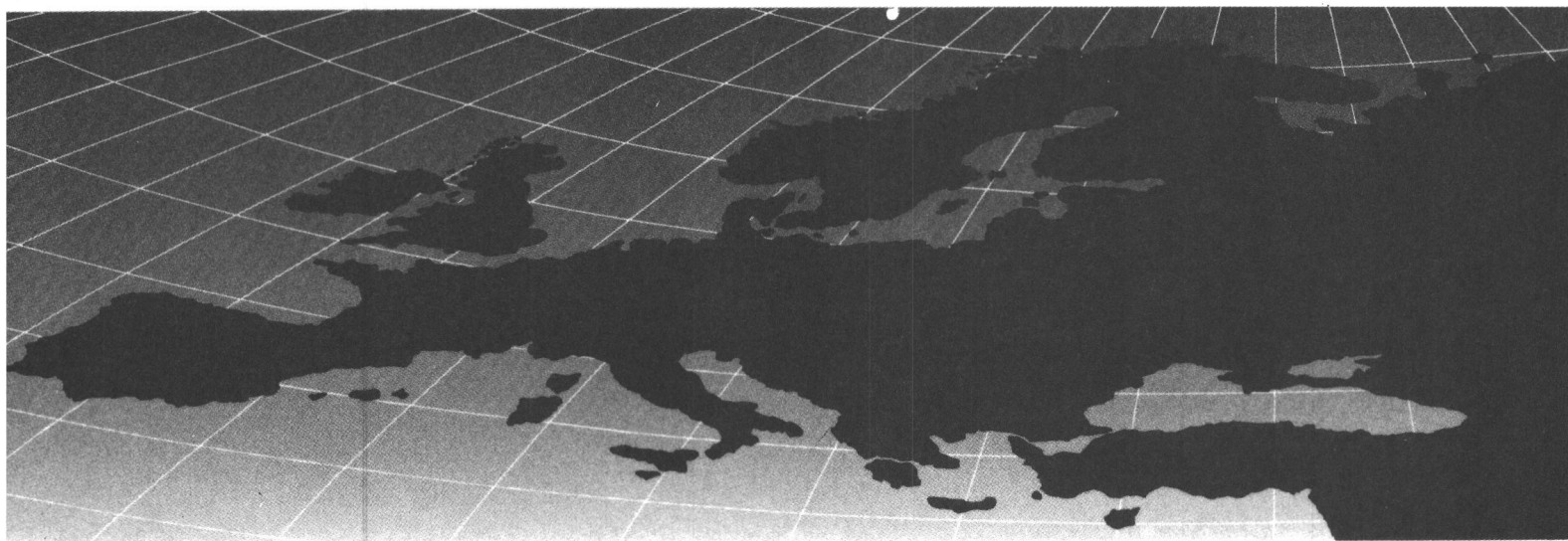




"Euro Info Centre News"



ISSUE No. 5/94

27 May 1994

Contents

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| I. EIC Activities | IV. Publications |
| II. EC News | V. Calls for Proposals/
Official Journal deadlines |
| III. Questions and Answers | VI. Seminars, Conferences
Workshops |

Annexes

1. CENTURIO Common European Interregional Training Programme for Regional Officers of Eastern and Central Europe.
2. Programme Intégré en faveur des PME et de l'Artisanat (Only available in French). Annex to VANS message dated 25.05.94.

ES/111:330

I. EIC ACTIVITIES

FR-275 - Poitou-Charentes

On 5 May, the Angoulême Chamber of Commerce and Industry in conjunction with the EIC organized an information and pre-registration meeting aimed at enterprises interested in the Gdansk Europartnership on 9 and 10 June.

On 9 May, the EIC reported that the Poitou-Charentes Europe Association would celebrate Europe Day by organizing an open day at all its information centres. The staff at these centres were placed at the disposal of visitors to answer any questions they might have and provide them with any useful documentation.

The aim was not only to respond to the lack of information, but above all to consolidate the efficient and symbolic dimension of Europe.

On 16 May, François Descheermaekere, the director of the EIC and a TEAM EUROPE expert gave a talk on the topic of "Strong franc, weak franc, single currency: the impact of monetary problems in SMEs". He addressed 40 heads of enterprises belonging to the Charente exporters club, "Futurexport". After the talk, the many questions that members asked bore witness to the great anxiety that currently exists following the loss of competitiveness of their products caused by the devaluations of several European currencies, and their impatience to have a single currency with a view to establishing healthier conditions of competition.

II. EU NEWS

1. EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESS RELEASE: IP/94/417 DOCUMENT DATE: MAY 19, 1994

BANKERS ROUND TABLE : ADOPTION OF THE FINAL REPORT ON THE FINANCING OF SMES

This morning the Round Table of VIPs from the Banking Sector concluded its work and submitted its final report to the Commission. Set up in July 1993 at the initiative of European Commissioner Vanni d'Archirafi with a view to improving cooperation between financial circles and SMEs, the Round Table was given the task of drawing up specific proposals for facilitating SMEs' access to financing. The Round Table comprises senior officials from financial institutions as well as representatives of SMEs and the crafts industry. Since 27 July 1993, the Members of the Round Table have met regularly and listened to the views of various organizations, some representing financial bodies, others representing small and medium-sized enterprises. The report just submitted by the Members of the Round Table contains a series of recommendations which are aimed at the Member States, the European Union, financial institutions and SMEs with a view to establishing a more efficient partnership between the financial sector and small and medium-sized enterprises. In particular, these recommendations are pursuing the aim of attempting to remedy the real problems encountered by SMEs when it comes to gaining access to financing. The proposals made by the Round Table can be summed up as follows:

With regard to bank credit:

- The Round Table recommends that communication between the banks and SMEs be improved, that banking staff

receive better training, and that the choice of financial products be better suited to the requirements of SMEs;

- In order to facilitate access to credit, it also recommends that increased use be made of the possibilities offered by guarantee funds as well as by mutual guarantee companies;
- As regards the European Investment Fund (EIF) and preferential interest rates on loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB), the main recommendations made by the Round Table were as follows:
 - to earmark a major proportion of EIF activity in the short term for operations aimed at financing SMEs;
 - to allow the EIF to intervene flexibly and in an appropriate manner in accordance with the situation in each Member State by, for example, supporting national guarantee systems, including mutual guarantee companies;
 - to ensure that the advantages offered by the EIF and the interest-rate subsidy system on EIB loans fully benefit the end-beneficiaries, namely SMEs, and to ensure that the intermediaries are specialists in SME financing;
 - to ensure that the job creation criterion, which is required for the interest-rate subsidy, is applied as flexibly as possible. As regards the equity capital of SMEs, the Round Table advocates reinforcing self-financing capability with a view to encouraging the creation of new SMEs and the development of enterprises which have growth potential;

- It recommends that the Member States use fiscal measures to encourage the flow of savings towards SMEs;
- It feels that it would be useful to look into the opportunities offered by the system of subsidized loans or by holding companies;
- It also feels that the opening up of SME capital to the public should be encouraged, particularly by supporting the development of a European capital market for those SMEs which have a high potential for growth or by giving tax incentives for taking stakes in SMEs.

As far as payment times are concerned:

- The Round Table feels that the Member States should take legislative measures aimed at encouraging compliance with agreed times;
- They should moreover promote those financial instruments which make it possible to alleviate this problem, for example factoring and credit insurance, by reducing the costs of these services to SMEs;
- The European Union could also participate in the pursuit of this objective by offering the Member States the possibility of bearing part of the cost of these services via the Community initiative in favour of SMEs, as recently proposed by the Commission within the framework of the Structural Funds.

