

WEEKLY

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\*\* The Commission is currently engaged on a study of problems connected with INDUSTRIAL WASTE and is seeking appropriate solutions chiefly within the framework of a common environmental policy. This, in substance, was the answer given by the Commission to a written question from Mr Oele, Member of the European Parliament, on the problem of industrial waste disposal. The full text of this answer can be found in ANNEX 1.

\*\* The Community cannot become a reality without the participation and support of the people who live in it. At present the major obstacle to the MOULDING OF PRO-EUROPEAN ATTITUDES would appear to be the image which the broad mass of the public have of achievements to date, i.e., of the European Common Market. This image is technical, perhaps even technical-cum-bureaucratic - attractive from a rational standpoint, but without appeal to human feelings, and equated more with the administration of things than the government of people.

The only way the Community can hope to attract the dynamic support of populations and, in particular, the young, is by formulating political aspirations and objectives which the man in the street can understand and in which he feels a direct interest. Similarly, the Community must devote increasing attention to social problems and the improvement of the quality of life, if it wishes to narrow the gap between itself and its citizens.

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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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This was the chief fact to emerge from a public opinion poll on the subject of "Europe and the Europeans", conducted at the instigation of the Commission (for details of some of the findings of this poll, see ANNEX 2).

- \*\* NATURAL GAS consumption in the Six continued to grow during 1972, with an increase of some 24% over 1971. Community natural gas production was up by 22% as compared with 1971. This increase in production was particularly marked in the Netherlands (+ 32%), which also considerably increased its natural gas deliveries to other Community countries. Details of developments in the Community natural gas economy during 1972 are set out in ANNEX 3.
  
- \*\* ANNEX 4 contains a selection of 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.
  
- \*\* The Commission is aware of the general increase in NOISE POLLUTION and in particular of noise pollution due to the growth in air traffic and the boom in recreational aviation. This was made clear in an answer to a written question on the subject from Mr Wolfram, Member of the European Parliament.

In order to guarantee environmental protection and free trade, the Commission feels that there should be a joint approach to the question of laying down standards in respect of products likely to affect the environment. Accordingly, the Commission has included aircraft among the products listed in its proposal for extending the general programme on barriers to trade, as submitted to the Council of Ministers on 24 March 1972 (see IRT No. 139).

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In other words, the Commission intends to rely mainly on directives on sound-proofing devices in its bid to reduce noise pollution.

Similarly, overflying conditions in respect of areas bordering on landing grounds could also form the subject of Community recommendations or regulations under the action programme on the environment, now being prepared.

\*\* THE INTRODUCTION OF COMMUNITY CONTRACTS as proposed by the Commission in July 1972 (see IRT No. 154) will play an important part in helping to secure balanced economic development, which is an essential prerequisite for the implementation of the economic and monetary union. This was the conclusion reached by the European Parliament when it met in Luxembourg on 6 April 1973 and adopted a report presented by Mr Bousch on behalf of the Economic Commission of the European Parliament.

\*\* Purchasing power per inhabitant increased by about 2.5% in the Six between 1970 and 1971, as compared with 1.7% in the UK and 1.1% in the United States. During the period 1958-71 it grew by 74% in the Community, 34% in the UK and 39% in the United States.

In the original six Common Market countries it took, on average, 508 hours' work to buy a washing machine in 1960; today it takes 158 hours. To buy a refrigerator 10 years ago called for 361 hours' work, whereas today it takes only 74. For a raincoat the corresponding figures are 60 : 14 and for a shirt 12 : 3.

\*\* The agreement on the verification of the Euratom nuclear safeguards system under the TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS was signed in Brussels on 5 April 1973 by Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission of the European Communities, the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands and also by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see IRT No. 182).

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- \*\* Under the aegis of the Commission of the European Communities 21 PERSONALITIES FROM COMMUNITY SCIENTIFIC CIRCLES met on 4 April to constitute the EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (ECRD). The introductory address was given by Mr Dahrendorf, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for research, science and education. Accompanying Mr Dahrendorf was his Director-General, Mr Schuster, and the meeting was chaired by Mr Casimir of Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken N.V. The meeting provided an opportunity to define the operating methods of the ECRD. As is well known, this body will be responsible in future for advising the Commission on matters relating to the formulation, planning and execution of a European R&D policy. This is in accordance with the request made by the Heads of State and Government, on the occasion of the Paris Summit Conference last October (see IRT No. 162), that the Community institutions should promote such a policy.
- \*\* The first European Congress on DOCUMENTATION SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS, sponsored by the Commission of the European Communities, will be held in Luxembourg on 16-18 May 1973. Preparatory seminars will be held on 14-15 May. The aim of the Congress is to compare resources used, products supplied to users, and economic aspects of a range of documentation systems and networks operating in the enlarged Community.

PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES

Reply by the Commission to a written question from Mr Oele, Member of the European Parliament, on the problem of industrial waste disposal

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The problem of wastes must be approached from several angles:

- from the point of view of protecting the health of populations, these wastes could cause serious soil, and consequently water, pollution;
- with regard to gathering, transporting and treating the wastes, every step should be taken to guarantee the free movement of wastes so as to ensure, in certain cases, the profitability of recycling plants, and the recovery of substances and materials under satisfactory working conditions;
- from the point of view of conserving and recycling raw materials in the framework of specific projects relating to certain industrial activities.

These are the reasons which have led the Commission to include this problem in its programme for the reduction of pollution and nuisances and the conservation of the natural environment, as submitted to the Council in March 1972 (see IRT No. 138).

Furthermore, in accordance with the agreement providing for prior notification in respect of national measures contemplated in the environmental field, the Commission is empowered to submit proposals for Community regulations, where the measures contemplated by the Member States may affect the functioning of the Common Market (see IRT No. 177).

The problem of industrial wastes would clearly qualify under this procedure which the Commission hopes to see adopted by the Council of Ministers in the very near future.

The Commission will in due course submit draft proposals to the Council with a view to harmonizing laws and regulations on this subject.

At present the Commission is not in possession of sufficient facts to be able to say for sure whether the granting of joint undertaking status to companies specializing in the collection, treatment and disposal of industrial wastes is the most appropriate method of solving this problem. It is sponsoring a study of the whole problem of industrial wastes so as to obtain the information necessary to enable it to propose or recommend appropriate measures.

It is possible that the joint undertaking formula may have to be recommended as a means of encouraging the establishment and setting-up of factories specializing in the treatment of certain types of industrial waste which, for reasons of economy of scale, ought to be collected in several Member States.

Lastly, development contracts could be used as a means of promoting the development of new techniques.

EUROPEAN UNIFICATION AND THE EUROPEANS

The Community cannot become a reality without the participation and support of the people who live in it. At present the major obstacle to the moulding of pro-European attitudes would appear to be the image which the broad mass of the public have of achievements to date, i.e., of the European Common Market. This image is technical, perhaps even technical-cum-bureaucratic - attractive from a rational standpoint, but without appeal to human feelings, and equated more with the administration of things than the government of people.

The only way the Community can hope to attract the dynamic support of populations and, in particular, the young is by formulating political aspirations and objectives which the man in the street can understand and in which he feels a direct interest. Similarly, the Community must devote increasing attention to social problems and the improvement of the quality of life, if it wishes to narrow the gap between itself and its citizens.

This was the chief fact to emerge from a public opinion poll on the subject of "Europe and the Europeans", conducted at the instigation of the Commission. The following tables give a rough idea of European attitudes towards those objectives which it is felt ought to be given priority in the context of European integration.



A. Various socio-political objectives listed in order of importance

|   | EC | D  | B  | F  | I  | L  | NL |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| To guarantee a fitting pension to all senior citizens | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| To guarantee employment for the young                 | 2  | 6  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 2  | 5  |
| To stop the manufacture of atom bombs                 | 3  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 2  | 5  | 2  |
| To guarantee greater security of employment           | 4  | 2  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 4  | 3  |
| To preserve law and order in the country              | 5  | 2  | 5  | 5  | 5  | 6  | 6  |
| To guarantee freedom of expression                    | 6  | 5  | 6  | 6  | 6  | 3  | 4  |
| To make our society more human                        | 7  | 8  | 7  | 7  | 6  | 8  | 7  |
| To reform education                                   | 8  | 7  | 11 | 10 | 8  | 7  | 8  |
| To increase salaries                                  | 9  | 10 | 8  | 8  | 9  | 11 | 13 |
| To help the underdeveloped countries                  | 10 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9  |
| To ensure workers' participation in management        | 11 | 9  | 10 | 11 | 11 | 9  | 11 |
| To encourage private enterprise in the economic field | 12 | 12 | 8  | 9  | 10 | 9  | 10 |
| To combat communism                                   | 13 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| To do away with capitalism                            | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |

**B. DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMON MARKET TOWARDS THE POLITICAL FORMATION OF A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE**

(out of 100 persons interviewed, aged 16 and over)

|                       | EC   | D    | B    | F    | I    | L   | NL   |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|
|                       | %    | %    | %    | %    | %    | %   | %    |
| For                   | 70   | 69   | 62   | 63   | 77   | 77  | 75   |
| Against               | 10   | 10   | 10   | 13   | 6    | 5   | 14   |
| Don't know (no reply) | 20   | 21   | 28   | 24   | 17   | 18  | 11   |
| Total                 | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100 | 100  |
| Numbers               | 3752 | 2021 | 1298 | 2046 | 1822 | 335 | 1230 |

**C. DEGREE OF INTEGRATION DESIRED IN A UNITED EUROPE**

(out of 100 persons interviewed, aged 16 and over)

|   | EC   | D    | B    | F    | I    | L   | NL   |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|
|   | %    | %    | %    | %    | %    | %   | %    |
| A. No government at European level, but the Governments of each country hold regular meetings to decide on a common policy.   | 16   | 16   | 14   | 18   | 13   | 19  | 18   |
| B. A European government does exist and is responsible for dealing with all major questions. Each country, however, retains its own Government to deal with its own special problems. | 56   | 52   | 51   | 62   | 57   | 63  | 58   |
| C. A European Government does exist and is responsible for dealing with all questions which may arise: Member States no longer have a national Government.                            | 11   | 15   | 9    | 7    | 10   | 5   | 13   |
| D. None of the above.   | 4    | 4    | 6    | 3    | 4    | 1   | 3    |
| E. Don't know (no reply)  | 13   | 13   | 20   | 10   | 16   | 12  | 8    |
| Total   | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100 | 100  |
| Numbers   | 8752 | 2021 | 1293 | 2046 | 1822 | 335 | 1230 |



NATURAL GAS IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1972

The production of natural gas in the Six continued to expand during 1972, reaching about 96,000 million cubic metres or 835,000 teracalories (1 teracalory =  $10^{12}$  calories), i.e., an increase of 22% as against the preceding year. The breakdown per country is as follows:

PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS

| Year               | Community                               | West Germany | France | Italy   | Netherlands |
|--------------------|---|--------------|--------|---------|-------------|
|                    | in millions of cubic metres             |              |        |         |             |
| 1971               | 78,729                                  | 15,365       | 6,877  | 12,690  | 43,797      |
| 1972               | 95,700                                  | 17,500       | 7,300  | 13,200  | 57,700      |
|                    | in teracalories (upper calorific value) |              |        |         |             |
| 1971               | 685,767                                 | 128,583      | 66,474 | 122,482 | 368,228     |
| 1972               | 835,000                                 | 150,000      | 70,000 | 128,000 | 487,000     |
| Variation<br>72/71 | + 22%                                   | + 17%        | + 11%  | + 5%    | + 32%       |

Deliveries of gas from the Netherlands to other Community countries also continued to grow, showing an increase of 38% over 1971, i.e., 23,800 million cubic metres (202,000 teracalories) in 1972 as against 17,500 million cubic metres (147,000 teracalories) in 1971. This represents more than 40% of national production, a hitherto unprecedented figure.

French imports of natural gas from Algeria have risen sharply. In Italy imports of Libyan gas are steady and account for 10% of national resources.

NATURAL GAS RESOURCES\*

| Year  | Community | West Germany | France  | Italy   | Netherlands | Belgium | Luxembourg |
|---|-----------|--------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|------------|
| <b>I. Total resources (teracalories, upper calorific value)</b> |           |              |         |         |             |         |            |
| 1971  | 690,941   | 183,160      | 110,679 | 122,786 | 221,774     | 52,373  | 169        |
| 1972  | 854,900   | 234,300      | 129,400 | 141,700 | 285,000     | 63,400  | 1,100      |
| Variation<br>72/71  | + 24%     | + 28%        | + 17%   | + 15%   | + 29%       | + 21%   |            |
| <b>II. Portion of resources covered by</b>                      |           |              |         |         |             |         |            |
| - Netherlands gas   |           |              |         |         |             |         |            |
| 1971  | 53%       | 30%          | 36%     | -       | 100%        | 100%    | 100%       |
| 1972  | 57%       | 36%          | 41%     | -       | 100%        | 100%    | 100%       |
| - Algerian and Libyan gas                                       |           |              |         |         |             |         |            |
| 1971  | 0.8%      | -            | 4%      | 0.2%    | -           | -       | -          |
| 1972  | 2.4%      | -            | 6%      | 10%     | -           | -       | -          |

