

Official Journal

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Information and Notices

<u>Notice No</u>	Contents	Page
	<i>I Information</i>	
	Council	
88/C 28/01	Council Resolution of 21 December 1987 on safety, hygiene and health at work	1
	Commission	
88/C 28/02	Commission communication on its programme concerning safety, hygiene and health at work	3
88/C 28/03	ECU	9
88/C 28/04	Administrative Commission of the European Communities on social security for migrant workers — Annual average costs of benefits in kind — 1985	10
88/C 28/05	Recapitulation of current tenders, published in the <i>Supplement to the Official Journal of the European Communities</i> , financed by the European Economic Community under the European Development Fund (EDF) or the European Communities budget (week: 26 to 30 January 1988)	11
88/C 28/06	Commission communications pursuant to Article 115 of the EEC Treaty	11
	Economic and Social Committee	
88/C 28/07	Bureau of the Economic and Social Committee (first two-year period of the eighth four-year term of office) (1986 to 1988)	12

I

(Information)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

of 21 December 1987

on safety, hygiene and health at work

(88/C 28/01)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Whereas Article 118A of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community sets the objective of harmonizing conditions, especially in the working environment, for protecting the health and safety of workers, while maintaining the improvements made;

Whereas, to this end, Article 118A stipulates that the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, in cooperation with the European Parliament and after consulting the Economic and Social Committee, shall adopt, by means of directives, minimum requirements for gradual implementation, having regard to the conditions and technical rules obtaining in each of the Member States; whereas such directives shall avoid imposing administrative, financial and legal constraints in a way which would hold back the creation and development of small and medium-sized undertakings;

Whereas Article 118A will enable action at Community level as regards the improvement of the working environment to be intensified and expanded in order to protect the safety and health of workers;

Whereas the development of growth and the improvement of productivity at the level of both undertakings and the Community's economy depend *inter alia* on the quality of the working environment, the possibilities for workers to have an influence on the working environment in order to protect their safety and health and the motivation of workers;

Whereas Article 118A provides in particular for the improvement of safety and health conditions at work, which constitutes an essential feature of the social dimension of the internal market,

HAS ADOPTED THIS RESOLUTION:

I

The Council:

1. welcomes the Commission communication on its programme concerning safety, hygiene and health at work;

2. considers that this communication constitutes a useful framework for commencing implementation at Community level of Article 118A:

3. shares the Commission's opinion that the protection of the safety and health of workers must also include measures concerning ergonomics in connection with safety and health at work;

4. stresses the need:

— to place equal emphasis on achieving the economic and social objectives of the completion of the internal market,

— to coordinate Community and national measures concerning the achievement of these two objectives,

notes in this context that the Commission has stated that it will take into account the social aspects of the proposals which it will submit with a view to the completion of the internal market.

II

1. The Council takes note of the measures contemplated by the Commission in its communication on safety, hygiene and health at work and to this end:

(a) suggests that the Commission draw up practical plans of work, preferably on an annual basis, in close cooperation with the Member States and after consulting the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work;

- (b) takes note of the Commission's intention of submitting to it in the near future:

(i) minimum requirements at Community level concerning:

— the organization of the safety and health of workers at work including protection against risks resulting from the carrying of heavy loads by hand,

- protection against risks resulting from dangerous substances, including carcinogenic substances; in this connection, the principle of substitution using a recognized non-dangerous or less dangerous substance should be taken as a basis,
 - the arrangement of the place of work;
- (ii) other activities:
- harmonization of statistics on accidents at work and occupational diseases,
 - a study on the organization by the Member States of means of control and of sanctions;
- (c) also notes that the Commission intends to submit before 1992 a series of measures included in its programme on safety, hygiene and health at work.
2. The Council considers that when drawing up the plans of work, account should be taken of the following criteria in particular:
 - the seriousness of the risks of accidents at work and/or occupational diseases,
 - the number of workers exposed to risks,
 - the possibilities for prevention.
 3. The Council directives should lay stress on the enactment of the main provisions for the elimination of risks for workers at the place of work.
 4. The Member States undertake to make available to the Commission the knowledge and experience available in the Member States *inter alia* to enable the Commission to improve the statements as regards the impact of its proposals on small and medium-sized undertakings.

