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** "To my mind the comparison of ideas rendered possible by the European Seminar organized in connection with the Third European Management Symposium is of the utmost importance. Our Community must be a democratic one and be inspired and controlled by democratic debate".

This statement was made by Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission of the European Communities with special responsibility for industrial affairs, to the industrial representatives meeting at Davos, in an audio-visual message at the opening of the THIRD EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT SYMPOSIUM.

Before the senior officials of the Commission took charge of the specialized working parties, three Commission members, Vice-President Hillery, Mr Thomson and Mr Dahrendorf, in turn addressed a particularly well-informed audience on labour relations in industry, the restructuring of European industry and the position of European business in the world.

Lengthy extracts from these speeches are given in ANNEX 1.

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The information and articles published in this Bulletin concern European scientific cooperation and industrial development in Europe. Hence they are not simply confined to reports on the decisions or views of the Commission of the European Communities, but cover the whole field of questions discussed in the different circles concerned.

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- ** The aim of the Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy (PREST) is to propose measures for the LAUNCHING OF A COORDINATED OR COMMON POLICY ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH IN THE COMMUNITY.
ANNEX 2 gives a short note on various activities currently being undertaken by the PREST Group.
- ** ANNEX 3 gives a selection of RECENT PUBLICATIONS added to the Scientific and Technical Library of the Commission of the European Communities. These works can be consulted in the library (1, avenue de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels, Loi Offices, 1st Floor, No. 43) or taken out on loan.
- ** Commenting on the reactions aroused by the ORDER FOR A POWER PLANT AWARDED BY THE AZIENDA COMUNALE ELETTRICITA E ACQUE (ACEA) TO THE GERMAN FIRM KRAFTWERKUNION (KWU), on which a decision is to be taken very shortly by the Rome municipal council, Mr Spinelli and Mr Gundelach, members of the Commission of the European Communities with special responsibility respectively for industrial affairs and internal markets, stated:

"The possible annulment of the call for bids under which the German firm of KWU was adjudicated to be the best supplier for a power plant in Rome is under examination by the Commission of the European Communities in connection with the action which it is taking to open up the awarding of public and similar contracts (see IRT No. 155). The psychological atmosphere accompanying the imminent decision of the Rome municipal council is a subject of great concern to the Commission, which if the call for bids were to be annulled for

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reasons other than those of a technical and economic nature, would have to regard such a decision as being incompatible with the spirit and the letter of the Treaty of Rome and contradictory to one of the declared objectives of the Summit Conference, namely, that of creating a single industrial base for the European Community."

"Since the Summit Conference, the gradual and effective liberalization of public contracts has become not only a legal obligation of the Treaty, but also a major policy objective of the Community. This programme must be implemented directly and should include the reorganization of European industry in order to bring about a better alignment of industries on the continental scale."

** THE GAS INDUSTRY of the six original Community Member States invested a total of 5,000 million dollars between 1963 and 1970, including 5% for gas production plants, 40% for pipelines and 55% for distribution installations. The estimates for the period 1971-75 are for a total amount of 5,000 million dollars, including 2% for gas production, 45% for transport and 53% for distribution (see IRT No. 163).

The table below shows the trend of total investments of the gas industry in the Six:

actual investments: 1963-70 in millions of u.a.
estimates: 1971-75

Country	1963	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Germany	123,075	157,875	219,444	244,000	278,700	277,400	267,100	266,800
France	24,391	25,863	82,819	88,409	94,136	64,535	64,716	64,421
Netherlands	103,337	136,849	164,484	196,357	229,549	232,254	240,751	238,761
Italy	41,230	45,565	108,941	187,300	192,900	196,900	201,900	201,400
Belgium	105,300	145,980	224,000	280,000	277,000	235,000	160,000	135,000
Six	399,333	512,132	799,688	996,066	1,072,285	1,006,089	934,467	906,382

** A study on THE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH OF ITALY has been undertaken under the authority of the Commission of the European Communities and the Minister for Special Interventions in the South of Italy. The Italian government had asked for the Commission's help in a study to determine the most suitable industrial sectors for development in that area.