Lastly, as regards the management ability of entrepreneurs, the Round Table recommends the following:

- improve the personal training of entrepreneurs, especially in the financial domain;

- make outside advice offered to enterprises more accessible.

At the end of their work, the Members of the Round Table were especially appreciative of the fruitful exchanges of experience that emerged from their regular meetings. Consequently, the Round Table felt that such an exchange of information at Community level should be continued so that the best practices in the European Union can be identified and disseminated.

2. EUROPEAN INVESTMENT FUND

Internal Market Commissioner Raniero Vanni d'Archirafi said that half of the two-billion Ecus European Investment Fund, which is soon to be created officially, is expected to go to small businesses. "Theoretically half of the European Investment Fund should be earmarked for small and medium sized enterprises," he said at a news conference to present a report aimed at making SMEs access to credit both cheaper and quicker. The fund, which was agreed by European Union heads of government at the Edinburgh Council in December 1992, is set to guarantee loans granted to SMEs and to finance trans-European infrastructure networks. At a later stage, the EIF is also expected to supply SMEs with own capital although several EU countries showed some reluctance at allowing for this. The report, drafted by a round table of banks and SME representatives, suggested that the EIF should start carrying on this activity, which is vital to help develop businesses or start new ones, as soon as possible. "The European Union should lose no time in taking steps to ensure that...the EIF can work with venture capital, particularly in the form of co-financing and the refinancing of shares bought by financial intermediaries," according to the report which is to be sent to the Industry Council on June 22. The fund is to be officially created on June 6 at the annual meeting of the board of governors of the European Investment Bank which is to run it.

3. NETWORKS- EDINBURGH FACILITY

The European Investment Bank's seven billion Ecu "Edinburgh facility" for rapid investment in trans-European networks will be exhausted by the end of June, EIB President Sir Brian Unwin said on Thursday. Unwin told a news conference in Lisbon that the EIB had already allocated 5.5 billion Ecu of this fund, established at the European Community's Edinburgh Council in November 1993 to help kick-start the sluggish economy. The facility, which originally contained five billion Ecu, was due to be spent over two years. "If the board of directors approves proposals that we shall be putting to them in the near future, such as the new bridge over the river Tagus here in Portugal, I expect the balance of the seven billion Ecu to have been reached by July," Unwin said. "I think that is a pretty speedy and vigorous response by the bank to the task given to it by heads of state and government," he added.

4. GERMAN PRESIDENCY-PRIORITIES

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said on Friday Germany's priorities during its European Union presidency would be to pursue economic modernisation in the EU, closer ties with Eastern Europe and make progress in common policies on asylum and legal affairs. "We will use the period of the German presidency from July 1 this year to further underline the European dimension of German foreign policy," Kinkel told the upper house of parliament. Bonn would coordinate its work closely with France, which takes over the presidency in the first half of 1995. Outlining the first of Germany's priorities, Kinkel said Europe needed to modernise and break into the information age if it was to remain competitive with North America and Asia. Swift implementation of the White Paper on growth and employment would be high on the agenda of the December European Council in Essen. Germany would concentrate on structural changes in the economy, improving

business innovation, initiative and individual responsibility. "In Europe we want to put our faith in the citizens and not in the state," Kinkel said. Germany wanted to work to overcome the "prosperity gap" with the reformist countries of central and eastern Europe and to gradually integrate the four EFTA applicants into the EU. A coherent common EU strategy was needed to help accelerate reform in eastern Europe. "Germany will remain the advocate of new pan-European, rather than merely west European, thinking," Kinkel added. On legal affairs, he said concrete progress was needed on expanding Europol, the EU police agency, and developing common policies on asylum and immigration. "We must not let our citizens come to identify the new Europe after the collapse of the Iron Curtain with crime, drugs and illegal refugees from poverty," Kinkel added.

5. REGIONS-COMMITTEE

EU COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS PRESS RELEASE DOCUMENT DATE: MAY 19, 1994

The Committee of the Regions of the European Union held its third plenary session in Brussels on 17 and 18 May. The session, chaired by Mr Jacques Blanc, saw the adoption of 11 of the 12 opinions listed on the agenda. The last one, concerning the "right to vote and stand as a candidate in local elections for European Union citizens residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals", was referred back to committee. Indeed, the crucial importance of this issue, which currently affects some 5 million citizens residing in a Member State of which they are not a national, quite clearly called for a broad exchange of views among all the members of the Committee. In fact, there was not enough time to adequately undertake this exchange of views. During the session in the afternoon of Tuesday, 17 May, Mr Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission, gave a speech to the members of the Committee on a subject of great importance: "The political and economic future of the Union". Lastly, a little more than two

months after its first constituent session, the Committee of the Regions, while scrupulously respecting the letter and the spirit of the Treaty on European Union, also adopted its rules of procedure and set up its eight committees. These committees will have four attached sub-committees dealing with more specific themes. The next bureau of the Committee of the Regions will meet on Tuesday, 20 June in Athens (Greece holds the presidency of the Union until 1 July), according to the desire expressed by Chairman Jacques BLANC. He feels that it is absolutely essential to decentralize some of the work of this new institution, which is the expression of regional and local characteristics. If the European regional or local authorities must operate through the work of the Committee, then the Committee must carry out its work to the full within Europe in order to provide this necessary interface on the ground between the citizens and the Community institutions.

6. EUROPE-BALTIC STATES

European Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan on Tuesday held out the possibility of a free trade area that would comprise the European Union and non-EU states on the rim of the Baltic Sea. Brittan, the Commissioner responsible for external economic relations, told the Council of Baltic Sea States, that free trade was central to the EU's relationships with all states in the region. "It is not too early to start considering the possibility of ultimately moving to a single free trade area for the region as a whole," Brittan said. The Council, established two years ago to promote economic growth in the region and its further integration with the rest of Europe, includes two EU members in Denmark and Germany and Finland, Norway and Sweden will join the union if their membership bids are approved in national referendums. Poland has a so-called Europe Agreement on free trade and political cooperation and the three Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are seeking similar deals. The EU is also close to sealing a partnership and cooperation deal with Russia. Some of these countries are already part of free trade arrangements. Estonian officials have insisted the European integration

process will be a major theme of the two-day council meeting, which began on Tuesday. Brittan said the EU wanted to see border crossing obstacles eliminated in order to develop transport links in the area. The ministers will hear a report on progress in developing the Via Baltica highway which is intended to link Helsinki and St Petersburg via the Baltic states with Warsaw and the European motorway network. Brittan also urged council states to remain open to cooperation with non-Baltic neighbours, including Belarus and Ukraine.

7. EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESS RELEASE: SPEECH/94/52 DOCUMENT DATE: MAY 18, 1994

**SPEECH BY MR PADRAIG FLYNN:
"INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION -
FACTS AND FICTION" - IRISH BELGIAN
BUSINESS ASSOCIATION - BRUSSELS, 18
MAY 1994**

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very conscious that I have been asked to make a dinner speech this evening and that the subject which I have chosen "Information and Consultation - Facts and Fiction" is one which, if some of the current pronouncements which I read in the press and elsewhere in recent weeks are true, is likely to give business people indigestion rather than help them to relax at the end of an extremely pleasant meal. So, I apologise in advance for the fact that I am talking to you on a serious subject. However, I genuinely believe that there has been much misrepresentation of the facts and much misunderstanding about the Commission's real intentions on this issue. First some facts. The Commission presented several years ago a draft Directive aimed at providing for procedures for the information and consultation of employees who are affected by corporate decisions taken outside the Member State in which they are employed. This was a logical complement to the single market programme. As companies became more European in their way of thinking and operating it seemed logical that procedures for taking account of this new

development in terms of employee information and consultation be put in place. And at what other level than at that of the union itself can provision for such transnational procedures be made? The proposal was discussed at length in the Council and Parliament. 11 Member States and a large majority of MEPs were in favour. Because unanimity was required, however, its adoption was blocked by the opposition of one Member State. The situation changed last year with the entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty and the provisions of the social protocol. Having consulted twice with the social partners, the Commission has now presented a revised draft Directive. This Directive will require at the request of one or other of the parties the establishment of a European committee or some other procedure for informing and consulting employees on matters likely to be of particular concern to them. There are no rules concerning these procedures, provided that they are agreed between the parties. Nor does anything have to be done unless one of the parties asks for it (100 employees or their representatives in at least two Member States on the workers' side). Only where there is no agreement, does the Directive lay down certain minimum requirements which will have to be met. The Directive will apply to undertakings with at least 1000 employees in the Member States as a whole and at least 100 employees in each of at least two Member States. So much for the facts. Now let me deal with some of the fiction. Firstly the idea has got about that somehow we want to impose a centralised system of information and consultation within companies. This, say some critics, runs counter to the natural trend of increasingly de-centralised information and consultation within companies and within plants. This, they say, will hamper the efficiency of companies and constrain their ability to adapt to a rapidly changing competitive situation both within Europe and locally. If this were indeed our intention, then this criticism would be fully justified. However, our proposal in this area deals with only a very small subset of the total issue of information and consultation - information and consultation on transnational issues within transnational companies. There is in fact no disagreement between the

Commission and the business community about the need for information and consultation, about the fact that information and consultation is an indispensable tool of ensuring a motivated, efficient workforce whose participation in the process of production is fully engaged. Equally, I fully recognise that this is best done in the vast majority of cases through flexible structures adapted to the needs of individual companies. I recognise that increasingly this is done in a highly de-centralised and local way with central management delegating to individual managers or even to shop-floor level the responsibility for ensuring that the workforce is informed, consulted and involved. I recognise and applaud this trend because it is clearly good business practice. Having said that, it is also true that with the growing impact of the single market, decisions are increasingly taken at a corporate level on such matters as relocation. This means that employees often feel that decisions are being taken over their heads. When they look for explanations from their local manager or even from their national company structure, they are often told: sorry, that decision has been taken in another country by some controlling undertaking or by some Directors and we, the management of the national company, cannot influence them. Whether this is really the case, or whether it is simply that some managers are using it as a convenient cover for difficult commercial decisions, I cannot judge. What I can say is that there is a clear issue within Europe of transnational information and consultation. How to ensure that employees have access to information about what is happening within their companies at European level. What are the strategies, what is the long-term perspective, what are the policies which are being pursued and what does that mean for them? That is the issue and if we are not going to address it at European level then it will not be adequately addressed. The second myth is that the Commission somehow is inextricably wedded to legislation in this area. It is true that in the past we have proposed a Directive because it was the only way of dealing with the issue. However, as soon as the Maastricht Protocol entered into force and the possibility of a negotiated settlement between

management and labour at European level became real, we instantly triggered that process. I can say with total conviction that it was the most sincere wish, not just of me as Commissioner for Social Affairs, not just of President Delors as the President of the Commission who has always taken a very special interest in these matters, but of the entire Commission that this matter would be resolved through negotiation between management and labour. When it was not popular to say so, I made this position public. I did not hesitate to tell the ETUC on several occasions, and to their considerable discomfort at this stage, that I believed that a negotiated settlement would be preferable to legislation. I say this, because as I said at the ETUC conference on European Works Councils in Antwerp in December, I continue to believe that information and consultation is a matter best dealt with via management and labour. Legislative solutions for information and consultation will always be imperfect. I followed very closely the efforts of the social partners to get the negotiation going. I know the efforts both sides invested in that process. I also know why it failed. I do not want here tonight to pass judgement on what happened. I want only to say that if the employers' side really did not want legislation, then the way out was through negotiation. I can only regret that some people on the employers' side, some of whom are now most loudly condemning the prospect of legislation, did not realise this in time. Once those talks broke down, the Commission had no alternative but to put forward the legislation. We were under a clear mandate to bring forward legislation and from a clear and large majority in the European Parliament from the 11 Member States concerned. When the legitimacy of the Commission's position is questioned, I have to say that 11 Member States and the vast majority of the European Parliament constitute a democratic mandate for which I make no apology. The third myth is that somehow the legislation which we did bring forward was still based on the old concept of a single model and a rigid and inflexible approach. This is simply not true. The entire thrust of the legislation on the table now is to allow management and labour to negotiate their own settlements. Having failed to get a framework negotiation at European level between management and

labour, I am determined that any legislation which is put in place will only be a framework which delegates the responsibility for putting in place specific mechanisms to the social partners in each company. That is the purpose of the legislation. That is what it does. It encourages voluntary arrangements particularly by ensuring that existing voluntary arrangements agreed prior to the entry into force and application of the Directive may continue indefinitely and by extending to two years the negotiating period before any mandatory provisions come into play. The fourth myth is that the mandatory provisions are unnecessary. I am not impressed by that argument. If there is no fail-safe mechanism, then there is a legal vacuum. Maybe that is what the critics want. But it is not what the 30 or so companies who have already introduced voluntary arrangements at European level have concluded. For in nearly all these cases basic structures have been put in place. The reality is that in the vast majority of cases, transnational information and consultation will best be achieved via some form of structure. In practice, what we have done is to foresee in the mandatory provisions a minimalist approach to the problem which does envisage the creation of a structure, but that structure will not in itself guarantee effective information and consultation. There is no trade unionist that I have met who thinks that the application of the annex will be a victory for the trade union movement, quite the contrary. They all recognise that if the annex is ever applied then they will have failed. They know that only a process which engages the goodwill of both sides of industry will work. But it is equally clear that in the present climate a significant number of employers need an incentive to come to the table on this issue. There seems to me to be an inherent inconsistency in the argument of many of those employers who are opposed to this proposal. Many employers tell me this is a superfluous proposal. They say: our employees do not need it, they are perfectly happy with the existing arrangements for information and consultation. This will be a supplementary cost, a supplementary burden and it will contribute nothing to the productivity of our enterprises. And yet, these employers, - who feel confident that their employees are happy with their present situation and their present arrangements - are

convinced that, once they sit down at a table to discuss the matter with those same employees, they will face a recalcitrant, out-dated trade-union movement who will seek only to have the minimum annex applied. I cannot reconcile these two visions of how our companies function. This proposal does allow companies to do nothing, it does allow them to continue their existing procedures. The only thing that it requires companies to have in order to do that is the consent of their employees. If that consent is not forthcoming, then I have to conclude that there is a real deficiency in the existing arrangements which employees feel needs to be remedied. The fifth myth is that these proposals will be hugely expensive. It is indeed very difficult to make calculations when there are so many variables. But on a "worst case" scenario my officials have calculated that, in general, the gross cost per worker of these procedures is unlikely to be more than 10 ECU per year. Let us face it. It is large multinational companies who are likely to be involved here. One of that order is only a drop in the ocean when compared, for example, with the corporate entertainment or sponsorship budgets of most companies of that kind. In any event, the question of cost needs to be seen against the issue of benefits. The companies who have already put this kind of procedure in place have done so because they believe it adds to, rather than subtracts from, their overall competitive performance. And this brings me to my final point. This is the

