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\*\* "The intentions and obligations set out in the Final Communiqué of the Summit Conference must now be turned into official Acts - or rather into actions. Ever-present in the minds of those taking part in the Conference was the definition of a European identity." This is the essence of a statement made by Mr Ortoli, President of the European Commission, who gave a broad rundown on the PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES FOR 1973 before the meeting of the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 12 February.

Extracts from Mr Ortoli's speech on industrial, scientific, energy and environmental policy can be found in ANNEX 1.

\*\* Henceforth the governments of the Member States will inform the European Commission as soon as possible of the legal instruments, regulations or administrative measures which they intend to introduce with a view to PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT, together with any initiative envisaged in this field. The representatives of the Member States meeting in the Council of Ministers of the Community have recently adopted the draft agreement covering this area submitted by the European Commission in March 1972, the final wording of which was drawn up by the permanent delegations on 7 February 1973. For further details see ANNEX 2.

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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 laws currently in force open up real possibilities for avoiding conflicts between Community rules and national legislation relating to COMPETITION. This was the substance of a statement made by Mr Borschette, the member of the European Commission with special responsibility for competition, in a speech on the Community's competition policy to the European Parliament at its meeting in Luxembourg held on 12 February.

The Community's competition policy is not directed against industry, Mr Borschette pointed out, but consists in assisting and supporting those undertakings which observe the competition rules - as the vast majority of them do - while taking prompt, severe action against those who do not play the game. The consumer, i.e., every citizen of the Community, should know that his right to the best product at the lowest price is a right which the Community is obliged to defend and make known.

The European Parliament has adopted a resolution based on a report submitted on behalf of its Economic Committee by Mr Berkhouwer, on the Commission of the European Communities' initial report on competition policy. He stressed that company mergers within the Community should be subject to obligatory advance notification. On behalf of the European Commission Mr Borschette announced concrete proposals to this end.

A summary of Mr Berkhouwer's report to the Parliament can be found in ANNEX 3.

\*\* A selection of RECENT PUBLICATIONS acquired by the Scientific and Technical Library of the Commission of the European Communities can be found in ANNEX 4. This literature can be consulted on the premises (1 avenue de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels, Office Loi, 1st Floor, Room 43) or can be taken out on loan.

\*\* A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Community, specifically devoted to the COMMUNITY ENERGY POLICY, is to be held in Brussels on 21-22 May; it will be attended by the nine Member States Ministers who deal with energy and by Mr Henri Simonet, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for energy questions. The particular purpose of this Council meeting - the first of its type - will be to define a common attitude towards the latest developments in the energy sector of the world market.

\*\* It emerges from a study of the LEVEL OF THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA IN THE ENLARGED COMMUNITY in 1971 that Denmark and West Germany occupy the leading positions (at a level approaching 65% of that of the United States); France and the Benelux countries follow, clearly outstripping the United Kingdom. Italy and Ireland occupy the tail position, but whereas in 1955 both countries were at virtually the same level, Italy now leads Ireland by more than 20%.

The table below shows the gross national product at market prices and the national income per capita in the countries of the enlarged Community in 1971:

(in u.a.)

	GNP at market prices per capita	National income per capita
Denmark	3,456	2,635
West Germany	3,387	2,601
France	3,176	2,437
Luxembourg	3,027	2,274
Belgium	2,936	2,319
Netherlands	2,728	2,208
United Kingdom	2,421	1,869
Italy	1,867	1,521
Ireland	1,532	1,183
Community of 9	2,736	2,130
United States	5,149	4,161
Japan	2,101	1,697

Between 1963 and 1971 economic growth - measured by movements of the GNP at stable prices - was fastest in the Netherlands and France (over 55%). In Denmark, West Germany, Italy and Belgium the increase in production varied between 44 and 48%. Growth was slower in the United Kingdom (+23%), Luxembourg (+31%) and Ireland (+37%). In the enlarged Community as a whole the volume of production has increased by 43% since 1963 as compared with 35% in the United States and 124% in Japan.

\*\* THE EUROPEAN UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC JOURNALISTS which since 8 March 1971 has comprised the Associations of scientific journalists of West Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (see IRT No. 90) now officially includes the Austrian Association of Scientific Journalists.

As a result over 700 European scientific journalists will henceforth be members of the European Union of Associations of Scientific Journalists.

\*\* Before the end of 1974 the Community must reach a decision on the creation of COMMUNITY CAPACITY FOR URANIUM ENRICHMENT in order to guarantee that the nuclear fuel requirements entailed by the foreseeable developments in nuclear energy can be met. This demand was made by the parliamentary committee on energy, research and atomic questions which on 5 February adopted a proposal for a resolution on this subject drafted by Mr Noé, a member of the European Parliament. We will return to this matter in a subsequent issue of IRT.