** The Commission of the European Communities has recently published a report in Dutch, French, German and Italian on the LAWS AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING ACCESS TO NON-WAGE EARNING ACTIVITIES in industry, skilled trades, business and the services and the pursuit of such activities in the Member States of the European Communities (situation at 31 December 1970).

** THE FOURTH SYMPOSIUM ON MICRODOSIMETRY organized by the Commission of the European Communities is to be held at Verbania Pallanza in Italy on 24-28 September 1973. It is intended to provide a platform for a wide exchange of views on the latest progress in dosimetry, which is of major importance in health physics, neutron therapy and the broadening of the existing knowledge concerning the biological effects of radiation. Particular accent will be on the physical, biological and chemical aspects of the spectral and spatial distribution of energy transferred to irradiated tissue.

** SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REPORTS recently published by the Commission of the European Communities include the following:

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- Critical analysis of application of the Euratom basic safety standards to the transport of natural and artificial radioactive substances within the Member States
(EUR 4884e - 196 pages - FB 250, available in English)
- Niveaux de contamination radioactive du milieu ambiant et de la chaîne alimentaire (Levels of radioactive contamination of the environment and the food chain - Annual report 1971)
(EUR 4885f - 58 pages - FB 70, available in French)
- Indirect radioactive contamination of the food chain - determination of the factors of transfer, soil/agricultural produce and soil/milk in the European Community
(EUR 4901e - 42 pages - FB 60, available in English)
- Processus d'auto-enfouissement de récipients contenant des effluents radioactifs de haute activité - Rapport préliminaire (Self-burial process of containers filled with high activity waste - Preliminary report)
(EUR 4903f - 34 pages - FB 50, available in French)
- Application of atomic energy in agriculture - Annual report 1971
(EUR 4899e - 150 pages - FB 195, available in English)

These reports can be obtained from the Sales Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, PO Box 1003, Luxembourg 1.

THE EUROPEAN SEMINAR AT THE THIRD EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT SYMPOSIUM

"To my mind the comparison of ideas rendered possible by the European Seminar organized in connection with the Third European Management Symposium is of the utmost importance. Our Community must be a democratic one and be inspired and controlled by democratic debate."

This statement was made by Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission of the European Communities with special responsibility for industrial affairs, to the industrial representatives meeting at Davos, in an audio-visual message at the opening of the Third European Management Symposium.

Mr Spinelli added: "Clearly, there is no question of halting growth: to do so would be to abandon innovation, whereas the integration of Europe is an innovation in itself and can only proceed by means of further innovation. However, it must not be supposed that growth is automatically a good thing. It is the task of the politicians to master it by seeing that its positive aspects are encouraged and its negative ones reduced.

"In the same way, it is your task as managers to develop your companies in the light of the same ideals.

"For the quality of life is not only a matter for public authorities. It should not only be sought in the improvement of public services... It is not just a matter of legislation or regulations. It is up to us all.

"In particular, the quality of life should be sought in the place of work, and it will be clear to you that, this being so, the responsibility of the company head is essential.

"Social progress is irreversible, and those who are unable to accept and even to encourage what I will call industrial democracy are in for a rude awakening.

"However, to maintain the balance of competition in this industrial democracy, it is important that the progress of our countries towards the new form of civilization which is taking shape before our eyes should be harmonized. Up to now, the European Community had mainly set out to establish a common market of products and men. The next stage is to work towards closer integration of structures, but at a higher - I would say human - level.

"That is the challenge which modern society forces us to face."

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Speaking later of labour relations in industry, Mr Hillery, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, said that social aspects would be in the forefront of the Commission's attention in 1973 in all sectors, particularly that of industrial policy. The Commission thought that the productivity of firms depended on close cooperation between the two sides of industry.

