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The next issue of "Industry, Research and Technology" (No. 201) will appear on 11 September 1973, after the annual holiday.

\*\* The European Commission has recently adopted a PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY together with a timetable, which it has presented to the Council. Details of the Programme are given in ANNEX 1.

\*\* Developments in the world energy situation, and above all the tensions in the hydrocarbons market, increase the urgent need for Community action to ensure lasting COMMUNITY ENERGY SUPPLY ARRANGEMENTS under satisfactory conditions. As a first step the Community should immediately take simultaneous measures in three areas which, politically, logically and rationally, should be dealt with together rather than separately - relations with the energy-importing countries, relations with the energy-exporting countries and the organization of a Community oil market.

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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 point stressed by the European Commission in a communication on an initial IMPLEMENTATION OF THE "GUIDELINES AND PRIORITIES FOR A COMMUNITY ENERGY POLICY" which it is forwarding to the Council of Ministers in accordance with the commitments made at the "Energy" Council meeting on 22 May 1973. Details of the Commission communication are given in ANNEX 2.

\*\* The European Commission's formal proposals on REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMMUNITY are being sent to the Council of Ministers this week. The main proposal is for the creation of a Community Regional Development Fund with resources of 2,250,000 million u.a. (1 u.a. = approx. 1 old US dollar) for the next three years: 500 million u.a. for 1974, 750 million u.a. for 1975 and 1,000 million u.a. for 1976.

\*\* ANNEX 3 gives a selection of RECENT PUBLICATIONS acquired by the scientific and technical library of the Commission of the European Communities. These works may be consulted at the library (1, avenue de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels, Loi Offices, 1/43) or borrowed.

\*\* THE TREND TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION is increasing in the Common Market. International mergers and takeovers in the Community, which multiplied between 1966 and 1970, developed even further in 1971. However while a considerable number of firms from non-member countries still take part in international operations, they have tended to decrease by comparison with mergers and takeovers by Common Market firms. The results of 32 sectoral studies show that during the period 1962-69 the number of undertakings increased in only three sectors; in the others there was a marked decline in the number of firms. The degree of concentration lessened in only four sectors, whilst in others it tended to increase.

These facts were noted by the European Commission in the 2nd REPORT ON COMPETITION POLICY which it has just published. The report shows that in 1972 the European Commission's competition policy took on a new dimension. Implementation of the rules of competition applicable to undertakings resulted in stepped-up efforts to combat the restrictive measures taken by firms to maintain fenced-off markets by introducing unjustified national preferences or price discrimination. The European Commission therefore had to take action in several instances: 14 decisions were taken under Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty, and 15 under Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty. Heavy fines were imposed in cases of grave offences endangering consumer interests. At the same time as it applied the principle of prohibiting agreements, the Commission in accordance with Regulations or individual decisions made use of the opportunities offered by exemption clauses regarding cooperative arrangements between firms, to help them improve their competitive position. Some progress was made in the areas of patent licensing and knowhow agreements, through model decisions adopted in specific cases.

In addition, now that the European Court of Justice has established that mergers and takeovers may come under the EEC Treaty the European Commission has proposed the introduction of more systematic control of mergers and takeovers of a certain scale within the Community.

\*\* The European Commission recently held a meeting with national experts from the building sector on OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY in the Community. After a broad exchange of views on the various existing obstacles, the working party agreed to give priority to questions concerning the publication of a terminological glossary and of an inventory of

current national provisions; this would help the industry to know which regulatory and administrative procedures should be followed pending harmonization of the national provisions.

The working party considered that the main subjects to be considered for harmonization should be the basic safety requirements as to stability of structures and protection against fire, the administrative approval procedures and the technical acceptance procedures.