The difference that has arisen between certain German companies importing NATURAL GAS and the Netherlands Government following the decision by the latter to limit exports of natural gas has also

been discussed by the parliamentary committee. Mr Simonent, the member of the European Commission with special responsibility for energy policy, stated on this occasion that the European Commission was currently investigating the matter.

\*\* In Brussels on 8 February sixteen trade-union organizations affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions created the EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS. The aim of this new organization, which has about thirty million trade unionist members, is to jointly represent and promote the social, economic and cultural interests of the workers at a European level and in particular at all the European institutions including the European Community and the European Free Trade Area (EFTA). During the inaugural session of its first congress, Mr Spinelli, the member of the European Commission with special responsibility for industrial affairs, expressed a desire for a closer relationship between the Community and the trade union organizations.

\*\* The Commission of the European Communities has been invited to attend, in the capacity of an observer, the MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT due to be held in Vienna on 28-30 March 1973.

\*\* The briefing meeting on COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS held by EUROPMI, the association of small and medium-sized companies (see IRT No. 173), will be held in Brussels on 26 February 1973. Officials of the European Commission will attend in order to explain the contents of the Commission proposal, sent to the Council of Ministers in July 1972, on the introducing of Community industrial development contracts and the relevant rules of procedure.

\*\* "The outcome of the Euratom Council meeting held on 5 February 1973 is highly encouraging since it denotes a new, and to my mind justified confidence in the capacity of the JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE", stated Mr Ferri, the Minister for Trade and Industry who represented Italy at the last Euratom Council, during the visit which he made to the JRC's Ispra establishment on 9 February.

\*\* Three reports concerning RESEARCH CARRIED OUT WITH THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC) have recently been published by the Stampato dal Centro sperimentale metallurgico S.p.A. (Rome). These relate to:

1. Continuous gamma-ray inspection of hot steel blanks;
2. A microwave unit for determining the position of laminated products in preheating furnaces;
3. Metallographic influences on the fatigue strength of Fe52 steel.

THE 1973 PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
IN THE INDUSTRY, RESEARCH, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECTORS

Extracts from the address by Mr Ortolí, President of the  
European Commission, to the European Parliament at Strasbourg  
on 12 February 1973

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The intentions and the obligations set out in the Final Communiqué of the Summit Conference must now be turned into official Acts - or rather into actions. Ever-present in the minds of those taking part in the Conference was the definition of a European identity. This is the expression of a heartfelt desire, shared by the peoples of all the Member States, to differentiate ourselves from the rest of the world, not only so as to play our own role in the world and thus take Europe's destiny into our own hands, but also to define and implement the plan for a civilization which, to quote Léon Blum, would again be human.

It is, however, clear that consultation measures only, however well worked out, will not be enough to ensure the unity of the Common Market. We shall have to advance by concrete measures demonstrating the genuine progress made towards unification.

From the thousand possible examples, I will cite the creation of a European capital market, for which we have waited far too long. Would it not be possible - and present circumstances ought to encourage us - to get our member countries gradually to reconsider their ideas of control and at least to treat in the same way all transactors in the Community, of whatever Member State they are nationals or residents?

I would further mention the progress which we must make in tax harmonization. We shall put forward proposals relating, in particular,

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to harmonization of the basis for assessment of VAT and harmonization of tax arrangements for income from transferable securities, and we consider it urgently necessary that texts should be adopted concerning tax arrangements for mergers and that provisions should be introduced concerning parent and subsidiary companies.

Again, I would refer to the approximation of company law, the setting-up of a European-type company, the recognition of a European patent, and freedom of establishment for insurance and banking services, so that a Community legal framework may facilitate the interpenetration of our economics and our financial systems.

Likewise, top priority must be given to the removal of barriers to internal trade, in particular by the removal of technical barriers and of quantitative restrictions as well as by throwing open public contracts to all comers.

The Summit Communiqué spoke of a single industrial base for the Community as a whole. In this field we are invited to decide on a programme of action to be adopted by the institutions before 1 January 1974. Of course, we will observe this time limit, and proposals have already been made to this end. Creation of a specialized office to facilitate contacts between undertakings, pursuit of the policy of opening up the public contracts market, giving priority to railway equipment, heavy electrical engineering, telecommunications and equipment embodying the results of advanced technology, and the establishment of development contracts at Community level in order to finance certain innovations made by the joint effort of companies situated in different Member States.

