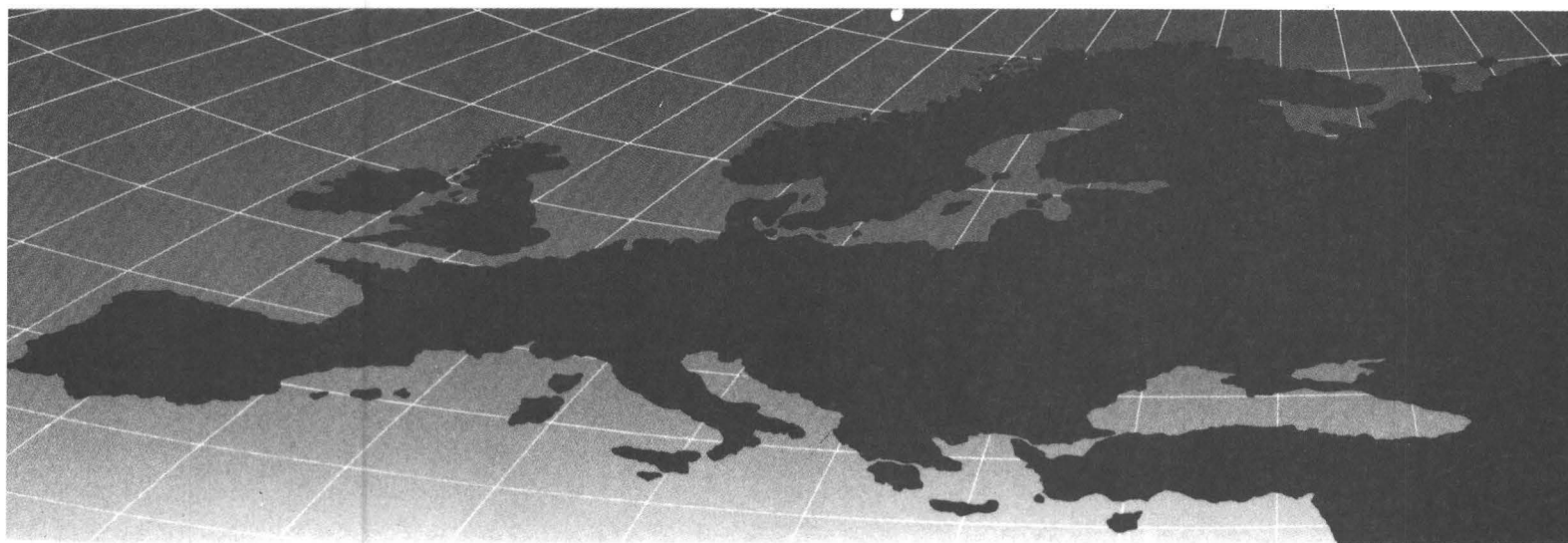


"Euro Info Centre News"



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I. EIC ACTIVITIES

BE-005 Brussels

The Brussels EIC has published the following brochures: Information Brochure on the Euro Info Centre BE005 (a new chapter on specialisations has been included).

"Overheidsstimulansen voor Ondernemingen" (Public Aid for Companies). A new edition is foreseen for the end of September.

ES-225 Zaragoza

The EIC in Zaragoza has signed, with the well-known national newspaper ABC, a cooperation agreement on the basis of which, one Sunday every month it will publish a page edited by the staff of ES-225 with the following sections: Community Law, Trade Cooperation, Community Information, Competitions.

This initiative is aimed at providing SMEs and the general public access to Community information. The objective is to allow enterprises and individuals to obtain information on EU programmes, actions and legislation.

IT-365 Milan

The EIC IT-365 Assolombarda organised in Milan, together with APRE (Agency for the

Promotion of European Research), the European Commission, ENEA and MURST a national information day on the new programme BRITE EURAM R&D. More than 300 persons attended the event. They had the opportunity of meeting with the Community responsables in view of the forthcoming opening of BRITE EURAM.