During the year, after consulting both sides of industry in the nine Community Member States, the Commission intends to submit a revised version of the draft statute for a European company. The first proposal on this subject submitted by the Commission to the Council of Ministers, providing for participation by workers in the decisions taken by management (see IRT Nos. 62 and 164) met with opposition from the industrial representatives of the Member States, while the opinions of workers' organizations were divided. The Commission feels that these reactions are largely due to a fundamental misunderstanding and to inadequate information concerning the Commission's projects.

The Governments of the Member States and the employers' organizations view participation from a fundamentally negative angle, as a means of avoiding social conflicts, strikes, etc., whereas the Commission feels that participation should be considered as a positive factor, contributing not only to good labour relations but also to the vitality and productivity of firms. It is therefore important to find a suitable form of participation and to work out a new deal between shareholders and workers.

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Mr Thomson, member of the Commission, spoke on the restructuring of European industry. "We are living today in an era when many facets of our society, of our environment, are undergoing profound revolutionary changes", said Mr Thomson. One of the most remarkable features of industrial change was the growth of multinational companies, many of them based in the United States. So far, compared with its American and Japanese rivals, European industry had not always shown sufficient dynamism. One of the fundamental reasons for this was the failure in Europe to keep the reform of our social and political institutions in step with developments in the technical and scientific fields.

An essential factor in our mixed economies was a certain balance of power - a constructive tension between management and unions. But at present the growth of multinational industry had not been accompanied by a comparative growth in transnational trade unionism. It was essential that workers create a better international structure and that the trade unionists consult at all levels - including within the institutions of the European Community. In this respect the early launching of a new European trade union organization was a step of considerable significance.

We must be aware of the responsibilities of industrial restructuring. Here too, our institutional framework had proved inadequate: our educational system provided no adequate means of retraining our workers for the new tasks which awaited them; the transfer of alternative employment to the work force in the regions which had lost large numbers of jobs had failed to match the magnitude of the problem; finally, despite the advent of an international capital market and an international division of labour, our economic policies were still confined to the national level. The framing of a Community regional policy would be one of the great tasks of the coming years.

It was on a Community basis that we could ensure - whether it was in terms of combating pollution or reducing regional inequalities - that the production of wealth was not an end in itself but was directed to creating a richer quality of life. It was up to each and every one of us to ensure that the European Union was a place where at last it would be possible to ensure "the greatest happiness for the greatest number".

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Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, then spoke of the position of European business in the world. Mr Dahrendorf particularly stressed the dangers of a new protectionism which might result from economic difficulties caused by structural changes.

Many economic problems should find a solution in an open, direct and, as far as possible, institutionalized dialogue between the United States and Europe. This dialogue should not only emphasize common interests but should also tackle frankly and clearly the differences in interest. It was in this respect essential that the Community Member States should coordinate their policy towards the United States.

Apart from relations with the United States, a further problem which would confront Europe more acutely than in the past was that of relations with Japan. In this case, too, Europe should avoid seeking a solution in narrow protectionism.

Finally, Mr Dahrendorf mentioned relations with the state-trading Eastern-bloc countries and with the developing countries, as well as the multilateral negotiations via GATT. These last negotiations would be worthwhile only if the conclusion of agreements was linked to the unequivocal undertaking of all the participants not to introduce any further non-tariff barriers.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING PARTY ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL
RESEARCH POLICY (PREST)

The aim of the Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy (PREST) is to propose measures for the launching of a coordinated or common policy on scientific and technical research in the Community. This working party was set up in 1965 under the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, and consists of senior officials responsible for research policy in the Member States and of Commission representatives.

On 31 October 1967 the Council of Ministers confirmed and amplified the terms of reference of the PREST Group and briefed it to:

- conduct a general comparison of national methods, plans, programmes and budgets for research and development;
- determine the possibilities of European cooperation, possibly enlarged to take in countries other than the Community Member States, beginning with seven sectors of activity; data processing, telecommunications, new means of transport, oceanography, meteorology, metallurgy, pollution;
- examine ways and means of creating a Community system of scientific and technical information and documentation;
- step up scientific training and exchanges.