It is with this in mind also that the Commission has proposed, as regards the aviation industry, and explored, as regards data processing, nuclear energy, and telecommunications, the closer ..//...

coordination of financial resources and the possibility that public purchases might also be coordinated in an appropriate manner.

I am coming now to the Community's scientific policy, which was long restricted to the activities of the Euratom Research Centres, and to the financing by the ECSC of specialized research.

On 5 February an agreement was at last reached guaranteeing four years' research activities for the Joint Research Centre at the level we proposed. I am confident that the life of the Centre, and in particular the existence of Community research, is assured for many years to come, not only in the nuclear sector but also, and to an increasing extent, in the non-nuclear sectors.

The Commission will now be able to continue its efforts to establish a European research, scientific and educational policy. These three portfolios have now been allocated to a single member of the Commission, for all three pose political questions for the Member States which, to a large extent, can only be solved by joint action.

As regards research policy, the Commission is convinced that it is necessary to look beyond nuclear research and consider the other sectors of the future. A European scientific policy, while remaining closely geared to practical ends, must not take account only of industrial applications which are immediately apparent. For Europe must not only have an industrial economy powered by research and its application, but also organized scientific cooperation from which all concerned will be able to derive the maximum benefit.

Another Summit ambition: energy policy.

Independent of specific actions relating to oil, natural gas, coal, electricity and nuclear energy, certain general considerations must form the basis for a more detailed Community energy policy, founded on the need for certain and permanent supplies under conditions which are economically satisfactory. These considerations are: care for the environment, the rational use of energy, the development of scientific and technical research, and, as regards external policy, the establishment or development of relations between the Community and countries importing energy and between the Community and the principal exporting countries.

And so I come to the third part of my speech. To speak of a Europe in the service of man means, first and foremost, wanting to put into effect a broad social policy and playing an active part in trying to safeguard and improve the environment. But it also means setting out to make our peoples participate, in various ways, directly and indirectly, in the work of building Europe.

Questions of the quality of life obviously bring the Commission to consideration of the environment. Before 31 July the Community institutions are to draw up a programme of action accompanied by a precise timetable.

We have to implement a programme for control of pollution and nuisances affecting air and water in particular, and we must seek the most appropriate technical and economic ways of achieving our ends.

Under its General Programme for the elimination of technical barriers the Commission will continue with the standardization of product specifications, giving priority to polluting products. It will watch ../...

over implementation of the agreement relating to advance notification of all national measures concerning the environment, which the Council adopted in December 1972. And when common policies and joint actions are worked out and implemented, it will endeavour to bring to the fore the constant need to be concerned about protecting and improving the environment.



THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COMMUNITY WILL INFORM  
THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE MEASURES WHICH THEY INTEND TO TAKE  
WITH REGARD TO THE ENVIRONMENT

The governments of the Member States will henceforth inform the European Commission as quickly as possible of any legal instruments, regulations or administrative measures which they intend to take in order to protect or improve the environment, and of any international initiatives envisaged in this field.

The representatives of the Member States meeting in the Council of Ministers of the Community recently adopted the draft agreement on this subject submitted by the European Commission in March 1972, the final text of which was drawn up by the permanent delegations on 7 February 1973.

This agreement is all the more important since it is the first decision concerning the environment adopted at Community level which follows up the proposals submitted by the European Commission in March 1972.

The aim of this agreement is to reconcile the implementation of initiatives taken at a national level with the work in the environmental field carried out at a Community level and also to ensure that the rules governing the smooth operation of the Common Market are observed.

As expressed by the Ministers of the Environment at their meeting in Bonn in October 1972, (see IRT Nos. 164 and 165) the Community environmental policy must primarily be aimed at coordinated and harmonized progress in the national policies without, however, hindering the progress already achieved or achievable at a national level; furthermore all such progress must be accomplished in a form that will not endanger the smooth operation of the common market.

Therefore in March 1972 at the same time as its memorandum on a Community programme for the protection of the environment (see IRT No. 138) the European Commission submitted the draft agreement relating to the briefing of the Commission and Member States with a view to the possible harmonization throughout the Community of urgent measures concerning the protection of the environment; this draft agreement has now been adopted by the Council of Ministers.

The governments of the Member States will thus inform the European Commission of any draft measures relating to the environment which are likely to affect the functioning of the common market or the success of the Community programme on the reduction of pollution and nuisances and the protection of the natural environment (which, in conformity with the decision taken by the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Community in October 1972, must be submitted by the Commission by 31 July 1973 at the latest).