To this end, the Commission is asked to maintain close contacts with national experts.
 5. The social partners will be involved in the preparation of the directives, particularly the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

The social partners will also be involved, in accordance with national laws and practices, in:

 - the implementation of the Council directives at national level,
 - conceiving and implementing Member States' policies concerning the field covered by Article 118A,
 - the organization of the working environment in undertakings to protect the safety and health of workers and the implementation of the corresponding arrangements for the protection of workers.
 6. The Council stresses that the information, increased awareness and, if necessary, the training of employers and workers will play a fundamental role in the success of the measures recommended in the Commission's communication on its programme on safety, hygiene and health at work.
 7. In order to assist and expedite the implementation of the safety and health measures, the Member States will examine the possibility of measures in favour of undertakings in order to prompt the latter to implement preventive measures.
 8. The Commission is requested to examine how the exchange of information and experience in the field covered by this resolution can be improved, particularly as regards the gathering and dissemination of data.

At the same time, the Commission is invited to examine the advisability of setting up Community machinery to study the repercussions at national level of Community measures in the field of health and safety at work.

Cooperation with and between bodies with tasks in the field covered by this resolution should be intensified.
 9. The Council:
 - acknowledges the predominant role of the heightening of public awareness for the success of the measures recommended in the Commission's communication on its programme on safety, hygiene and health at work,
 - agrees to suggest that a European year in this field be organized in 1992.

COMMISSION

Commission communication on its programme concerning safety, hygiene and health at work

(88/C 28/02)

SUMMARY

In order to remain coherent and achieve its full impact, the creation of the internal market, 'the heart of the strategy to relaunch the construction of Europe', must incorporate a significant element of social policy, within which the physical and mental protection of workers stands high on the list of priorities. Taking full advantage of the opportunities afforded by the provisions of the Article 118A of the Single Act concerning the improvement of health and safety at work, and confirming its commitment to making full and rapid use of all the resources put at its disposal by this legal provision, the Commission has adopted the following action programme.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The situation in the Member States

1. Despite the absence of sufficiently reliable statistics for Europe as a whole, the data available at national level are adequate demonstration of the high cost in human and social terms of industrial accidents. The estimated level of compensation paid out in 1984 for occupational accidents and diseases was around 16 000 million ECU in the EEC as a whole, amounting to 7 % of total sickness insurance payments.

2. An analysis of efforts made within the Member States to reduce occupational accidents and diseases shows that many means of increasing awareness of health and safety have been employed, not only at manager and worker level within firms, but also among the public at large. Cooperation between management, health and safety services and workers and their representatives within firms has been constantly improved and more efficiently organized. The inclusion of safety considerations, right from the planning stage, is recognized as a necessity.

3. National legislation is increasingly reflecting the work carried out at Community level; at the same time, there is a growing tendency to lift restrictions intended to protect women at work, in the interests of equal employment opportunities for men and women.

4. General measures can be divided into those which, while not necessarily legislative, are aimed at improving installations in respect of work safety, removing the hazards presented by the use of tools and machinery, and protecting workers engaged in particularly dangerous tasks; secondly, protective measures for handling dangerous substances and finally, those enabling the appropriate advisory committees to ensure proper implementation of the legal and administrative provisions.

B. Community action

Under the EEC Treaty, the Commission has implemented two action programmes on safety and health at work since 1978.

These programmes were the subject of two Council resolutions:

The first of these, of 29 June 1978 ⁽¹⁾, expressed the political will to enable a series of actions to be taken up to 1982 focussing on the aetiology substances, prevention of the dangers and harmful effects of machines, monitoring and inspection, and the improvement of human attitudes.

The second resolution, adopted on 27 February 1984 ⁽²⁾, was a continuation of the first action programme.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 165, 11. 7. 1978.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 67, 8. 3. 1984.