argument that in some way this proposal runs counter to what we are saying in the white paper on growth, competitiveness and employment. And that in some way it will be hostile to job creation. I do not accept that for one moment. If there is one thing on which everyone has agreed, it is that the competitive company of the 21st century will be that company which best harnesses the potential of its greatest resource, its employees, their skills, their motivation, their commitment, their whole hearted participation in the work of the company. That is the challenge that we will all face in the 21st century. No measure which seeks to improve information and consultation of employees can be incompatible with competitiveness. It is quite the contrary. So let me conclude. There are almost as many myths surrounding this proposal as there are in Greek mythology. That is in part at least because of the proposal. I hope I have demonstrated that the myths are ill-founded. For the facts are that all we are seeking to do is to improve procedures for informing and consulting employees who are affected by corporate decisions taken outside the Member State in which they are employed. We are not seeking to impose rigid formulae, we do prefer negotiation to law, but where negotiation fails, where there is no agreement, we do see the need to provide for certain minimum requirements to ensure that the aims of information and consultation are achieved. This I believe will be to the benefit of employers and workers alike.

III. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question :

Would it be possible to have confirmation of whether or not there is aid or other forms of financial support for a company in the chemicals and para-chemicals sector (cleaning and maintenance products) to build a purification plant to treat effluent and waste.

Reference was made to EEC aid for the construction of a plant by an abattoir.

Answer :

Further to your fax and phone call of 14 April 1994 when you asked if Community aid was available for the construction of a purification plant to treat effluent/waste, please note the following:

As our Information Officer, told you on the telephone, DG XI (Environment) does not finance investment projects concerning the construction of purification plants for treating effluent or waste.

If you would like information about pilot projects which have received Community funding within the framework of LIFE in Belgium, we would refer you to the "Communication of decisions concerning the granting of Community financial aid to demonstration projects within the framework of the financial instrument for the environment, LIFE", published in the OJEC C 73 of 11 March 1994.

As regards the selection criteria for LIFE 1994, please consult the LIFE dossier that was sent to you in late 1993.

Lastly, we would advise you to turn to the regional or national authorities who are most likely to provide financial aid for this type of investment.

Question :

Can you confirm the right to practice of the occupation of hairdresser in the Member States of the E.U.?

Answer :

Further to your letter of 28 April 1994 concerning the practice of the occupation of hairdresser, please note the following:

In the framework of the Council Directive of 19.07.82, which includes measures aimed at facilitating the right of establishment and provision of services for hairdressers (OJEC L 218 of 27.07.82), two possibilities are described to allow the practice of the occupation of hairdresser:

- 1) Three years of experience acquired in the country of origin, either independently or in the capacity of manager in charge of running the enterprise, when the beneficiary can prove that he or she has obtained a diploma marking the successful conclusion of studies in this area for a minimum of three years.
- 2) If the national does not have a diploma, then he or she must have six consecutive years of experience as an independent or as a manager in charge of running an enterprise.

In two judgments (case 222/1986 of 15.10.87 and case 340/89 of 07.05.91), the Court of Justice also stated that the host country must take account of experience gained in the country of origin out of respect for the principle of the free movement of people.

In the case you have put to us, ten years of professional experience will allow the person in question to practice the occupation of

hairdresser either on a self-employed basis or as a manager.

Please find enclosed a copy in German of Directive 82/489/EEC.

For your information, we advise you in future to contact the Euro Info Centre located in your region. The address of the Bonn EIC is the following:

Mr Michael Zscherlich
Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken
und Raiffeisenbanken
Genossenschaftliche EG Beratungs- und
Informationsgesellschaft GEBI mbH
Rheinweg 67
D-53129 Bonn
Tel.: 49-228. 23. 75. 44
Fax: 49-228. 23. 75. 48

Set up by the Commission of the European Communities in 1987, the Euro Info Centre network now boasts 200 members spread throughout the Community.

With a supply of constantly-updated Community documentation, access to the main Commission data bases and preferential contacts with DG XXIII (responsible for enterprise policy), the EICs are partners for enterprises wishing to make the most of the new opportunities offered by the Single Market.

Question :

We would be grateful if you would provide us with information on the "Bistro-Facility" and on City-twinning projects within the framework of TACIS.

Answer :

With regard to your request for information on the "Bistro-Facility" and on City-twinning projects within the framework of TACIS, please note as follows :

The so-called "Bistro-Facility", is as you suggest a rapid release facility which aims to speed up the disbursement of funds to small projects. These projects should not exceed 100.000 ECU and normally comprise consultancy work, research, studies, seminars, conferences etc... These actions are managed by the EU's delegation in Moscow :

Mr F.O. Mamikonian
Permanent Representative
Armyanski Pereulok 2
MOSCOW
Tel. 7 (095) 924. 12. 69
Fax. 7 (095) 928. 15. 56

With regard to your request for information on city twinning, within the framework of the TACIS programme, please find the relevant documentation attached.

Question :

We would like to know if there is a Community Laboratory for checking the quality of materials that come in contact with pharmaceuticals (if the chemical and biological preconditions of these materials are fulfilled according to European Pharmacology). If such an Organisation or Laboratory exists we would like to have its full coordinates.

Answer :

Further to your telefax dated 18. 04. 94 in which you enquired about an EC laboratory in charge of checking the quality of materials coming into contact with pharmaceuticals, please note the following:

On 22. 07. 93 the Council adopted Regulation n° 2309/93 which establishes a single Community system for evaluating medicines through the European Pharmaceuticals Agency (OJ L 214/93).

This text, which entered into force on 30. 10. 93 (OJ L 294/93), apart from establishing the

framework of the European Pharmaceutical Agency (the so-called EAEM), lays down the EC procedures for the authorisation and surveillance of medicines for human and veterinary usage.

The Agency, which will be located in London (OJ L 323/93) will subsume the Committee for proprietary Medicinal Products and the Committee for Veterinary Medicinal Products. With substantial additional logistical and administrative support, its task will be to coordinate the work of evaluating and supervising at the national level to avoid duplication of effort. Furthermore, this body will ensure that all relevant factors are taken into consideration during the authorisation process, which will lead to EC or national authorisation, and continue to be taken into consideration in the subsequent supervision of medicines through national and supranational monitoring, inspection and control procedures.

The Agency will be operative on 01.01.95. It will have an investment budget of 75 million ECU in 1994. From mid-1995 it is expected to have a staff of 100 people and will further be supported by 3000 national scientific experts in the Member States. It has been allocated a budget of 23 million ECU for 1995.

Should you be interested in obtaining more information on this body and/or on other specialized committees operating in the field, we would suggest you to contact :

Mr F. Sauer
Head of Unit
Pharmaceutical Products
DG III/E/3
CEC
200, rue de la Loi
B-1049 Brussels

Tel. +32-2-295.51.80/296.09.41

IV. PUBLICATIONS

Directorate-General XVI:

Two new periodicals have been published.

X "Inforegio news. Lettre d'information"

Monthly newsletter which provides information of interest to the regions: programmes, projects, decisions, publications, etc.