The Commission will pass on this information to the other Member States as soon as possible. It also has two months in which to inform the State concerned of its intention to lay before the Council of Ministers proposals aimed at the adoption of relevant Community measures, and thereafter five months within which to submit a definite proposal on the matter.

If the Commission does not lay any proposal before the Council of Ministers within the appointed time-limit, the government may immediately introduce the measures envisaged. The same applies if the Council of Ministers, having had a proposal laid before it by the Commission, has not issued a ruling on this proposal within five months of receiving it. Provision is thus made for a period of twelve months between the time when a State informs the Commission of a draft measure and the time when this State is authorized to implement that measure, in the absence of harmonized measures at a Community level.

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Nevertheless the States retain the right to take, exceptionally, immediate action at the national level where reasons of safety or health make this urgently necessary.





COMPETITION IN THE COMMUNITY

The European Parliament has adopted the report submitted by  
Mr Berkhouwer on behalf of the Economic Committee

The competition policy, the basic aim of which must be to ensure and strengthen the competitive capacity of industry and thus to protect and guarantee free choice to the consumer, should increasingly assume a Community nature. Such was the view of the European Parliament at its meeting held in Luxembourg on 12-15 February 1973, after hearing a report submitted on behalf of the Economic Committee by Mr Berkhouwer, a member of the European Parliament, on the first report by the European Commission on competition policy.

In the resolution adopted in regard to this report the European Parliament stated in particular that:

- it was desirable that the field of application of (a) Community legislation on competition and (b) the various countries' laws in this field should be defined more closely and that the European Commission should submit a proposal to this effect aiming likewise at the promotion of fuller exchanges of information between the appropriate national and Community authorities on competition.
- the European Commission's policy on restrictive practices should be primarily concerned with their economic efforts.
- As regards agreements covering licences under patents and agreements on the transfer of knowhow, the European Commission should clarify its policy without delay and ensure that use tantamount to an abuse of a dominant position is not made of patent protection rights.

At the same time in all of the fields covered by advanced technology it is necessary to encourage agreements among large undertakings in such a way as to enable them to be competitive on the world scale against powerful companies for non-member countries.

- The efforts made by the European Commission towards harmonization of regional and sectoral support measures should be continued.  
It is also desirable that the European Commission should quickly submit a study on the relations between the State and public companies and that measures should be taken in order to suppress the distortion of competition between public and private enterprise.

- Provision should be made for obligatory advance notification of industrial mergers whereby a certain share of the market or given size limit would be exceeded.

It is also essential that the European Commission collect comparable, recent data on the process of economic concentration within the enlarged Community.

- The European Commission should also examine the situation regarding competition in the energy market and certain service sectors.
- Finally it is essential that the Community's competition rules be supplemented by an international agreement on the provisions to be applied to competition, guaranteeing equivalent conditions of competition to undertakings operating on the world market.

## 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

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ENERGY

Symposium on Energy, Resources and the Environment

(EU 16484 (5))

February 22-23, 24 and 25, 1972

MITRE Corporation, McLean, Va., 1972

Energy, Resources and the Environment

Zrakat, Charles A.

MITRE Corporation, Mclean, Va., 1972

Large-Scale Utilization of Solar Energy, (EU 16881 (extr. B))

Haas, Gregory M.

MITRE Corporation, Mclean, Va., 1972

Pour une politique de l'énergie - Charbon? Pétrole? Atome?

(EU 10455 (229))

Grenon, Michel

Marabout, Verviers, 1972

The Nuclear Power Industry in Europe

Foratom, Deutscher Atomforum, May 1972

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Issues and Action around the World

(EU 16881 (extr. D))

Greeley, Richard S.

MITRE Corporation, McLean, Va., 1972

Climate Change and the Influence of Man's Activities on the Global Environment (EU 16881 (extr. A))

Kellogg, William, W.

MITRE Corporation, McLean, Va., September 1972

Water and the Environment (EU 16842 (8))

Holy, Milos

FAO, Rome, 1971

Fuel Economy and Emission Control (EU 16994)

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, 1972

Environmental Mercury Contamination (EU 16934)

Hartung, Rolf + Dinman, Bertram D.

Ann Arbor Science, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1972

Asbestos - The Need for and Feasibility of Air Pollution  
Controls (EU 17023)

National Academy of Sciences - Committee on Biologic  
Effects of Atmospheric Pollutants  
National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC, 1971

Réglementation des déchets urbains et industriels  
(EU 17008 (1))

Gousset, Pierre

Editions Législatives et Administratives, Paris, 1972