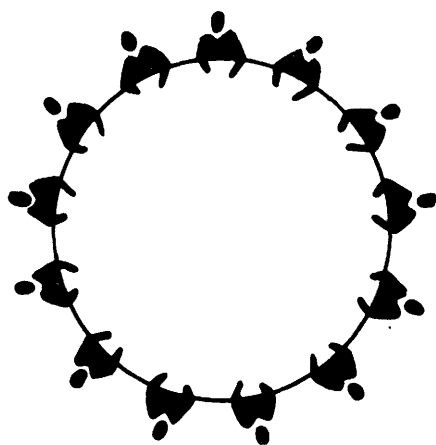


INFORMATION BROCHURE

showing the principal activities
of the various services of the Commission
of the European Communities



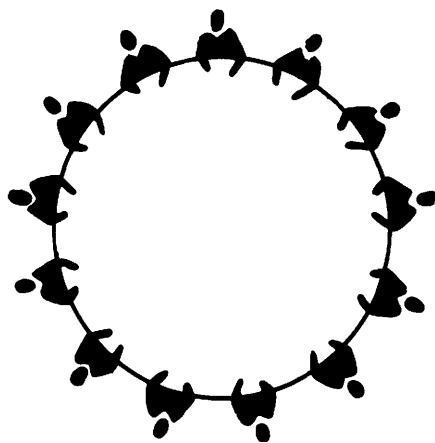
COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

GENERAL DIRECTORATE PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

IX/B/2

INFORMATION BROCHURE

showing the principal activities
of the various services of the Commission
of the European Communities



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

GENERAL DIRECTORATE PERSONAL AND ADMINISTRATION

IX/B/2

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* This Directorate-General was abolished when the Community services were reconst.



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DUTIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

President	François-Xavier Ortoli	Secretariat Legal Service Spokesman's Group Security Office
Vice-President	Wilhelm Haferkamp	Economic and financial affairs Credit and investments
Vice-President	Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza	Relations with the European Parliament, in conjunction with the President of the Commission Environment policy Consumer protection Transport policy Information
Vice-President	Sir Christopher Soames	External relations
Vice-President	Patrick John Hillery	Social Affairs
Vice-President	Henri Simonet	Taxation and financial institutions Energy and Euratom safeguards Euratom Supply Agency
Member of the Commission	Claude Cheysson	Development and cooperation policy Budget and Financial Control

Member of the Commission	Altiero Spinelli	Industrial and technological policy
Member of the Commission	Albert Borschette	Competition Personnel and Administration
Member of the Commission	Ralf Dahrendorf	Research, science and education Statistical Office
Member of the Commission	George Thomson	Regional policy
Member of the Commission	Petrus Josephus Lardinois	Agriculture
Member of the Commission	Finn Olav Gundelach	Internal market Administration of Customs Union

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION

The Secretariat constitutes the natural focal point for the Commission's various activities as well as the organ for discussion with other institutions.

Its functions are as follows:

1. Internal coordination

Receipt and sorting of all the Commission's official mail, information to Directorates-General

Organization of written procedures

Registry

Official liaison with Member States (standardization of instruments) and with natural or legal persons

Publication of the Acts of the Commission in the Official Journal of the European Communities

Secretariat of group meetings and meetings of the Chefs de cabinet

General report and other periodic reports

2. Organ for discussion with the other Institutions and, in particular, relations with

the Council

the European Parliament and

the Economic and Social Committee

LEGAL SERVICE

The activities of the Legal Service are concerned to a greater or lesser extent with all the matters covered by the Treaties. Its chief functions are to give legal advice and to represent the Commission in legal disputes.

Legal advice

Direct assistance to the Commission as a body or to the Directorates-General. Advice on basic points of Community law or on draft legal instruments, responsibility to the Commission for the form of legal instruments and their conformity with Community law.

Special responsibility in certain sectors, including infringements of Community rules and the institutional sphere.

Assistance to departments as required when legal questions arise.

Disputes

The Service has full responsibility for:

(a) Disputes brought before the Court of Justice of the Communities where:

the Commission is the plaintiff:

proceedings against Member States concerning infringements
proceedings against another Institution of the Communities

the Commission is the defendant:

proceedings by a Member States against the Commission
proceedings against the Commission by private persons
cases concerning officials of the Commission

applications for preliminary rulings

(b) Disputes brought before national courts:

The Communities are represented by the Commission. Internal responsibility for a case rests with the Legal Service, the trial procedure being entrusted to lawyers of the Member State concerned.

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Currently the tasks of the Legal Service are, by reason of its functions, related to a large extent not only to the volume of disputes, which has grown steadily, but also to the topical problems with which it has been concerned (e.g. enlargement of the Communities, preparing the second stage of the economic and monetary union, international negotiations). The Legal Service is, moreover, engaged in the setting up of a data processing system for legal information.

SPOKESMAN'S GROUP

Principal activities of the Group

The Group's function is to keep the Press constantly informed of the Commission's activities and of its position vis-à-vis the Council and Parliament, and also to supply the Commission with all the information it requires to react speedily to current Press opinions.

The Group receives regular short-term briefings from the President of the Commission. Following meetings of the Commission, or during meetings of the Council or sessions of the Parliament, it supplies the delegations, the Liaison Offices of DG I and also the information offices of DG X with telex messages so that a flow of consistent and unbiased information is available for use by the Press, radio and television.

The Press of the Member States and of non-member countries reporting on the activities of the Commission (more than 200 correspondents) is informed:

- (a) by word of mouth: weekly press conferences (by the Spokesman or his deputy), daily midday briefings (by members of the Group), daily personal discussions with all the members of the Group concerned with a specialized field of the Commission's activities, or a given language group, etc.
- (b) in writing: in the form of press statements, press releases (containing summaries of important documents) and information bulletins.

Each member of the Group is responsible for one or more of the Commission's specialized fields (agriculture, financial affairs, accession, etc.), a geographical and language sector of the Press (French, German, Italian, Dutch, Belgian, Luxembourg, British, American and Latin American papers, etc.), and all the activities and travels of a member of the Commission (drafts of addresses to be given, of interviews, of articles, etc.).

The Group operates a reference section which collects, keeps up-to-date and classifies all documents providing the context of and the background to a news report.

A daily Press review is prepared on the basis of telex messages received from the Press and Information Offices of DG X and circulated to members of the Commission and the Commission staff generally. A press-cutting service ensures the dissemination of articles mentioned in the Press review and deals with requests made by the Directorates-General. It arranges for the international daily papers and periodicals to be read and ensures the dissemination of articles concerning the activities of the European Communities and the principal political developments in the world in general.

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The work of the Statistical Office to date has been carried on in a variety of forms:

coordination of activities by the Member States in the field of statistics

harmonization of the definitions of concepts used and of the frameworks for the presentation of results

promotion of the sampling method

synchronization

Community surveys

dissemination of statistical information.

Community action in the field of statistics is not designed only to meet the immediate needs of the Commission's services. It must also seek to anticipate future needs, so that the authorities should have at their disposal, in good time, the statistics needed for any action they propose to take.

