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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Reports submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1988 (LX)
by States parties to the Covenant, concerning rights covered by
articles 10 to 12

Addendum

SPAIN

[9 October 1981]

ARTICLE 10: PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY, MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

A. Protection of the family

(1) The principal laws, administrative regulations and collective agreements designed to promote the protection of the family, and relevant court decisions, if any.

a. The most important political and legal event in Spain since the signing of the International Covenant was the adoption of the Constitution, which was ratified by the Spanish people on 3 December 1978 and approved by His Majesty the King in the Cortes on 27 December 1978.

Part One of the Constitution is entitled "Fundamental Rights and Duties" and Chapter 3 of that Part deals with "Governing Principles of Economic and Social Policy"; article 39 reads:

"1. The public authorities guarantee the social, economic and legal protection of the family.

"2. The public authorities likewise guarantee full protection of children, who shall be equal before the law irrespective of their filiation, and of mothers, whatever their civil status. The law shall make provision for the investigation of paternity.

"3. Parents shall provide their children, whether born within or outside wedlock, with assistance of every kind while they are still minors and in such other cases as the law requires.

"4. Children shall enjoy the protection provided in the international agreements which safeguard their rights."

b. This constitutional framework is supplemented by the provisions of the Civil Code, which, in Spanish law, governs matters concerning paternity, filiation and marriage and, within this field, the rights and duties derive from patria potestas.

Parents are required to give "support" to their children. This is a legal term which includes not only nourishment proper but also upbringing, welfare and the duty to keep their children with them.

In this regard, article 142 of the Civil Code provides that:

"by support is meant everything essential for sustenance, shelter, clothing and medical care, depending on the social standing of the family. Support also includes the upbringing and education of the person supported when he or she is a minor".

Under article 143 of the Civil Code,

"the following are bound to support each other to the full extent defined in the preceding article: 1. spouses; 2. legitimate ascendants and descendants; 3. parents and children legitimated by royal concession and such children's legitimate descendants; 4. parents and acknowledged natural children, and such children's legitimate descendants".

Article 487 of the Penal Code imposes a penalty of long-term detention (from one month and one day to six months) and a fine of from 20,000 to 100,000 pesetas on any person who fails to fulfil, while in a position to do so, the legal welfare obligations deriving from patria potestas, guardianship or marriage in the following cases:

1. if he wilfully abandons the domicile,
2. if the dereliction of the legal welfare obligations is caused by his disorderly conduct.

In the case of an accused party who has failed to provide the assistance necessary for the support of his descendants who are minors or unable to work, or

of his needy ascendants or spouse, unless, with respect to the latter, there has been a separation occasioned by fault on the part of such spouse, the penalty is the maximum period of long-term detention and a fine of from 20,000 to 200,000 pesetas.

In all cases, the court may deprive the guilty party of the right of patria potestas, of guardianship or of conjugal authority.

The offence under consideration in this article shall be prosecuted on the basis of a prior complaint by the injured party or, if applicable, by the Ministerio Fiscal. The provisions of article 443 with regard to the extinction of criminal proceedings and penalties shall apply to this offence, on the presumption of pardon by the injured party following the resumption of conjugal life and the fulfilment of the welfare obligation.

Article 488 of the Penal Code provides that:

"The abandonment of a child under the age of seven by the person responsible for its care shall be punishable by long-term detention and a fine of from 20,000 to 100,000 pesetas.

"If the act has been committed by the parents, or the legal or de facto guardian, the penalties shall be medium-term imprisonment and the above-mentioned fine.

"A woman who, in order to avoid disgrace, abandons her newly-born child shall be punishable by long-term detention.

"The same penalty shall be imposed on maternal grandparents who, in order to prevent the mother's disgrace, abandon the child.

"In all the cases covered by this article and without prejudice to the application of an appropriate penalty if the act constitutes another more serious offence when the life of the child has been endangered by the circumstances of the abandonment, the offender shall be punishable by the aforementioned penalties in the maximum degree and should death occur, by the next highest penalties."

The next article, article 489, provides that:

"A person who, having been charged with the upbringing and education of a minor, hands him over to a public institution or another person without the consent of the person, if any, by whom the minor was entrusted to him, or of the authority, shall be punishable by a fine of from 20,000 to 200,000 pesetas.

"If the health or morals of the minor have been endangered as a result of this act, the penalty of long-term detention shall be imposed in addition to the aforementioned fine."

The Penal Code contains other provisions designed to protect the family; for example, article 486 provides that:

"A person who induces a minor over the age of seven to leave the house of his parents, guardians or persons entrusted with his care shall be punishable by long-term detention and a fine of from 20,000 to 200,000 pesetas."

Other articles, in the same chapter, dealing with the removal of minors, are likewise designed to protect children. Article 484 provides that "the removal of a minor under the age of seven shall be punishable by long-term imprisonment with forced labour (from 6 years and a day to 12 years)", and article 485 provides that "a person who, being responsible for the custody of a minor, fails to produce him to his parents or guardians or to give a satisfactory explanation of his disappearance, shall be punishable by long-term rigorous imprisonment with forced labour".

The Penal Code, in article 584, treats as "minor offences", carrying a penalty of short-term detention (from 1 to 30 days) or of a fine of from 1,000 to 10,000 pesetas or a reprimand in closed court, at the discretion of the Court, those committed by:

"5. Parents who fail to fulfil the welfare obligations inherent in patria potestas for reasons other than wilful abandonment of the family residence or disorderly conduct, and parents who do not secure for their children an education compatible with their social position or means. Guardians or those having custody of a minor under the age of 17 who do not comply with the rules concerning compulsory primary education or fail to carry out their guardianship or custody obligations for the reasons specified in the foregoing paragraph".

1. Royal Decree 1558/1977, issued by the office of the Prime Minister, established the Ministry of Culture within which, in accordance with Royal Decree 2258/1977, the Department of Community Development was set up; under article 1 of the latter Decree the function of carrying out administrative action to protect the family, promote its well-being and develop community groups is assigned to that Department.

Consequently, and with a view to protecting the family, as envisaged in the International Covenant, protective action is organized through the following units of the Sub-Department for the Family: Family Social and Cultural Action Service, Cultural Action Service for the Elderly, and Socio-Cultural Protection Service for Children.

Apart from programmes designed to guide and assist the family in its socio-cultural development a day-nurseries scheme is being organized as a contribution to the welfare and cultural training of children of working mothers.

A nation-wide publicity campaign is in progress in order to mobilize public opinion; one result has been the inclusion in article 39 of the Constitution of the foregoing provisions.

In applying article 39, paragraph 1, of the Constitution, the Government found it advisable to set up a commission within the Ministry of Culture for the purpose of drafting a Bill on the protection of the family, which is to be submitted to the Congress of Deputies in October 1979.

Furthermore, by Decree No. 3378/1978 of the Ministry of Culture, of 29 December 1978, an Interministerial Commission on the problems of minors was set up to implement article 39, paragraph 4, of the Constitution and draft a Bill on the protection of children for submission to the Congress of Deputies in November 1979.

The direct precedent for this Bill is the "Minors' Statute", drafted and published by the Ministry of Culture in 1976, which regulated in a consistent and systematic manner all aspects of the protection and over-all development of children with a view to safeguarding their cultural identity.

(2) Guarantees of the right of men and women to enter into marriage with their full and free consent and to establish a family and measures taken to abolish such customs, ancient laws and practices as may affect the freedom of choice of a spouse.

The freedom of choice of the parties contracting matrimony is deeply rooted in Spanish law and is based on Christian tradition. At present marriage is governed by the Civil Code, which has been in effect since 1889. A marriage performed without the full and free consent of both or one of the contracting parties is null and void, in accordance with article 101 of the Civil Code, which declares to be null and void: "2. a marriage entered into by reason of error as to the person, or under such grave compulsion or fear that consent is vitiated. 3. The marriage of the abductor to the woman abducted while she is in his power".

The freedom of the contracting parties has some limits, which are specified in article 101. For example, paragraph 1 states that "those marriages entered into by the persons mentioned in articles 83 and 84, save in the event of dispensation," are null and void. The marriages referred to are those of: 1. males under the age of 14 and females under the age of 12 (unless the wife has conceived before the legal age of puberty or if, this being the case, these spouses had lived together without the validity of the marriage having been challenged in court); 2. persons who were not in the full enjoyment of their reason at the time of contracting matrimony; 3. persons who, prior to the celebration of the marriage, were permanently and incurably impotent; 4. persons ordained in holy orders and professed members of a religious order; and 5. persons already linked in matrimony. Article 84 states that there can be no valid marriage between ascendants and descendants, between persons related collaterally by consanguinity or affinity (the last category up to the second degree), between the adoptive parent and the person adopted or between the latter and descendants of the adopter, and between persons who have been convicted of killing the spouse of one of them. Article 84 was amended by the Act of 26 May 1978 so as to remove the impediment whereby persons convicted of adultery in a final judgement could not contract marriage with each other.

The freedom to contract matrimony does not exclude the requirement that a competent judge must celebrate the marriage (art. 101, para. 4).

- (4) Measures aimed at maintaining, strengthening and protecting the family, such as family allowances, tax-exemption facilities, child-care institutions, etc.

Spanish legislation provides, within the framework of the Social Security system, economic benefits to protect the family, in the form of monthly payments for minor children under the age of 18 or incapacitated for work, regardless of the legal nature of their filiation, and monthly allowances for wives provided that they do not work for another person and, if applicable, for a husband who is incapacitated for work and dependent on his wife.