In this context, the Commission drafted 10 directives — seven of which have been adopted by the Council — on the protection of workers exposed to physical and chemical agents at work and the prevention of major accident hazards related to chemicals.

C. Legal bases and content of the new work programme

In order to confirm its will to reinforce the social dimension of the completion of the internal market, the Commission intends to develop its initiatives in the field of safety, hygiene and health at work, on the basis of Articles 117 and 118 of the EEC Treaty concerning social policy, and the specific provisions of the Single Act given in Article 118A (1) on the harmonization of improvements in the conditions of protection of the health and safety of workers, and Article 118B which stresses the need to promote the dialogue between the two sides of industry.

The Commission has therefore decided, without awaiting the expiry of the second action programme, to draw up a new work programme concentrating chiefly on the following five subjects:

- safety and ergonomics,
- health and hygiene,
- information and training,
- initiatives specifically directed at small and medium-sized enterprises,
- social dialogue.

II. THE PROGRAMME

A. Safety and ergonomics at work

1. *Completion of the internal market — removal of technical barriers*

In the White Paper on completing the internal market, the Commission took into account the 'underlying reasons for the existence of barriers to trade' and recognized in particular 'the overall equivalence of Member States legislative objectives in the protection of health and safety'.

The Commission has established and will continue close cooperation in defining essential safety

requirements at the design and construction stages of new equipment.

Legislative harmonization will enable principal safety requirements to be established progressively, the necessary technical specifications being entrusted to organizations competent to deal with standardization. In view of the importance of the technical specifications for meeting the essential requirements for products used at work and the need to fully guarantee the dialogue between the two sides of industry on this question, the Commission will ensure adequate involvement of the trade unions in European standardization work and related activities.

2. *Promotion of safety at work and application of ergonomic principles*

- (a) The Commission will prepare directives covering the organization of safety at work as well as the selection and use of appropriate plant, equipment, machinery and substances. In addition, the Commission will prepare a proposal for a Council decision regarding a system for the rapid exchange of information on specific safety hazards at work and the resulting restrictions placed on the use of dangerous substances, tools, equipment, etc.
- (b) The Commission will prepare directives on personal protective equipment provided at the work place by the employer, with particular regard to appropriate use, user acceptability, availability, maintenance and testing.
- (c) The Commission will revise the 1977 Directive on safety signs at work to bring it up to date and extend its scope.
- (d) The Commission will put forward recommendations on the selection and use of equipment resulting from the development of new technologies and process control systems, with particular regard to the intrinsic safety of the equipment and ergonomic factors in its use.
- (e) The Commission will prepare recommendations on good working practices aimed at avoiding

back pain and back injury caused by bad work place design resulting in physical strain, faulty handling of materials, incorrect lifting and falls.

3. Safety in high-risk sectors

From the high-risk sectors the Commission has focussed its attention on the three with the highest accident rate and highest level of serious injury.

(a) Work at sea:

Working and living conditions on board are particularly difficult: movement of the work area, limited space, long duration and high intensity of work, noise multiplicity of individual workers' tasks, geographic or meteorological isolation of the vessel, limiting the possibilities of assistance and thus exacerbating the consequences of accidents, all contribute to a higher fatal accident rate in the seafaring occupations than in other 'high-risk' jobs.

In view of this situation, which affects around 500 000 workers, urgent measures are envisaged in order to make safety a more integral part of the design of vessels and the definition of tasks and to ensure the availability of adequate medical assistance and emergency services at sea.

(b) Agriculture:

Agriculture employs around 10 million people in the Community. More than half of all work accidents occur in farmyards and farm buildings, in particular during the handling of animals, horizontal or vertical movements and the handling of tools, loads and pesticides. However, owing to their self-employed status, farmers are not covered or concerned by the regulations governing health and safety at work, even when such regulations apply to agriculture.

The Commission is drawing up a directive on plant-protection products and recommendations concerning the design of farm buildings and electrical installations in agriculture.