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Following the enlargement of the Common Market and as Community activities change and gather momentum, the scope of the requisite harmonized and consistent statistics covering all the Member States is increasing.

Anybody who examines the Treaties of Rome and Paris, and developments over the past 20 years, is bound to agree that nearly all the phenomena attending the lives of peoples and developments in their economies have gradually come to be subjects of concern to the Commission. In fact, pride of place has been given to such neglected sectors as education, culture, research and the environment.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS UNION

The structure of this department reflects the principal tasks assigned to it under the Treaty of Rome.

It comprises six Divisions and two specialized services whose activities reflect the tasks to be accomplished.

The six Divisions are:

Administration of the Common Customs Tariff

Economic tariff problems

Customs value and charges with effect equivalent to customs duties

Customs systems for the movement of goods

Origin of goods and measures to combat fraud

Other customs legislation matters

The two specialized services are:

Problems of tariff techniques in connection with trade agreements, association arrangements and new membership

Customs procedures with economic impact.

It would be unnecessary to emphasize the importance of this department, the origin of which dates from the period prior to the signing of the Treaty establishing the European Communities.

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL I -- EXTERNAL RELATIONS

This comprises, first of all, a planning section for foreign economic policy attached to the Director-General's Office.

The structure of the Directorate-General reflects the various facets of external relations on the basis of a classification by groups of countries.

Directorate A is responsible for relations with international organizations, including GATT. Consequently, it is also responsible for the negotiations under Article XXIV(6) and the multilateral negotiations initiated in Tokyo in September 1973.

Directorate B is responsible for relations with North America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and also for problems concerning agricultural trade. Relations between the Community and the USA represent one of the most important tasks of the Directorate. Furthermore, it deals with relations concerning the external offices in Washington, Santiago and Geneva. The Directorate is, in addition, responsible for Protocol.

Directorate C is responsible for bilateral and multilateral relations with the developing countries in Latin America and Asia (except the Far East). It is also concerned with economic organizations of the United Nations other than UNCTAD and with generalized tariff preferences.

Directorate D is responsible for general questions and instruments relating to foreign economic policy, and commercial policy in the ECSC, energy and industrial raw materials fields, with particular responsibility for defence against unfair trading practices (dumping). It also has responsibility for relations with the Far East, especially with Japan.

Directorate E is responsible for multilateral relations and for specific trading problems relating to European countries operating a planned economy. It deals with bilateral relations involving countries in Europe operating a planned economy. It is also responsible for credit insurance and export credits.

Directorate F is responsible for relations with and administration of agreements concluded with the EFTA countries that have not applied for membership of the Community. Moreover, it is responsible for relations

- (b) prepares the positions to be adopted by the Community with regard to international monetary problems;
- (c) maintains contact with the International Monetary Fund and the other international organizations;
- (d) studies the monetary implications of the problems arising from commercial policy;
- (e) analyses the problems arising from development aid;
- (f) keeps under review the trend of the Eurocurrency market and the problems to which it gives rise;
- (g) studies the problems that spring from the functioning of the Community system of currencies;
- (h) analyses the activities of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund and studies the problems relating thereto.

Directorate D monetary affairs II

- (a) analyses the monetary and credit policies of Member States and studies problems relating to the operation and harmonization of the instruments pertaining to those policies;
- (b) studies problems relating to the planning of monetary and credit policy in the Community;
- (c) examines the problems relating to the utilization of units of account within the Community;
- (d) analyses developments on the national and international finance markets;
- (e) keeps under review the implementation of Article 67 of the Treaty of Rome regarding the liberalization of invisible transactions and of capital movements;
- (f) analyses developments in financial flows and draws up proposals for the regulation of such flows (Directives of the Council of 21 March 1972);
- (g) studies the problems involved in the development of the Community's capital market;
- (h) analyses the movement of capital to or from non-member countries;
- (i) has responsibility for and studies Community and international financial relations.

Directorate E Budgetary and financial affairs

- (a) keeps the development of the public finances in Member States under review;
- (b) works out and applies methods for the comparative analysis of budgets;
- (c) coordinates the short-term budgetary policies of the Member States;
- (d) coordinates planning in the field of the public finances.

Secretariat of the Monetary Committee

is also responsible for the Secretariat of the Short-Term Economic Policy Committee, the Budgetary Policy Committee and the Conference of Finance Ministers.

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The task to which the Directorate-General of Economic and Financial Affairs devotes the bulk of its efforts is attainment of the economic and monetary union.

At this juncture, special efforts are called for in the fields listed below:

- (a) convergence of economic trends in the Member States, and especially anti-inflationary measures;
- (b) improvements in the Community's system of currencies, particularly through a more effective operation of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund;
- (c) Community contributions to the reform of the international monetary system.

DG III - INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

Owing to recent developments this Directorate-General has expanded to such an extent that it has been split up, but retains five Directorates and three autonomous units, leaving the Environment and Consumer Protection Service to become a separate department.

Of the three autonomous units, the first is concerned with industrial problems relating to non-member countries as regards the coordination of positions in negotiations and cooperation in the administration of agreements concluded with those countries on industrial matters.

A second unit is responsible for aligning industrial policy with development cooperation policy.

Finally, the Directorate-General includes a unit known as the Business Cooperation Centre (or, more familiarly, as the "Marriage Bureau"), i.e. an agency that seeks to bring enterprises together and whose main task is to promote cooperation between firms operating in different Member States.

Industrial and technological affairs are allocated as follows among the five Directorates:

Directorate A: Industry and Technology (Steel)

The various Divisions of this Directorate are responsible for defining general objectives and forward programmes and for conducting market analyses. They study production, supply and raw materials; they exercise surveillance over the observance of market rules and make use of reports on such surveillance. In addition, the Directorate is concerned with technical research and industrial innovations. A specialized department has been attached to it to deal, as a matter of necessity, with iron and steel technology.

Directorate B: Industry and Technology (Nuclear energy sectors)

The principal task of this Directorate is to promote the use of nuclear energy both at the technical and at the industrial level.

Directorate C: This Directorate has responsibility for the examination and analysis of all problems relating to electronics, data processing, telecommunications, aviation, space exploration, inland transport and new means of transport, both at Community and at international level.

The Directorate is also responsible for any proposal aimed at implementing a Community industrial and technological policy at the level of structures, contracts or action by the public authorities in those fields.

Directorate D: Industry and Technology (Miscellaneous sectors)

This Directorate deals with studies relating to metals, mechanical engineering, construction, chemicals, rubber, textiles and the food industry.

Attached to the Directorate is a specialized section, known as the Eurisotop Office, which is responsible for promoting the application of radiation and isotopes.

Directorate E: is responsible for industrial and technological policy at all levels (from small businesses to major undertakings); it takes into account the social problems inherent in that policy and aligns activities with those of non-governmental organizations.

This Directorate also has a division which is responsible for trade.

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The industrial and technological policy programme approved by the Commission in April 1973 constitutes the principal framework for the activities of Directorate-General III in the immediate future.