These aims prompted the PREST Group to propose the introduction of cooperative activities in the seven chosen sectors; these proposals were communicated to the acceding states and to ten non-member European countries and resulted in scientific and technical cooperation activities (COST) (see IRT Nos. 120 and 122).

In addition, these terms of reference led the PREST Group to draft reports and proposals on the training and exchange of scientific workers in the Community. These were forwarded to the experts responsible for preparing the work of the Council of Ministers in the field of education and training.

Finally, the PREST Group continued its work on the comparison of national methods, plans, programmes and projects for research and development, as well as various specific tasks, which resulted in the establishment of a number of specialized working panels:

I. Working Panel on R&D Statistics

This panel is responsible for comparing the national R&D budgets; each year it submits a report on the public financing of research in the Community Member States (see IRT Nos. 54 and 167).

However, the enlargement of the Community raises a problem of method, since the national budgets of the new acceding states will have to be "translated" into the terms and headings of the functional nomenclature adopted by the Six, and if necessary this nomenclature will have to be amended. It is therefore unlikely that the comparison of national budgets can be enlarged to take in the nine Member States before 1974. At best, a first sketch of a comparison of the budgets of the Six and the new Member States might be appended to the report on the budgets for 1973, to be submitted to the PREST Group next June.

II. Committee on Information and Documentation for Science and Technology (CIDST)

CIDST is a standing committee set up on a proposal of the PREST Group in June 1971 by decision of the Council of Ministers, with the aim of promoting the coordination of the national policies of the Member

States concerning scientific and technical information and documentation, in order gradually to create a European network of scientific and technical information and documentation.

Under the terms of reference of CIDST, national policies are to be concerted for the following purposes:

- clarification of the basic guidelines of the Community countries in the field of information policy and improvement of reciprocal information on all national programmes and projects;
- at the policy level, definition of the fundamental problems involved in the establishment of a European information network and harmonized planning of the measures which prove necessary;
- maximum concertation of effort in order to harmonize the positions of the Member States in the international organizations with regard to multinational cooperation projects in the field of information and documentation.

A number of problems of a technical, economic, legal and sectoral nature thus have to be solved, so that CIDST has set up a number of study groups:

1. Economic and financial aspects

The organization of information networks in the Community calls for a common attitude with regard to matters of pricing and in general various economic aspects relating to the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of information. The study group will very shortly present to CIDST a first report and proposals concerning pricing structure for information services.

2. Patents

The needs expressed in particular by industry concerning information and documentation on patents have led to the establishment of a study group which has been briefed to work out proposals for a European system. A survey of existing systems and requirements in this field has been undertaken. The first results will be submitted to CIDST next April.

3. Metallurgy

The experimental introduction of a metallurgical documentation and information system (MDIS) was approved in June 1971 by the Council of Ministers (see IRT No. 105). The adoption of harmonized methods, languages and codes in all the specialized information centres in the Member States necessitated lengthy technical discussions. The first meeting of the provisional Management Committee of the MDIS was held early in January 1973.

4. Agriculture

The study group responsible for preparing a definitive proposal for the creation of a joint agricultural information system will report back to CIDST at the end of March 1973.

5. Medicine

An analysis of the medical information situation showed that, as far as medical literature is concerned, the existing information systems already meet current needs. However, a number of needs are outstanding concerning information in respect of medical records, data banks and coordination of medical terminology and medical metalanguages. In January 1973, the study group accordingly requested an enlargement of its terms of reference so that it could study the possibilities for action in these fields.

6. Training of specialists

The problems of training experts on information and documentation in the Community will be studied by a new study group to be set up early in 1973.