(c) The construction industry:

The construction industry (building and civil engineering) is an essential element of economic activity in the European Community and employs almost 10 million workers. The building sector is

characterized by a high proportion of small firms, attracted by the low level of capital outlay needed. It is also an activity with a higher-than-average risk of accidents and occupational diseases. In addition, as the current system of bidding for contracts gives no specific indication of safety and health costs, it may encourage tenderers to propose working methods which are apparently cheaper but less safe, or to adopt such methods once the contract has been won. For these reasons, the traditional tripartite approach must be broadened to include designers and clients.

The Commission will prepare a directive on safety in the construction industry, which will stress the need to incorporate safety requirements right from the initial design stage, to make health and safety aspects clearer in the tenders, to closely define responsibility on construction sites and to establish safety-related qualification requirements for certain tasks.

B. Occupational health and hygiene

1. In order to guarantee that exposure of workers to physical factors, biological organisms and chemical substances is as low as reasonably achievable, and to enable the level of exposure to be monitored and measured, the Commission has forwarded to the Council a proposal for a directive establishing the basis for a Community list of exposure limit values for 100 agents⁽¹⁾.

The lists already drawn up by the Member States contain over 1 000 substances and the European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS) contains 100 000 entries.

The Commission intends to extend this list accordingly, and will carry out studies to collect and evaluate toxicological and health data for individual agents and their absorption pathways. The Commission will also examine ways and means of improving the collection of such data. In the case of special protective measures which may be required for those chemical agents which can be absorbed through the skin, the Commission will propose modifications to the existing directives.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 164, 2. 7. 1986.

2. In the case of agents likely to cause cancer, the Commission intends to submit to the Council a directive laying down general and specific measures relating to occupational carcinogens. Subsequent directives will be proposed for the other carcinogenic agents in line with ongoing work on the classification and labelling of chemical substances. The Commission will also submit proposals for directives on certain groups of compounds such as pesticides. A proposal for a directive will also have to be made on biological agents which cause ill health, such as pathogenic micro-organisms, and genetic engineering techniques which may present a risk to health.

3. Once the proposal for a Council directive on exposure limit values for 100 agents (see B (2)) has been adopted by the Council, detailed examination of the measures required — for example, technical analyses — must be carried out to ensure accurate determination of exposure levels. To this end, the Commission will request technical assistance from competent organizations such as CEN. Account will also be taken of the current work of the International Organizations Standards in this area. The Commission will also study ways of improving the measurement methods available.

4. For very dangerous agents or work activities, the Commission has already submitted a proposal for a directive to the Council, in which the conditions to be applied for the proscription of specific agents are set out. Studies will be carried out to determine the other agents and/or processes to be added to this directive.

5. The Commission is working on the technical aspects of the directive on noise, which will be implemented from 1990. A proposal will be submitted extending its field of application by including workers not currently covered and by re-evaluating the threshold values.

6. The proposed directive on the harmonizations of classification and labelling of dangerous preparations (*) emphasizes the need for information on the composition of such preparations and the hazards they present. The Commission will investigate what supplementary measures are required for the health protection of workers under Article 118A.

7. In 1962 and 1966 the Commission made recommendations to the Member States concerning a European Schedule of Industrial Diseases (**). This list

must be revised to take account of subsequent improvements in the diagnosis of occupational diseases. The competent advisory committee is considering what improvements should be made to the Schedule and the Commission will make new recommendations to the Member States on the basis of its findings.

8. Legal provisions relating to occupational health services and their role in the protection of workers' health vary considerably between Member States. The appropriate advisory committee is currently preparing an opinion on the organization of these services and the respective roles of the various health and safety specialists, taking into account the previous work of the Economic and Social Committee. On the basis of this, the Commission intends to draft a recommendation on the subject.

C. Information

1. In its joint opinion on information and consultation, the Val Duchesse Working Party stated: 'When technological changes which imply major consequences for the work-force are introduced in the firm, workers and/or their representatives should be informed and consulted in accordance with the laws, agreements and practices in force in the Community countries'. The Commission considers this objective to be particularly important where such practices have a potential impact on health and safety.