X "Inforegio. Fiche d'information"

Presents background information such as the Community Support Framework in Portugal, with figures and contact addresses, the Committee of the Regions, along with a list of all the members, Objectives 2 and 5b, with the list of regions concerned, aid to SMEs for regional and local development, with the list of BICs.

— "Guide de l'export. Femmes et entreprises. Améliorer les pratiques commerciales"/"Guide to export. Better business for women." LEI-ILE. DG V/B. 1994. 62 pp.

This guide is an aid to female entrepreneurs confronted with the Single Market. It covers the following issues: The export option: Where to begin? Shall I export? How to export? I am exporting; The next step.

"Guide "sécurité et santé au travail à l'usage des PME/Health and safety protection at work: a guide for small and medium-sized enterprises". DG V. Europe for health and safety at the workplace. 1993. 57 pp.

This guide covers Community directives on health and safety in the form of a teaching tool aimed at enterprise heads and trainers for professional organizations and teaching establishments.

"Les horaires d'ouverture des magasins dans les pays européens" French Senate. European Affairs Department. Division of comparative studies on legislation (15 rue de Vaugirard, 75291 Paris Cedex 06, Tel.: 33/1/42.34.22.30, Fax: 42.34.38.40).

This study covers the twelve countries of the EU, plus Sweden, and is presented in the form of tables.

"Der vollendete Binnenmarkt - eine Herausforderung für die Europäische Gemeinschaft. Strategien und Optionen für die Zukunft Europas. Verlag Bertelsmann Stiftung. 1993. 151 pp. (Postfach 5555, D-4830 Gütersloh 1)

Study resulting from a collective debate on the strategies and options for the future of Europe. The subjects dealt with are employment and social welfare systems, economic and social cohesion, industry and competition.

X "East-West European Agricultural Trade. The impact of association agreements." Agriculture Policy Studies. 1994. 109 pp. (20 rue Emile François, B-1474 La Hutte)

This book gives an overall view of the agreements concluded between Western and Eastern Europe in the area of agricultural products.

X European Patent Office:

Brochures: Facts and Figures/Quelques faits et chiffres; Régionalisation et multilatéralisation dans l'évolution du système commercial mondial; Traité de coopération en matière de brevets; Les demandes de brevet, indicateurs du progrès technique; Patent and industry/Brevets et économie; Pour une protection européenne des inventions.

Some information is also available on CD-ROM; Bulletin board, European patent

applications, decisions by boards of appeal, international applications.

V. CALLS FOR PROPOSALS OFFICIAL JOURNAL DEADLINES

INFO MARKETS

This the bilingual version of Info Markets, published by DG XXIII of the European Commission for the Euro Info Centre network.

Voici la version bilingue d'Info Markets publiée par la DG XXIII de la Commission des Communautés Européennes pour le réseau Euro Info Centres.

Key / Legende

(*)	= Calls published since the last edition of this note Appels publiés depuis la dernière édition de cette note
(e)	= Error in OJ/TED. Data provided by the department responsible Erreur au JO/TED. Données fournies par le service responsable
A	= Accelerated (Expedited) procedure Procédure accélérée
ADV.NOT	= Advance notice
AMAN	= Appel aux manifestations d'intérêt Appel de déclaration d'intérêt
AO	= Appel d'offres
AP	= Appel aux propositions (call for proposals)
CEXP	= Call for expressions of interest

COM	= Communication or notice Communication ou avis
COR	= Corrigendum
CP	= Call for proposals (appel aux propositions)
DAT.DOC	= Deadline for requesting documentation
DAT.DOC (*)	= non-compulsary deadline for requesting documentation date limite facultative pour les demandes de documentation
DAT.L	= Deadline / Date limite
DAT.L-R	= Deadline for receipt of applications (restricted procedure) Date limite de réception des demandes de participation (procédure restreinte)
DOC	= Availability of documentation Disponibilité de la documentation
. DOC >=	= Documentation available as from (date) Documentation disponible à partir de (date)
. DOC >	= Documentation available after (date) Documentation disponible après (date)
IT	= Invitation to tender / call for tenders
O	= Open procedure / procédure ouverte
PREINF	= Avis de préinformation
R	= Restricted procedure / Procédure restreintef

This publication has been shortened in order to enable it to be sent to EICs in one single VANS electronic mail file. It now focusses purely on calls for tenders and proposals for EC programmes published by the Commission and Commission study and service contracts related to EC affaires. For information on other EC-related calls for tenders (e.g. supply contracts for the EC institutions), please consult TED.

Cette publication a été rationalisée, afin de nous permettre de l'envoyer aux EIC en un seul fichier de courrier électronique (VANS). Elle recouvre notamment les appels à propositions pour les programmes communautaires, ainsi que les appels d'offres pour des études et services liés aux affaires communautaires. Pour des informations relatives aux autres appels publiés par les institutions communautaires (p.ex les appels en matière de fournitures), veuillez consulter TED.

STUDY ON THE RESULTS OF
COMMUNITY RESEARCH UNDER THE
FIRST
JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMME ON
SAFETY IN THE ECSC INDUSTRIES
(IT-O)
ETUDE SUR LES RESULTATS DES
RECHERCHES COMMUNAUTAIRES DU
1ER PROGRAMME COJOINT DE
RECHERCHE EN MATIERE DE
SECURITE DANS LES INDUSTRIES DE
LA CECA (AO-O)
DATL : 94.06.01
OJ/JOCE S 62/108, 94.03.30

T E C H N O L O G Y W A T C H
CORRESPONDENT'S SERVICES IN THE
USA : INFORMATION AND
COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES
(IT-O)
SERVICES DE VEILLE TECHNOLOGIQUE
AUX USA : TECHNOLOGIES DE
L'INFORMATION ET DE LA
COMMUNICATION (AO-O)
DATL : 94.06.06
OJ/JOCE S 76/170, 94.04.20

T E C H N O L O G Y W A T C H
CORRESPONDENT'S SERVICES IN
JAPAN: INFORMATION AND
COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES
(IT-O)
SERVICES DE VEILLE TECHNOLOGIQUE
AU JAPON : TECHNOLOGIES DE
L'INFORMATION ET DE LA
COMMUNICATION (AO-O)
DATL : 94.06.06
OJ/JOCE S 76/172, 94.04.20

STUDY ON CRITICAL ELECTRONIC
COMPONENTS (IT-O)
ETUDE SUR LES COMPOSANTS
ELECTRONIQUES ESSENTIELS (AO-O)
DATL : 94.06.06
OJ/JOCE S 76/169, 94.04.20

TECHNICAL ADVICE ON IMPROVED
FUEL QUALITY (IT-O)
CONSEILS TECHNIQUES DANS LE
DOMAINE DE L'AMELIORATION DES
CARBURANTS (AO-O)
DATL : 94.06.06
OJ/JOCE S 74/167 & C 108/22, 94.04.16

EVALUATION OF NOW, EUROFORM
AND HORIZON (IT-O)
EVALUATION DE NOW, EUROFORM ET
HORIZON (AO-O)
DATL : 94.06.11 DAT.DOC : 94.05.11
OJ/JOCE S 76/173, 94.04.20

EXPLORATORY ACTIONS IN
MULTIMEDIA PUBLISHING (CP)
INITIATIVES EXPLORATOIRES DANS LE
DOMAINE DE L'EDITION
MULTIMEDIA (AP)
DATL : 94.06.15
OJ/JOCE S 51/88, 94.03.15