III. Urban Development - Structure of the Habitat

A conceptual group in the field of urban development was set up in 1971 to analyse requirements in this field and to propose long-term research programmes. The conclusions of the first report, submitted in 1972, appeared too ambitious and the group received specific terms of reference to make proposals for practical action in the matter of very large urban concentrations (conurbations and megalopolis). The first proposals should be submitted in June 1973.

IV. Committee on Medical Research and Public Health

The conceptual group responsible for defining the broad lines of medical research in Europe, in its report submitted in June 1972, chose three priority fields: epidemiology, medical biology and biomedical engineering (see IRT No. 152). Its work led to the establishment of a Committee on Medical Research and Public Health, consisting of persons responsible for medical research in the Community countries, briefed to compare the medical research programmes of the Member States and work out proposals giving concrete form to the research subjects chosen. This Committee is to report back to the PREST Group in autumn 1973. Certain proposals for specific projects might, however, be submitted as early as June 1973.

V. Committee on Monitoring of Seriously Ill Persons

This Standing Committee's aim is to promote collaboration between the various teams of research scientists in the Community carrying out research in the field of monitoring of seriously ill persons (see IRT Nos. 90 and 151) by encouraging contacts, exchanges of research workers, fact-finding meetings, etc. A new programme of exchanges of researchers and coordination of work is to be drawn up by the end of March 1973 with the representatives of the new Member States.

VI. Computer Training

To improve the training of teachers in the computer field, a first series of short courses was organized in the various Community countries. The working panel also undertook to prepare a second series of short courses and to study a system of documentation concerning training courses. It also examined the possibilities and desirability of longer-term cooperation activities, with the aim of providing teachers in the computer field with the highest standard of training.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

which have been added to the Scientific and Technical Library of the Commission of the European Communities and can be consulted in the library (1, avenue de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels, Loi Offices, 1st floor, No. 43) or borrowed

General

Konflikt und Freiheit - Auf dem Weg zur Dienstklassengesellschaft
Gesammelte Abhandlungen II (EU 16960 (II))

Dahrendorf, Ralf

Piper, Munich, 1972

La croissance économique (EU 919 (1210))

Maillet, Pierre

Presses Universitaires de France, Paris, 1972

Regional Integration - Theory and Research (EU 16647)

Lindberg, Leon N. & Steingold, Stuard, A.

Havard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1971

The Power of the Purse in the European Communities (EU 11786 (20))

Coombes, D.

Chatham House, London, 1972

La crise des relations industrielles en Europe (EU 7902 (28))

Spitaels, Guy (Ed.) & Albeda, W. & Brugmans, H. & ...

Collège d'Europe, Brugge, 1972

Research and Technology

Ten Innovations (EU 16906)

Layton, Christopher & Harlow, Christopher & Houghton, Charles de
Allen & Unwin, London, 1972

Technological Forecasting and Corporate Strategy (EU 17011)

Wills, Gordon & Ashton, David & Taylor, Bernard
Bradford, London, 1969

A Price Index for Deflation of Academic R&D Expenditures (EU 16914)

National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., 1972

Science in the Federal Republic of Germany - Organization and
Promotion (EU 16972/2)

Geimer, Reinhold & Geimer, Hildegard
Daad, Bonn - Bad Godesberg, 1972

Astronautical Research 1970 (EU 16945 (21))

Napolitano, L.G. & Contensou, P. & Hilton, W.F. (Ed.)
North Holland, Amsterdam, 1971

Giant Computers (EU 16256 (2))

Boon, C. (Ed.)
Infotech, Maidenhead, 1971

Future Developments in Telecommunications (EU 10095 W)

Martin, James
Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 1971

Le dossier secret du téléphone (EU 16995)

Jannes, Henri
Flammarion, Paris, 1970

Transport d'énergie électrique par cryocâbles (EU 17026)

Deschamps, L. & Jegou, Y. & Schwab, A.M.
Electricité de France, Direction des Etudes et Recherches, Paris, 1972