This programme provides for the creation of a European industrial basis through the adoption of various measures the responsibility for many of which rests with this Directorate-General.

In particular, the programme seeks to:

establish contacts between those responsible for national industrial policies, for the purpose of developing frameworks for the alignment, harmonization and coordination of these policies;

ensure a constant review of national aid to industry;

establish contact with industry, employers' and workers' organizations and financial institutions, with a view to promoting the setting up of more effective and more competitive enterprises in accordance with the rules governing competition;

promote the introduction of Community methods for the financing of certain projects of technological interest to the Community;

prepare sector-by-sector proposals for the implementation of specific policies in sectors faced with special problems, particularly the heavy capital equipment sector.

DG IV - COMPETITION

The Directorate-General of Competition comprises five Directorates and two specialized services.

Directorate A prepares general policy on competition and is responsible for three major tasks:

- (a) preparation and implementation of a general policy on competition and general information on the subject;
- (b) responsibility for the regulation and formulation of opinions on questions of principle relating to this policy;
- (c) dealing with economic questions.

Directorate B ensures observance of the Treaty by examining the files concerned with agreements and those on the misuse of dominant positions.

Directorate C is concerned with cartels, the rules of competition laid down in the ECSC Treaty. In particular, it deals with two specific sectors: energy and transport. A specialized service attached to the Directorate is concerned with industrial property rights.

Directorate D examines, again in the context of the Treaty, such matters as aid, discrimination, public undertakings and State monopolies, as well as any particular cases that may arise in this connection.

Directorate E is responsible for inspection of the EEC (except for energy), and for Energy and Steel; for this purpose it has at its disposal a specialized service for any research studies or documentation.

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In implementation of that part of competition policy which deals with private undertakings, the Directorate-General deals with cases of improper restrictive practices and the misuse of dominating positions.

The Directorate-General is now engaged in drawing up a Regulation to be issued by the Council of Ministers, with the intention of establishing systematic checks on mergers between undertakings.

By giving rulings in cases relating to licensing contracts, it is hoped to establish an adequate basis for the creation of "free associations".

In that part of competition policy which deals with intervention by Member States, the centre of gravity rests for the time being on regional aid.

The methods of coordination agreed on by the six Member States must now be applied to the three new Member States.

DG V - SOCIAL AFFAIRS

This Directorate-General is headed by a specialized service, attached to the Director-General, its function being coordination with other Directorates-General which also have a general interest in the social aspects of the Community policies.

In addition, there is a Division, attached to the Deputy Director-General, whose task is to provide the studies which must precede any intervention by the Social Fund and to promote pilot schemes. The seven principal tasks of the Directorate-General are:

Directorate A: Employment policy:

Included in the activities of this Directorate are studies of the short-term economic situation and of the structural aspects of employment so that an analysis can be made of the impact of Community policies on employment which, consequently, also involves an analysis of national policies.

A feature of the employment policy is its endeavour to promote the free movement of labour and methods of bringing together demand and supply in the manpower field.

Another part of the Directorate's activities concerns the various sectors and categories of employment (women, young workers, handicapped workers, etc.).

Directorate B: Two articles of the Social Fund (Articles 4 and 5) constitute the basis for the operations undertaken by one part of this Directorate; they concern measures of intervention linked with Community policies decided on by the Council, and the direct intervention to be given (Article 4) when an imbalance has arisen in the field of employment (e.g. regions, groups of enterprises) and the winding up of the previous Fund (Article 5).

The same Directorate is also responsible for all operations arising out of the application of Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty, i.e. readaptation and the social aspects of redeployment in the ECSC field.

Directorate C: Social Security and European Social Budget:

This Directorate is concerned with social security and the associated general, economic and financial problems. In addition, the Directorate is responsible for promoting the free movement and the social security of immigrant labour. Finally, the Directorate is also responsible for the provision of the appropriate indicators in the social field and for the European social budget.

Directorate D: Living and working conditions:

Family policy and the social services constitute an important aspect of the task performed by this Directorate. Another - and not the least important - aspect of its work is concerned with wages and incomes, minimum wages, equal pay for women (Article 119) and the accumulation of capital.

Coordination of activities relating to immigrant labour and their living conditions (e.g. housing...) is another major function of the Directorate. In this connection, it is worth emphasising that housing, in the most general sense, is high on the list of priorities handled by the Directorate in respect of living and working conditions.

Directorate E: Industrial and labour relations:

These are based on vocational guidance and training and also on the exchange of young workers.

The Directorate includes a section which, supplementing the aforementioned activities, deals with the Joint Committees and Joint Committees on a basis of parity covering the European collective labour agreements.

The observance of labour legislation is monitored with the aim of achieving sound industrial and labour relations, and a labour sociology approach helps towards an understanding of both the formal and informal factors which are an integral part of such relations.

Directorate F: Health measures:

This sector has rapidly expanded over the past few years owing to the growth of nuclear installations. In

addition to health inspection of premises, the monitoring of radioactivity has led to the laying down of basic health standards, to surveys and to the adoption of appropriate rules and regulations.

Research studies and an analysis of radioactive wastes, preventive and safety measures are hence matters of major importance in the work of this Directorate.

Directorate G: Industrial safety and health:

Any reference to social affairs must necessarily include Directorate G; its main tasks are to ensure industrial hygiene, industrial safety and particularly the training of the handicapped.

Another section is concerned with safety problems relating to the coal, iron and steel industries; there is also a Permanent Mines Safety and Health Commission.

The Directorate will take an interest in certain aspects of the policy of the Environment, whose impact on the social scene is self-evident.

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The activities of DG V were given a fresh impetus by the Summit Conference in Paris (October 1972), which clearly stated the political will for vigorous action in the social field.

The social action programme, of which the preliminary "guidelines" have been published, and which is being drawn up in close cooperation with the two sides of industry, will have to be adopted before 1 January 1974, in accordance with the timetable laid down by the Summit Conference.

According to the actual terms of the Declaration of that Summit Conference the programme must provide for concrete measures and the corresponding resources, particularly in the context of the Social Fund, to achieve the priority aims of:

- (a) full employment and better employment;
- (b) improvement in living and working conditions;
- (c) participation by both sides of industry in the economic and social decisions of the Community.

The reformed Social Fund, which now intervenes "beforehand", and no longer on the principle of "after the event", is extending its scope to the three new countries and operating on a considerably increased budget. It thus provides an important operational instrument for the employment policy.

DG VI - AGRICULTURE

The Directorate-General of Agriculture, one of the cornerstones of the EEC, consists of eight Directorates:

Directorate A: International affairs relating to agriculture:

This category covers relations with non-member countries, accession and association agreements, the various international governmental and non-governmental organizations which are directly or indirectly concerned with agriculture (GATT, OECD, UNCTAD, the Economic Committee for Europe, FAO, etc...).

This Directorate is also responsible for any international arrangements and agreements in regard to agriculture.

Directorate B: Organization of the market in vegetable products:

This Directorate is concerned, in particular, with cereal products and products derived therefrom, sugar, oils and fats and textile plants.