PROMOTION OF INITIATIVES FOR THE
MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF
VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS (CP)
PROMOTION DES INITIATIVES EN
MATIERE DE RECONNAISSANCE
MUTUELLE DES QUALIFICATIONS
PROFESSIONNELLES (AP)
DATL : 94.06.15
OJ/JOCE S 78/155 & C 112/14, 94.04.22

ACCOMPANYING MEASURES FOR THE SPECIFIC RTD PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF TELEMATIC SYSTEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST (CP)

MESURES D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT AU PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT DANS LE DOMAINE DES SYSTEMES TELEMATIQUES D'INTERET GENERAL (AP)

DATL : 94.06.15

OJ/JOCE S 51/93, 94.03.15

RESEARCH ACTION IN THE FIELD OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING (CP)

ACTION DE RECHERCHE DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT OUVERT ET A DISTANCE (AP)

DATL : 94.06.15

OJ/JOCE S 51/88, 94.03.15

DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION ACTION IN THE FIELD OF OPEN & DISTANCE LEARNING (CP)

ACTION DE DEVELOPPEMENT ET DE DEMONSTRATION DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT OUVERT ET A DISTANCE (AP)

DATL : 94.06.15

OJ/JOCE S 51/87, 94.03.15

SCIENTIFIC STUDIES ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY (CP)

ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES SUR LES IMPACTS SOCIO-ECONOMIQUES DE LA BIOTECHNOLOGIE (AP)

DATL : 94.06.15

OJ/JOCE S 51/87, 94.03.15

EXPLORATORY ACTIONS ON TELEMATICS FOR URBAN AREAS (CP)

ACTIONS EXPLORATOIRES SUR LA TELEMATIQUE DANS LE DOMAINE URBAIN (AP)

DATL : 94.06.15

OJ/JOCE S 51/86, 94.03.15

EXPLORATORY ACTIONS ON RTD IN AIR TRANSPORT (CP)

ACTIONS EXPLORATOIRES SUR LA RDT DANS LE TRANSPORT AERIEN (AP)

DATL : 94.06.15

OJ/JOCE S 51/85, 94.03.15

MED-CAMPUS JOINT TRAINING PROJECTS (CP)

MED-CAMPUS ACTIONS COMMUNES DE FORMATION (AP)

DATL : 94.06.15

OJ/JOCE S 86/94, 94.05.04

EU PREPARATORY ACTION RENEWABLE ENERGIES 1994 (APAS) (CP)

ACTION PREPARATOIRE DE L'UE SUR LES ENERGIES RENOUVELABLES (APAS) (AP)

DATL : 94.06.17

OJ/JOCE S 51/93, 94.03.15

WEEKLY NEWSLETTER ON COMMUNITY AFFAIRS (CEXP)

LETTRE D'INFORMATION SUR LES AFFAIRES COMMUNAUTAIRES (AMAN)

DATL : 94.06.18

OJ/JOCE S 81/104, 94.04.27

LEGAL ANALYSIS AND FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES RELATING TO AIR TRANSPORT (IT-O)

ANALYSES JURIDIQUES ET ETUDES ECONOMIQUES ET FINANCIERES EN MATIERE DE TRANSPORTS AERIENS (AO-O)

DATL : 94.06.20 DATDOC : 94.05.20

OJ/JOCE S 81/103, 94.04.27

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN TO ASSIST TOURISM

- YIELD MANAGEMENT IN SMES IN THE TOURIST INDUSTRY (IT)

- STUDY ON BUSINESS AND CONFERENCE TOURISM (IT)

- PREPARATION OF A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR TOURISTS (IT)

- STUDY AND PILOT ACTIONS 'YOUTH TOURISM' (IT)

- TOURISM EDUCATION AND TRAINING (CP)

PLAN D'ACTION COMMUNAUTAIRE EN FAVEUR DU TOURISME

- LE YIELD MANAGEMENT DANS LES PME DU TOURISME (AO)

- ETUDE "TOURISME D'AFFAIRES ET DE CONGRES" (AO)

- GUIDE PRATIQUE A L'USAGE DES
TOURISTES (AO)
- ETUDE ET ACTIONS PILOTES
"TOURISME DES JEUNES" (AO)
- EDUCATION ET FORMATION DANS LE
DOMAINE TOURISTIQUE (AP)
DATL : 94.06.20
OJ/JOCE S 86/86, 94.05.04
(* OJ/JOCE S 101/177, 94.05.28 (COR : FR)

EXPERT ASSISTANCE FOR THE
SECRETARIAT OF THE LEGAL
ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE
INFORMATION MARKET (LAB) (IT-O)
ASSISTANCE D'EXPERTS : SECRETARIAT
DU GROUPE CONSULTATIF JURIDIQUE
POUR LE MARCHE DE L'INFORMATION
(LAB) (AO-O)
DATL : 94.06.25 DAT.DOC 94.06.03
OJ/JOCE S 86/92, 94.05.04
OJ/JOCE S 90/203, 94.05.11 (COR)

ASSESSMENT OF RISKS AND ADVERSE
IMPACTS LIKELY TO AFFECT THE
MARINE ENVIRONMENT AS A RESULT
OF THE USE OF MARINE
TECHNOLOGIES AND TECHNIQUES (CP)
EVALUATION DES RISQUES D'EFFETS
NEFASTES QUE L'EMPLOI DE
CERTAINES TECHNIQUES ET
TECHNOLOGIES MARINES SONT
SUSCEPTIBLES D'AVOIR SUR
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MARIN (AP)
DATL : 94.06.29
OJ/JOCE S 51/86, 94.03.15

MEASURES TO PROMOTE
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (CP)
ACTIONS D'EDUCATION DANS LE
DOMAINE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT (AP)
DATL : 94.06.30
OJ/JOCE S 45/119, 94.03.05

TECHNICAL SERVICES : PREPARATION
OF FUTURE EDITIONS OF REPORTS ON
SOCIAL PROTECTION IN EUROPE (IT-O)
SERVICES TECHNIQUES : PREPARATION
DE FUTURES LIVRAISONS DU RAPPORT
SUR LA PROTECTION SOCIALE EN
EUROPE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.07.01 DAT.DOC : 94.06.03
OJ/JOCE S 86/93, 94.05.04

INTEGRATED PACKAGED SOFTWARE
SYSTEM FOR BANKING OPERATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
(IT-O)
SYSTEME DE LOGICIEL INTEGRE POUR
LES OPERATIONS BANCAIRES DE LA
COMMISSION EUROPEENNE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.07.05 DAT.DOC : 94.06.10
OJ/JOCE S 95/90, 94.05.19

SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EU AND
MEDITERRANEAN THIRD COUNTRIES :
WASTE WATER TREATMENT, PRIMARY
HEALTH CARE AND RENEWABLE
ENERGIES (CP)
COOPERATION SCIENTIFIQUE ET
TECHNOLOGIQUE ENTRE L'UE ET LES
PAYS TIERS MEDITERRANEENS :
TRAITEMENT DES EAUX USEES, SOINS
DE SANTE PRIMAIRES ET ENERGIES
RENOUVELABLES (AP)
DATL : 94.07.15
OJ/JOCE S 72/111, 94.04.14

(* INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS ON THE
EUROPEAN UNION TARGETED AT
YOUNG PEOPLE (CEXP)
ACTIONS D'INFORMATION SUR
L'UNION EUROPEENNE A DESTINATION
DES JEUNES (AMAN)
DATL : 94.07.15
OJ/JOCE S 100/125, 94.05.27