IT-371 Rome

The EIC IT-371 together with its host-structure organised on July 20 a meeting in the framework of the "Day for the presentation of opportunities for SMEs in the EU" in the Confcommercio national headquarters in Rome.

The aim of the event was to present recent Community actions for SMEs and to analyse the results of the talks on the Structural Funds between the Regions, the Ministry for the Budget and the Commission. .

Among the special guests, Mr. R. Bombassei, from DG XXIII presented the "Integrated programme for SMEs" and Mr. Ugo de Dominicis, from the Ministry of the Budget introduced the new Community Support Frameworks.

II. EU NEWS

1. COMPETITION POLICY-MERGERS

The European Commission is expected to adopt new rules by the end of the year that will bring more joint ventures under the scope of the merger regulation, according to a Commission official. The change will be in the way the Commission distinguishes between "concentrative" joint ventures, which fall under the merger regulation, and "cooperative" joint ventures, which fall under Article 85 of the EC treaty, he said. The official, a member of the merger task force in DG IV, said the new interpretation would particularly affect telecommunications alliances. Under present rules, a joint venture must operate on a completely separate market from its parents to be considered "concentrative", the new interpretation would allow some overlap on "neighbouring" markets, he said. For example, a telecoms operator could offer corporate communications services on its home market to multinational companies through a joint venture, while offering similar services to domestic companies on its own, he said. The change is an effort to develop a simpler and more consistent policy in response to outside criticism, it will be implemented through a new "notice on cooperative and concentrative joint ventures" that will be published in the Official Journal, he said. The merger regulation offers several advantages to companies, including strict timetables for Commission decisions and a "one-stop-shop" that precludes action by national authorities. On the other hand, Article 85 gives the Commission more flexibility since it can consider factors other than the impact on competition, such as whether a link-up promotes "technical or economic progress".

2. EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESS RELEASE: IP/94/639 DOCUMENT DATE: JULY 13, 1994

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ALLOCATION OF COMMUNITY INITIATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

The Commission agreed today, on the basis of a proposal from the Commissioners responsible for the Structural Funds, Mr MILLAN, Mr FLYNN, Mr STEICHEN and Mr PALEOKRASSAS, indicative financial allocations among Member States of Community initiative appropriations concerning 9 of the 13 Community Initiatives (1). Community initiatives account for 9% of total Structural Fund resources, according to the Council regulations agreed in July 1993. The Community Support Frameworks (CFS) through which over 90% of resources are delivered, are based on plans and priorities initiated by the Member States. Community initiatives, on the other hand, are invitations from the Commission to the Member States to submit programmes for co-financing in areas which are of significant interest to the Community as a whole. Total resources for Community initiatives in the period 1994-99 amount to 13.467 bn Ecu, of which at least 8.16 bn Ecu must be allocated to Objective 1 regions, in order to comply with the minimum amount required for these regions laid down at Edinburgh and now in the Framework Regulation (2). For four initiatives (Rechar, Resider, Konver and the new resources for Retex) it is not possible today to finalise the indicative allocations, because the full information needed to determine the eligible areas is not yet available to the Commission. A reserve also remains to be allocated over the

period 1994 to 1999. Today's decision indicates the allocations by Member States for nine initiatives, which will facilitate the preparation of draft operational programmes, to be submitted by the responsible authorities within the next four months. The indicative allocations for the nine Community initiatives decided today are shown in the table annexed. They have been calculated on the basis of objective criteria which are specific to each initiative and which are for the most part already clear from the agreed guidelines (3). These criteria have been submitted to the Management Committee composed of representatives of Member States. The Commission gave an undertaking to the management Committee that it would ensure over the period to 1999 that the overall total of the allocations resulted in a balanced advantage for the Member States, taking account of CSF allocations and of the need to finance the initiative for the Portuguese textile industry. The Commission has decided in the light of this undertaking that some upward adjustment should be made for four Member States, using 250 Mecu of the reserve initially proposed, as follows: Spain 110 Mecu, Ireland 80 Mecu, The Netherlands 10 Mecu and the UK 50 Mecu. The breakdown by initiative of these adjustments will be decided in due course. The specific objective criteria for the initiatives shown in the annexed table are the following:

1. **INTERREG:** The allocation of the Interreg budget is determined on the basis of the population of the eligible regions weighted for the divergence of regional GDP per capita from the EU average GDP per capita. In relation to the 500 MECU allocated for the financing of projects for the completion of energy networks (REGEN), the sum indicated for each Member State concerned amounts to 40% of the estimated cost, for the period 1994-99, of the projects mentioned in the guidelines.
2. **REGIS:** Four criteria have been specified for the allocation of the budget of the Regis initiative: population, level of development, degree of peripherality and other handicaps (periodic natural disaster,

problems of archipelagos). The allocation of funds is envisaged to be proportional to the population weighted by a coefficient derived from the three other criteria.

3. **SMEs:** The basic criterion for the allocation of the SME budget is the level of the employment in SMEs in Objective 1, 2 and 5b areas in each Member State. The data of SME employment in each Member State are based on the Eurostat statistics available in the "Enterprises in Europe Third Report".
4. **URBAN:** The allocation of resources between Member States is in line with the populations of the cities following the criteria laid down by the guidelines for Objective 1 and 2 areas.
5. **EMPLOYMENT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES:** The essential criteria reflecting the three strands of the initiative (NOW, HORIZON and YOUTHSTART) are total female population of working age, total population and the level of youth employment.
6. **ADAPT:** The essential criteria are the total number of employees less the number employed in public administration and the level of unemployment as measured against the EU average. The allocations under EMPLOYMENT and ADAPT have been adjusted upwards for the four Cohesion countries (Spain, Greece, Portugal and Ireland) to take account of their significantly lower population density.
7. **LEADER:** The criteria used by the Commission to determine the distribution of the Leader fund by member State are the number of farmers, the number of agricultural holdings and the total area eligible.
8. **PESCA:** The breakdown for PESCA is based essentially on: - employment in the fisheries sector as a whole; and -

the extent of capacity reductions required in each Member State, that is the tonnage to be eliminated or already eliminated as given in the multiannual guidance programmes for fishing fleets.

- (1) IP(94)131 of 16/2/1994
- (2) Art. 12(2) Regulation 2081/93
- (3) O.J. C 180 of 1 July 1994

3. STRATEGY FOR EASTERN EUROPE

The European Commission on Wednesday adopted a strategy paper to help East European countries prepare for membership of the European Union through reform of their laws and closer political contacts with the EU. A Commission spokesman said the Commission would also start work on a white paper that would set out in more detail how to achieve the kind of "pan-Europe convergence" needed to bring East Europe fully into a continent-wide single market. He said the Commission would also consider the impact of a future eastward enlargement of the EU on the Union's own policies, including the politically sensitive Common Agricultural Policy. The Commission report is intended as a message of reassurance to East European countries as they struggle with austerity as they put in place new market economies. The report is also a contribution to the EU's own policy debate on Eastern Europe which the Union's new German presidency has promised to make a priority for the next six months. The EU pledged in June last year that East European countries having association agreements with the European Union would be admitted as Union members once their economic and political reforms had gone far enough to equip them for this. Poland and Hungary have already formally applied to join the Union. The other association agreement countries are the Czech republic, Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria. The Commission also sent for signature next week free trade agreements with the three Baltic states -- Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia -- which have initialled such accords as