Directorate C: Organization of the market in animal products:

These include cattle and meats, milk and products derived therefrom and poultry-farming products.

Directorate D: Organization of the market in specialized products:
fisheries and forestry products

This heading includes, above all, fruit and vegetables, processed products, wines, alcohol and products derived therefrom. Moreover, the Directorate is concerned with fishery products, tobacco, hops, potatoes and all other specialized crops.

Directorate E: Agricultural structures and Environment:

A rather topical matter of late - the agricultural environment - has become part of the activities of this Directorate-General, together with production structures. Other activities of the Directorate cover such fields as the terms governing competition in agriculture and the structures for the marketing and processing of agricultural products. These structures cannot be studied without

reference to the social structures in agriculture and the land problem bound up with them.

In addition, the Directorate has a division concerned with coordination of agricultural research. It also comprises a section dealing with forestry.

Directorate F: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund:

This Fund constitutes one of the main elements of the Directorate-General of Agriculture, both from the point of view of finance and the examination of guarantees and of guidance.

Both these aspects of the Fund have been combined in the abbreviation EAGGF, which is administered by Directorate-General VI.

Directorate G: Balance sheets, surveys, statistical information:

To implement the Common Agricultural Policy, recourse must be had to an adequate policy of agricultural prices and incomes, and, if necessary, to coordinate balance-sheets, surveys and statistical information. This is supplemented by an analysis of the situation obtaining in agricultural holdings, which is a principal activity.

Recently, additional machinery was put into operation with a view to promoting the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy: data processing for agricultural information.

Directorate H: Agricultural legislation:

This Directorate covers three very different spheres of activity. The first is concerned with matters relating to products; the second with harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of animal husbandry and veterinary medicine; the third is also responsible for harmonization, but only for vegetable products and foods.

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Although the Community already has a butter surplus, the markets in meat, proteins and cereals have, generally speaking, been in a crisis situation, especially with regard to prices. This will be part of the review of the common agricultural policy which is due for renewal this autumn. The Council will also have to make decisions on the proposal presented by the Commission with regard to specific problems relating to mountain regions and other difficult agricultural regions.

DG VII -- TRANSPORT

The task of the Directorate-General of Transport is to ensure the drawing up and implementation of a common transport policy as laid down by Articles 3 and 74 to 84 of the Treaty of Rome.

It comprises three Directorates:

Directorate A, "General development of the common transport policy and cooperation with the other policies", is concerned with tasks of a general nature: relations with international governmental and non-governmental organizations, economic surveys and, above all, the alignment of the common transport policy with the other common policies: regional policy, environment, industrial policy, energy policy, etc. The Directorate is also concerned, in cooperation with the Directorate-General of Social Affairs, with social progress and the harmonization of working conditions in the various sectors of transport.

Directorate B, "Organization of the market in transport - air and sea transport" is responsible for all questions concerning control of capacity and the regulatory system for prices and conditions of carriage relating to land traffic and also air and sea transport. The Directorate is thus primarily concerned with operating conditions in transport enterprises and their relations with transport users.

Directorate C, "Financial arrangements; infrastructure and technical factors", is concerned with all kinds of transport infrastructures and their equipment; it also deals with the technological aspects of existing and new modes of transport. In addition, it handles the harmonization of intervention by Member States in the field of transport, such intervention being concerned with the obligations arising from service to the public, the taxation system or the relations between the Member States and the railway organizations.

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At the moment, the principal object of Directorate-General VII is to bring about a revival of the common transport policy. Indeed, hitherto the common transport policy has mainly consisted of harmonizing the rules relating to prices and control of capacity for the purpose of ensuring a certain degree of Community organization of the market in transport based on the alignment of the conditions governing competition and greater freedom of movement for transport services. The enlargement of the Community and the transition to the first stage of economic and monetary union herald a new era for the common transport policy. From now on, it will increasingly affect the very structures of the transport industry, i.e. primarily on the infrastructures and their development in line with the requirements of the environment.

DG VIII - DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

The Directorate-General is responsible, at the level of the Commission's departments, for drawing up and implementing the policy of cooperation with the developing countries.

The structure of this Directorate-General reflects the multiple functions of DG VIII.

Directorate A performs three major tasks:

- (a) general coordination (contacts with the European Parliament, Institutions of the Association, negotiations);
- (b) representation of the Commission in UNCTAD (to which it presents the coordinated position adopted by the Member States);
- (c) drawing up and implementation of a Community policy for primary products to the extent that they affect the developing countries (negotiations on agreements, etc.).

Directorate B comprises four Divisions with widely different functions

These are:

concerting action in respect of the cooperation policies of the Member States, macro-economic and sectorial studies concerning developing countries;

promotion of trade and regional cooperation;

negotiations for or management of Association agreements with southern and eastern Mediterranean countries;

implementation of food aid programmes.

Directorate C is responsible for the economic analysis and preparation of the programmes and projects submitted by the AASM for financing by the EDF. Similarly, it is responsible for coordination with the other institutions providing aid (e.g. the Member States, multinational agencies).

Directorate D is responsible for the technical analysis and preparation, and the supervision of the technical execution of projects financed by the EDF.

The EDF Financial Division is, in particular, responsible for the financial operations as a whole (including invitations to tender and supervision of technical assistance).

The Secretariat of the EDF Committee is responsible for preparing and organising the meetings of the EDF Committee which are called upon to deliver an opinion on financing proposals submitted to the Commission.

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The Community's policy of cooperation with the developing countries operates at present along three main lines:

- (a) cooperation covering both trade and financial and technical aid to the 19 Associated African and Malagasy States, and later other countries, especially in Africa (e.g. the Commonwealth countries, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia);
- (b) the initial stage of financial and technical cooperation with other developing countries (food aid, technical assistance for regional cooperation and promotion of trade);
- (c) the initial stage of concerted action, at Community level, in respect of the main lines in the field of cooperation (volume of and conditions governing aid) and the coordination of the bi-lateral aid operations of the Member States, reciprocally and with Community aid operations.

Under its terms of reference, DG VIII is thus in fact responsible for the implementation of a programme of financial cooperation totalling 250 million units of account, the bulk of it under the European Development Fund (EDF).

DG IX -- PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

The Directorate-General comprises five Directorates, one of which operates in Luxembourg.

Directorate A -- Personnel:

The Directorate of Personnel is concerned with staff regulations, staff policy and personnel management. The "Staff Regulations" Division and the "Individual Rights" Division are responsible for applying the provisions of the Staff Regulations for the Commission's staff and the rules of application governing it.

In particular, the matters dealt with by the Directorate include:

recruiting, appointments and promotions, careers of officials and the administration of staff establishment; the search for candidates, the organization of open competitions, the procedures of appointment and promotion; maintenance and use of the organization chart; compiling statistics and documents on the distribution, allocation and utilization of staff;

pensions, missions, miscellaneous allowances, holidays, dismissal, absence;

problems relating to other servants of the Community serving in places other than at headquarters, and to local officials.