2. In order to overcome the disparity of available information on chemical substances, the Commission intends to provide information on all the substances for which directives are proposed in the field of health and safety. This information, together with that provided by the labelling system for dangerous substances and preparations, will be examined in order to determine its best use.

3. The protection of workers requires that research results and technical innovations aimed at improving working conditions are applied with the cooperation of all parties involved.

To this end, the Commission will step up its work in the following fields:

— the evaluation of recent research, to select the most promising for application in pilot projects,

— the establishment of evaluation programmes with the cooperation in each case of two or more Member States,

(*) OJ No 196, 16. 8. 1967.

(**) OJ No 80, 31. 8. 1962, and OJ No 147, 9. 8. 1966.

— the development of methods of disseminating the results, particularly for high-risk activities such as deep-sea diving or offshore exploration.

4. Finally, the Commission intends to increase information, training and exchange of experience between senior labour inspectors responsible for national implementation of regulations derived from Community directives.

To this end, the regular meetings of the labour inspectors currently taking place at Community level will be formalized, seminars will be organized on specific topics, and the programme of exchange of inspectors between Member States will be expanded.

D. Training

1. The Commission recently submitted to the Council two communications on adult training in firms and vocational training for women. On the basis of the conclusions adopted by the Council, new action programmes will be drawn up in these areas, in which health and safety training at the workplace could be included.

In addition, with the assistance of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP), the Commission will give special priority to the development of courses for the training of safety instructors.

2. Considerable differences exist between the Member States in the safety training and official recognition of those responsible for safety and health protection (company managers, safety officers, ergonomics and health specialists, first aiders, workers representatives, etc.). The Commission proposes to continue to encourage training initiatives for these various groups based upon generally accepted principles and practice.

3. When developing and during the course of special youth training schemes aimed particularly at the unemployed the Commission will study the provisions necessary to ensure the safety of participants, including those combined work/training schemes.

4. At university, or in higher level technical education, the Commission will investigate ways of providing a full course of training in the appropriate safety precautions required for the future specialization of those who will be responsible for the safety of others, e.g. engineers, industrial chemists, and physicists.

5. In the high-risk sectors, the Commission has already developed a series of training modules for certain dangerous agricultural activities, and these have been tested in pilot projects. For sea fishing, financial and technical assistance has been provided for the development of the 'Medical Advice Centres Network' (Macnet), to extend the availability of medical assistance. The Commission intends to further develop these activities, which have a direct impact on these high-risk sectors.

6. To develop the training resources necessary to meet these various needs, the Commission intends to establish a network of collaboration centres involved in teaching the various disciplines and training workers and their representatives.

E. Small and medium-sized enterprises

1. The Community is devoting special attention to small and medium-sized enterprises, which are considered an essential element in economic recovery and job creation. The 'Action Programme for SMEs' stresses the need to keep regulations down to a necessary minimum. For its part, Article 118A of the Single European Act recognizes the special needs of SMEs in respect of safety and health problems.

In order to fulfil both these essential requirements, and in order to keep the directives from imposing administrative, financial and legal constraints which may hold back the creation and development of SMEs, the Commission intends:

— to undertake a study of how existing regulations on health and safety are interpreted and applied in a sample of SMEs,

— to undertake a review of the special rules and exceptions which exist in national legislation regarding health, hygiene and safety at work, and to assess the need for harmonization of legislation in this field in accordance with Article 118A of the Single European Act.

2. When faced with activities which have a high health and safety risk, SMEs do not always possess the technical know-how in accident prevention, training and monitoring are difficult to carry out and accidents can have serious economic consequences.

Any impetus towards new patterns of working can pose additional problems for such enterprises. Moreover, longer working hours in SMEs may lead to increased fatigue and a slackening of vigilance, increasing the risk of accidents. In addition, the measurement of exposure limits to dangerous agents, normally calculated on an eight-hour working day, may have to be adjusted.

The Commission therefore intends to study the effect of new patterns of working on safety, hygiene and health in SMEs.

3. The Commission is aware of the limited impact of information campaigns on the special rules and exceptions in health and safety legislation in SMEs. Furthermore, it would appear that efforts made within the Member States to provide advice and training on safety are not having the expected results.

