

- ** Job creation is one of the Community's foremost social and regional aims. There are various ways in which it can help effectively to develop and reorganize employment in certain economic sectors and certain declining or grey areas of the Community, and to redeploy workers affected by structural changes in the job market. A summary list of these ways can be found in Annex 1.
- ** The general report on the Community's activities in 1972 recently published by the European Commission deals largely with Community promotion of scientific and technological research and development. Extracts on research and technology in the Community in 1972 can be found in Annex 2.
- ** In 1972 the consumption of oil products in the Community rose to 360.4 million metric tons, an increase of 7.3% over the 1971 figure. After the sluggish growth of the Community oil economy in 1971, a clear upswing has been apparent particularly towards the end of the year, although the situation has varied greatly from country to country. Further details on the Community oil economy in 1972 can be found in Annex 3.

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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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** In reply to a written question by Mr Oele and Mr Vredeling, Members of the European Parliament, concerning the possible introduction of two separate colour television systems in Italy and the consequences for the consumer, the European Commission expressed its regret that timely agreement had not been reached on the choice of a single European system for the development of a technique which is such an important vehicle for popular information and education and for the spread of culture, especially in order to enable the consumer to benefit from the scale economies of long production runs. It felt that it was essential to avoid similar mistakes by taking appropriate action well before the production stage.

The European Commission is closely examining the development of new techniques such as cable TV in order not only to obtain an early warning of restrictive practices but also to assess how far these new techniques could mitigate the drawbacks for the consumer of the coexistence in Europe of two systems (See IRT No 182).

** At the close of 1972 the conventional thermal capacity in the Community of the Nine was about 178,000 MW net. The net nuclear capacity was about 9500 MW i.e., 5% of the total thermal capacity.

../...

During 1972 the overall growth in the means of electrical energy production in the Community of the Six fell far short of the 1971 figure. The new plant phased to the line can be broken down as follows:

Hydroelectric power: a very slight increase in productivity from natural sources (+0.6% as against about +2% on average). However, there were further increases in plant for peak-opping purposes.

Nuclear power plants: a 50% increase in net power, reaching 5400 MW thanks to the phasing to the line of three large new power plants, two in Germany using enriched uranium and one in France using natural uranium.

Conventional thermal power stations: owing to a considerably slower expansion of production potential than in 1971 (+6.8% as against +9.1%) net production was only about 114,000 MW.

The following table lists the thermal power stations commissioned in the Community of the Six in 1972 according to the types of fuel used:

<u>Nuclear</u>	<u>1,890</u>	<u>25%</u>
Natural uranium	560	7%
Enriched uranium	1,330	18%
<u>Conventional single fuel:</u>	<u>3,760</u>	<u>50%</u>
Hard coal	150	2%
Recent lignite	900	12%
Oil	2,090	28%
Gas	620	8%
<u>Conventional dual fuel:</u>	<u>1,850</u>	<u>25%</u>
Coal/natural gas	320	4%
Oil/natural gas	1,530	21%

** The European Commission considers that the improvement and unification of industrial property laws cannot be restricted to patent law. In view of the forthcoming conclusion of two agreements concerning a European patent (see IRT No 152) it has decided to publish during the coming months the initial draft agreement on a European trademark law compiled at its instigation by a group of experts. This information was recently given by the Commission in reply to a written question from Mr Cousté, a Member of the European Parliament.

The European Commission expects that the work on a Community trademark law can be resumed following the response to this publication, which will provide interested circles with the opportunity of adopting a standpoint. Thus a single right to protection would be created which would crown the efforts made over several years to protect industrial property.

** The European Commission has ordered a shipbuilding study which analyses the prospective growth of demand for new tonnage between now and 1980 in the major forms of sea transport. This study has been carried out by the Stichting Maritime Research (The Hague).

The study was one of a number of pragmatic approaches adopted by the European Commission, which had been instructed by the Council of Ministers, under the Directive dated 20 July 1972 on aids to shipbuilding, to examine trends in supply and demand on the world shipbuilding market and on this basis to make proposals to the Council in time to enable it to give rulings before the end of 1973 at the latest.

** A proposal for a Directive laying down the safety conditions which aerosols must fulfil if they are to circulate freely within the Member States was recently passed to the Council of Ministers by the European Commission. This proposal had proved necessary since the various existing or planned aerosol regulations in the Member States differ widely and thus constitute barriers to trade, which the implementation of this Directive would remove.

