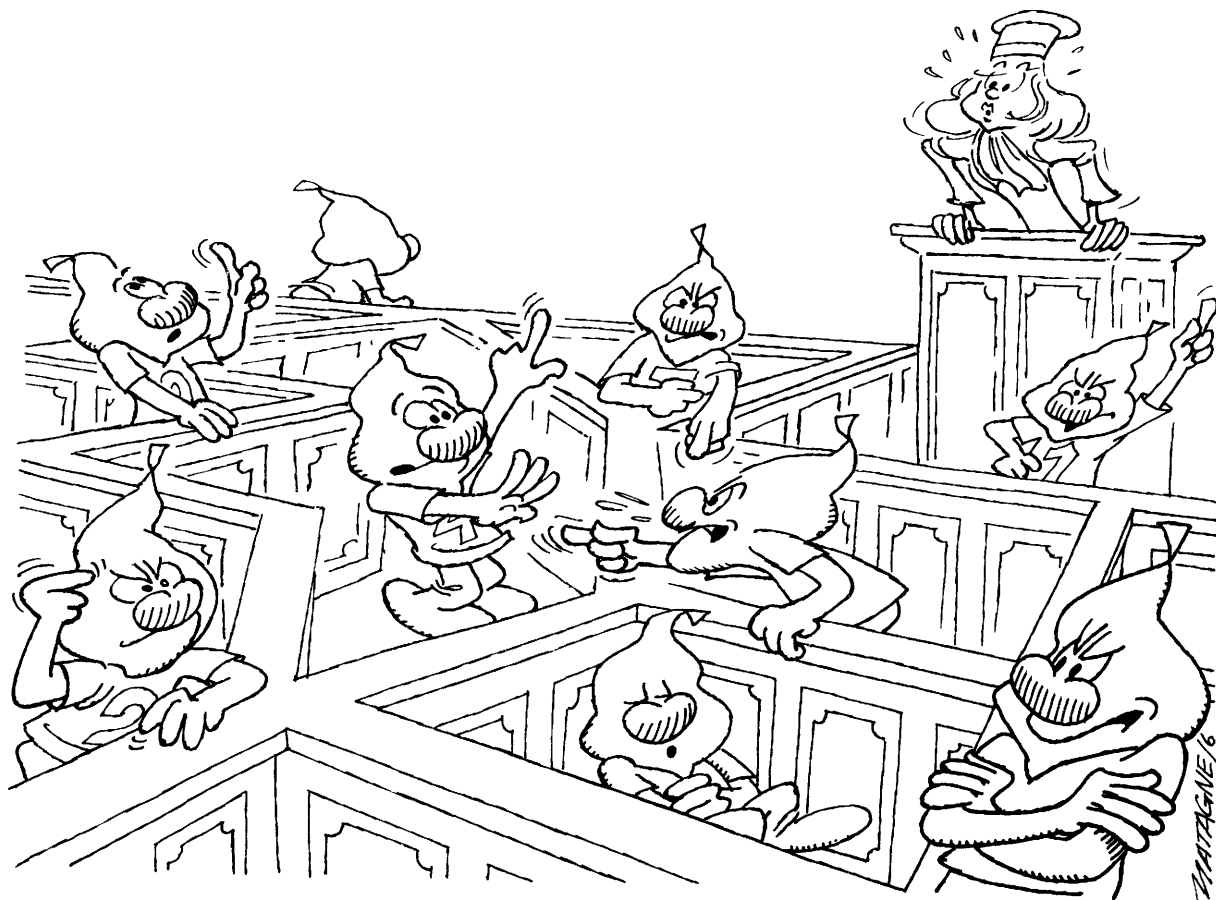


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EURO-WHITE AND THE NINE DWARFS

Episode Six: The Nine Dwarfs are supposed to be happy together. Do they need to turn their house into a court-room?

X/112/76-E

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The information published in this bulletin covers, very freely, different aspects of the European Communities' activity. It is, therefore, not limited to recording official Commission decisions or opinions.

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*FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF EUROPEAN CITIZENS

The European Commission has proposed that three of the Community's institutions - the Council of Ministers, the European Parliament and the Commission itself - issue a joint declaration underlining the importance of fundamental rights in the Community's legal order.

Are the fundamental rights of European citizens being threatened?

In Annex 1 Euroforum outlines the Commission's views on this important topic.

**NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

How many nuclear power stations are operational or under construction in the European Community? Where are they and what is their generating capacity?