a prelude to negotiating EU association agreements. The Commission approved a seven-page paper on what officials called "pre-accession strategy" after a quite long debate which reflected concerns by some that the EU might be advancing too fast in its policy changes towards Eastern Europe. EU sources said there were some worries in the Commission that the race to equip the East Europeans for full membership should take more account of the needs of sensitive EU sectors such as agriculture and of the Union's southern neighbours. The paper which the Commission adopted set out broad policy outlines while leaving areas of important detail to be filled in in coming weeks in annexes covering areas of cooperation from energy to transport and the environment. The report recommended a far more extensive network of contacts between East European governments and parliaments and the EU, saying this would help to tackle mutual problems and build up among East Europeans a sense of belonging. The report stressed the work which countries aspiring to EU membership must do to bring their own legislation and business practices into line with EU norms. East European countries should draw up a programme for action to make their laws and policies on competition and state aids compatible with those of the EU. On trade, the report urged both sides to show restraint in launching anti-dumping or other action against the other's exports. The spokesman said the EU could begin to gradually drop the use of such trade weapons against East European countries as they moved towards conformity with EU state aids and competition rules.

4. EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESS RELEASE: IP/94/630 DOCUMENT DATE: JULY 8, 1994

PHARE AND EUROCHAMBRES LAUNCH INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ATTACHMENTS FOR VISEGRAD MANAGERS

The European Union's Phare aid programme for eastern and central Europe has just

completed the first of a unique "hands-on" management training scheme for managers from Poland, the Czech and Slovak Republics and Hungary. Nineteen managers spent a month attached to businesses in 9 EU countries to observe at first hand how companies are managed in a market economy. Eurochambres, The European Association of Chambers of Commerce, matched managers from the footwear and wood and paper industries to firms ranging from a Greek furniture firm, Top Chair, to the well-known Dubarry Shoes in Ireland (see list below). The European Commission's Phare programme is funding the 700,000 ecu scheme. By the end of this year, another 80 managers working in electronics, food processing and construction will have followed similar programmes. Reporting on their experiences watching firms operating in the EU single market, the managers said that the most valuable insights they had gathered concerned western management, marketing, information systems, quality control and personnel management. Many said that they plan to cooperate in the future as customers or suppliers for the firms that have trained them. "Looking at things with your own eyes is better than hearing it a hundred times. We will try to transfer the experience to our own companies," said Ms Anna Gubisova of Slavosovske Papierne, a Slovakian paper business, who spent her month at German paper producer Hartmann & Flinsch.

Wood and paper industry:

CRCI Bourgogne	France
Hartmann & Flinsch	Germany
Miller, Szymczak & Co	Germany
PWA GmbH	Germany
Richard Anders	Germany
Top Chair	Greece
Irish Forestry Board	Ireland
Timmerfabrik Rijssen	Netherlands
Luis Jose Fernandes	Portugal
CEASA	Spain
Henry Venables	UK

Footwear and clothing industry:

Euro-tex ex	France
Hako Schuh	Germany
Schein Orthopddic Service	Germany

Dubarry Shoes	Ireland
Centro Promozionale Calzaturieroo del Venato	Italy
Centrum voor Orthopedietechniek	Netherlands
Clarks International	UK
K Shoes	UK
Slimma plc	UK

**5. EUROPEAN COMMISSION
PRESS RELEASE: IP/94/640
DOCUMENT DATE: JULY 13,
1994**

**COMMISSION PROPOSES
HARMONISATION OF EXPORT CREDIT**

The European Commission has proposed a Directive to harmonise the way member states use credit guarantees as a means of promoting exports by companies operating from within their territory. The proposal, which now requires approval by the EU's Council of Ministers, aims to prevent competition from being distorted between companies because different countries offer different export credit facilities. It therefore marks an important step towards the creation of a level playing field in an area of crucial importance to European business. The Directive establishes common principles for guarantees and premiums in the area of state-supported medium and long-term credit insurance, providing for a degree of transparency in cover policies. It is designed as a first step towards establishing uniform principles for credit insurance as a whole. The proposal would facilitate cooperation between exporters in different member states. It would also make it easier to compare the guarantee premiums and to enable the first decisive steps to be taken towards introducing more equal premiums for the same export insurance policy. The Directive has three main elements:

1. The guarantee conditions in insurance contracts: this sets guidelines for the types of risk covered, the percentage of the loss covered and all the other rules that together constitute the quality of the guarantee.