The harmonization proposed by the Commission is of the "optional" type. The Directive will apply to the aerosol trade between the Member States, but within each Member State the manufacturer will have the choice of marketing an aerosol conforming either to the Community Directive or to the national regulations.

The adoption of this proposal for a Directive by the Council of Ministers will be of advantage both for industry, which will benefit from longer production runs to satisfy a much wider market and for the consumer who, thanks to the affixing on the aerosol of a Community approval mark as required by this Directive, will receive a guarantee that clearly defined safety requirements have been fulfilled.

** A symposium on Economic Information and Industry jointly organized by the Commission of the European Communities and the Institute of Research into Production Economics (IRPE) of the University of Paris X, Nanterre will be held in Liège on 4-6 June. This symposium will deal with information requirements, especially information about industry with a view towards action. It will be opened by Mr Simonet, Vice-President of the European Commission; Prof. Raymond Barre, a former Vice-President of/...

the European Commission will deliver the final summary report.
The Secretariat for the symposium will receive bookings
(Institut de recherches en économie de la production,
Université de Paris X, Nanterre (Bâtiment G) 2, rue de Rouen,
92001, Nanterre, France).

** Scientific and Technical Reports recently published by the
Commission of the European Communities include the following:

Enquête communautaire sur les substances de référence
(Community inquiry on standard reference materials)
(EUR 4886d, f, i, n, e - 88 pages - BF 125 - available
in English, French, German, Dutch and Italian)

Zur Herstellung von Elektrolysewasserstoff mit Kernenergie
(On the production of electrolytic hydrogen using nuclear
energy)
(EUR 4916d - 30 pages - BF 50 - available in German)

50 MWe kernenergiecentrale Dodewaard - jaarverslag 1971
(50 MWe Dodewaard nuclear power plant - annual report 1971)
(EUR 4917n - 130 pages - BF 175 - available in Dutch)

Centrale elettromuclear di Latina - relazione annuale 1971
(Latina nuclear power plant - annual report 1971)
(EUR 4923i - 54 pages - BF 70 - available in Italian).

Kernkraftwerk Obrigheim - Jahresbericht 1971 (Obrigheim
nuclear power plant - annual report 1971)
(EUR 4925d - 72 pages - BF 100 - available in German)

Kernkraftwerk Lingen - Jahresbericht 1971 (Lingen nuclear power plant - annual report 1971)
(EUR 4926d - 56 pages - BF 70 - available in German).

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

WAYS IN WHICH THE COMMUNITY CAN CREATE JOBS

Job creation is one of the Community's foremost social and regional aims. There are various ways in which it can effectively help to develop and reorganize employment in certain economic sectors and declining or grey areas of the Community, and to redeploy workers affected by the structural unemployment. They are as follows:

1. The European Social FundA - The old European Social Fund

The European Social Fund in its older form, was formed to promote employment facilities and the mobility of workers, from one place to another and from one industry to another, inside the Community. It refunds 50% of the expenditure of member countries, or public organizations:

- on vocational re-training of unemployed workers;
- on the re-housing of unemployed workers;
- on maintaining at their previous level the earnings of workers affected by reconversion schemes, during periods corresponding to definite and non-provisional changes in the production programme of their firm.

Up to October 1972, the Fund had paid out 225.3 million units of account for vocational re-training of nearly 800,000 unemployed workers; and 9.4 million units of account for the re-housing of 704,000 unemployed workers.

The operation of the European Social Fund in its older form will come to an end in 1975, or at latest in 1976. They involve an annual expenditure of the order of 50 or 60 million units of account.

B - The European Social Fund as renewed

(a) The Fund, in its renewed form, is authorized to intervene when the employment situation:

- is affected, or threatened, as a result either of specific measures decided by the Council of Ministers in virtue of policies of the European Communities; or of agreed programmes designed to secure the achievement of Community objectives; or
- discloses the necessity for specific joint action to provide a better balance between the supply and demand for manpower in the Community.

(b) The Fund may also intervene when the employment situation is affected in particular regions, in particular economic branches or in particular groups of firms, by difficulties which are the indirect result of the functioning of the Common Market or act as obstacles in the smooth development of the Community. (See IRT No. 122)

The contribution of the fund extends to 50% of the eligible expenditure on action undertaken by public administrations or public organizations and joint social organizations handling missions of public interest.