Euroforum gives all the answers in Annex 2.

**ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The recovery in economic activity which began last summer continued through the autumn. The latest business survey carried out amongst heads of industrial undertakings confirms the continued general improvement in production prospects for the months ahead. Recovery will probably be limited however; it is expected that the revival in world trade will be moderate and that the easing of domestic inflation will be slight. Nevertheless the Community's real gross domestic product should increase by 3% in 1976 after declining by some 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % in 1975.

Throughout the second half of 1975 consumer prices in the Community rose less rapidly than earlier on the whole. However, the upward movement now seems to have slowed down to a "hard core" rate of about 10% a year. This is giving cause for concern, particularly since demand is exerting little influence on production and disparities in national price trends are, if anything, becoming more marked.

The value of Community exports to non-member countries began to increase again last summer. However, despite the additional stimulus provided by recovery in the US and Canada, the upward movement, notably in terms of volume, was rather limited.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Statistical Office of the European Communities has published its consumer price index for December 1975 (1970 = 100) for the nine Community countries, the United States and Japan. It has also calculated the percentage change on the previous month. The Irish index is calculated every three months only; the last available figure therefore relates to November and the percentage change is by reference to August:

	Consumer price index in December 1975 (1970 = 100)	% change on November 1975
Belgium	157.2	+ 0.2%
Denmark	158.0	+ 0.1%
France	158.2	+ 0.6%
Germany	137.1	+ 0.3%
Ireland	192.2 (November)	+ 2.7% (Nov/Aug)
Italy	179.2	+ 0.8%
Luxembourg	148.3	+ 0.6%
Netherlands	156.5	+ 0.5%
United Kingdom	199.7	+ 1.2%
USA	143.0	+ 0.4%
Japan	177.2	- 0.1%

It is interesting to note that in all countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom, consumer prices increased less between December 1974 and December 1975 than between December 1973 and December 1974:

	Increase between December 1974 and December 1975	Increase between December 1973 and December 1974
Belgium	+ 11.0%	+ 15.7%
Denmark	+ 4.3%	+ 15.7%
France	+ 9.6%	+ 15.2%
Germany	+ 5.4%	+ 5.9%
Ireland	+ 16.8%	+ 20.0%
Italy	+ 11.2%	+ 24.5%
Luxembourg	+ 10.9%	+ 11.3%
Netherlands	+ 9.0%	+ 10.8%
United Kingdom	+ 25.0%	+ 19.2%

**POLLUTION AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

The European Commission took part in an international conference organized in Barcelona recently by countries bordering the Mediterranean to discuss ways and means of combating pollution in the Mediterranean. In all some 15 countries and a number of observers were represented. A clean Mediterranean is obviously a matter of major concern to the European Community.

The conference ended with the signature of a convention on the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment against pollution. The countries taking part agreed that the European Community as such should be allowed to accede to the Convention.

****SKIMMED MILK POWDER AS FOOD AID**

The European Community is constantly being asked to supply skimmed milk powder as food aid. At present unfilled applications from various countries and organizations represent some 200 000 metric tons. This enormous figure is explained by the fact that the Community is virtually the only donor of skimmed milk powder. At the moment only 55 000 t are available under its food aid programme for 1976; the Commission proposes to send 22 900 t of this direct to applicant countries, to channel 27 700 t through organizations like the Red Cross and UNICEF, and to keep 4 500 t in reserve. Of the direct aid 81% will go to Asian, African and Latin American countries with per capita incomes of less than \$300 a year and poor external trade figures. These countries are in urgent need of milk and a high proportion of the powder (55%) will be distributed free of charge. The cost of the programme, which also covers transport and distribution, is put at about 36 million units of account (1 u.a. = $\frac{1}{4}$ US \$1.2). The European Commission has proposed that the normal food aid programme be supplemented by an additional 200 000 t (150 000 t in 1976) to be contributed by the Community in association with its agricultural policy measures.

****EXTERMINATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS**

The European Commission is working on a directive to protect endangered species. Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the European Commission, announced this good news to the European Parliament during a debate on birdlife protection.

Several members pointed out that migratory birds are still being exterminated in Italy because the Government is not prepared to apply the Community recommendation. Indeed the Italian Government is said to be considering the possibility of extending the open season!

The directive being prepared by the Commission would outlaw practices such as netting which destroy birds on a massive scale. It would also contain specific measures to protect the "corridors" used by migrating flocks.

****UNEMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE**

Recent figures published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities show that unemployment in Europe reached a record of 5.5 million in December: 1 222 400 were out of work in Germany, 1 211 500 in the United Kingdom, 1 160 200 in Italy (end November), 1 009 700 in France, 252 100 in Belgium, 239 800 in the Netherlands, 137 900 in Denmark, 116 400 in Ireland and 609 in Luxembourg (end November).

Over the last twelve months the sharpest increase in unemployment was in the United Kingdom (+ 76.9%), followed in descending order by Belgium (+ 62.4%), France (+ 39.6%), Denmark (+ 35.9%), Ireland (+ 29.5%), Germany (+ 29.2%), the Netherlands (+ 26.4%) and Italy (+ 13.7%).

****THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

The days of the old laws are numbered. Yet another - an Italian Law of 27 July 1934 - has been laid to rest by a recent Court of Justice ruling. Under this Law all products of animal origin imported into Italy are subject to health inspection at the frontier. An importer of cattle hides sought reimbursement of the fee charged for this inspection, claiming that it had been improperly imposed on a consignment of hides from France and Senegal. The Genoa Tribunal referred the case to the Court of Justice which stressed once again that the European Community is based on a customs union and that customs duties or charges having equivalent effect cannot be tolerated between Member States. So much for the French hides. As to the hides from Senegal, the Court held that the same exemption applied under the Yaoundé Conventions of 1963 and 1969.

****AID FOR EUROPE'S REGIONS**

The European Commission approved grants totalling 160.6 million units of account (1 u.a. = approx. US \$1.2) from the European Regional Development Fund on 16 October 1975. A further instalment of 139.2 million u.a. was approved on 15 December 1975. The Fund's resources are allocated on the basis of applications submitted by Member States, preference being given to projects in national priority areas. Thus all of Italy's allocation in 1975 went to the Mezzogiorno; more than 80% of Denmark's went to Greenland; and of the United Kingdom's allocation 27% went to Scotland, 22% to Northern Ireland and 17% to Wales.

****THE HAZARDS OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE**

If the daily combined concentration of sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates in the atmosphere exceeds 500 mg per m³ for several days death and hospitalization rates among the elderly, notably those suffering from serious cardio-vascular complaints, increase. A concentration of 250 mg per m³ reactivates chronic bronchitis and exposure to as little as 100 mg aggravates infections of the lower respiratory tract in children. The European Commission recently presented a proposal to the Community's Council of Ministers in an attempt to protect the general public from this modern menace. It advocates the adoption of health protection standards for sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates specifying maximum concentrations which must not be exceeded in the interests of public health. Member States would have until 1982 to comply with these standards.

****MILK CONSUMPTION**

The European Commission feels that the best way to promote milk consumption is to improve quality, to ensure free movement of goods and to apply a reasonable pricing policy. It intends to provide subsidies to encourage milk drinking in Community schools.

**THE ENVIRONMENT: SWITZERLAND AND THE COMMUNITY

A heavy parcel was delivered to the European Commission recently. It contained eight files from the Swiss Federal Office of the Environment - the first batch of documents to arrive in Brussels under the information agreement signed by Switzerland and the European Community with a view to strengthening cooperation on environmental matters (see I&S No 43/75). The files, compiled by Swiss research workers, contain information on environmental legislation in Switzerland, Swiss participation in the international anti-nuisance campaign, emission of pollutants by road traffic, desulphurization techniques, and so on.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS

"World resources of mercury"

This study by Mr Brink and Mr Van Wambeke reviews the world's known mercury deposits and reserves and then attempts to assess potential reserves by means of a model using geochemical and economic-geological parameters. It seems that approximately 3 million metric tons of mercury are still available at current prices and that there is no immediate danger of supplies running out.

The study, available in English only, can be obtained from the Publications Office of the European Communities, Boite postale 1003, Luxembourg.

"Study of the management information requirements of the Communities' environment programme"

This report examines the information requirements of those responsible for environmental management in the Community and in other European countries and attempts to define back-up action to facilitate implementation of the Environment Programme adopted by the Community in November 1973. It advocates the creation of a management information network which would help the Nine and the European Commission to meet their various environmental obligations, notably their obligations under the United Nations Environment Programme.