To counter this, the Commission intends:

- to consider how health and safety regulations can be made clearer for proprietors of SMEs,
- to include advice on safety, hygiene and health at work in information manuals to be prepared for creators of SMEs,
- to prepare training modules on safety specifically for creators of SMEs, develop pilot projects integrating these modules into general training and provide for specific safety counselling,

- to develop a system for providing readily accessible information to SMEs on safety equipment and personal protective equipment.

F. Social dialogue

Development of Community action on health and safety and the balance which must be achieved between economic and social policy, as the large internal market is developed, both necessitate close collaboration between employer and worker representatives during the stages leading up to Commission decisions.

The Commission therefore intends to develop the dialogue between the two sides of industry in this field pursuant to Article 118B of the Single Act.

The Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work, which has existed since 1974⁽¹⁾, provides a highly appropriate forum for consultation between the two sides of industry. This Committee must play fully its part in assisting the Commission in defining the action it will take in this field. As in the past, the Commission will continue to consult the Committee on the proposals which it intends to present to the Council.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 185, 9. 7. 1974.

ECU ⁽¹⁾
2 February 1988
 (88/C 28/03)

Currency amount for one unit:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc con.	43,1582	Spanish peseta	139,857
Belgian and Luxembourg franc fin.	43,2377	Portuguese escudo	168,691
German mark	2,06570	United States dollar	1,22253
Dutch guilder	2,31986	Swiss franc	1,68647
Pound sterling	0,694814	Swedish krona	7,40851
Danish krone	7,90180	Norwegian krone	7,83822
French franc	6,96717	Canadian dollar	1,55994
Italian lira	1520,52	Austrian schilling	14,5297
Irish pound	0,776503	Finnish markka	5,01602
Greek drachma	164,735	Japanese yen	157,364
		Australian dollar	1,71824
		New Zealand dollar	1,83425

The Commission has installed a telex with an automatic answering device which gives the conversion rates in a number of currencies. This service is available every day from 3.30 p.m. until 1 p.m. the following day.

Users of the service should do as follows:

- call telex number Brussels 23789;
- give their own telex code;
- type the code 'cccc' which puts the automatic system into operation resulting in the transmission of the conversion rates of the ECU;
- the transmission should not be interrupted until the end of the message, which is marked by the code 'ffff'.

Note: The Commission also has an automatic telex answering service (No 21791) providing daily data on calculation of monetary compensatory amounts for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 3180/78 of 18 December 1978 (OJ No L 379, 30. 12. 1978, p. 1), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2626/84 (OJ No L 247, 16. 9. 1984, p. 1).

Council Decision 80/1184/EEC of 18 December 1980 (Convention of Lomé) (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 34).

Commission Decision No 3334/80/ECSC of 19 December 1980 (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 27).

Financial Regulation of 16 December 1980 concerning the general budget of the European Communities (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 23).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3308/80 of 16 December 1980 (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 1).

Decision of the Council of Governors of the European Investment Bank of 13 May 1981 (OJ No L 311, 30. 10. 1981, p. 1).

**ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ON SOCIAL
SECURITY FOR MIGRANT WORKERS**

Annual average costs of benefits in kind — 1985

(88/C 28/04)

I. Application of Article 94 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 574/72

The amounts to be refunded with regard to benefits in kind provided in 1985 to members of the family as referred to in Article 19 (2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 will be determined on the basis of the following average costs:

GERMANY	Ortskrankenkassen	DM	1 096,58
	Betriebskrankenkassen	DM	981,83
	Innungskrankenkassen	DM	881,35
	Landwirtschaftliche Krankenkassen	DM	1 023,27
	Seekrankenkasse	DM	1 100,49
	Bundesknappschaft	DM	1 370,43
	Ersatzkassen für Arbeiter	DM	1 124,47
	Ersatzkassen für Angestellte	DM	1 197,30
LUXEMBOURG		Lfrs	31 708
NETHERLANDS		Fl	1 716,49
UNITED KINGDOM		£	415,93