Two draft decisions have already been submitted to the Council by the Commission. These would cover the use of the Fund for workers leaving agriculture; and for workers in the textile and clothing industries.

In the draft budget for 1973 there is provision that the Fund, in its new form; shall be able to undertake operations to a total of about 180 million u.a., to authorise from 1973 onwards operations to be

carried out in 1974 and 1975 to a total of, respectively, 120 million u.a. and 64 million u.a., and to carry out investigations or pilot experiments to a cost of up to 0.75 million u.a.

2. Activities under articles 54 and 56 of the Treaty setting up the ECSC

A - Application of ECSC Treaty, Article 54

The European Commission may facilitate the execution of investment programmes by loans to the sponsoring firms, or by giving its guarantee of such loans.

Up to October 1972, the Executive body had made loans of this kind to a total value of over 900 million u.a.

B - Application of ECSC Treaty, article 56

If the introduction of new equipment for technical processes results in a reduction of exceptional importance in the manpower requirements of the coal and steel industries; and if this results, in one or more regions, in special re-employment difficulties for the manpower made available, the European Commission may provide non-repayable aid to contribute:

- to the payment of "waiting money" enabling manpower to await re-employment;
- to the payment of allocations to workers for rehousing and re-installation costs;
- to the financing of vocational retraining for workers required to change jobs.

Apart from exceptions authorized by the Council, the granting of these aids is subject to the payment of a special contribution, equivalent to at least the amount of the aid, by the government of the country concerned.

In addition if fundamental changes should occur in marketing conditions for the coal and steel industries, even though these are not directly connected with the formation of the Common Market, but have nevertheless the effect of forcing firms to abandon their activities, or to reduce or change them, procedures are set up by which the Commission may facilitate the financing of programmes to create new and economically viable activities; or the reconversion on firms on lines calculated to provide productive re-employment for manpower made available; and to provide non-repayable aid.

Up to October 15, 1972 the total readaptation aid granted for workers in the coal and steel industries amounted to 163.7 million u.a. for 453,000 beneficiaries; and the reconversion loans contributing to the creation of 117,000 alternative jobs in the coal and steel districts amounted in all to 278 million u.a.

C - Finance aid for the building of workers' dwellings

Financial aid to industrial investment is supplemented by aid to social investment, i.e., the building of workers' houses. From 1955 up to 15 October, 1972 the High Authority (and the Commission as its successor) have contributed to financing the construction of about 121,000 houses for workers in the ECSC industries, involving contributions of 298 million u.a.

In recent years the Commission has insisted that part of the resources available for the building of dwellings for workers in the ECSC industries should be appropriated to the housing of migrant

workers. The Commission has also decided to increase its intervention by an additional credit of 3 million units of account, primarily for providing home facilities for migrant workers who live alone.

3. Action taken under the joint agricultural policy

On April 17, 1972 the Council gave three directives, which may have a considerable influence on the employment and under-employment position, especially in the less prosperous agricultural areas.

- modernization of farm units, for which a development plan has been approved. Aid is provided in the form of interest-rate rebates on the investment required for carrying out the plan, or in the form of equivalent capital subsidies, together with guarantees for loans contracted. The estimated total cost of this joint action to the Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund over the first five years is 432 million u.a.;
- encouragements to the cessation of farming activity, and the re-allocation of the agricultural land, which will be liberated for purposes of structural improvement. The encouragement consists in the provision of an annual indemnity to farmers aged 55 - 65 which can, in particular cases, be commuted for a lump sum payment. The estimated total cost to the AGGF of this joint action for the first five years is 288 million u.a.;
- creation and development of social-economic information services, either of public sponsorship or appointed by the member governments;
the training, or re-training of social-economic advisors;
the welfare, or vocational training of persons over the age of 18 working in agriculture.

The estimated cost to the AGGF of the joint action under these heads is 110 million u.a. for the first five years.