Directorate B -- Social service, Training and Information:

This Directorate is concerned with the vocational training of staff and the employment of trainees; organizing advanced training courses and training seminars, participation in extra-curricular activities (e.g. conferences, seminars, study conferences, refresher courses, etc.), recruiting, administration and training of trainees.

The Directorate is responsible for keeping the staff informed by means of information bulletins and recorded news bulletins.

It is also concerned -- mostly through joint committees -- with the management of social service facilities such as restaurants, day nursery, etc..., sickness insurance, dealing with accidents and occupational disease and the various social measures conducive to sound personnel management, including the acquisition of property.

Directorate C -- General Equipment Services:

This Directorate comprises three Divisions and a specialized department. The Divisions cover the management of buildings, the installation of services,

the functioning of technical and internal services (e.g. telephones, drivers, office-keepers, etc.). The specialized service is responsible for procurement (purchase of equipment, inventory).

Directorate D - Translation, Documentation, Reproduction, Library:

This Directorate is responsible for documentation, information, reproduction and the dissemination of documents. It is also responsible for translation into the various Community languages of documents drafted by the departments of the Commission.

The Central Library is administered by this Directorate.

Directorate E - Interpreting, Conferences:

This Directorate is responsible for organizing conferences; it is also concerned with providing the technical facilities required for such conferences, particularly by supplying interpreters. These are recruited by the Directorate, which is responsible for their remuneration and further vocational training.

Luxembourg Directorate:

The responsibilities of this Directorate are the same as those of the Brussels headquarters organization in matters of personnel, administration and the administration of the budget appropriations.

In particular, the Directorate includes a computer centre operating under the authority of a Management Committee. Its purpose is to provide the Commission with the facilities essential to the use of modern methods of data processing and management.

A medium- and long-term translation service operates in Luxembourg in close contact with its equivalent in Brussels (Directorate D).

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On 12 July 1973, the Commission adopted a working programme drawn up in conjunction with the special working party of members of the Commission which had agreed to assist in the matter of personnel and administration policy. This programme had been the subject of extensive consultation with representatives of the staff.

The programme covers the main subjects of training, mobility of staff, career progress and the planning of working methods. It has been drawn up and organized in terms of a series of priorities. This means that, though the programme constitutes an important milestone in the implementation of the staff policy, it still requires to be supplemented. Indeed, one of the salient features of this approach is the periodic assessment to be carried out in conjunction with staff representatives. This type of review should make it possible to improve or, where appropriate, remedy the implementing measures provided for by such a policy.

DG. X -- INFORMATION

The aims of the Directorate-General of Information are:

- (a) to inform the public in the Member States of the Community's activities, particularly as regards the policy of the Commission; to meet requests for information on all activities of the Community; to stimulate public interest in and gain its support for the development of the process of integration;
- (b) to inform - within the limits of the resources available - non-member countries of the development of the Community and its policies.

The existing organization of the Directorate-General comprises two Directorates. The work of the first (Directorate A) is to focus information policy on the principal topics of the Community by keeping a systematic watch on the activities of the Community's institutions, especially those of the Commission, thus making sure that a flow of basic information is supplied to the Divisions, Departments and external offices of the Directorate-General and also to the organizations and bodies concerned with social and economic matters in the Member States and outside the Community.

The second Directorate (Directorate B) is responsible for the implementation of the information programmes of the Directorate-General, using the resources which correspond to its four constituent units:

- (a) participation in exhibitions and information drives;
- (b) the printed word;
- (c) audio-visual media;
- (d) information visits.

The activities of the central information services of the Directorate-General are also carried on by the press and information offices operating in the various Member States and by the offices in certain non-member countries, particularly in the United States.

The Directorate-General cooperates closely with the Spokesman's Group by supplementing the information available in the daily news concerning the activities of the Community for which the Group is responsible.

EG XI - INTERNAL MARKET

The various functions performed by the Directorate-General of the Internal Market within the services of the Commission are reflected by the responsibilities of its three constituent Directorates.

Directorate A is responsible for the movement of goods. It is concerned with four main lines of activity:

- (a) the first is concerned with general affairs and measures having effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions, frontier formalities;
- (b) the second is concerned with the elimination of technical obstacles of an industrial nature:
 - (i) it administers the general programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade resulting from the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action of the Member States with regard to industrial products; this general programme was adopted by the Council on 28 May 1969;
 - (ii) it examines complaints by the Member States, private enterprises or professional groups in connection with technical obstacles to trade in industrial products; it prepares answers to parliamentary and other questions relating to this problem. Procedure 169 (breaches).
- (c) The other two sections have more specific duties, being responsible for the elimination of technical obstacles of an industrial nature II; standardization of the provisions relating to iron and steel products; elimination of technical obstacles involving food, and trade regulations concerning processed agricultural products except those of Annex II.

Directorate B is responsible for the right of establishment, freedom to provide services, alignment of commercial and economic legislation.

These duties fit into the Directorate's activities as follows:

- (1) right of establishment, provision of services;
- (2) commercial law, procedural law, private international law:

- (3) legislation relating to the environment, pharmaceuticals and prices; other economic legislation; distortion of competition.

Directorate C is responsible for company law, industrial property, unfair competition. This is reflected in a more specific manner in the three main lines of work in the Directorate's operations:

- (a) alignment of the laws relating to companies, co-operatives, associations and foundations;
- (b) European company law, cooperation between enterprises alignment of laws relating to groups of companies;
- (c) unfair competition, industrial property and public works contracts.

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Current and priority fields of activity:

- (a) elimination of technical obstacles;
- (b) measures having effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions;
- (c) right of establishment and the freedom to provide services;
- (d) bankruptcy law;
- (e) the statute of the European company;
- (f) industrial property law.

D.G. XII - RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

The functions of D.G. XII are divided into three directorates and one specialized directorate in the field of thermonuclear fusion programme.

Directorate A : Training and education, and external relations in the field of research, science and education.

Four divisions share the relative tasks in these sectors :

- Education, training (primary, secondary and higher) and youth policy : development of the policies and programmes of education and of mobility of students and professors, in connection with the different policies of the Community.
- Mutual recognition of diplomas; coordination of professional training and training of adults; preparation of directives concerning the right of establishment of the liberal professions in the Community and the putting into action of a common policy of professional training and permanent training.
- Problems of the cultural sector : cooperation of the Member states with regard to culture and means to put into operation so that the European population is aware of its common cultural elements.
- Bilateral and multilateral external relations in the fields of research, science and education and nuclear technology; this division essentially assures the functions of D.G. I on the questions cited above.

Directorate B : Policy of research and development

Two divisions and two specialized services make up this direction :

- Survey, analysis and evaluation of the systems and programmes of research and development; services assuring equally the secretariat of the European Committee for Research and Development and of the Commission's scientific Councillor on these questions.

- Division for general questions on research and development policy, involving notably the permanent analysis and the confrontation of the national research and development policies of the Member countries, of their plans, programmes and budgets as well as their needs in this matter.
- Division for the preparation of research and development programmes : analysis of the different proposals of the services of the Commission, initiation of new proposals and participation in the elaboration of general guidelines of the Commission for the Joint Research Centre.
- Research and developments contracts : general inter-direction service responsible for the negotiation and the drawing up as well as for the administrative management and financing of research and development contracts, in liaison with the relevant technical services of the Commission.

