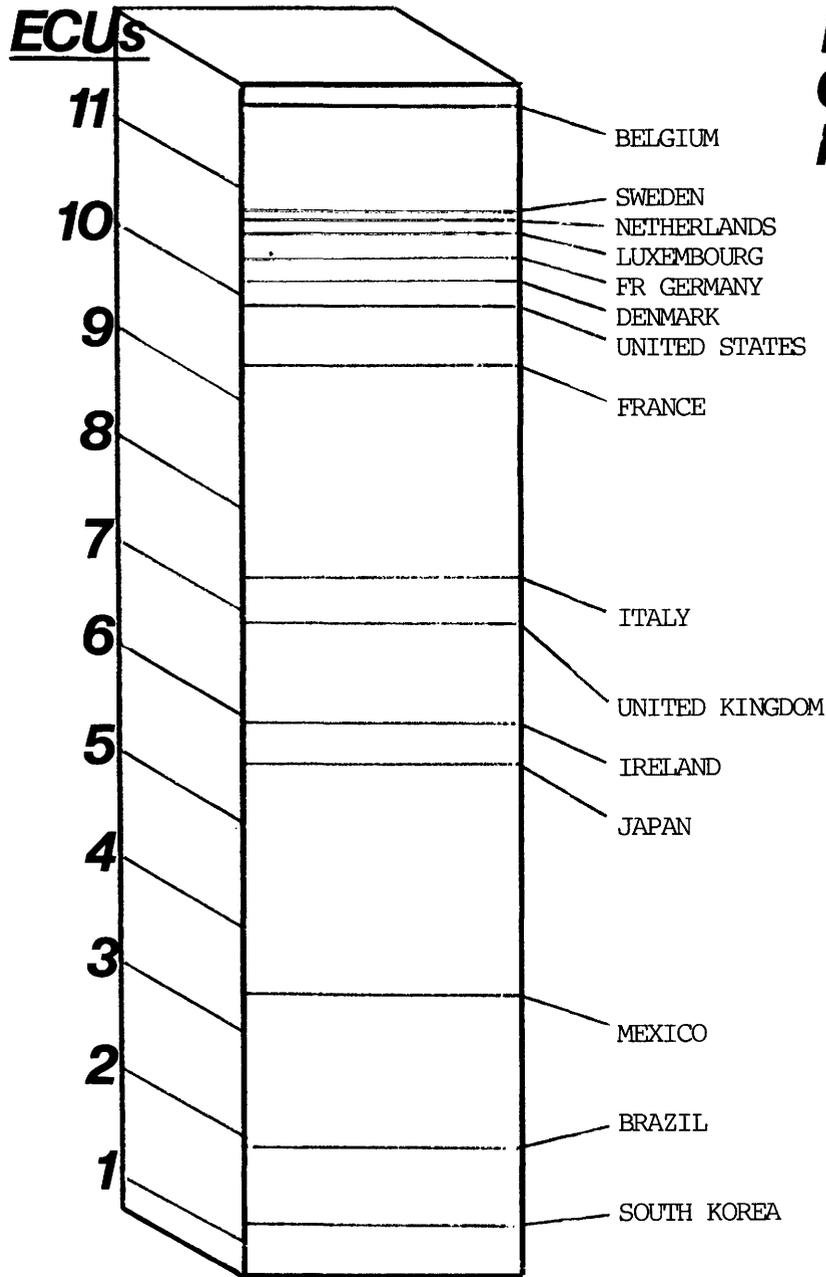
Trade Union

Union Posts/Positions

Number of copies per issue required:

EIB/1/1985

NEWS FROM EUROPE



HOURLY COSTS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY 1981

THESE FIGURES ON HOURLY LABOUR COSTS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY ARE IN EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNITS (ECUs). THEY ARE TAKEN FROM A PUBLICATION FROM THE "EUROPEAN FILE" SERIES OF PAMPHLETS, ENTITLED "AN INDUSTRY STRATEGY FOR EUROPE".

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