4. Action under the regional policy heading

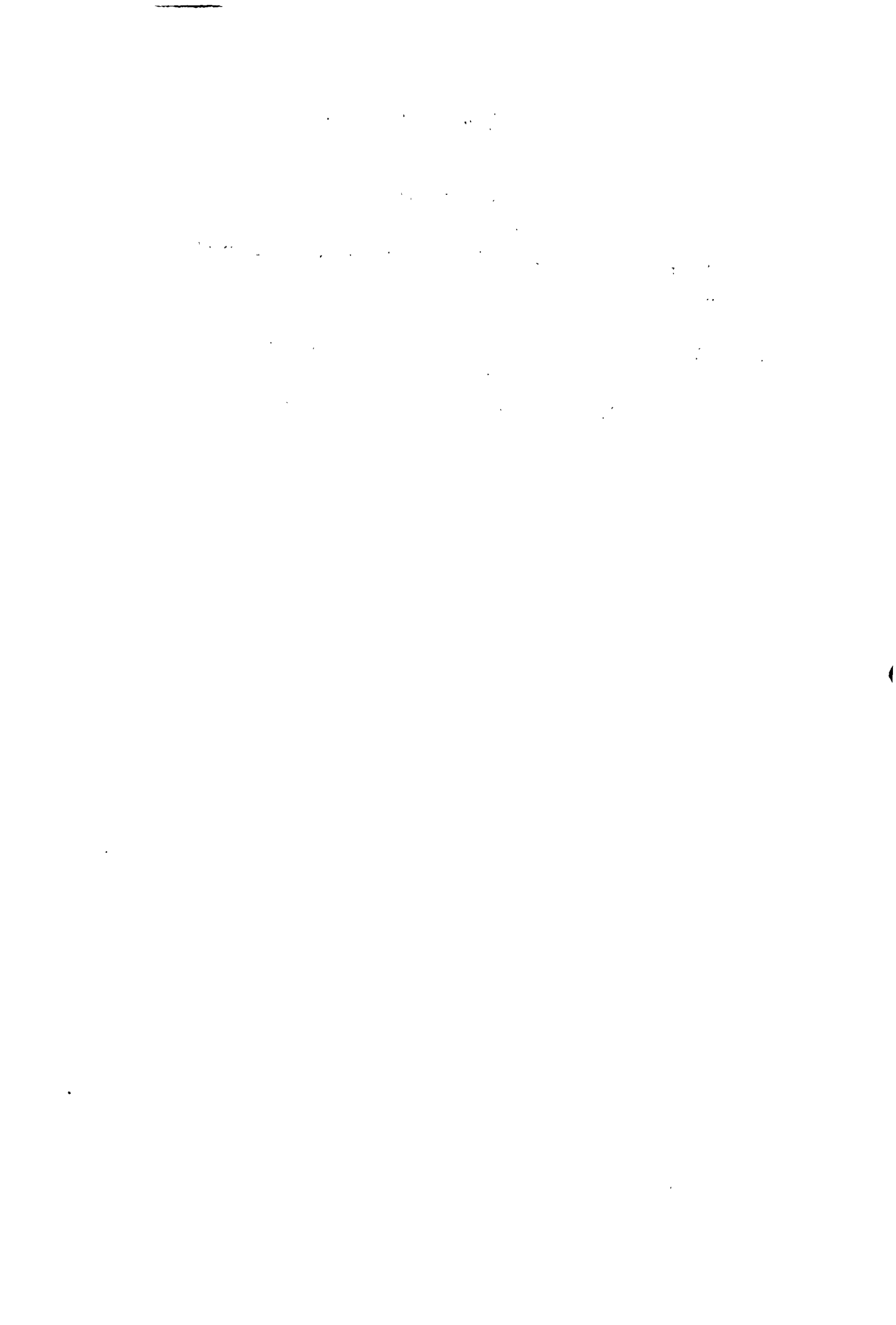
The European Investment Bank has the mandate of contributing to the balanced development of the Common Market. It grants loans and guarantees and facilitates the financing of projects aimed at the modernization or conversion of firms (see IRT No. 173). The loans granted by the EIB for financing projects connected with the development of the less prosperous regions represent about three quarters of the loans it has granted inside the Community, amounting to a total of nearly 2,000 million u.a.

The EIB, in order to come within reach of viable small and medium-sized firms and undertakings without an undue dispersion of its resources, has adapted its intervention technique by making block loans through national finance institutes. Since 1972, it has given guarantees in respect of regional development projects.

The Council has already agreed in principle to a part of the funds of the guidance section of AGGF being used for the creation of non-agricultural jobs in the priority agricultural regions of the Community, as proposed by the Commission on May 25, 1971. This relates to an amount of 50 million u.a. per annum for five years.

On 21 October 1972 the Heads of State or Government invited the Community's institutions to set up a regional development fund, which it will do before 31 December 1973. Starting from the beginning of phase 2 of the Economic and Monetary Union this fund will be supplied with money from the Community's own coffers. The object of its operations, which will be coordinated with national aids, will be to redress the principal regional imbalances within the enlarged Community, and in particular those arising from a predominantly agricultural economy, industrial resiting and structural under-employment, in step with the advance towards the Economic and Monetary Union.