Directorate C : Scientific programmes and collaboration with the national centres, councils of research and scientific associations (7 units).

Five units of the Directorate are responsible for the carrying-out of indirect actions (taken outside of the JRC) deriving from the pluriannual research programmes approved by the Council, and the preparation of future programmes.

- Biology, responsible for the most important part of the "Biology-Sanitary Protection" action and with the scientific administration of contracts of research and association with different specialized institutes in the Community.
- Research on the environment, carried out by way of temporary contracts with different specialized institutes in the Community; the necessary liaisons with the JRC for its direct action in the matter and with the Directorate of the Environment of the Headquarter are equally assured by this unity.
- Scientific and technical training, carried out by way of specialization and training grants to students and professors in the centres and nuclear institutes of the Community.

- Material and methods of reference (CRB = Community Reference Bureau), action undertaken simultaneously by way of financially shared contracts with the specialized institutes and with JRC.
- Nuclear reactors to test materials; with the objective of forming a Community coordination Committee, the secretariat of which would be assured by the Commission. One specialized unit is charged with COST (Cooperation for Scientific and Technical Matters), for which it assures the secretariat of the actions decided and participates in the preparation of new actions.

Finally, one specialized service is responsible for collaboration with the national centres, the research councils and scientific associations. It is concerned particularly with the necessary liaisons with the European Science Foundation which will probably be shortly set up by the national research councils and the Academies of the Western European countries.

Directorate for Thermonuclear fusion

This directorate, reporting directly to the Director Général, is responsible for the carrying out of the "thermonuclear fusion" action, of the pluriannual research programme approved by the Council and executed in association with the specialized national centres of the Community. It also prepares future actions to be proposed in this matter.

DG XIII - SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION
AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

This Directorate-General comprises two Directorates:

Directorate A: Technological transfers and industrial property questions.

The tasks of this Directorate are as follows:

- supervision, protection, dissemination and practical application of the results of Community research programmes (Euratom, ECSC and EEC);
- legal and economic problems arising from information and documentation, particularly in the scientific and technical fields;
- information and documentation on new techniques, particularly through the analysis of patents;
- promotion of the dissemination of research achievements through publications, exchange of know-how, conferences and congresses, etc.

Directorate B: Information management

This Directorate is responsible for:

- the setting up of the European scientific and technical information and documentation network (Council Resolution of 24 June 1971);
- the development of systematic processing of information by the departments of the Commission;
- questions arising from the processing of information and involving the promotion of a Community policy or the coordination of Member States' activities, except in the field of statistics;
- the management of sectoral documentation systems, particularly in the fields of nuclear energy, iron and steel and agriculture.

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What should be done to promote the creation of the European information and documentation network desired by the Council of Ministers (Resolution of 24 June 1971)?

It will be necessary to find the solution by exploring various avenues, e.g. by establishing contacts between existing centres, by drawing up common rules for cataloguing and indexing, by adopting common positions regarding the use of computers and their inter-connection, by developing the necessary software, telecommunications media, etc.

What should be done to promote a more effective transfer to industry of the know-how resulting from research?

The answers lie in the development of effective and, where necessary, original information techniques.

D.G. XV - FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND FISCALITY

(As a result of the reorganization of the services of the Commission, the description of the tasks of this General Directorate has not been included in this brochure. As soon as it appears, it will be published and can be inserted into the four pages which follow).

Division 1 - Banks

- Freedom of establishment and furnishing of services for banking activities and other financial institutions (Group 620) of Annexe no. 1 of the General programme for the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment.
- Doordination of legislative, ~~statutory~~ statutory and administrative provisions governing the activities of banks and other financial institutions.
- Coordination of legislative, statutory and administrative provisions governing intermediaries in the sector of banks and other financial institutions.
- Problems relating to the behaviour of financial institutions, in particular banks on public offers.
- Supervision of the application of the directives.

Division 3 - Other Financial Institutions

Institutional problems directly concerned with the efficient administration of the securities market, and in particular the following problems :

- Structural problems concerning admission to the market as regards both the supply and demand of capital (regulations as to placing and listing for admission to the markets, placing with institutional investors ...).
- Information at the time of listing securities.
- Dealings by company directors in the shares of their own company, by stock exchange intermediaries on their own account, privileged information (insider information) ...
- Supervision concerned with the above-mentioned problems.
- Problems concerned with the efficient administration of stock markets and in particular :
 - Conditions and regulations of admission of shares to the stock exchange.
 - Publication rules for admission to the stock exchange.
 - Rules for the administration of stock exchanges and organisation of transactions.
 - Activities of stock exchange intermediaries.
 - Controls required for the efficient administration of stock exchanges.
 - Non-stock exchange markets (parallel markets).

Problems relating to organisations for collective investment (unit trusts, investments companies), and in particular :

- Rules governing approval.
- Free circulation of securities.
- Rules as to listing, management, publicity and supervision.

DG XVI - REGIONAL POLICY

The principal constituent elements of this Directorate-General reflect the diversity of its tasks connected with regional policy; this diversity is also reflected in the structure of its three Directorates, whose main activities are:

Directorate A: Analyses, documentation and objectives:

Regional trends in the Community are kept under review by this Directorate, either from the macro-economic point of view or sectorially for each of the regions in the nine Member States. The aim here is to determine inter-regional disparities and their development. Besides studying regional trends as such, the Directorate is also responsible for exploratory studies and analyses the objectives of the Member States in the matter of regional development. This analysis is carried out by taking into account the degree of agreement between the national objectives and those of the Community.

Directorate B: Coordination and programmes:

This Directorate is concerned firstly with coordinating the regional policies of the Member States, and secondly with coordinating regional policies with the other Community policies. Moreover, it examines aid granted by the Member States from the point of view of regional policy. Another field of activity of the Directorate is concerned with development programmes, and the examination of their compatibility with the programmes outlined by the Standing Committee on Regional Development and the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

Directorate C: Development and conversion operations:

Besides implementing decisions concerning the Regional Development Fund, the Directorate is also concerned with the technical preparatory work, i.e. the supplementary operational studies (work relating to such decisions,

compilation of a card-index of regional activities, studies of new forms of Community intervention in regional affairs).

A second section of the Directorate is responsible for finance (European Investment Bank, preparing opinions, conversion operations, contacts with the national officials on the conversion committees).

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At their summit Conference in Paris, the Heads of State or of Government agreed that a high priority should be given to the aim of correcting, in the Community, the structural and regional imbalances which might affect the realization of economic and monetary union.

To this end, the Heads of State or of Government invited the Commission to prepare without delay a report analysing the regional problems which arise in the enlarged Community and to put forward appropriate proposals.