Grants are also provided when a marriage is contracted and on the birth of each child.

Large families (families with four or more children or with three children when one of the members of the family is incapacitated) receive special protection in the form of a gradual increase in the monthly allowances on the basis of the number of children, and special treatment with regard to employment (priority in filling job vacancies and special protection in case of loss of job because of a crisis), education, housing, tax exemptions, transport, etc.

With regard to child-care institutions, in addition to the day nurseries sponsored by the Ministries of Culture, Health and Social Security, and Justice, the Ministry of Labour provides, through the plans of the National Labour Protection Fund, subsidies to cover the costs of establishing and maintaining day nurseries for workers.

Under the current Investment Plan (seventeenth Plan) 750 million pesetas have been set aside for these purposes, not including the funds earmarked for the Supplementary Plan which will be approved in the near future.

General Social Security Act, articles 20 (d), 95, 167 and related articles.

Decree 2383/1973 of 21 December on marriage grants.

Decree 55/1971 of 9 January, increasing the value of family protection benefits.

Decree 3158/1966 of 23 December, approving the General Regulations which establish the value of economic benefits under the General Social Security Scheme and the conditions for entitlement to them: (a) articles 6, 7 and 8 concerning the period of maternity leave, both mandatory and optional, and the general rules for maternity leave; in this connexion account must be taken of the provisions of article 25.4 of Labour Relations Act 16/1976 of 8 April, which provides that the length of maternity leave shall be six weeks before childbirth and eight weeks thereafter, which can be combined after childbirth if the mother did not take optional leave before childbirth; (b) articles 43 and 44.

Order of 28 December 1966, which establishes rules for the implementation and administration of family protection benefits under article 3 of the General Social Security Scheme: article 4 (c) deals with the status of children, who qualify for this legal allowance; illegitimate children must be included in accordance with the

provisions of article 19 of Decree 1646/1972 of 23 June, implementing Act 24/1972 of 21 June, on benefits under the General Social Security Scheme, as well as articles 2, 5 and 12 (a).

B. Maternity protection

(1) Principal laws, administrative regulations and collective agreements governing the various aspects of maternity protection and relevant court decisions, if any.

Maternity protection under penal law takes the form of punishing the offence of abortion. Article 412 of the Penal Code lays down that "abortion induced by violence, with knowledge of the pregnancy of the woman, shall, in the absence of intent to cause it, be punishable by medium-term imprisonment (from six months and a day to six years).

Article 83 of the Code formerly laid down that "the death penalty shall not be carried out on a pregnant woman and she shall not be notified of the death sentence until 40 days have elapsed after her confinement". This provision was repealed by article 15 of the Constitution which abolishes the death penalty.

Expectant mothers have the protection of medical assistance from the onset of pregnancy. The system of coverage was introduced by the Act of 22 March 1929 which established maternity insurance, subsequently incorporated into the compulsory health insurance scheme (Act of 14 December 1942 and regulations of 11 November 1943) which itself was brought up to date in the revised text of the Social Security Act of 21 April 1966.

The basic legislation in force on the matter consists of Decree 2319/1979 of 29 August governing the labour rights of female workers, the revised text of the General Social Security Act, approved by Decree 2065/1974 of 30 May (para. 20, 1 (a), and para. 126, 1 (c)) and Labour Relations Act 16/1976 of 8 April, the implementing regulations of which are still pending.

The legal provisions governing maternity protection are the following:

General Social Security Act, articles 20 (d), 95, 167 and related articles.

Decree 2383/1973 of 21 December, on marriage grants.

~~Decree 55/1971 of 9 January, increasing the value of family protection benefits.~~

Order of 21 January 1971 establishing the rules for implementing decree 55/1971, increasing the value of family protection benefits.

Decree 3158/1966 of 23 December, approving the General Regulations which determine the value of economic benefits under the General Social Security Scheme and the conditions for entitlement to them: (a) articles 6, 7 and 8 concerning the

period of maternity leave; in this connexion account must be taken of article 25.4 of Labour Relations Act 16/1976 of 8 April, which provides that the length of maternity leave shall be six weeks prior to childbirth and eight weeks after childbirth, but that the entire period can be taken after childbirth if no optional leave was taken before childbirth; (b) articles 43 and 44.

Order of 28 December 1966 establishing rules for applying and administering family protection benefits under article 3 of the General Social Security System: article 4 (c) deals with the status of children who qualify for this legal benefit - illegitimate children must be included by virtue of article 19 of Decree 1546/1972 of 23 June, implementing Act 24/1972 of 21 June, on benefits under the General Social Security Scheme, as well as articles 2, 6 and 12 (a).

(2) Pre-natal and post-natal protection and assistance, including appropriate medical and health care and maternity and other benefits, irrespective of the marital status of the mother.

Female workers, irrespective of their marital status, are entitled to comprehensive maternity health care (pre-natal period, confinement and post-natal period) free of charge, the cost to be borne by Social Security. These same benefits are granted to the wives of workers covered by Social Security.

They receive the following benefits:

- (a) Medical examinations during pregnancy by specialized staff;
- (b) Issue of an Expectant Mother's Health Card (Ministerial Order of 24 October 1978);
- (c) Assistance during confinement by specialized staff (doctors, midwives) in Maternity Centres run by Social Security or by the Association of Maternity Clinics;
- (d) Assistance during confinement and subsequent hospitalization, if necessary;
- (e) Assistance with drugs and medicines;
- (f) Reimbursement of full salary through the mandatory leave insurance scheme;
- (g) A 10-week breast-feeding subsidy if the child is breast-fed.

To combat maternal mortality, the Act of 20 December 1941, on the establishment of Emergency Maternity and Paediatrics Centres was enacted, providing for such Centres to be set up in the chief towns of every district and in towns having a population exceeding 5,000; women who have been kept under observation by an obstetrician during pregnancy are entitled to be admitted to the Centres at the time of confinement.

Working mothers are protected by the Decree of 31 March 1944 on the revision of the Work Contract Laws, which was extended and improved by the Labour Relations

Act of 21 April 1976, now in force, the following provisions of which govern maternity and childbirth:

(a) All women in the eighth month of pregnancy shall be entitled to give up work, on the basis of a medical certificate stating the expected date of delivery, and not to return to work until eight weeks have elapsed after the birth.

(b) Maternity leave shall be of 14 weeks' duration, and the pre-confinement leave may be added to the post-confinement leave and taken after childbirth;

(c) An error by the doctor in estimating the date of confinement shall not prejudice the expectant mother's pre-confinement leave;

(d) In the case of illness resulting from pregnancy or childbirth, they shall be entitled to an extension of maternity leave to up to 20 weeks;

(e) Leave without pay may be requested for three years for each child born alive;

(f) Their jobs shall be held for them at work during the period of maternity leave, during which time they shall likewise be protected against dismissal;

(g) While they are breast-feeding, they are entitled, until the child is nine months old, to a daily break of one hour, divided into two half-hour periods. These breaks may not be deducted from the total hours worked and shall count as time worked. In order to avail themselves of these breaks, they need only inform the manager of the time selected. The breast-feeding breaks may be used to shorten the working day.

(h) Pregnant or breast-feeding women are prohibited from working on night shifts and overtime, and from engaging in work deemed dangerous to their health or that of their child.

(3) Special protection and assistance accorded to working mothers, including paid leave or leave with Social Security benefits and guarantees against dismissal during a reasonable period before and after childbirth.

With regard to maternity leave, the law grants six weeks' leave before childbirth and eight after childbirth. The post-confinement leave is compulsory in all cases and to it may be added, at the request of the mother concerned, any leave not taken before confinement.

During this time the employer is obliged to keep the worker's job open for her.

For economic purposes, maternity is treated in the same way as temporary incapacity for work and qualifies the worker for social security benefits. The amount is 75 per cent of the social security contribution.

Working mothers with children under the age of nine months are entitled to a one-hour break in the course of the working day which may be divided into two

parts, for breast-feeding purposes with the option of replacing this break by a half-hour reduction in the standard working day for the same purpose.

In addition to the foregoing, working mothers are entitled to a period of optional unpaid leave not exceeding three years for each child born alive, reckoned from the date of birth. Working women who exercise this right may seek reinstatement in the firm which is required to appoint them to the first vacancy that becomes available of the same or a similar category.

Workers who care directly for a child under six years of age or a physically or mentally handicapped person are entitled, provided they do not engage in any other paid occupation, to a reduction of the working day by at least one third, with a proportionate reduction in wages.

This right may be exercised by either the father or the mother, but only one of the spouses may apply for this benefit.

C. Protection of children and young persons

(1) Principal laws, administrative regulations and other measures, including collective agreements and court decisions, if any, aimed at protecting and assisting all children and young persons in order to give them opportunities and facilities for their healthy physical and psychological development, without distinction or discrimination on account of birth, parentage, social origin or other conditions.

We have already described, in the reply concerning article 10, section A (1) above, the relevant provisions of the Civil Code - those regarding the obligation to provide support - and of the Penal Code, with regard to punishing the offences of desertion of the family and removal of minors.