ADVANCE NOTICE : TRANSLATION OF
TECHNICAL REGULATIONS &
STANDARDS (COM) - PUBLICATION OF
TENDER EXPECTED IN MID JULY
PRE-INFORMATION : TRADUCTION DE
REGLES ET NORMES TECHNIQUES
(COM) - APPEL D'OFFRES PREVU POUR
LA MI-JUILLET
DOC >= 94.05.01
OJ/JOCE S 89/136, 94.05.07

(* DEVELOPMENT & PROMOTION OF
METHODS & TOOLS FOR EVALUATING
EU
STRUCTURAL ASSISTANCE (IT-O)
DEVELOPPEMENT ET PROMOTION DES
METHODES ET OUTILS
D'EVALUATION DES INTERVENTIONS
STRUCTURELLES DE L'UE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.07.18
OJ/JOCE S 99/128, 94.05.26

(*) STUDY ON THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE EUROPEAN MEDICAL DEVICES INDUSTRY ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL (IT-O)

ETUDE CONCERNANT LA COMPETITIVITE DE L'INDUSTRIE EUROPEENNE DES DISPOSITIFS MEDICAUX SUR LE PLAN INTERNATIONAL (AO-O)

DATL : 94.07.29

OJ/JOCE S 100/126, 94.05.27

(*) RESEARCH PROJECTS IN SUPPORT OF THE COMMON FISHERIES POLICY (CP)

PROJETS DE RECHERCHE DANS LE CADRE DE LA POLITIQUE COMMUNE DE LA PECHE (AP)

DATL : 94.08.29

OJ/JOCE S 100/124, 94.05.27

EUROPE AGAINST AIDS PROGRAMME (CP)

PROGRAMME EUROPE CONTRE LE SIDA (AP)

DATL : 94.12.31 (CONTINUOUS EVALUATION/ EVALUATION CONTINUE)

OJ/JOCE S 74/164 & C 108/19, 94.04.16

CONSULTANCY SERVICES IN THE AREA OF EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (CEXP)

SERVICES DE CONSULTANTS DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'EMPLOI DES RELATIONS INDUSTRIELLES ET AFFAIRES SOCIALES (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE

OJ/JOCE S 22/74 & C 31/22, 94.02.02

MULTIANNUAL PROGRAMME OF STUDIES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE REGIONAL FIELD (CEXP)

PROGRAMME PLURIANNUEL D'ETUDES ET D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE REALISE DANS LE DOMAINE REGIONAL (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE

OJ S 22/72 & C 31/17, 94.02.02

RESEARCH & TECH. ASSISTANCE : COMBATTING SOCIAL EXCLUSION (CEXP)

ETUDES ET MISSIONS D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE : LUTTE CONTRE L'EXCLUSION SOCIALE (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE

OJ/JOCE S 74/95 & C 105/20, 93.04.16

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE : INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS (CEXP)

ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE : AFFAIRES INDUSTRIELLES (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE

OJ/JOCE S 146/97 & C 206/9, 93.07.30

STOA : SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OPTIONS ASSESSMENT, EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, PROJECT CONTRACTORS & EXPERTS (CEXP)

STOA : (EVALUATION DES OPTIONS SCIENTIFIQUES ET TECHNIQUES), PARLEMENT EUROPEEN, CONTRACTANTS ET EXPERTS (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE

OJ/JOCE C 179/7, 93.07.01

STUDIES : SOCIAL PROTECTION (INCLUDING SOCIAL SECURITY, SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL WELFARE PROVISION) (CEXP)

ETUDES : PROTECTION SOCIALE (Y COMPRIS LA SECURITE SOCIALE, LAIDE SOCIALE ET LES DISPOSITIONS COMPLEMENTAIRES) (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE

OJ/JOCE S 39/80 & C 54/8, 93.02.25

VALUE SME : DISSEMINATION AND UTILISATION OF R & D RESULTS (COM)

VALUE PME - DIFFUSION ET UTILISATION DES RESULTATS DE LA RDT (COM)

OJ/JOCE S 131/74, 92.07.09

SURVEYS AND CONSULTANCY IN THE
FIELD OF EDUCATION, TRAINING AND
YOUTH (CEXP)
ETUDES ET PRESTATIONS DE
CONSULTANCE DANS LE DOMAINE DE
L'EDUCATION, DE LA FORMATION ET
DE LA JEUNESSE (AMAN)
NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE
OJ/JOCE S 96/127, 94.05.20

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELDS
OF INTERNAL MARKET AND
FINANCIAL SERVICES (CEXP)
ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE DANS LES
DOMAINES DU MARCHÉ INTERIEUR ET
DES SERVICES FINANCIERS (AMAN)
NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE
OJ/JOCE S 90/117, 94.05.11

STUDIES AND PROVISION OF SERVICES
: FORESTRY SECTOR (CEXP)
ETUDES ET SERVICES DANS LE
DOMAINE FORESTIER (AMAN)
NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE
OJ/JOCE S 94/131, 94.05.18

STUDIES RELATING TO THE FAMILY
(CEXP)
ETUDES DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA
FAMILLE (AMAN)
NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE
OJ/JOCE S 52/68 & C 74/21, 93.03.16

CONSULTANCY : INTERNAL MARKET
AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS AND IN
PARTICULAR PUBLIC PROCUREMENT
(CEXP)
CONSULTANCE : MARCHÉ INTÉRIEUR
ET AFFAIRES INDUSTRIELLES ET, EN
PARTICULIER, LES MARCHÉS PUBLICS
(AMAN)
NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE
OJ/JOCE S 114/83, 92.06.13

STUDIES RELATING TO SPACE (CEXP)
ETUDES DANS LE DOMAINE DE
L'ESPACE (AMAN)
NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE
OJ/JOCE S 101/88 & C 146/14, 93.05.26

ACTIVITIES, STUDIES OR SERVICES IN
THE CUSTOMS FIELD (CEXP)
ACTIONS, ETUDES OU PRESTATIONS
DANS LE DOMAINE DOUANIER (AMAN)
NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE
OJ/JOCE S 47/94, 94.03.09

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND
MULTI-ANNUAL PROGRAMME OF
STUDIES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
(CEXP)
PROGRAMME PLURIANNUEL D'ETUDES
ET D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE DU
FONDS SOCIAL EUROPEEN (AMAN)
OJ/JOCE S 251/60 & C 346/17, 93.12.24

ACTIVITIES AND STUDIES RELATING
TO THE SANCTIONS AGAINST SERBIA
AND MONTENEGRO (CEXP)
ACTIONS ET ETUDES DANS LE
DOMAINE DES SANCTIONS INSTAUREES
A L'ENCONTRE DE LA SERBIE ET DU
MONTENEGRO (AMAN)
NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE
OJ/JOCE S 60/112 & C 89/19, 94.03.26

STUDIES OR SERVICES RELATING TO
INDIRECT TAXATION (CEXP)
ETUDES OU PRESTATIONS EN MATIERE
DE FISCALITE INDIRECTE (AMAN)
NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE
OJ/JOCE S 60/111 & C 89/18, 94.03.26

VI. SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS

JUNE

14-06-1994 - Berlin (DE)

"Seminar on the reform of the European Structural funds"

Organised by : EIC DE-108 Berlin
Information from : EIC DE-108 Berlin

14-06-1994 - Turin (IT)

"Opzioni Finanziarie per le Tecnologie Energetiche"
"Financing Options for Energy Technologies"

Organised by : ICIE (EEC OPET THERMIE)
Information from : EIC IT-375 Torino - M. Paolo Veneruso

23-06-1994 Orléans (FR)

"Coopérer avec des partenaires implantés hors de l'Union Européenne : les aides techniques et financières fournies par les autorités communautaires"

Organised by : EIC FR-270 Orléans
Information from : EIC FR-270 Orléans

Next issue : 27.06.1994

Date of receipt of information : 17.06.1994

For further information or contributions to the EIC newsletter,
please contact :

**Ms K. McHUGH
DG XXIII
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B-1040 Brussels**

**Tel. : 02-287.15.64
Fax. : 02-230.05.20**

Editor : Mr. Jean-Pierre HABER

III. Registration procedures :

The success of the CENTURIO-programme depends on there being offers of training-periods made by Western European regions. The AFR hopes therefore that its member regions will react positively to this request and, by doing so, support emerging democracy in Eastern and Central Europe.