\* = production + imports/acceptances - exports/deliveries

The consumption of natural gas in the Six during 1972 rose to 847,800 teracalories, i.e., an increase of some 24% over 1971.

The sharpest rise in consumption was recorded in the domestic, commercial and services sector with a rate of 35% for all the countries concerned (compared with 31% in 1971). This increase, which was particularly marked in West Germany (+ 46%), Italy (+ 45%) and Belgium (+ 42%), can be attributed partly to the colder weather. Furthermore, natural gas is continuing to penetrate the market very fast as a form of heating for domestic and other premises, although saturation level is still far from having been reached.

The expansion of power plant consumption (national and in-plant) is continuing at a rate similar to last year (+ 28%) in all the countries concerned. In Belgium, however, the rate of increase has been relatively low (+ 12%).

Natural gas processing in the gas plants is continuing to decline (- 23%), especially in Germany and France (- 35% and - 25% respectively).

In the most important sector (energy and non-energy industry, representing some 45% of the total consumption), the average Community rate of growth was 20% in 1972 as against 21% in 1971, and the national figures ranged from 26% (France) to 14% (Italy).

Natural gas consumption (per sector) in the Six

|                                     | Teracalories |         |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
|                                     | 1971         | 1972    |
| - Power plants                      | 153,769      | 197,500 |
| - Gas plants                        | 16,970       | 13,100  |
| - Industry (energy and non-energy)  | 317,168      | 379,400 |
| - Domestic, commercial and services | 179,089      | 241,200 |
| - Total consumption (gross)         | 684,322      | 847,800 |

Natural gas production in the UK increased sharply during 1972 (+ 44%). This figure has not been equalled by any country in the Six and consequently the UK ranks second in the enlarged Community as a producer and consumer of natural gas.

Production, importation and domestic consumption of natural gas in the UK

Teracalories

| Year            | Production | Imports from Algeria | Domestic consumption (gross) |
|-----------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1971            | 172,695    | 8,366                | 181,061                      |
| 1972            | 249,000    | 8,300                | 257,300                      |
| Variation 72/71 | + 44%      | -                    | + 42%                        |

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**GENERAL**

- The Predicament of Man (EU 17212 A) An Examination of Policies for the Future Based on the Third International Symposium held in London, 5-7 April 1971  
Goldsmith, Maurice and GEE, Cyril C.  
Science Policy Foundation  
Inforlink, London, 1972
  
- Development Reconsidered (EU 17207)  
Owens, Edgar and Shaw, Robert  
Heath and Co., Lexington, Mass., 1972

**NUCLEAR ENERGY**

- The Nuclear Controversy in the USA (EU 17215)  
International Workshop (held in) Lucerne, Switzerland  
30 April - 3 May 1972 - Conference Papers  
Atomic Industrial Forum and Association Suisse Pour L'Energie Atomique, Bern, 1972
  
- Nuclear Safeguards (EU 14212 (86))  
Imai, Ryukichi  
International Institute for Strategic Studies  
London, March 1972

**PHYSICS AND TECHNOLOGY**

- Technological Innovation - A Methodology (EU 17212 B)  
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Science Policy Foundation  
Inforlink Ltd, London, 1971

**FINANCE**

- Loi de finances pour 1973 (EU 1112 (72-269))  
Imprimerie des Journaux Officiels, Paris, 1972



METALS AND METALLURGY

- Cadmium (EU 17222) World Survey of Production and Consumption With Special Reference to Future Demand and Prices  
Roskill Information Services Ltd, London, 1970
  
- Chromium Minerals, Ferro-Chrome, Chromium (EU 17218) Metal and Chromium Chemicals: World Survey of Production and Consumption With Special Reference to Future Demand and Prices  
Roskill Information Services Ltd, London, 1972
  
- Mercury (EU 17219) World Survey of Production and Consumption With Special Reference to Future Demand and Prices  
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