The Penal Code also contains rules designed to protect the over-all development of children and young people from any form of exploitation or corruption. Thus, article 584 treats as minor offences (punishable by up to 30 days detention or a fine of from 1,000 to 10,000 pesetas or a reprimand in closed court) the employment for profit of minors under 16 years in public, theatrical or artistic performances, in shops producing immoral literature or pictures, or in premises in which alcoholic beverages are sold; it imposes similar penalties on persons who sell or serve alcoholic beverages to minors in public establishments, or those to whom the drunkenness of a minor is attributable or who expose them to begging or loitering in places where their morals are endangered.

Lastly, the Penal Code punishes as offenders those who co-operate in, protect or exploit the prostitution or corruption of persons under 23 years (arts. 434, 435 and 452 bis (b)) and "any person having authority over a minor who, having knowledge of the prostitution or corruption of that minor or of his living in or frequenting houses or places of ill-repute, does not remove him in order to prevent his remaining in such place and keep him under his supervision or place him at the disposal of the Authorities if such person has no means for his custody, the penalty being long-term detention (from one month and a day to six months). The

same penalty shall be imposed on any person who, in the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, is guilty of the acts of omission made punishable therein, even though he has no legal authority over the minor, if at the time of the minor's misconduct, had the minor in his home and was entrusted with his care or exercised over the minor de facto family or social and ethical authority."

Articles 452 bis (a) to (f) of the Penal Code refer to "offences relating to prostitution" and article 452 bis (f) provides that "convictions by a foreign court for offences committed under this heading shall be treated as being judgements of foreign courts for the purposes of the application of article 10 (15) of this Code" (circumstance aggravating recidivism). Article 452 bis (g) states that the court may deprive convicted persons of their patria potestas, guardianship and marital authority and of their right to belong to the Family Council.

(2) Special measures for the care and education of children separated from their mothers or deprived of a family; physically, mentally or socially handicapped children; and delinquent minors.

1. The Social Services Department of the Ministry of Health and Social Security is doing active work in this field, except in the case of matters relating to delinquent minors, which come under the Minors' Protection Board, of the Ministry of Justice.

2. The administrative work of the above-mentioned Department was being carried out before the entry into force of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by the National Social Welfare Institute, an autonomous agency, and the Treatment and Rehabilitation Service for the Physically and Mentally Handicapped (SEREM), a nation-wide social branch of Social Security, in conjunction with the direct action of by the Department itself.

3. The National Social Welfare Institute works through boarding nurseries for infants up to the age of 2 who lack a family environment, non-boarding day-care centres which provide care and education for children in the 0-6 age group, and Infants' and School-children's Homes, on a boarding basis, for children in the 6-16 age group.

4. SEREM has been in operation basically since 1974; its work is gradually to set up a chain of rehabilitation centres (educational, vocational and for integration into society), and day-care centres, together with educational assistance and scholarships for individuals or groups, provided for in each of its annual investment plans for such purposes, and to take part in the educational programme of the Special Education Centres under the Special Education Plan of the Ministry of Education and Science.

5. Direct action by the State takes the form of maintaining and supporting four Centres for children lacking a home environment which provide year-round boarding and basic general education; and four other Centres for subnormal children, where those admitted receive the special education they require and, as boarders, are given continuous treatment with a view to possible rehabilitation. Two other Centres for the severely subnormal are under construction, and two Youth Homes involved in welfare activities are maintained.

Direct State action also includes a public investment programme, administered by the Department, for the construction of day-care centres which is independent of other programmes subsidizing children's and youth homes that are administered by local corporations or non-profit institutions.

Lastly, the National Social Welfare Fund has a budgetary appropriation for helping non-profit agencies or institutions that care for neglected infants and disadvantaged children, to be used basically to support centres, leisure and recreation activities and, in general, activities for low-income families; with regard to the disadvantaged, it has been allocated funds to construct, equip and maintain child-care centres for orphans, destitute children, children of single mothers, and so on.

(3) Measures to protect children and young persons against economic, social and all other forms of exploitation, neglect or cruelty and from being the subject of traffic.

(4) Provisions governing work by children and young persons, including minimum age for paid or unpaid employment, regulation of hours of work and rest, prohibition or restriction of night work and penalties imposed for violations of such measures.

The minimum age for taking up employment, in accordance with the guidelines of the ILO Conventions, ratified by Spain, is 15.

However, the Labour Relations Act lay downs the minimum working age of 16, although the entry into force of this provision will depend on a decision by the Government in the light of requirements for general and vocational training.

The Labour Relations Act prohibits night work and work that is unhealthy, strenuous or harmful to either health or moral training for persons under 18.

Since the Labour Relations Act, as stated earlier, has not yet been the subject of implementing legislation, in practice the rules applied are those contained in the Decree of 2 June 1960, prohibiting night work for persons under 18, and the Decree of 26 July 1957, approving the regulations for work prohibited for women and minors as dangerous and unhealthy.

The Labour Relations Act also prohibits persons under 18 from working overtime, save in exceptional cases approved by the Government on the proposal of the Ministry of Labour.

Any violation of the regulations governing the protection of minors gives rise to administrative penalties, independently of any civil or penal penalties incurred as the result of the offences involved. The penalties vary considerably according to the nature and seriousness of the violation.

(5) Measures taken to prevent the employment of children and young persons in any work which would be dangerous to life, harmful to their morals or health, or likely to hamper their normal physical and psychosocial development, and penalties imposed for violations of such measures.

(6) Statistical and other available data on the number of children and young persons in the various age groups who are in fact working, and the sectors or type of work in which they are employed.

According to a survey of the economically active population made by the National Statistical Institute, in the fourth quarter of 1978 the population of 14- to 18-year-olds, in thousands, was 3,248.5. Of these, 1,679.6 were male and 1,604.9 female.

The economically active population for the same period and the same age group was 1,170.5 of whom 668.9 were male and 501.6 female.

According to these data, the activity rates were 35.6 per cent (male and female) 39.8 per cent for males and 31.3 per cent for females.

The distribution by occupational sector is based on the economically active population in the 14-to-19 age group, which numbered 1,525.2, 869.1 being male and 656.1 female.

Of these, 221.5 were working in agriculture (162.1 male and 59.4 female); 421.3 in industry (210.6 male and 210.7 female); 126.6 in construction (123.3 male and 3.3 female); 488.8 in the services sector (240.1 male and 248.7 female), and 266.8 in miscellaneous activities (133.0 male and 133.8 female).

ARTICLE 11: THE RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

B. The right to adequate food

(1) Principal laws, administrative regulations and collective agreements designed to promote the right of everyone to adequate food, and relevant court decisions, if any.

In civil legislation, the right to food "among family members" is governed by articles 142 to 153 of the Civil Code; the scope of this right and the persons required to supply food have been described in the reply on article 10, A (1).

(2) Measures taken to develop or reform existing agrarian systems, in order to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources.

Current programmes and activities under the responsibility of ICONA, and the relevant figures, are summarized below:

I. Creation, conservation, improvement and administration of forested areas

Work continued in 1976, 1977 and 1978 on the National Forest Inventory, which is now virtually complete and in its final, published, form will comprise 1 national, 11 regional and 50 provincial volumes.

The State acquired 21,000 ha of forested lands in 1976, 5,000 ha in 1977 and 9,000 ha in 1978.

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Continuing the previous policy of having replanting done by private consortia, 52,000 ha were handed over to consortia in 1976 and 660 ha in 1977, making a total of 2.9 million ha in the hands of the consortia.

In order to promote better utilization of certain forested areas for their designated purpose, 24,000 ha were declared to be of public utility in 1976, 26,000 in 1977 and 28,000 hectares in 1978.

With a view to providing effective protection for designated public utility land boundaries were determined for 60,000 hectares in 1976, 61,000 in 1977 and 42,000 in 1978.

The actual marking of these boundaries got under way with the placing of boundary markers around 100,000 ha in 1976, 53,000 ha in 1977 and 66,000 ha in 1978.

With a view to increasing production from forested areas and in pursuance of ICONA's protection functions 70,000 hectares were replanted with new stands in 1976 (59,000 ha with conifers and 11,000 with deciduous species), 70,000 ha in 1977 (58,000 with conifers, 12,000 ha with deciduous species) and 43,000 ha in 1978 (39,000 ha with conifers and 4,000 hectares with deciduous species).

Work on pastureland in order to encourage livestock production was evidenced by the creation of 350 ha of grazing land in 1976, 940 ha in 1977 and 2,030 ha in 1978.

Conservation work was carried out over 4,400 ha of pastureland in 1976, 2,600 ha in 1977 and 4,000 ha in 1978. Furthermore, 1,000 ha of pastureland were rehabilitated in 1976, 600 ha in 1977 and 2,250 ha in 1978.

Physical planning of forested areas, with a view to obtaining the maximum yields consistent with ICONA's conservation functions, in 1976 produced full plans for 312,000 ha and revised and technical plans for 80,000 hectares. In 1977, 150,000 ha were fully planned and 94,000 ha were covered by revised and technical plans, while in 1978 full plans covered 263,000 ha and revised and technical plans 10,200 ha.

Silvicultural activities aimed at rehabilitating forest resources, increasing production and improving product quality extended over 240,000 ha in 1976, 574,000 ha in 1977 and 203,000 ha in 1978.

As regards access and logging roads, 940 km of new logging roads were built in Spanish forests in 1976, 2,090 km in 1977 and 719 km in 1978. At the same time 260 km of logging roads were paved in 1976, 302 km in 1977 and 404 km in 1978. Finally, maintenance was carried out on 5,940 km in 1976, 27,530 km in 1977 and 5,606 km in 1978.