"From now on they undertake to coordinate their regional policies. Desirous of directing that effort towards finding a Community solution to regional problems, they invite the Community institutions to create a Regional Development Fund. This will be set up before 31 December 1973, and will be financed, from the beginning of the second phase of economic and monetary union, from the Community's own resources. Intervention by the fund in coordination with national aids should permit, progressively with the realization of economic and monetary union, the correction of the main regional imbalances in the enlarged Community and particularly those resulting from the preponderance of agriculture and from industrial change and structural under-employment." *

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(Extract from the communiqué issued after the Summit Conference in Paris 19/20 October 1972).

DG XVII - ENERGY SAFEGUARDS AND CONTROL OF EURATOM

This Directorate-General comprises five Directorates and a Division which is directly attached to the Director-General.

Energy Policy Division

Besides being directly attached to the Director-General and being responsible for relations with the other Community institutions and departments, the Division performs the following tasks:

- preparation and formulation of energy policy;
- coordination within the Directorate-General;
- relations with the office of the Commissioner responsible for energy and with the other departments of the Commission;
- relations with the other institutions of the Community;
- preparation of the Directorate-General's contribution to the various reports and bulletins.

Directorate A: Energy economy

This Directorate is concerned with:

- the structure of the energy market (competition, internal market) and intervention measures: problems of commercial policy and external relations;
- forecasts, balance sheets and studies in the energy field.

Directorate B: Coal

- observation and analysis of the Community coal market; analysis of prices; situation as regards competition; transport problems; administration of financial aid systems (in particular with respect to Decision 70/1/ECSC);
- coal production; administration of Decision 3/71/ECSC relating to the Community system of financial aid; positions as regards undertakings' costs and income; investment projects; structural changes;
- supplies, import problems, security of supply.

Directorate C: Oil and natural gas:

- Formulation of medium-term guidelines for oil and natural-gas policy;

- observation and analysis of the Community oil market; examination and harmonization of national regulations; forecasts;
- problems of crude-oil and petroleum-product supplies; security of such supplies; analysis of the world oil market; transport and storage problems; environmental problems; petrochemicals;
- problems of natural-gas supplies in the Community, particularly the growing share of natural gas in the satisfaction of total energy requirements; security of such supplies; problems of competition with other energy sources; harmonization; problems of pipeline transport; storage; liquefied natural gas.

Directorate D: Nuclear energy, other primary sources, electricity:

- Nuclear energy economy and development prospects; economic aspects of production; preparation of illustrative programmes; problems of Community supplies of nuclear fuel; estimates of world uranium resources; production forecasts; trends in requirements; study of the world market;
- electricity: production and its technical and economic aspects; long-term forecasts and guidelines; primary-energy supplies; achievement of a common policy.

Directorate E: Euratom safeguards

- implementation of the Euratom Treaty (Chapter VII)
- methods and techniques for safeguards.

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The Directorate-General has as its purpose the implementation of an effective and coherent Community policy for energy. It is of the opinion that it is advisable on the one hand to take account of the overwhelming importance of oil by developing the Community's relations with oil-importing and oil-exporting countries and by organizing the Community oil market, and on the other hand to speed up the adoption of substitute forms of energy allocating suitable rates to nuclear energy, coal and natural gas.

The broad outline of the action programme was approved by the Council on 22 May 1973.

DG XVIII - CREDIT AND INVESTMENT

This Directorate-General comprises two Directorates:

Directorate A: - Loans and administration of funds:

The Directorate is responsible for the tasks set out below:

- (i) administration of funds, accountancy, collection and administration of ECSC levies;
- (ii) loans raised by the ECSC and Euratom, study of financial markets.

The tasks of the Directorate follow two main lines:

(a) Loans and accountancy:

systematic study of national and international capital markets, research into and preparation of new types of loan, contacts and negotiations with banks and national authorities on the terms of loans to be issued;

working out draft loan agreements, prospectuses, documents required when applying to the competent authorities for an authorization and documents relating to the buying out of new issues by the stock exchanges;

administration of loans issued by the ECSC and Euratom;

accountancy operations covering assets totalling on average 250 million u.a., comprising approximately 350 banking accounts and several hundred securities quoted in some ten different currencies; accountancy operations covering the administration of the department dealing with loans floated and lendings made (at present the number of loans floated is 80 and that of lendings made 830). The total value of lendings made exceeds 1 450 million u.a. in ten different currencies;

preparation and use of computer-processed accounts;

(b) Administration of funds and levies:

administration of the assets of the ECSC amounting to an average of 250 million u.a. in funds and approximately 50 million in security holdings, as well as administration of such resources as have not yet been re-lent;

maintaining contact with banks which are depositaries of funds or securities to ensure the proper administration thereof (about 100 banks);

control and collection of levies on the coal and steel production of the Community.

Directorate B - Investments and loans:

The tasks of the Directorate are as follows:

- (i) Surveys and opinions on investments in the coal and steel industries;
- (ii) loans to ECSC and Euratom undertakings and provision of security for loans raised by them, together with other loans provided for in the ECSC Treaty.

The tasks of this Directorate fall into three main groups:

(a) Investments and research studies:

examination of investment declarations by ECSC undertakings and preparation of detailed opinions relating thereto in cooperation with the Directorates-General responsible for the industrial, social, regional and competition policies of the Community;

examination of applications for loans, from the economic viewpoint;

determination of priorities in connection with the granting of loans, drawing up and applying criteria in respect of the grant of reduced interest rates on loans;

annual surveys of investments and of the financing of investments;

economic studies and reports on the economic and financial activities of the Directorate-General.

(b) Industrial loans:

Loans in support of social or regional objectives:

implementation of loan and guarantee operations in favour of:

- (i) investment projects on ECSC industries or projects contributing directly, and as their principal function, to increasing production, reducing cost prices or facilitating sales of coal or steel (Art.54, subparagraphs 1 & 2);
- (ii) conversion projects (Art. 56);
- (iii) financing the construction of workers' dwellings (Art. 54, subparagraph 2);
- (iv) financing research or investments under the Euratom Treaty (Art.172 and 174);
- (v) financing vocational training centres (Decision of the Commission of 18 June 1970);

- (vi) preparation of files and documents concerning appropriations, in order to obtain decisions by the Commission and, in cases requiring its assent, to serve as a basis for discussions in the Council of Ministers;
- (vii) implementation, in cooperation with the Legal Service, of agreements concluded with national agents of the Institution and of contracts with the recipients of loans and guarantees;
- (viii) negotiations, with the managers of undertakings and with other bodies concerned, of the terms on which loans and guarantees are granted; maintaining contact with the representatives of national authorities and financial institutions of the various member countries;
- (ix) supervision of loans that have been granted and, in this connection, the provision of solutions in respect of problems arising from operations connected with loans.

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The accession of the three new member countries has made it necessary for the Directorate-General to take action in new legal circumstances, to study the coal and steel industries and to solve the problems in connection with compatibility of statistics.

The current uncertainty in the monetary field requires that the Directorate-General exhibit sufficient flexibility to cope smoothly with the changing conditions on the financial markets.

Arrangements will have to be devised to reflect the technical and economic changes in the steel industry. There is a growing tendency for projects involving private capital to be conceived on a grand scale, expensive to operate and planned as long term developments.