II. Application of Article 95 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 574/72

The amounts to be refunded with regard to benefits in kind provided in 1985 under Articles 28 and 28a of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 will be determined on the basis of the following average costs:

GERMANY	Ortskrankenkassen	DM	3 800,99
	Bundesknappschaft	DM	4 122,14
LUXEMBOURG		Lfrs	72 305
NETHERLANDS	Pensioners aged under 65	Fl	1 716,49
	Pensioners aged 65 and over	Fl	4 077,96
UNITED KINGDOM		£	845,23

Recapitulation of current tenders, published in the *Supplement to the Official Journal of the European Communities*, financed by the European Economic Community under the European Development Fund (EDF) or the European Communities budget

(week: 26 to 30 January 1988)

(88/C 28/05)

Invitation to tender No	Number and date of 'S' Journal	Country	Subject	Final date for submission of bids
2672	S 18, 27. 1. 1988	Botswana	BW-Grabarone: vehicles	8. 4. 1988
2682	S 18, 27. 1. 1988	Central African Republic	CF-Bangui: various supplies	28. 3. 1988
2698	S 19, 28. 1. 1988	India	IN-New Delhi: muriate of potash	29. 2. 1988
2695	S 19, 28. 1. 1988	Burundi	BI-Bujumbura: roadworks	26. 4. 1988
2699	S 19, 28. 1. 1988	Angola	B-Brussels: fertilizer and seeds	9. 2. 1988

Commission communications pursuant to Article 115 of the EEC Treaty

(88/C 28/06)

By Decision C(88) 170 dated 29 January 1988 the Commission has authorized Ireland not to apply Community treatment to blouses, shirts and shirts-blouses of category 7, originating in India and in free circulation in the other Member States.

The said Decision is applicable after the date of the present Decision until 31 August 1988.

The text of this Decision may be obtained from the Commission, Brussels: tel: (02) 235 23 64.

By Decision C(88) 215 dated 29 January 1988 the Commission has authorized the Italian Republic not to apply Community treatment to fresh bananas, falling within CN code 0803 00 10 originating in dollar-zone countries and in free circulation in the other Member States.

The said Decision is applicable from 1 February to 30 June 1988.

The text of this Decision may be obtained from the Commission, Brussels: tel: (02) 235 23 64.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Bureau of the Economic and Social Committee (first two-year period of the eighth four-year term of office) (1986 to 1988)

(88/C 28/07)

(Official Journal of the European Communities No C 52 of 27 February 1987, page 5)

The following changes should be made in the composition of the ESC Bureau as shown in the abovementioned Official Journal:

Name	Position	Country and Group
H. van EEKERT ⁽¹⁾ (replacing Mr van Greunsven, who has resigned from the Committee)	Secretary-General of the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation (FNV)	Netherlands Group II
Francesco SERRA CARACCILOLO ⁽²⁾ (replacing Mr U. Emo Capodilista who has resigned from the Committee)	Member of the Executive and Coordinating Board of the Italian Farmers' Confederation (Confcoltivatori) and Head of International Policy	Italy Group II
Paul FLUM ⁽³⁾ (replacing Mr Muhr, who has resigned from the Bureau)	Head of the Special Assignments Department, Executive Committee of the Metal Industry Trade Union (Industriegewerkschaft Metall)	Germany Group II
Poul SCHADE-POULSEN ⁽³⁾ (replacing Mr Springborg, who has resigned from the Committee)	Chairman of FCB/Hiort, Stenius og Walther (advertising bureau) Chairman of Nyinvest A/S (venture company) Chairman of Gentofte Rent Board Board Member, Copenhagen Stock Exchange Board Member, Jydsk Rengøringselskab (cleaning company) Former Director-General of the Danish Employers' Federation	Denmark Group I

⁽¹⁾ Appointed at the Plenary Session of 23 and 24 September 1987.

⁽²⁾ Appointed at the Plenary Session of 21 and 22 October 1987.

⁽³⁾ Appointed at the Plenary Session of 18 and 19 November 1987.