To improve the forestry infrastructure, new buildings and other structures totalling 3,800 m² were erected in 1976, 4,300 m² in 1977 and 2,900 m² in 1978.

II. Use of nature reserves

In the course of 1976 conservation and improvement work was carried out in the national park network, which then embraced a total of 90,400 ha. In 1977 the reclassification of national parks began in conformity with the new Protected Nature Reserves Act. In 1978 the Doñana National Park Act, embodying very significant innovations, was drawn up and approved. A number of reclassification bills now awaiting consideration by the Cortes mean that there will soon be nine national parks with a total area of 160,000 ha.

Conservation and improvement work on wilderness areas totalling 21,300 ha was carried out in 1976. In 1977 an inventory was made of nature reserves meriting special protection; it covered some 3 million ha. In 1978 conservation and improvement work was carried out in wilderness areas totalling 44,000 ha.

In 1978 the creation of seven natural parks with a total area of some 25,000 ha was approved by royal decree, while two other natural parks of nearly 20,000 hectares were awaiting submission to the Council of Ministers. Furthermore, the designation of seven natural beauty spots extending over a total of 17,000 ha is awaiting submission to the Congress.

The adaptation for recreational use of areas particularly frequented by the public with a view to enabling the people of Spain to enjoy our nature reserves, took the form in 1976 of the construction of 95 km of new roads and the improvement of 289 km more, the construction of 50 km of footpaths, 11 refuges and 46 car parks, and cleaning and clearing work covering 40,000 ha. In 1977 it included the creation of 129 centres, 119 km of new roads and 287 km of road improvements, 123 km of footpaths, 19 forest refuges and 6 look-out points, together with the development of 806 ha at the leisure centres. Seventy-two kilometres of new tourist roads were built in 1978, 217 km were improved, 82 new leisure centres were set up and 182 already in existence were improved.

On the question of fishing resources, 706,000 licences were issued in 1976, 755,000 in 1977 and 756,000 in 1978. There were 736 fishing preserves in 1976, 782 in 1977 and 768 in 1978. Fish farms under ICONA control produced a total of 14 million fish in 1976, 13 million in 1977 and 16 million in 1978 to restock public waters. The annual catch is of the order of 3,500 salmon, 13.5 million trout, 27 million crayfish and 48 million fish of other species. The total weight of the inland catch is estimated at some 7,000 tonnes.

As for the management and administration of game resources, 983,000 licences were issued in 1976, 1,016,000 in 1977 and 1,042,000 in 1978. There are 36 national hunting reservations with a total area of 1.5 million ha, whose primary purpose is the expansion and improvement of game stocks and the replenishment of the country's wildlife in general. The 13 national reserves now in existence cover a total of 162,000 ha. At the same time, in 1976 there were eight restricted hunting zones managed directly by ICONA, totalling 44,000 ha; in 1977 there were 22, covering 82,000 ha, and in 1978, 34, covering 153,000 ha. Restricted hunting zones managed by co-operating bodies, numbered 18, covering 512,000 ha, in 1976;

22, with 605,000 ha, in 1977; and 29, with 884,000 ha, in 1978. Company-owned reserves numbered 36, with 651,000 ha in 1976; 38, with 669,000 ha, in 1977; and 44, with 708,000 ha in 1978. Private reserves cover a total of 28 million ha while local reserves, numbering almost 300, extend over some 900,000 ha. The number of game farms rose from 72 in 1976 to 98 in 1978. The total annual catch has been estimated at 15,000 deer, 22,000 boar, 5 million rabbits, 3,500,000 partridges and 1 million quail, with 4.3 million other birds.

III. Forest output

The areas under ICONA management yielded 2 million m³ of timber in 1976 (1.7 million m³ from conifers and 0.3 million m³ from deciduous species); in 1977 the figures were 2.2 million m³ from conifers and 0.7 million m³ from deciduous trees; 1978 yielded 2.1 million m³ from conifers and 0.45 million m³ from deciduous trees.

IRYDA (the National Agrarian Reform and Development Institute), under the Economic Reform and Recovery Programme drawn up between 8 and 27 October 1977 and the package of economic measures known as the Moncloa agreements, has accomplished the following activities:

A. Agricultural planning

1. The criteria for agricultural planning will be defined before July 1981. They are to allow for the different types of agriculture already prevailing in the country and, subject to some general principles of co-ordination, to be designed to eliminate imbalances in the agricultural and nutritional spheres. They will be indicative in nature, and will include a specific livestock policy and an oils and fats policy.
2. Farming organizations and the trade unions concerned will take part in drafting the agricultural planning criteria, as will institutions in the autonomous regions of the country, as appropriate.
3. In drawing up the criteria for agricultural planning, regard will be had to the present and potential over-all demand for natural resources. One of the targets set in this process will be to reduce the imbalances in the agricultural trade balance over the next few years.

B. Rural Tenancy Act

By 30 June 1978 a rural tenancy Bill will be introduced, incorporating the following criteria into existing legislation:

1. Regulating access by tenants to ownership of the land.
2. Phasing out the option of basing rents on the yields obtained. The permanency and continuity of the landlord-tenant relationship will also be encouraged, and equitable criteria for periodic rent adjustments will be laid down.

3. Examining the sharecropping system in detail in order to find the most satisfactory arrangement that is compatible with the characteristics of the individual geographical and regional zones.

4. Reimbursing tenants for improvements they have made in the event that the lease is sold or compulsorily terminated.

5. Unfavourable tax treatment of under-utilized land.

6. Reviewing the legislation governing tenants' rights in the event of compulsory expropriation or transfer of ownership.

C. Act on Agrarian Co-operatives and Associations

By 30 June 1978 the Cortes will have before it a Bill on agricultural and livestock associations, and co-operatives and processing companies, which will favour the formation of undertakings covering the entire production process and joint purchasing of the products needed for the agricultural operations and the industrialization and marketing of their own products until they reach the consumer. The legislation must be consistent with the basic principle of co-operatives, which is that each co-operative member has one vote.

D. Agrarian Reform and Development Act

The Cortes will be presented as promptly as possible with a new agrarian reform and development Bill establishing general criteria to govern the new structural policy on farm businesses, family farms and group farm arrangements. These criteria might be developed by the autonomous institutions. At the same time a statute for family farms will be drawn up and procedures for expropriation in the public interest made more flexible, and the compensation system will be modified and new valuation machinery established. The present regulations on landholdings, which are manifestly in need of improvement, will be brought up to date so as to ensure their effective enforcement.

E. Farm insurance

The Congress will be presented with a Farming Insurance Bill providing farmers with protection against the consequences of natural and other disasters.

F. Chambers of agriculture

In connexion with the Decree on Chambers of Agriculture, a supplementary, amplifying, decree has been recommended, in consultation with the various trade unions involved, to govern elections to the Chambers and provide the electoral safeguards needed to ensure the full democratization of these advisory and co-operative bodies. The new regulations will give recognition to the principle of freedom to form trade unions in the agricultural sphere.

(3) Measures taken to improve methods of production and the quantity and quality of food produced, and to increase the yield per unit of cultivated land and to improve methods of animal husbandry, including animal health, by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, in particular:

(a) The promotion of agricultural research, introduction and use of appropriate material, equipment and techniques;

(b) Measures to disseminate knowledge on the use of such material, equipment and techniques.

In the sphere of improvements in production technology and methods, with particular reference to steps that can help to reduce food deficits through the introduction and use of appropriate material, equipment and techniques and the dissemination of knowledge on the use of such material, equipment and techniques, the Subdepartment for Production is working on:

(a) Dry-farming and irrigated cultivation of herbaceous crops; activities governed by the Ministerial Order of 25 November on granting assistance for means of production and new techniques for herbaceous crops;

(b) Orchard crops (stone- and soft-fruit trees; nuts; subtropical fruit; olive trees and vines), governed by the Ministerial Orders of 31 March 1979 granting assistance for means of production and new techniques for orchard crops, and the Ministerial Order of 14 June 1972 on the introduction of and monitoring of improvements and new growing techniques for olive trees;

(c) The promotion of fodder and pasture crops, under the Ministerial Order of 21 June 1977 - to remain in force for three years - on subsidies for the development of low-cost farming and livestock production methods;

(d) The promotion of oilseed crops, which is governed by the Ministerial Order of 17 June 1977, also of three years' duration, under which aid is being given to experimental oilseed cultivation programmes which at present are concentrating on encouraging the growing of soybeans.

The most noteworthy of the steps taken to improve live-stock production methods through the application of technology and science are the Spanish Government's support of efforts to promote applied technology in cattle-breeding and selection by increased use of artificial insemination and the widespread use of selected breeding stock; increased monitoring of milk yields; the extension of stud animal testing techniques to pigs and goats, in addition to those already in use for cows and sheep; the promotion of mechanized milking of sheep and goats; and the operation of farms in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture for the purpose of providing guidance on and improving animal production and increasing productivity.

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Since 1976 the following has been accomplished:

Ninety-four programmes of planned cattle-breeding have been approved, extended and updated, involving the artificial insemination of 711,395 cows in 1976 and 895,544 cows in 1978, and the natural mating with selected stud animals of 600,000 cows, 240,000 ewes and 420,000 sows in 1978;

Two hundred and two milk inspection centres for cows, 8 for sheep and 7 for goats, have been in operation, with subsidies for the inspection of 41,179 cows, 13,227 ewes and 3,961 goats;

Regulations have been issued on standards for genetic and functional assessments of pig and goat breeding animals. Standards for cows and sheep have been in effect since before 1976;

Rules have been established for granting incentives to promote mechanical milking on sheep and goat farms;

An inducements and assistance scheme has been introduced in order to encourage joint farming ventures with the Ministry of Agriculture in order to provide guidance on and improve animal production and increase productivity.