\*\* During the first six months of 1973 CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION increased by 10.3% in the Community of the Nine compared with the same period in 1972, and PIG IRON PRODUCTION by 10.4%. The table shows the development of iron and steel production in the Community countries:

(t = metric ton)

	crude steel production		pig iron production	
	January - June 1973 (1,000 t)	Comparison with Jan- June 1972 (%)	January - June 1973 (1,000 t)	Comparison with Jan- June 1972 (%)
Germany	19,965	+13.9	17,737	+15.2
France	13,121	+6.0	10,319	+5.1
Italy	9,505	-4.4	4,465	-3.2
Netherlands	2,769	-0.5	2,281	+6.8
Belgium	7,911	+8.6	6,487	+9.1
Luxembourg	2,919	+8.7	2,511	+9.2
United Kingdom	13,522	+10.9	8,445	+19.0
Denmark	205	-18.7	-	-
Community	73,917	+10.8	52,245	+10.4

\*\* Following the enlargement of the Community, the European Commission is to undertake a complementary study on the textile industry in Great Britain, Ireland and Denmark to round off the preliminary study of measures designed to help adaptation and progress in the EUROPEAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY which was completed in 1971 and covered the five member countries of the Community (Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands). A similar assessment must be made of the effects on the labour force in the three new countries of foreseeable economic and technical changes in the medium term, by region and by branch of activity.

Using, amongst other things, the results of the 1971 study which had been examined with the two sides of industry and with government experts, the European Commission secured the agreement of the Council of Ministers to make aid from the European Social Fund available to the textile industry. A complementary study for the three new Member States of the Community will provide the European Commission, the two sides of industry and the national governments with information to help them in assessing any proposals for aid to be granted from the Social Fund in these countries.

\*\* The Administrative Committee on Social Security for Migrant Workers, established under the European Commission, is organizing a seminar on the implementation of Community rules on SOCIAL SECURITY FOR MIGRANT WORKERS with regard to pensions. The seminar will be held at Augsburg on 1-5 October 1973 at the invitation of the German authorities. It is open only to senior officials of the social security institutions of the Member States of the Community.

\*\* The second international conference on "STRUCTURAL MECHANICS IN REACTOR TECHNOLOGY" will be organized jointly by the European Commission and the Bundesanstalt für Materialprüfung, to take place on 10-14 September 1973 in Berlin.

\*\* The European SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION organizations have been extensively analysed by Mr J. Touscoz, Professor at the University of Nice, in a recent work on "International Scientific Cooperation" brought out by the "Editions Techniques et Economiques" (Paris).

ACTION PROGRAMME ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL  
POLICY: PROPOSAL FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The Commission of the European Communities has recently adopted a programme of action on scientific and technological policy which it has presented to the Council of Ministers. The programme includes the following main points:

- coordination of national policies;
- encouragement of basic research;
- support action for Community policy in various sectors;
- scientific and technical information;
- public provision of scientific and technical services;
- long-term study - prospects - methods.

A timetable is attached to the proposal.

The proposal and the timetable are in response to the mandate given by the Summit Conference in October 1972 and follows the same line as the Commission communication of 14 June 1972 entitled "Objectives and Instruments for a Common Policy on Scientific Research and Technological Development" (see IRT No. 148). The proposal aims to outline the initial stages in the implementation of such a policy, in the light of discussions which have taken place during the past year.

The proposals of the European Commission cover the following particular points:

1. In order to achieve gradual coordination of R&D policies, it is proposed to set up a Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) consisting of senior civil servants with responsibility for research policy (the Committee is based on the model of the Monetary Committee and the Medium Term Economic Policy Committee). Its task



will be to examine national programmes and budgets and research capacity, to analyse the various objectives of the Member States in order to pinpoint any gaps in research programmes, and to establish common objectives. The Committee will formulate Opinions to be addressed to the Council and the Commission to enable them to coordinate policies as efficiently as possible, to increase the effectiveness of national and Community programmes, to define common measures of Community interest and to arrive at the adoption by Member States of a common attitude towards non-member countries and international organizations.

2. To encourage basic research, the European Commission will take part in the work of a European Science Foundation which is to be established in the near future by the academies and national research councils of the countries of Western Europe. There may be financial aid towards current expenditure and in addition the European Commission may participate in common projects under the Foundation, on the basis of later programme decisions.
3. As regards common measures of Community interest, the Commission proposes that the Council should define a number of priority areas for research projects in support of Community policy, in the fields of energy policy, development aid, social policy, industrial policy and environment policy. On the basis of a Council decision to this effect, it is intended to propose concrete measures which will include work to be carried out by the JRC.
4. The Commission having created a Directorate-General for Scientific and Technical Information and for Information Management, the action programme defines the activity of the Commission in this field for the next few years: as a complement to the work of the Statistical Office, non-numerical information systems should be set up in collaboration with the relevant services in the Member States so that

information will be made available under the best possible conditions to industry and to the public services and for the development of society.