The study, in English only, can be obtained from the Publications Office of the European Communities, Boite postale 1003, Luxembourg.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF EUROPEAN CITIZENS

"The democratic nature of the European Union... means that the protection of human rights is a fundamental element in the new political edifice". This quotation from the European Commission's report on European Union could well appear on the fly-leaf of its report on the protection of fundamental rights recently transmitted to the European Parliament.

The principle cannot be repeated too often. This is why the European Commission proposes that three of the Community's institutions - the Council of Ministers, the European Parliament and the Commission itself - issue a joint declaration stressing the importance of fundamental rights in the Community's legal order.

Protection of civil, political, economic and social rights is becoming more and more necessary in face of the need for increasingly precise and detailed regulations which directly affect the individual and the extension of the institutions' powers as the Community moves towards European Union.

The Treaties of Paris and Rome make no mention of human rights as such, although they do contain provisions whose aim, or at least effect, is to guarantee and improve the position of the individual. From the outset there was some concern about Community citizens being subject to a new authority bound neither by national fundamental rights nor by a catalogue of fundamental rights agreed at Community level. Fortunately, case law over the years has allayed fears and silenced criticism.

The Commission itself has done everything in its power to ensure that fundamental rights are protected. Indeed it has gone further and made arrangements to rule out all possibility of these rights being violated: it carries out preventive checks on the legality of proposed instruments, consults with experts and makes contact with associations representing the interests of individuals affected. The Commission also takes part in virtually all proceedings before the Court of Justice.

So far the preventive measures taken have been sufficient to avoid infringements of fundamental rights. The Commission feels however that this is an ongoing task: the potential for extending the freedom of citizens within the Community is by no means exhausted and the growing mass of Community law affecting the individual calls for constant attention. This is why the European Commission wants:

1. To examine the sources and bases of the fundamental rights to be safeguarded by the Community. What is needed here is a detailed comparative survey of national constitutional traditions. The Commission intends to support and encourage work in this direction.

2. To pursue short-term projects to improve the position of Community citizens. The Commission has already presented a programme to the Council of Ministers to improve social security arrangements for migrant workers and the Council has adopted two Directives on equal treatment for men and women at work (pay and conditions). Furthermore, as a step on the road to European Union, the Commission has submitted two concrete proposals affecting the position of European citizens: one on the establishment of a Passport Union, the other on the granting of special rights in each Member State to nationals of other Member States (notably the right to vote, to stand for election and to hold public office at local and possibly regional level).

3. To ensure that the Community:

- has due regard for the European Human Rights Convention which contains, for the "classic" fundamental rights, a catalogue of principles of law recognized as binding in all Member States and hence on the activities of the Community's institutions. The Commission does not consider it necessary, however, for the Community as such to become a party to the Convention.

- chooses the most comprehensive standard of fundamental rights

It is true that, given the powers conferred on the Community's institutions, a number of basic rights will be involved in exceptional cases only. Fundamental rights are, however, regulatory principles of a pluralistic society and as such should be taken into account. The institutions must not settle for an arithmetic average or the lowest common denominator. Instead the substance of fundamental rights should be aligned on the national standard which affords maximum protection to the individual, due allowance being made for the general interest.

- selects the best method of safeguarding fundamental rights

There are two possibilities here: the Community can choose between a written catalogue of fundamental rights and the codification of fundamental rights. The Commission favours the second, the "court-room" solution. It feels that as things now stand a Community catalogue of fundamental rights could only be established by intergovernmental negotiation and would have to receive the unanimous approval of all Member States. Definition of the fundamental rights to be included could well result in compromises and deletions. Indeed there is a real danger that the end result would represent a minimum consensus. A catalogue produced under these conditions would do little to improve the material position of the individual citizen.

The situation would be entirely different of course if the Community moved to European Union. Just as it is difficult now to imagine a democratic State failing to protect fundamental rights, it would be difficult at that stage to imagine a European Union which did not protect the fundamental rights of its citizens.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY

A list of nuclear power stations in operation or under construction in the Community is given below:

	NET CAPACITY (MW)		Date of start-up
	Operational	Under construction	
<u>BELGIUM</u>			
BR 3 (Mol)	10		1966
SEM0 1 (Tihange-Meuse)	870		1975
DOEL 1 (Scheldt)	390		1974
DOEL 2 (Scheldt)		390	
DOEL 3 (Scheldt)		900	
Total	1 270	1 290	
<u>GERMANY</u>			
VAK (RWE/BW) Kahl	15		1961
KRB I (RWE/BW) Danube	237		1966
KWL I (VEW) Lingen	182		1968
KWW (Preag) Würgassen, Weser	640		1972
KKB (HEW/MWK) Brünsbüttel		770	
KKP I (Baden W/EVS) Philippsburg		864	
KKI (Bayern W/Isar Amper W) Onu Isar		870	
KKK (HEW/NWK) Krümmel, Elbe		1 260	
KWO (Obrigheim)	328		1968
KKS (Stadersand/Elbe) NWK + HEW	630		1972
Biblis am Rhein - A (RWE)	1 146		1974
Biblis am Rhein - B (RWE)		1 178	
KKU Unterweser (Preag/NWK)		1 230	
GKN 1 Neckarwestheim (Neckar)		775	
Mulheim-Kärlich/Rhein (RWE)		1 154	
KWS (BW+EVS) Whyl/Oberrhein		1 290	
KKG Grafenrheinfeld (Bayern + Preag)		1 225	
MZFR (Karlsruhe)	51		1966
KWV Würgassen (Preag)	640		closed down in 1974
AVR (Jülich)	13		1967
HKG (Schmehausen)		300	
KNK (Karlsruhe)	19		1972
SNR 300 Kalkar Niederrhein		282	
Total	3 901	11 198	

	NET CAPACITY (MW)		Date of start-up
	Operational	Under construction	
<u>FRANCE</u>			
G2 Marcoule (CEA) Rhône	40		1959
G3 Marcoule (CEA) Rhône	40		1960
Chinon 1 (EDF) Loire	70		closed down in 1973
Chinon 2 (EDF) Loire	200		1965
Chinon 3 (EDF) Loire	480		1966
St-Laurent 1 (EDF) Loire	480		1969
St-Laurent 2 (EDF) Loire	515		1971
Bugey 1 (EDF) Rhône	540		1972
SENA (Chooz)	305		1967
Fessenheim 1 (EDF) Rhine		890	
Fessenheim 2 (EDF) Rhine		890	
Bugey 2 (EDF) Rhône		925	
Bugey 3 (EDF) Rhône		925	
Bugey 4 (EDF) Rhône		900	
Bugey 5 (EDF) Rhône		900	
EL 4 (Mont d'Arrée) CEA	70		1967
Phenix (Marcoule) Rhône	233		1973
Gravelines 1 (EDF) Nord		925	
Gravelines 2 (EDF) Nord		925	
Gravelines 3 (EDF) Nord		925	
Dampierre 1 (EDF) Loire		900	
Dampierre 2 (EDF) Loire		900	
Dampierre 3 (EDF) Loire		900	
Tricastin 1 (EDF) Rhône		925	
Tricastin 2 (EDF) Rhône		925	
Tricastin 3 (EDF) Rhône		925	
Tricastin 4 (EDF) Rhône		925	
Le Blayais 1 (EDF) Gironde		925	
Total	2 973	15 540	

	NET CAPACITY (MW)		Date of start-up
	Operational	Under construction	
<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>			
Calder Hall (BNFL)	180		1956-59
Chapelcross (BNFL)	180		1959-60
Berkeley (CEGB)	275		1962
Bradwell (CEGB)	300		1962
Hunterston A (SSEB)	320		1964
Hinkley Point (CEGB)	500		1965
Trawsfynydd (CEGB)	500		1965
Dungeness A (CEGB)	550		1965
Sizewell A (CEGB)	580		1966
Oldbury A (CEGB)	600		1967
Wylfa (CEGB)	1 180		1971
Windscale (UKAEA)	34		1963
Hinkley Point B (CEGB)		1 250	
Hunterston B (SSEB)		1 250	
Dungeness B (CEGB)		1 200	
Hartlepool (CEGB)		1 250	
Heysham (CEGB)		1 250	
Winfrith (UKAEA)	100		1967
FBR Dounreay (UKAEA)	14		1962
PFR Dounreay (NSHB)	250		1974
Total	5 563	6 200	
<u>NETHERLANDS</u>			
GKW (Dodewaard)	52		1968
KCB Borssele "1" (PZEW)	450		1973
Total	502		
<u>ITALY</u>			
Latina (ENEL)	200		1963
Garigliano (ENEL)	150		1964
Caorso (ENEL)		840	
Trino Vercellese (ENEL)	247		1964
Cirene (Latina)		32	
Total	597	872	
COMMUNITY TOTAL	14 806	35 100	

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