(4) Measures taken to improve and disseminate knowledge regarding methods of food conservation, in particular to reduce crop and post-harvest losses and waste (e.g., through pest control and adequate food storage facilities), and to prevent degradation of resources (e.g., through soil conservation and water management).

With regard to item 4 of the list, although the Department does not disseminate knowledge regarding methods of food conservation, it does encourage the establishment of food-stuffs industries whose business it is to conserve food by using refrigeration and other industrial processes. Attached is a photocopy of Act 152/1963, of 2 December, on the development of food-stuffs industries.

Since 1972 the Office for Basic Research on Animal Production and Supply Management has been engaged in the following activities:

Providing farmers with refrigeration facilities so as to enable them to conserve their products and prolong seasonal supply. To that end, loans or subsidies have been provided for a total of 180,000 cubic metres of refrigeration chambers.

Providing farmers, by similar means, with handling machinery for the following annual crops:

Miscellaneous fruits	160,000 metric tonnes
Vegetables	60,000 metric tonnes
Citrus fruits	120,000 metric tonnes
Nuts	2,000 metric tonnes
Fresh olives	2,000 metric tonnes

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The following orders and resolutions have been issued with a view to reducing crop losses caused by pests:

Resolution of the Agricultural Production Board establishing standards for controlling the pink bollworm of cotton.

Resolution of the Agricultural Production Board adopting measures to control the Colorado beetle.

Resolution of the Agricultural Production Board designating areas in which and fruit species for which treatment to control the Mediterranean fruitfly (ceratitis capitata) is compulsory during the present harvest season.

Order dated 10 April 1979 regulating the campaign against grain insects (bugs and borers).

Order dated 10 April officially acknowledging the presence of and outlining the treatment for the pest tortrix viridiana during the present harvest season in the live oak groves in various areas of the provinces of Badajoz, Cáceres, Córdoba, Huelva and Jaén.

Resolution of the Agricultural Production Board laying down rules for compulsory measures against grain insects.

Resolution of the Agricultural Production Board designating olive-growing areas in which measures to combat the olive moth prays oleaellus are compulsory during the present harvest season.

Resolution of the Agricultural Production Board designating areas in which measures to combat the olive fly Dacus oleae are compulsory.

Order dated 27 June establishing the plan of campaign against cotton pests for the crop years 1979/80 to 1983/84.

(5) Measures taken to improve food distribution, such as the improvement of communication between areas of production and food-marketing centres, the facilitation of access to markets, the introduction of price support and stabilization measures, the control of abusive practices, and the assurance of minimum supplies to needy groups.

As stated in the preamble to Act 29/1972, dated 22 July (photocopy attached), the purpose of agricultural producers' groups is to concentrate and standardize agricultural supplies and to organize their storage and quality control with a view to ensuring greater regularity in the supply of agricultural products at source and thereby introducing into rural areas the idea of marketing as the culmination of the production effort, while also guaranteeing buyers more orderly supply in terms of quantity, quality, delivery times and price.

Act 29/1972 on agricultural producers' groups establishes the necessary legal framework to enable producers to improve their negotiating position by encouraging the concentration of supply and the standardization and better management of sales.

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So far 64 agricultural producers' groups have been established.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in co-operation with the MERCORSA network, has been setting up a chain of buying-and-selling centres - known as point-of-origin markets - in the production areas, the purposes of which are:

To facilitate and improve arrangements for point-of-origin commercial transactions;

To promote concentration of supply;

To encourage standardization and improve in product packing;

To provide information on prices and on market trends and forecasts, thus increasing market transparency;

To organize the collection and movement of products;

To encourage new forms of sale;

To guarantee all types of transaction;

To promote and stimulate the introduction of "marks of origin".

At present there are 15 point-of-origin markets in Spain.

In order to improve the physical environment in which livestock transactions are carried out, 46 livestock markets have been set up. They provide farmers with modern facilities, encourage new forms of sale and provide information regarding prices and market trends and forecasts.

(7) Measures taken (including the adoption of food standards) to reduce food adulteration and contamination and to improve the quality and safety of food, at market and storage levels, as well as food hygiene at all levels.

Present programme of the Office for Prevention of Adulteration and Agricultural Testing and Analysis: The Office is responsible for monitoring the quality of agricultural produce at source and the quality of agricultural means of production.

The target for the period 1976-1979 is to halve the number of cases in which quality defects were found in the products sampled.

Its work benefits both the consumer and the agricultural sector, in so far as the latter is a consumer of means of production, and protects the agricultural sector by preventing misrepresentation of its products owing to adulteration.

The aim of the Office is being achieved by means of a three-part programme. The first part consists in the strengthening of the Regional Adulteration Prevention Units by providing the 11 regional units with more staff, equipment and economic resources so that they can conduct the necessary inspections.

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The second part of the programme consists of training and publicity concerning prevention of adulteration and quality control of food-stuffs. This is being carried out through programmes to train executives, inspectors, legal assistants and extension agents, through specialized studies and through information campaigns among producers and consumers, the publication of background material and the dissemination of the results obtained, the necessary staff and resources being provided for these purposes. The aim is to produce a technical staff qualified to perform the functions concerned and to train and inform producers and consumers.

In addition to this primary goal, there are others, such as increasing the effectiveness of the material, staff and economic resources allocated for safeguarding food quality and securing the co-operation and support of producers and consumers once they are aware of their rights and obligations.

Finally, the third part of the programme consists of optimizing the control of food quality by such means as inventories, studies, preparation of methodologies, machine processing of existing data and publications.

Other activities of the Office include active participation in the Codex Alimentarius committees (Joint FAO/WHO programme on food standards).

Included in this section is a listing of the legislation governing the activities of the Office for Prevention of Adulteration, as the organ responsible for the improvement of food quality and the prevention of adulteration, and of the food standards, the aim of which is to reduce the adulteration and improve the quality of food.

In order to improve the quality of food the following regulations have been drawn up for the domestic market. They are divided into two sections, one dealing with livestock products, the other with agricultural products.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTSQUALITY STANDARDDATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE

Butter	5 September 1973
Honey	12 March 1975
Eggs	13 March 1975
Cooked hams	27 June 1976
Cooked pork forefeet	27 June 1976
Cold cuts (from forefeet)	27 June 1976
Pork pies	27 June 1976
Dressed pork carcasses	29 March 1976
Dressed beef carcasses	29 March 1976
Dressed sheep carcasses	30 March 1976
Cheddar cheese	12 March 1976
Edam cheese	12 March 1976
Gouda cheese	12 March 1976
Emmental cheese	12 March 1976
Gruyère cheese	12 March 1976
Danablu cheese	12 March 1976
Yogurt	12 April 1976
Chorizo (sausage)	12 July 1978
Salchichón (sausage)	12 July 1978
Stuffed loin	12 July 1978

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

<u>QUALITY STANDARD</u>	<u>DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE</u>
Citrus fruits	1 October 1974
Dessert pears	1 June 1974
Dessert apples	1 June 1974
Peaches	1 May 1974
Potatoes	1 May 1973
Bananas	1 January 1973
Artichokes	1 October 1974
Cauliflower	1 October 1974
Onions	1 May 1974
Apricots	1 May 1978
French beans	1 June 1978
Lentils	1 June 1978
Peas	1 June 1978
Chick peas	1 June 1978
Broad beans	1 June 1978

Campaigns to eradicate tuberculosis among cattle by means of diagnosing and slaughtering diseased cattle with compensation and assisting with the replacement of the slaughtered cattle:

Legal regulation:

Ministerial Order of 25 November 1978 (Official Gazette, 15 December 1978), on regulations for the conduct of livestock health campaigns.

Foot-and-mouth disease is being controlled through compulsory immunization programmes. The administration provides vaccine for cattle free of charge and vaccine for breeder pigs at a 50 per cent discount.

Legal regulations:

Resolution of the Agricultural Production Board of 9 April 1976 (Official Gazette, 27 April 1976).

Resolution of the Agricultural Production Board of 23 March 1977 (O. G., 1 April 1977).

The Ministry of Agriculture, acting through its competent central and local agencies and with the support of its animal health laboratories, is conducting a campaign against infectious and parasitic diseases of cattle with a view to protecting livestock resources, cutting production costs of food and improving its quality, and protecting human health.

The Epizootics Act of 23 December 1952 and the Epizootics Regulations of 4 December 1955 lay down general and specific rules for the control of existing diseases and any which may occur. At present the Act and Regulations are being updated.

Campaigns to eradicate or control those diseases which cause the greatest damage to the livestock economy are conducted on a continuous basis. They include the campaigns against brucellosis among cattle, sheep and goats; these involve diagnosis, vaccination of young livestock and the slaughter of diseased animals with compensation.

Legal regulation:

Ministerial Order of 25 November 1978 (O. G., 15 December 1978), on rules for the conduct of livestock health campaigns.

The plan for controlling parasitic diseases is of the utmost interest since they cause huge losses, particularly in farms which practice extensive exploitation (grazing).

The programme for eradicating internal parasites involves diagnosis, treatment and control. Farmers receive the medicaments free of charge.