5. The providing of public services in the scientific and technical field is very much in line with the definition of joint action of Community interest given at the Summit Conference. It is therefore proposed to amplify the present activities of the European Bureau for Nuclear Measurements and of the European Bureau of Reference and to try in 1974, with the help of the centres providing public services in the Member States, to achieve the optimum distribution of tasks. This could be sufficiently developed for it to be possible to talk of a European "Bureau of Standards".
  
6. As regards the study on "Europe + 30 years", it would be advisable during the initial definition of problems and before concrete action is taken to examine in what way scientific forecasting can supply useful data for the policy-making process; forecasting possibilities and considerations on methodology should both be covered. It is proposed to entrust the work to a group of highly qualified and politically aware scientific experts. The group should provide, within the year, the bases necessary for new decisions.



IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINES AND PRIORITIES  
FOR A COMMUNITY ENERGY POLICY

Developments in the world energy situation, and above all the tensions in the hydrocarbons market, increase the urgent need for Community action to ensure lasting Community energy supply arrangements under satisfactory conditions. The European Commission, in accordance with the commitments it undertook at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on "Energy" on 22 May 1973 (see IRT No. 191), is sending the Council of Ministers a communication on an initial implementation of the "Guidelines and priorities for a Community energy policy" (see IRT No. 187), in which it stresses the urgent need for action.

The Commission believes that as a first step the Community should immediately and simultaneously take measures in three areas which, politically, logically and rationally, should be dealt with together - relations with the energy-importing countries, relations with the energy-exporting countries and the organization of a Community oil market.

I. Relations with the energy-importing countries

The Commission will exchange information on trends in the world energy situation with the United States and Japan in the course of its regular contacts with their governments. In addition, cooperation with energy-importing countries must be immediately developed in order to:

- avoid wasteful and costly overbidding on world markets. The countries concerned should define what they mean by "overbidding", specify the types of practice or conduct which could jeopardize the stability of the market, and consider any instruments which they might use to prevent or limit such overbidding.

- define the objectives and procedures of cooperation, in the event of an oil supply crisis, between European and non-European importers. In particular a contribution will be made to the work being carried out in this field by the OECD with which the Commission is associated.
  
- undertake cooperation in the field of scientific and technical research in the energy sector. The European Commission will submit relevant proposals to the Council of Ministers on the basis of an inventory, which it is now compiling, of R&D activities in the energy sector which are in progress in the Community and of the "Outline Research Programme on Energy" which it is preparing at the moment.

## II. Relations with the energy-exporting countries

The development of a relationship of trust with the energy-exporting countries must be part of a policy of cooperation based on meeting the mutual interests of the partners. Hence it will be necessary to:

- determine the various opportunities for cooperation open to national and Community authorities and to economic transactors in relation to energy-exporting countries. The European Commission therefore proposes to establish a system of mutual information and consultation between the Member States and the Commission on the energy aspects of the Member States' initiatives with regard to the energy-exporting countries.
  
- establish contacts with the energy-exporting countries with a view to setting up reciprocal information systems. The Commission hopes to institute exploratory talks with the energy-exporting countries which have already displayed an interest in this matter. Similar talks should gradually be developed with other energy-exporting countries with a view to investigating the possibility of economic and commercial cooperation agreements.