The CENTURIO-programme opens perspectives for the development of interregional cooperation and reciprocal understanding, in matters of regional administration. Thus strong links are formed between Western European regions on the one hand, and Eastern and Central European regions on the other.

The registration deadline is December 23rd. For information and registration-forms, please contact the General Secretariat at the following address :

**Assembly of European Regions,
Secretary of Committee IV,
Immeuble Europe,
20, Place des Halles,
F-67054 STRASBOURG CEDEX
Tel.: (+33) 88 22 07 07
Fax: 88 75 67 19**

Host Regions and



*Common European Interregional Training Programme
for Regional Officers of Eastern and Central Europe*

Assembly of European Regions

I. Introduction :

"The reconstruction in Eastern Germany has shown that without a smooth running administration there can be no economic recovery. With the CENTURIO programme, the Regions of Europe want to make a modest contribution to the establishment of efficient administrative structures in Central and Eastern Europe."

- AER Vice-President Erwin TEUFEL,
Minister President of Baden-Württemberg

After 40 years of centralised government, the citizens of Eastern and Central Europe have come to consider regionalisation as a necessary step towards democracy. The Assembly of European Regions (AER), which represents 240 members, who have recognised the economic and political benefits of regionalisation, has vowed to support this process. To this end it has created a new programme called CENTURIO.

This programme offers two five week training periods in two different regional administrations in Western Europe to regional civil servants from Eastern and Central Europe. In addition, the trainees will attend an introductory seminar and two days of evaluation.

Western European regions, which are AER member and are willing to invite trainees, provide them with a five week training period. This training period and the necessary language refresher course will be organised by the host regions.

II. Programme structure :

A. Introductory seminar :

All participants attend a one-week seminar, including conferences on regional democracy, federalism and regional administrative structures. The lecturers will be acknowledged experts in these fields.

Duration: 1 week.

B. Training-period and language refresher-course :

Each of the regions (depending on its means) invites one, two or more officers from Eastern and Central Europe. These "host regions" are responsible for organising the entire five-week training-period, including the initial language course.

A CENTURIO - programme coordinator, appointed by the host region, will assist the trainees during their stay.

Duration: 5 weeks

C. Evaluation :

The programme will end with an evaluation seminar allowing participants to exchange their experiences and make suggestions.

Duration: 2 days.

PROGRAMME INTEGRE EN FAVEUR DES PME ET DE L'ARTISANAT

1. ACTIONS CONCERTEES		
Objectif : ENVIRONNEMENT DES PME	Contenu	Financement
<i>Amélioration de l'environnement administratif</i>	<u>Action nouvelle :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Groupe pour la Simplification administrative 	-
Objectif : SERVICES D'APPUI AUX PME	Contenu	Financement
<i>Stimulation des mesures en faveur des PME</i>	<u>Actions nouvelles :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Forum de concertation ▫ Stimulation de la demande 	-
2.- CONTRIBUTIONS COMMUNAUTAIRES		
Objectif : ENVIRONNEMENT DES PME	Contenu	Financement
<i>Amélioration de l'environnement administratif</i>	<u>Action en cours :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Fiche d'impact <u>Action nouvelle :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Analyse coût-bénéfice 	Programme PME Programme PME
<i>Amélioration de l'environnement juridique et fiscal</i>	<u>Actions nouvelles :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Examen législation existante ▫ Transmission des entreprises ▫ Environnement fiscal ▫ Délais de paiement ▫ Services de proximité 	Programme PME Programme PME Programme PME Programme PME Programme PME
Objectif : SERVICES D'APPUI AUX PME	Contenu	Financement
<i>Amélioration de l'accès au financement et au crédit</i>	<u>Actions en cours :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Accès des PME aux instruments financiers : par exemple Capital risque, sociétés de cautionnement mutuel, seconds marchés <u>Actions nouvelles :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Marchés de capitaux ▫ Capitaux privés pour RDT ▫ Nouveaux instruments d'ingénierie financière ▫ Table Ronde : analyse et suivi ▫ Amélioration des modalités d'intervention des instruments communautaires 	Programme PME Programme PME 4ème Programme-cadre RDT IC PME BEI + FEI + IC PME Fonds structurels et prêts globaux BEI
<i>Coopération</i>	<u>Actions en cours :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Réseaux de recherche de partenaires (BC-NET, BRE) ▫ Partenariat direct : Europartenariat, INTERPRISE ▫ Sous-traitance : transparence du marché et actions pilotes <u>Actions nouvelles :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Soutien au-delà du 1er contact ▫ Réseaux d'entreprises ▫ Groupement en réseaux de production ou de distribution ▫ Sous-traitance : salons inversés, pôles de développement, mise en réseaux, stratégie de qualité 	Programme PME Programme PME Programme PME Programme PME (action pilote Artisanat) + IC PME IC PME Programme PME + IC PME
<i>Qualité du management, adaptation des PME aux changements structurels et au Marché intérieur</i>	<u>Actions en cours :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Action pilote d'assistance, type EUROMANAGEMENT ▫ Petites entreprises, artisanat, commerce, économie sociale ▫ Créateurs et jeunes entrepreneurs <u>Actions nouvelles :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Potentiel d'assistance des intermédiaires ▫ Soutien aux entreprises de croissance (stimulation d'actions pilotes) ▫ Préparation des dirigeants et adaptation du personnel aux mutations industrielles ▫ Formation 	Programme PME Programme PME Programme PME IC PME Programme PME + IC PME IC PME + ADAPT Programme LEONARDO
<i>Autres actions</i>	<u>Action en cours :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Développement et amélioration des EIC <u>Actions nouvelles :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Accès amélioré au Programme RDT ▫ PME et Société de l'information 	Programme PME 4ème Programme-cadre RDT IC PME, (...)

Principales sources de financement :

- Programme PME 1993-1996 : 112,2 millions d'Ecus
- Initiative Communautaire PME 1994-1999 : 1 milliard d'Ecus
- Initiative Communautaire ADAPT 1994-1999 : nombreux objectifs PME dans le cadre des 1,4 milliards d'Ecus de dotation
- Fonds Structurels 1994-1999 : Cadres communautaires d'appui et autres Initiatives Communautaires
- 4ème Programme-cadre RDT 1995-1999 : nombreux objectifs PME dans le cadre des 12,3 milliards d'Ecus de dotation
- Prêts globaux BEI : 1 milliard d'Ecus pour la compétitivité des PME
- Bonifications d'intérêt (2%) : 45 millions d'Ecus pour 1994 - 22,75 millions d'Ecus pour 1995
- FEI : 2 milliards d'Ecus de capital pour garantie puis participations directes prévues