Legal regulation:

Resolution of the Agricultural Production Board of 21 March 1977 (O. G., 2 April 1977).

The control of bovine mastitis, a very common disease on dairy farms, takes the form of diagnosing and treating diseased cows during the drying-off period with antibiotics - provided free of charge - and ensuring a sanitary milking environment by providing free disinfectants.

Control of agalaxia among sheep and goats by distributing free vaccine.

Legal regulation:

Resolution of the Agricultural Production Board of 14 July 1977 (O. G., 5 September 1977).

Equine anaemia is being controlled through the diagnosis and slaughter of diseased animals (with compensation).

Legal regulation:

Order of the Ministry of Agriculture of 27 January 1977 (O. G., 2 February 1977).

Programmes to combat imported diseases deserve separate mention. At present substantial financial and technical resources are being devoted to combating African swine fever. Although that disease has not been eradicated, it has been controlled and as a result pig farming has been flourishing at the national level.

Legal regulation:

Royal decree 791/1979 of 20 February 1979 (O. G., 20 April 1979).

In addition to the programmes to combat the above-mentioned diseases, the Ministry of Agriculture, through its departments, supervises and inspects the manufacture and utilization of livestock medicaments and products in order to protect human health directly by ensuring that there are no harmful drug residues in food-stuffs of animal origin; it is also responsible for the health aspects of livestock feeding and slaughtering.

Legal regulations:

Regulations of 4 May 1934 (O. G., 19 May 1934).

Decree 851/1975 of 20 March (O. G., 23 April 1975).

Order of 23 June 1976 (O. G., 6 September 1976).

Order of 31 October 1977 (O. G., 30 November 1977).

Order of 10 March 1979 (O. G., 26 April 1979).

Royal decree 3263/1976 of 26 November 1976 (O. G., 4 February 1977).

Report on measures taken to reduce food adulteration and contamination

The measures taken by the Ministry of Health and Social Security to reduce and prevent food adulteration and contamination and to improve not only food quality but also food hygiene and safety apply to each and every stage of production, handling, storage, distribution and sale. The measures are consolidated in the Spanish Food Code, which was drawn up according to guidelines recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Commission of Agriculture and Food Industries (CIAA), of which Spain is a full member. Work on the Code began on 29 March 1960 and the Spanish Food Code was approved by decree on 21 September 1967.

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Our Spanish Food Code is, as stated in article 1, "an organic body of basic and systematic norms relating to food, condiments, stimulants and beverages, and the raw materials from which they are made ...", and, with a view to its satisfactory implementation, Decree 1664/1966 of 16 June 1966 established an Interministerial Food Regulations Commission (CIOA) which is required to report on all the technical and health regulations envisaged in the Code.

This Interministerial Commission is assisted by an executive body, the Delegate Committee, which convenes groups of experts on food questions to handle the work, together with any organizations of users and consumers which might be affected.

The development of the Code involves a process of continuous updating and revision in the light of technological advances and consumer needs. Consequently, the Interministerial Food Regulations Commission drew up an agenda for the next four years at its last meeting on the 19th of this month.

A copy of the decision of that meeting follows, together with a summary of the whole process of development of the Code up to the present.

The Chairman proposed that the Delegate Committee should be instructed to draft a programme of work for the next four years, together with a timetable for its implementation, to include:

With regard to technical and health regulations:

Starting work on any regulations needed to complete the development of the Spanish Food Code;

Revising all regulations with regard to which a well-founded application for revision has been submitted;

Updating those regulations which are old or technically obsolete.

With regard to standards for the manufacture and quality of foods and food products:

Adding to existing standards those for all processed food products;

Defining food products in the natural state;

Laying down standards of purity for additives;

Establishing the procedure for the periodic revision of the lists of permitted additives;

Drawing up codes of health and hygiene practice for all food-related activities.

/...

With regard to testing standards:

Establishing testing standards for:

Foods in the natural state;

Processed foods;

Additives;

Food handling equipment, together with methods for establishing:

The nutritional quality of foods;

The quantitative and qualitative composition of foods;

Rheological properties;

Maximum levels of contaminants: biological,
chemical, and
radioactive.

The programme of work would designate the agencies and corporations which would be legally responsible for specific work and fields of activity, taking into account at all times the fact that the scope of the project is such that all available knowledge and resources must be utilized.

This decision was adopted in its entirety.

(8) Measures taken to disseminate knowledge of the principles of nutrition.

In Spain health education activities include an EDALNU (Education in Food and Nutrition) Programme established in 1962, which carries out nutrition education activities. The objective of this Programme is to improve the food consumption habits of the Spanish population, especially as regards the child population. To this end teachers have been trained through EDALNU introductory and advanced courses, so that at present we have more than 40,000 educators trained in this field and some 15,000 community workers of the Agrarian Extension Services (Ministry of Culture) and of women's associations working in rural areas and urban neighbourhoods.

In addition, more than 65,000 persons a year attend informal lecture series on nutrition. There is a special publication giving dietetic guidance for school meals, and some 200,000 manuals on food for children of pre-school age and in the early years of school attendance have been distributed.

Newspaper and radio advertisements and TV spots have enabled us to work on arousing the interest of the general public in the subject.

Lastly, in the past year the Programme has distributed free over a million publications on nutrition education aimed at various levels of the population.

B. The Right to Housing

(1) Principal laws, administrative regulations and collective agreements designed to promote the right to housing, and relevant court decisions, if any.

Article 17 of the Constitution expressly recognizes the right to housing.

Attached is the legislation in this field, the Housing Protection Bill, together with its preamble which covers the main points under this section.

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ARTICLE 12. THE RIGHT TO PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

A. The principal laws, administrative regulations, collective agreements and other types of arrangements designed to promote and safeguard the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and relevant court decisions, if any.

There follows a list of the principal legal and administrative provisions adopted in Spain on the subject covered by this heading.

Legal standards for mental health and psychiatric care in Spain

The laws relating to mental health and psychiatric care in Spain are the following:

1. Health Standards Act of 25 November 1944;
2. Local Government Acts of 1955 and 1975;
3. Act establishing the National Association for Psychiatric Care, of 14 April 1955;
4. Decree of 3 July 1931 on Care of the Mentally Ill;
5. Social Security Act of 21 April 1966, and subsequent revised text;
6. Decree of 16 November 1967 on Health Care under Social Security;
7. Decree of 20 September 1968 on Assistance to Retarded Minors under Social Security and subsequent decrees;
8. Decree of 23 September 1965 (Ministry of Education) on Special Education for Retarded Children and Young Persons;
9. United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, instrument of ratification of 3 February 1966;
10. Narcotics Act of 8 April 1967;
11. Instrument of accession by Spain to the 1971 Vienna Convention on Psychotropic Substances;
12. Royal Decree of 6 October 1977 regulating psychotropic substances;
13. Royal Decree 2176/1978 of 25 August, making the Ministry of Health and Social Security responsible for the implementation and management of the National Plan for the Prevention of Retardation.

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1. Health Standards Act of 25 November 1944

In its introductory part, entitled "Single standard", the Act states: "It is incumbent upon the State to exercise the public health function, and it shall be assisted in the exercise of its function by public corporations, semi-public and Movement agencies and private institutions, under the regulation, inspection, supervision, control and encouragement of the State-controlled health agencies."

Standard XV of the Act deals with mental health:

"The Ministry of the Interior, through the Department of Health is responsible for central technical administration and national supervision of psychiatric care and for co-ordination of services among the various official institutions in charge of assistance to the mentally ill ... The following categories of institutions shall be available to care for the mentally ill:

- (a) Mental health clinics for ambulatory care;
- (b) Neuropsychiatric departments in the large hospitals and university psychiatric clinics for treatment of the acutely ill for whom ambulatory care is not indicated;
- (c) Regional or provincial asylums or psychiatric hospitals for confinement of the chronically or acutely ill;
- (d) Agricultural or industrial settlements to provide work therapy for the chronically ill;
- (e) Institutions for hospitalization of the mentally defective, epileptics, drug addicts, the brain damaged and mentally ill patients not requiring constant supervision;
- (f) Drug addiction treatment centres, particularly for alcoholics and morphine addicts.

...

The Department of Health shall arrange for the organization of family and extra-institutional psychiatric care by agreement with the Provincial Assemblies.

...

The Ministry of the Interior shall determine the needs for regional and provincial psychiatric care and shall co-ordinate interprovincial services with a view to the establishment of regional or district farms and other psychiatric institutions with financial support from various provincial corporations, after having heard the views of the Departments of Health and Local Government.

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The admission and discharge of patients shall be governed by the rules laid down in the Regulations ...".

Cases not covered by the above are governed by the Decree of 3 July 1931 on Care of the Mentally Ill. In title II, entitled "Admission of the mentally ill to psychiatric institutions", article 8 provides that any mentally ill person may be admitted to a public or private institution under the following conditions: (a) "of his own volition"; (b) "on the recommendation of a doctor"; (c) "by governmental or court order". Title III (Discharge of mental patients from psychiatric institutions) governs the discharge of patients.

The Health Standards Act proceeds in Standard XXIII to deal with "Health services of the Provincial Assemblies":

"... Also ... to maintain child-care institutions providing physical and psychiatric care, including associated emergency services and clinics ... In provinces where there is a university faculty of medicine and the State has no hospital teaching services of its own, the provisions of the Decree of 21 January 1941 on Co-ordination of Health and Welfare Services with the Teaching System shall be taken into account ...".