III. The organization of a Community oil market

As the European Commission has already underlined in its communication on "Progress to be made in Community energy policy" of 4 October 1972 (see IRT No. 160) a common supply policy, which is essential to ensure security of oil supplies for the Community, presupposes:

- adequate information on all hydrocarbon movements to and from the Community, to be obtained by communication to the Commission of imports of the various petroleum products and of exports of hydrocarbons to non-member countries. These communications will supplement the information obtained in pursuance of the regulation on the communication of imports of crude oil and natural gas. The European Commission proposes in addition to give practical effect to its proposal to establish price indicators for crude oil coming into the Community.
- increased Community consultation with the Member States, in which the petroleum companies could have their say at specific hearings. These continuing consultations should take place in a "Committee on Hydrocarbon Supplies", composed of representatives of the Member States under the chairmanship of the European Commission.
- establishment of a common import and export system for hydrocarbons. The European Commission feels that the instruments of the common commercial policy as defined, pursuant to Article 113 of the EEC Treaty, for imports or exports from or to non-member countries by Regulations EEC 1025 and 2063 can take into account the specific nature and essential requirements of the energy policy. In view of present supply conditions it feels that the import and export of hydrocarbons should be subject to the control procedures provided for in those Regulations ("all licences granted" system) as soon as the common system comes into force.

In addition the Commission will very shortly present to the Council of Ministers a draft regulation on a common definition of the concept of "origin" of crude oil and petroleum products, so that the common import and export system may be appropriately applied.

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The European Commission is transmitting to the Council of Ministers, at the same time as its communication on an initial implementation of the "Guidelines and priorities for a common energy policy", six proposals for Council regulations or decisions, i.e.:

- a proposal for a regulation on the communication to the Commission of imports of hydrocarbons and petroleum products;
- a proposal for a regulation on communication to the Commission of exports of hydrocarbons to non-member countries;
- a proposal for a regulation on the establishment of a common consultation procedure regarding supplies of hydrocarbons to the Community;
- a draft decision for the inclusion of crude oil and petroleum products in the common system applicable to exports set up under Regulation (EEC) No. 2603/69;
- a proposal on the monitoring of imports of hydrocarbons from non-member countries;
- a proposal on the monitoring of exports of hydrocarbons to non-member countries.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

acquired by the scientific and technical library of the Commission of the European Communities. These works may be consulted at the library (1, avenue de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels, Loi Offices, Room 1/43) or borrowed.

Environment

The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control (EU 17434)  
Bosselman, Fred & Callies, David  
Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, DC, 1971

Nuclear energy

IAEA Research Contracts (EU:4197 (10/144))  
Thirteenth Annual Report  
International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, 1973

The Near-Nuclear Countries and the NPT (EU:17441)  
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute  
Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm, 1972

Third International Symposium on Toroidal Plasma Confinement (EU 17395 (3))  
Proceedings - Garching/Munich, 26-30 March 1973  
Max-Planck-Institut für Plasmaphysik  
European Physical Society, Garching/Munich, 1973

Chemistry

Proceedings of the Symposium on Batteries for Traction and Propulsion  
(EU 17442)  
Columbus, Ohio, 7-8 March 1972  
Kerr, Robert L. & McCallum, John & Semones, Donald E. (Ed.)  
Electrochemical Society - Columbus Section, Columbus, Ohio, 1972



Space

Astronautical Research 1971 (EU 16945 (22)):  
Proceedings of the 22nd Congress of the International Astronautical  
Federation, Brussels, 20-25 September 1971  
Napolitano, L.G. & Contensou, P. & Hilton, W.F. (Ed.)  
Reidal, Dordrecht, 1973

Politics and science

Project Management and Project Control (EU 14663 (SP-90))  
10th ESRO Summer School, Frascati, September 1972  
European Space Research Organization  
ESRO, Neuilly-sur-Seine, January 1973

Social policy

Sécurité et hygiène dans les services universitaires et industriels de  
recherches (EU 17260)  
International Conference, Liège, 7-8 June 1972  
Comité Provincial de Liège pour la Promotion du Travail & Comité  
Provincial de Namur pour la Promotion du Travail  
Université de l'Etat de Liège, Liège, 1972

Information processing

Foundations for a General Theory of Information (EU 17237)  
Peterson, David V.  
International Institute of Management, Berlin, March 1972

Document Retrieval Systems (EU 17445)  
Mark, Edward Abraham  
University of Illinois - Coordinated Science Laboratory, Urbana, Ill.,  
January 1972

General

L'esthétique anarchiste (EU 17372 (106))  
Reszler, André  
Collection SUP - Section: Le Philosophe No. 106  
Presses Universitaires de France, Paris, 1973