In addition the Commission thinks it would be useful to set up a regional development company, in which the Community would participate, its aims would be to ~~cover~~ research and information regarding investment, technical assistance, and possible temporary shareholding in firms, especially small and medium-sized undertakings set up in priority regions. The operation of the European guarantee system for regional development, proposed in 1969, should be applicable to the borrowings of a company of this type.



JOINT ACTION ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN 1972

(extracts from the 1972 General Report on the Community's activities)

In order more closely to analyze the situation and requirements of Community R&D and to pass on new proposals concerning the means of action with which the Community should provide itself, the European Commission addressed to the Council of Ministers in June 1972 a comprehensive document entitled "Objectives and Instruments of a Common Policy on Research and Technological Development (see IRT No. 148).

Furthermore in 1972 the Commission launched a series of analyses, in the main via contracts, in order to obtain medium and long-term development forecasts with a view to determining the role of technological research and development in the evolution of society. The Commission has also renewed its efforts to define research needs in the various sectors in order to draw up a sectoral inventory enabling priorities to be chosen and appropriate action to be proposed. In order to obtain the best results at both Community and national levels the Commission has also stepped up the analyses of the national programmes and budgets in the Member States (see IRT No. 167). These analyses must be comparative and must enable action to be taken on duplication of effort or gaps in relation to requirements.

On the basis of existing information the Commission has made proposals for a multiannual programme (1973-77) covering the nuclear and some other new fields, notably environmental protection and the Community Bureau of References (CBR). The proposed tasks will be carried out partly by the JRC and partly via contracts with national research organizations (see IRT Nos. 175 and 178). The Commission has also continued with the work of the PREST group under which several projects have been prepared and launched in transnational cooperation (see IRT No. 176).

The final communiqué of the Paris Summit stated that the aims of a joint policy in the scientific and technological fields should be defined and its development ensured. This policy will require the coordination within the institutions of the Community of national policies and the joint execution of projects of interest to the Community. To this end a programme of action together with a precise timetable should be decided by the Community's institutions before 1 January 1974 (see IRT No. 162).

Fast reactors: The Commission feels that there is a need to rationalize activities at enlarged-Community level by coordination and concerted phasing.

The Commission will do all it can to promote the creation of multinational industrial groups capable of jointly exploiting the experience acquired in this field in the various programmes of the Member States.

High temperature gas reactors (HTR): The Dragon Agreement which expired on 31 March 1973 has been renewed for a further three year period. The Commission has continued to coordinate activities by forming groups of experts on various technical subjects including HTR fuel elements. The programme on the irradiation behaviour of graphite and fuels in the HFR and BR-2 reactors continued with the participation of the Dragon project, KFA, CIEN, Belgonucléaire and RCN. The first results will be available towards the end of the year.

Long-term supplies of enriched uranium: The Commission has addressed amended proposals dated 23 June 1972 to the Council of Ministers with the aim of laying down the fundamental principles of a joint policy on Community enriched-uranium supplies as quickly as possible and at the latest during 1974, and also of providing the tools for concerted action and drawing up a stage-by-stage timetable.

The Commission has also developed and stepped up certain projects concerning the use of nuclear energy for purposes other than the generation of electricity. In particular it has carried out several technological guideline studies in order to analyze the various fields of application (notably steelmaking, chemicals and petrochemicals), and to determine the potential role of hydrogen on the energy market and to examine alternative methods of producing it. In this latter field the Commission has initiated concerted action in addition to its own direct operations.

The Commission has continued and extended its technological promotion of LWR power plants via participation in power reactors, the status of joint undertaking, the exchange of knowhow and experience regarding new nuclear power plant projects, systematic exchanges of technological experience with nuclear power plant operators, operating and component technology (concerted action and study contracts).

1972 was a transitional period for the JRC's programme. However, important research contracts in non-nuclear fields such as environmental protection and reference substances and standards were drawn up between the Member States and the JRC. Although these were only valid for a year they enabled the JRC to begin to diversify its activities towards objectives given priority by the Community.

1972 was also the second year of the third five-year programme of controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics supported by six contracts of association concluded between the Commission and specialist institutes in the Member States (see IRT No. 104).