The legal basis for the competence of the Provincial Assemblies is provided by the Local Government Act of 1952.

The Regulations of 30 May 1952 deal with the services of local corporations.

Later came the Act of 11 April 1955 establishing the National Association for Psychiatric Care.

It was established with the "aim of intensifying health care, entrusted to the State by the Basic Law of 1944, with a view to expanding its objectives.

"... The prevention and alleviation of such suffering is a basic duty of the State ... The State should therefore devote equal attention to safeguarding mental and physical health, and although in the past it has not fully assumed its proper role in combating mental illness ... there are now a number of reasons which make it imperative for the State to assume responsibility for all functions relating to prevention and care ... The asylum should now be replaced by the psychiatric hospital ... fully equipped with scientific resources ... It is necessary to amalgamate the various services relating to psychiatry, to establish various specialized institutions ... and to co-ordinate treatment with prevention and both with education ... Consequently, the Government, without prejudice to the powers of the local corporations established under the Act of 16 December 1952, or to the autonomy of the institutions currently treating mental illnesses, considers it essential for the National Health Service to expand its involvement in such treatment and to establish, under its control, a central technical organization to provide guidance, unity ... and co-ordination ...".

Accordingly, title I, (Establishment, status and objectives of the National Association) article 1, states: "The National Association for Psychiatric Care shall be established under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, as an autonomous public corporation, to carry out the functions required by its special close relationship with the Ministry of Health."

The Association is assigned, inter alia, the following functions:

- (a) "To organize ...
- (b) "To discharge those functions ... which are attributed to the Association itself;
- (c) "To inspect all centres ...;
- (d) "To assist with its own resources ... the corporations and agencies providing psychiatric care;
- (e) "To promote mental health ...;
- (f) "To establish appropriate links with relevant agencies ...;
- (g) "To select and train staff ...;
- (h) "To study and propose legislative reforms to facilitate the attainment of its purposes."

The title dealing with psychiatric institutions states, in article 13, that care to the mentally ill shall be provided at the institutions referred to in Standard XV of the national Health Standards Act.

Article 14 states that various kinds of psychiatric care shall be provided by:

1. Mental health clinics;
2. Neuropsychiatric clinics;
3. Provincial asylums.

Article 15 states that "... Interprovincial institutions shall be established by the Association ..." to set up centres for special categories of patients: the senile, drug addicts, children in need of psychiatric care, etc.

The Social Security Act of 21 April 1966 specifies the health benefits available to its beneficiaries.

Chapter IV, on health care, states that "... its purpose is to provide medical and pharmaceutical services for the maintenance or restoration of health ...".

/...

Section 2, on medical benefits, states: "1. Medical care available under the general scheme to beneficiaries shall include, within the limits specified by this Act, general and specialized medical services ...".

The Decree of 16 November 1967 on Health Care under Social Security, Benefits and Provision of Medical Services, states in chapter II, section 2, article 28 (Medical services), that "Medical care shall include the following: emergency medicine. Specialized medicine: ... neuropsychiatry". Article 30 (Categories of care) states that "Medical care may take the form of: care at home, ambulatory care, hospital treatment".

The Ministerial Order of 21 April 1967 deals with social welfare under the social security general scheme for the mentally ill.

Specific provisions relating to social welfare for the retarded have been introduced under the social security system.

The specific legislation relating to the retarded is based on the social security general scheme of benefits.

The Decree of 20 September 1968 on Assistance to Retarded Minors under Social Security, article 1, establishes:

1. Social services for the retarded.
2. The said social services shall be common services of the social security system.

Article 2 states that social services for minors may operate through:

- (a) "The granting of financial assistance ...
- (b) "The establishment of education, training and rehabilitation centres ...".

The Order of 22 February 1969, concerning the retarded, entrusts the identification of minors presumed to be retarded to the Diagnosis and Training Centres of the Department of Health (PANAP).

Social security benefits for the retarded were subsequently extended to adults.

With regard to rehabilitation of the retarded, the Decree of 23 September 1965 (Ministry of Education) on Special Education for Retarded Children and Juveniles deals both with programmes and methods and with special education centres and schools. The National Association for Special Education provides advisory services to the Ministry of Education.

The specific legislation on narcotics most recently adopted and now in force includes the following:

The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, ratified by Spain on 3 February 1966.

The Narcotics Act of 8 April 1967 had its origin in the "fundamental health problem ... represented by the individual and social harm to which the abuse of narcotic substances can lead ...". The specific purpose of the Act was to update Spain's narcotics laws and bring them into line with the provisions of the United Nations Single Convention of 1961.

In chapter VII (Drug addicts), article 25 provides that the Department of Health, through PANAP, shall be responsible for the medical treatment of drug addicts.

Other legislation includes Spain's instrument of accession (2 February 1973) to the 1971 Vienna Convention on Psychotropic Substances, supplemented by the Royal Decree of 6 October 1977 regulating psychotropic substances.

Responsibility for psychiatric care is currently divided between various institutions with different spheres of competence.

With the abolition of PANAP, its functions and responsibilities with regard to psychiatric care have passed to the National Health Institutional Administration (AISNA), an autonomous organ.

The establishment of the Ministry of Health and Social Security, in July 1977, laid the foundation for the administrative and institutional unification of health services in Spain. The health reform will provide the new legislative and institutional framework for comprehensive mental health care.

LIST OF LEGISLATION RELATING TO "DRUGS"

1. Convention for the suppression of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs. Protocol and Final Act, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936. Ratified on 8 May 1970, BOE, 29 September 1970.
2. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 30 March 1961. Instrument of ratification of 3 February 1966. BOE No. 96, 22 April 1966.
3. Act of 8 April 1967, No. 17/67, Narcotics. Regulations. BOE 11 April 1967 (No. 86).
4. Vienna Convention of 1971, Spain's instrument of accession. BOE 10 September 1976 (Narcotics. Use of psychotropic substances).
5. Order of 14 August 1965. Regulations on the dispensing of medicines. BOE 27 and 28 September 1965 (Nos. 231 and 232).

6. Order of 11 May 1977. New regulations on prescriptions.
BOE 31 September 1977.
7. Royal Decree 2829/1977 of 6 October, regulating psychotropic substances and medicinal preparations, and control and inspection of their manufacture, distribution, prescription and dispensing.
BOE No. 274, 16 November 1977.
8. Royal Decree 3032/1978 of 15 December on the restructuring of the Interministerial Commission for the Study of Problems arising from the Use of Drugs.
BOE 25 December 1978, No. 307.
9. Decree of 3 July 1931 on the Care of the Mentally Ill.
Gazette of 7 July 1931. Amended by Decree of 27 May 1932 and Order of 30 December 1932.
10. Health Standards Act of 25 November 1944.
Bulletin of 26 November 1944.
11. Act of 14 April 1955, establishing the National Association for Psychiatric Care (now abolished).
12. Dangerous Persons and Social Rehabilitation Act, No. 16/1970 of 4 August.
Amended by Act 43/1974 of 28 November.
13. Penal Code. Text revised in accordance with Act 44/1971 of 15 November.
Amended in accordance with Act 39/74 of 28 November.
Articles 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, etc.

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLISM

Alcohol and road traffic

Decree 1890/1973, amending the Traffic Code, of 26 July.
BOE 6 August 1973. No. 187.

PENDING

Establishment in Local Health Offices of a Preventive Psychiatry Section concerned with primary preventive care.

B. Information on:

- (1) Measures taken to reduce the stillbirth rate and infant mortality.

Preventive care for mothers and children has to be continuous and not restricted to a more or less set time. However, there are times in the life of the child when certain measures are of prime importance.

1. During pregnancy. At this time, the following measures are essential:

- (a) The expectant mother must avoid infectious contacts;
- (b) The diatrogenic effects of medicines inadequately tested for teratogeny must be avoided;
- (c) Expectant mothers must be provided with a balanced diet;
- (d) Expectant mothers must receive regular obstetrical care;
- (e) Pathological disorders, such as diabetes, hyperthyroidism and gestosis must be treated;
- (f) Immunizations must be monitored;
- (g) Drugs such as tobacco and alcohol must be avoided.

2. Concern during the perinatal period centres on anoxia and hypoxia and their prevention.

However, it must also be borne in mind that brain damage can be caused by other factors, such as prolonged hypoglycaemia, acute hyperbilirubinaemia and certain drugs such as vitamin K, sulphamides, which may assist the passage of indirect bilirubin to the grey cells at the base of the brain.

During this period, attention will be devoted to:

- (a) Prepartum gestosis;
- (b) Acute anaemia;
- (c) Dystocia;
- (d) Appropriate procedures for the revival of new-born infants;
- (e) Appropriate care in the days immediately before and after birth;
- (f) Protection of new-born infants against contagious and infectious diseases;
- (g) Investigation of congenital abnormalities;
- (h) Detection of innate metabolic deficiencies in order to determine the proper diet to prevent brain damage;
- (i) Detection of congenital goitre in areas in where it is endemic;
- (j) Provision and completion of the child health record;
- (k) Start of lactation by the mother.

3. During lactation

- (a) Monitoring of somatic development;
- (b) Proper diet, to prevent dyspepsia and dystrophy;
- (c) Promotion and extension of lactation;
- (d) Monitoring of mental and motor development;
- (e) Prevention of infection, through a programme of vaccinations;
- (f) Prevention of rickets;
- (g) Bonding between mother and child;
- (h) Investigation of any congenital anomalies and metabolic abnormalities not detected during the prenatal period;
- (i) Care and prevention of contact dermatitis.