These technical changes in the steel industry and the shrinkage in or rationalization of the coal industry are causing serious problems of unemployment in some regions, both among the old and the new members of the Community.

That is probably the reason why the Directorate-General will become increasingly involved in assisting the establishment of new industries in those regions to provide employment for the redundant workers. New problems of organization are bound to ensue, especially if these needs result from a large number of minor cases which are relatively similar.

DG XIX - BUDGET

The Directorate-General of the Budget is, acting under the authority of the Commission and the provisions laid down by treaties and the various regulations, primarily responsible for:

- (a) drawing up the preliminary draft of the general budget of the Commission, in cooperation with the Directorates-General and Departments;
- (b) collecting the estimates of expenditure prepared by the other Institutions;
- (c) assisting in the drawing up of the Research and Investment Budget;
- (d) keeping budgetary procedures under review;
- (e) drawing up the financial estimates covering a period of several years ahead;
- (f) executing the operations connected with the financing of own resources;
- (g) keeping the implementation of the Budget under review;
- (h) providing the budgetary accountancy and general accountancy;
- (i) taking part in the drawing up, discussion and adaptation of the texts of regulations;
- (j) centralizing and coordinating liaison with the Audit Board;
- (k) putting into operation an integrated system of management by objectives (by means of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting System).

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Preparation of the annual Budget and the provision of financial estimates covering a period of several years ahead have always been a major task of Directorate-General XIX. Now, however, it has become more complicated owing to the growing interest shown by the European Parliament in that field and the increased expenditure needed in the fields of regional and social policy and the environment. The system by which the Community expenditure will be financed from the Community's own resources is already producing new problems. It is too early at this stage to indicate what will be the effects of the new method of financing expenditure; however, it already seems likely that this extension of the scope will increase the volume of work involved in the budget, and will confer greater importance on the Commission's budget itself.

DG XX -- FINANCIAL CONTROL

The tasks of the Directorate-General are as follows:

financial control of all expenditure and revenue of which the Commission is the approving authority.

Responsibility within the Directorate-General is divided as follows:

First of all, the administrative units directly attached to the Director General and constituted in the main by the EDF, the Social Fund, and the conversion and redeployment of ECSC labour, on the one hand; and the EAGGF, revenue and the administration of assets, on the other.

One Directorate is responsible for the remainder of operations, i.e. both the operational Budget (administrative) and research (particularly with regard to the Joint Research Centre).

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The powers of Financial Control have been increased following the entry into force of the new financial regulation on 1 May 1973. For the first time, the Directorate-General of the Financial Control now enjoys full powers to check all revenue of the Communities - particularly own resources. Moreover, Financial Control is required to ensure that revenues and expenditure conform to the principles of sound financial management.

Consequently, the Directorate-General of Financial Control now has to establish or develop its supervision in new fields of activity. At the same time, it is planning to extend its on-the-spot control, particularly within the framework of the principal Funds.

JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE

By its decisions of 14 May and 18 June 1973, the Council of Ministers adopted a four-year research and training programme (1973-1976). This programme, coming into operation after a long transitional period, provided new guidelines for the Joint Research Centre. By the same token, its organization and structures are now in the process of readaptation.

From now on, JRC activities will be centred more than in the past, on both fundamental and long-term research, public service activities in the nuclear field and - to an increasing extent - the non-nuclear field also. JRC activities are carried on in its four research establishments: Ispra, Italy, Geel, Belgium, Karlsruhe, Germany and Petten, Netherlands. Nearly 1 900 servants of the Community are employed in those establishments, which operate with an annual budget of 40 million u.a.

By virtue of its size, Ispra (with a staff of approximately 1 400), operates on a multi-disciplinary basis. It comprises a computer centre, physics and chemistry laboratories, experimental reactors and numerous technological production facilities. Its activities cover a wide range of nuclear and non-nuclear fields, e.g. studies on reactor safety, treatment of radioactive waste, data processing, environmental protection, standards and reference substances, recycling of raw materials, solar energy, etc.

Geel is the home of the CENM, the Community's central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements, which is equipped with particle accelerators and laboratories for the preparation of samples and high-purity standards. Measuring methods are also developed there.

The European Institute for Transuranic Elements, located at Karlsruhe, is concerned mainly with studies on plutonium, with a view to its use as fuel in nuclear reactors, and also, though to a lesser extent, on transplutonium elements.

Research at the Petten centre, which is equipped with a high-flux reactor, currently relates to the study of nuclear materials; its activities are shortly to be reorganised.

EURATOM SUPPLY AGENCY

The Supply Agency was established under the Euratom Treaty. It is a body having legal personality and financial autonomy; it operates under the supervision of the Commission. The Agency's essential function is to conclude supply contracts in respect of natural uranium, enriched uranium and plutonium originating both within and outside the Community. The object of this function is to ensure, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty, equal access to sources of supply for users in the Community. In practice, this is reflected principally in the negotiation and conclusion with the US Atomic Energy Commission -- which at present has a virtual monopoly on the provision of enriched uranium for civilian purposes -- of contracts for the "toll enrichment" of natural uranium, the aim of such contracts being to secure supplies for nuclear power stations in the Community.

SECURITY OFFICE

The Security Office comprises three sections operating in Brussels and another in Luxembourg. Their tasks are as follows:

(a) Protection:

- (i) By presenting proposals to the relevant departments of the administration, and by means of periodic checks, to ensure the essential requirements for the safety of buildings, communications, special protection of sensitive areas or installations; physical protection of prominent visitors to the Commission;
- (ii) at the request of the administration, officials or on its own initiative, to carry out investigations in cases of theft of other offences;
- (iii) to ensure the proper application of security gradings and security measures applicable to "classified documents".

(b) Personnel security:

- (i) To assist the relevant departments in the implementation of Articles 27 and 28 of the Staff Regulations;
- (ii) investigations into morality and requisite security screenings.

(c) General and Operational Affairs:

- (i) Maintaining contacts with the national security services, advice to officials.

(d) Luxembourg section:

- (i) Carrying out in Luxembourg all the tasks performed by the sections described above.

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Current problems:

The activities of the Security Office vary with day-to-day developments. Nevertheless some problems of special interest with which the Office is at present - or will in the near future be - concerned, include:

- (1) Following the enlargement of the Community, matters arising from the harmonization of security systems and the protection of the Community as such;

 - (2) in another context, long-term work is in progress in connection with what is called "the legal position of officials of the European Communities in the matter of criminal proceedings".
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OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The Office for Official Publications of the European Communities was set up by a joint decision of the Institutions of the European Communities on 16 January 1969 (it came into force on 28 January 1969).

The tasks of this Office are:

- (a) to publish the "Official Journal" and the "Tables of contents of the Official Journal";
- (b) to publish the other publications of all the Institutions of the Communities;
- (c) to be responsible for the sale of the Official Journal (subscriptions and sales of single copies) and all publications other than the Official Journal.

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The Official Journal, which is published daily and sometimes in several editions, has been appearing in six languages since the accession of the three new Member States, thus adding to the tasks currently undertaken by the Office for Official Publications.