Another feature of that year was the resumption of the new five-year programme on biology and health protection adopted by the Council of Ministers on 21 June 1971 (see IRT No. 104). The genetic

effects of radiation were studied via coordinated research. This covered a very wide range extending from molecules to man. These studies also extend far beyond the field of radiobiology.

They were conducted jointly by the Members of the European Organization for Cancer Treatment and Research and by other European specialist research groups. Apart from the research already carried out under the second programme the long-term effects will henceforth be studied under a new organization, the task of which is to conduct this type of research in a uniform, coordinated manner on a European scale. This reorganization is called Eulep (European late effects programme group).

An outcome of the studies on the levels of contamination of the food chain has been a summary of the major results obtained during ten years work. This will be published in 1973.

THE COMMUNITY'S ACTIVITIES IN THE OIL SECTOR IN 1972

The consumption of oil products in the Community during 1972 totalled 360.4 million metric tons: an increase of 7.3% over 1971. The sluggish growth of the Community's oil economy during 1971 was followed by a sharp upswing in 1972, particularly towards the end of the year, although the situation varied widely from country to country.

Crude oil production within the Community's territory has continued to decline, so that with a total of 11.37 million metric tons, i.e., a drop of 7.5% as compared with 1971, it accounts for only 2.5% of the Community's crude oil requirements.

On the other hand, imports of crude oil from non-member countries continue to rise, as can be seen from the table below:

(In thousands of metric tons)

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>% 72/71</u>
West Germany	101,907	105,200	+3.2
France	107,587	119,410	+11.0
Italy	117,246	119,000	+1.5%
Netherlands	60,732	68,500	+12.8
Belgium	30,867	36,500	+18.2
Community	418,339	448,610	+7.2

It is noteworthy that the approximate increase of 7% in the Community's 1972 imports, as against the figure for 1971, is higher than the increase in world crude oil production, which is 5.1%. The Community's share in purchases on the world market has thus increased and its influence on the output of the petroleum exporting countries is thus even greater than before.

Additionally several important changes in the origin of the Community purchases occurred in 1972. Purchases from Iraq, Libya and Oman dropped sharply while on the other hand they increased from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Abu Dhabi and Nigeria, and purchases from Algeria were resumed after the ending of the 1971 crisis.

However, these supplier changes did not cause any major realignment of trade routes as in 1971, since reduced purchases in certain countries were offset by increases in neighbouring countries.

Finally the first commercial tonnage from the North Sea has arrived; it does not, however as yet offset the decline of the on-shore wells.

Refinery capacity has been considerably boosted by the commissioning of new facilities in Belgium, France and the Netherlands, where refining has expanded considerably:

(In thousands of metric tons)

	31 Dec. 1972	Increase at end of 1971 and during 1972	Percentage increase %
West Germany	130,000	+3,500	+2.8
France	145,910	+25,000	+20.5
Italy	176,000	+6,100	+3.6
Netherlands	98,900	+21,200	+27.3
Belgium	42,760	+6,900	+19.0
Community	593,570	+62,700	+11.8

The consumption of oil products on the domestic market was greatest in Belgium, France and the Netherlands:

(In thousands of metric tons)

	1971	1972	% 72/71
West Germany	120,830	128,000	+5.9
France	90,014	99,900	+10.0
Italy	77,962	81,000	+3.9
Netherlands	22,893	25,000	+9.2
Belgium	22,909	25,000	+0.2
Luxembourg	1,403	1,500	+7.1
Community	336,011	360,400	+7.3

As regards the various products consumed throughout the Community: there was an increase of about 7% in petrol, a fractionally higher rate for Diesel motor fuel, and an increase of 5-6% for jet-engine fuel and aviation spirit. Consumption of naphthas, mainly by the petrochemicals industry, increased by about 18%. Liquid fuel oils (including heating oils) continued to expand at a rate of about 8% and the consumption of residual fuel oils increased by about 6% in 1972.



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

acquired by the Scientific and Technical Library of the Commission of the European Communities which may be consulted on the premises (1 Avenue de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels, office Loi 1/43) or taken out on loan.

Energy

Ce monde affamé d'énergie - EU 13584C
Grenon, Michel (Préface de Sicco Mansholt)
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Rapport sur les relations entre le secteur de l'énergie
et de l'environnement
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Energy, Resources and the Environment - EU 16880, Rev. 3
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EU 16816 (2)
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and Electronics, Manchester, 1971