B. Information on:

- (2) Measures taken for the healthy development of children.

4. Pre-school

- (a) Monitoring of growth and development;
- (b) Monitoring of changes in diet;
- (c) Monitoring of mental, motor, sensory and emotional development and of family and social environment;
- (d) Observance of a programme of vaccinations;
- (e) Prevention of childhood accidents;
- (f) Compliance with the day-nursery health regulations;
- (g) Detection of bucco-dental anomalies.

5. School age and adolescence

- (a) Monitoring of growth and development;
- (b) Monitoring of health and nutrition;
- (c) Monitoring of sensory, mental and emotional development;

- (d) Observance of a programme of vaccinations;
- (e) Health, nutrition and sex education and preparation for family life;
- (f) Investigation of maladjustment among school children;
- (g) Rehabilitation of handicapped children.

B. Information on:

(3) Measures taken to protect and improve all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene, to prevent air, land and water pollution, to overcome the adverse effects of urban development and industrialization, etc.

There follows a list of the main legal and administrative provisions adopted in Spain on the subject-matter of this heading.

Measures taken to protect and improve all aspects of industrial hygiene

General Ordinance on Industrial Hygiene and Safety (1963);

Establishment of the National Institute for Industrial Hygiene and Safety (1978) (Ministry of Labour);

Establishment of the Social Service for Preventive Medicine (1978) (Ministry of Health and Social Security); this includes the Industrial Health Agencies;

Establishment of company medical services in all work places with more than 100 workers.

Background

The measures taken to protect the environment comprise a set of concrete steps essential to health and hygiene in the following fields:

Prevention and control of atmospheric pollution;

Water supply;

Disposal of waste water;

Disposal of solid waste;

Prevention and control of soil contamination;

Action against carriers of animal diseases;

Prevention and control of ionizing, electromagnetic and corpuscular radiation;

Noise prevention and control;

Maintenance of health standards in multiunit housing and environment;

Land-use planning;

Planning of public spaces and recreation areas;

Prevention and punishment of public nuisances and unhealthy, harmful or dangerous activities.

1. Prevention and control of atmospheric pollution

A set of legal and administrative standards exist for the prevention and control of atmospheric pollution; among the most important measures for their application and development has been the establishment of a National Atmospheric Pollution Monitoring and Prevention Network, which conforms to the criteria established by the world-wide Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network, enabling it to work within a subregional, regional or global programme under the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS).

The information gathered by the national monitoring network has made it possible to evaluate the degree of pollution of the areas monitored and to classify them according to established levels of toxicity. Such classification is part of a system which, in case of a state of emergency and declaration of an atmospheric pollution zone, sets in motion a series of steps to restore acceptable conditions in the atmospheric environment. In that connexion, the following steps may be mentioned:

The declaration of part of the urban centre of the city of Madrid as an atmospheric pollution zone;

The declaration of a portion of Greater Bilbao as an atmospheric pollution zone;

The forthcoming declaration of the cities of Huelva, Cartagena (Murcia) and Aviles (Oviedo) as atmospheric pollution zones.

Steps taken against specific sources of pollution in order to improve conditions in the affected areas include the actions taken in the following provinces: Barcelona, La Coruña, Ciudad Real, Huelva, Lugo, Murcia, Navarra, Oviedo, Palencia, Tarragona, Vizcaya and Valencia.

The relevant provisions in force are the following:

Atmospheric Environmental Protection Act No. 38/72 of 22 December 1972;

Decree 833/1975 of 6 February elaborating on Act No. 38/72 of 22 December 1972;

Order of 10 August 1976 establishing technical testing and evaluation standards for chemical pollution.

The factors that must be regulated in order to prevent and control atmospheric pollution vary, depending on the sources of pollution, the surrounding micro-climatic conditions, the degree of local contamination, the nearby population density and so on, the aim in each case being to achieve the best results by taking specific corrective measures and ensuring compliance with them in the future.

The organizational and administrative structure is as follows:

The National Atmospheric Pollution Monitoring and Prevention Centre, based in the General Sub-Directorate of Environmental Health.

Atmospheric Pollution Analysis, Sampling and Control Centres forming part of the National Atmospheric Pollution Monitoring and Prevention Network.

Drinking-water

Since water plays a major role in the transmission of many diseases, drinking-water must meet the specifications of the Spanish Food Code. Achieving uniformity in methods of analysis and involving the health authorities in all actions aimed at regulating this natural resource are indispensable measures for proper sanitary management of water intended for human consumption.

The General Sub-Directorate of Environmental Health, through the Local Offices of the Ministry, monitors the chlorination of the water supply for the various municipalities throughout the country, under Royal Decree 928/1979 of 16 March on health safeguards for drinking-water supply.

Surface waters

The fact that surface waters are both the main source of the water supply and also the repository of most discharges of waste water constitutes a hygiene and health problem of the first order. Accordingly, the Sub-Directorate has set in motion a pilot plan known as the "filter-field system" to regulate the sanitation of rivers. This sanitation system has this year been extended to 10 provinces; at the rate of an additional 10 per year, the system will eventually cover the entire country.

In addition, the Sub-Directorate is participating in the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) Water Project, under which it monitors the sanitary quality of rivers at various points above and below ground.

Coastal waters

The extensive development of our coasts for purposes of tourism and the increasing use of our beaches prompted the General Sub-Directorate of Environmental Health to monitor the safety of beaches as a precautionary measure for those using them.

To that end, it started pilot plans at Tarragona and Málaga, based on Project MED-VII, which now monitor the safety of 392 beaches and will eventually cover all the major ones.

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Waste water

The Local Offices of the Ministry monitor the sanitation of waste water in Spanish cities through periodic bacteriological analyses.

Legislation

Legislation on environmental matters, except for atmospheric pollution, is generally outdated and cannot fully cope with the problems created by industrial development and population growth.

The Government is at present drafting a General Environmental Act, which will be submitted to the Cortes in December 1979.

This new legislation will incorporate all the measures for protecting and improving the environment.

B. Information on:

(4) Comprehensive schemes and specific measures, including vaccination programmes, to prevent, treat and control epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases and accidents in urban and rural areas.

Prior to the issuance of Royal Decree 1558/1977 of 4 July restructuring certain organs of government, preventive actions and campaigns in this field were the responsibility of the Department of Health, in accordance with Standard IV (Infectious disease control) of the national Health Standards Act of 25 November 1944.

Results have unquestionably been achieved in the last few years in controlling communicable diseases, especially diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis.

It has also been established that there is a relation between rubella and damage to the foetus when that disease is contracted by pregnant women in the first weeks of pregnancy. The practice of vaccinating against the disease has reduced its incidence among the population.

As for measles, its debilitating effect makes it easier to contract other diseases; it is occasionally fatal, either directly or as a result of complications, and it can have irreversible after-effects. Hepatitis can affect people of any age and may in some cases be a serious disease; it is normally slow to run its course and almost invariably involves a long-drawn-out period of disability that has social and economic repercussions.

These known facts more than justify the intention of the General Sub-Directorate of Preventive Medicine to continue in 1978 the vaccination campaigns against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus that have already been initiated, to expand them to include measles, and to take steps to control hepatitis.

The establishment of the Ministry of Health and Social Security by the above-mentioned Royal Decree, and the fact that it involves the different health systems, creates the possibility of expanding the infectious disease control campaigns and at the same time improving and extending those already under way, thus achieving the ultimate goals of the programme: in the short run, reducing as much as possible the present rates of sickness and death from those diseases and, eventually, achieving the total eradication of every one of them in Spain.

The action to be taken follows the guidelines laid down in the National Vaccination Time-table. In the campaign against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis, the entire child population between the ages of 3 months and 14 years will be vaccinated according to the schedule indicated in the Time-table. Children between the ages of 9 months and 5 years will be inoculated against measles, provided that they have not already had the disease. Only the female segment of the population reaching the age of 11 during the period in question will be vaccinated against rubella, with a possible extension to ages just above and just below. To control hepatitis and avoid spreading the causative virus by injection, disposable syringes to be used only once are recommended whenever possible.

In order to publicize this health campaign, the National Vaccination Time-table will be distributed, especially to be handed out at child-care clinics, mothers' centres and registry offices, when a new-born child is entered in the records.

The health education of the general population through the usual publicizing methods and the very specific education of the personnel assigned to the above-mentioned institutions will complete the programme, eventually leading to a continuous campaign of vaccinations.

If the Government wishes to assume the entire burden of the vaccination campaigns and provide inoculations free of charge as it has done up to now, the cost can be kept down by not authorizing the social security system to dispense the vaccines by ministerial order but, instead, increasing the number of dispensing centres (clinics, homes, hospitals, medical offices, etc.) and ensuring for them a constant supply of the necessary doses of vaccine.

The physical requirements, in terms both of dispensing centres (hospitals, homes, clinics, medical offices, etc.) and of personnel (medical and health teams), are more easily met because of the creation of the Ministry and the resulting unification of services.

Annex

LIST OF REFERENCE MATERIAL a/

1. Draft Act on public protection of housing - Preamble
 2. Draft Act on public protection of housing
 3. Other legal provisions
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a/ This reference material may be consulted in the Secretariat files in the original language, as received from Spain.