2. The premium, that is to say the price of the guarantee, which varies according to the risk.
3. The availability of cover for different countries, which varies according to the creditworthiness, the economic and political stability of the country, and the extent of cover already given for each country in the insurer's overall portfolio. In each area, the overall aim is to define a "best practice" approach based on European experience to date. Key points are: The overall objective of setting premiums and regulating country cover in such a way that overall premium income reflects risk and broadly covers the long-run costs arising from claims. The principle that a proportion of loss is left with the exporter and/or the export credit authority, so that operators of the system have a consistent incentive to make responsible judgements of when to grant cover. The progressive alignment of premium and country cover policies, so that distortions of competition among member state exporters are reduced, at least to some extent. However, far from being a strait-jacket on the member states and their agencies, the Directive would still leave them a wide degree of freedom to operate different policies under different conditions. Member state assurers are allowed considerable leeway to diverge from the principles laid down, provided that they notify the Commission and other member states, sometimes after the event but sometimes in advance. The objective is to create a system of transparency and consultation, with sufficient flexibility to allow rapid responses to international emergencies requiring sudden changes of cover policy.

Background: Credit insurance is widely used by countries to promote exports. By guaranteeing their national companies against risks of non-payment from their debtors, whether for commercial or political reasons,

governments can exert a major influence over whether companies bid for contracts abroad, and whether they win those contracts. The financial stakes are extremely high: every year, credit insurance agencies in the member states guarantee some 25 billion Special Drawing Rights in new contracts lasting more than twelve months. For the last 15 years these guarantee systems have proved a heavy burden on national treasuries, which have underwritten 7 billion ECU over the last three years alone. Events such as the debt crisis, the Gulf war and the deterioration of the economies of the former Soviet Union have further exacerbated the pressure that export credit insurance places on the public purse. Each member state operates different credit guarantee systems, leading to uneven competition conditions between European companies. At international level, this has led OECD countries to agree to disciplines limiting the levels of support offered. Within the European Union, the need to harmonise regimes controlling aid for exports to third countries has been apparent for a long time; in fact it is one of the objectives laid down in the Treaty of Rome, under Articles 112 and 113. Since 1960, a special coordination group has been working in an attempt to pave the way for the harmonisation of credit insurance. This led to the creation of a technical group which drew up general policy terms for all credit insurers operating in the Community. This resulted in a Directive in 1970 which has remained largely unapplied. Different ideas have abounded since then, ranging from a Europe-wide export insurance scheme to a European "pool" of insurance for exports to Eastern Europe. In 1991, the coordination group charged experts to prepare the ground for the harmonisation of medium and long-term export credit insurance. These experts filed two reports to the Council in 1992 and 1993, and it is on this work that the current Directive is based.

6. EU-TURKEY CUSTOMS UNION

The European Commission adopted on Wednesday a communication setting the scene for negotiations with Turkey on steps that both sides must take to prepare for a customs union

as early as next year, Commission sources said. They said the communication from Trade Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan does not seek a formal negotiating mandate, but rather broad backing for his future contacts with the Turkish authorities on the long-promised customs union plan. An association council between Turkey and the European Union scheduled for December should formalise the entry into force of the final stage of customs union, the cornerstone of Ankara's association agreement of 1963 and its 1974 protocol. The final phase of negotiations with Turkey is expected to open in September, when there will have to be an examination by both sides of measures still to be taken to allow the customs union plan to go ahead. The present work is of a technical nature and does not deal with sensitive questions such as Turkey's desire for eventual membership of the EU or EU concern with Turkey's human rights record.

7. TRADE-SOUTH AFRICA

The European Commission approved a regulation on Wednesday granting preferential trading terms to South Africa. The draft regulation will now go to the General Affairs Council on Monday, a Commission official said. The text recommends that South Africa be immediately included within the EU's Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) which aims to grant developing countries tariff preferences over developed countries, thus allowing them easier access to EU markets. "The Commission proposes to allow South Africa the benefit of preferential access, as defined within the framework of the GSP, for (its) industrial products," statement IP/94/634 the release said. The measure would last until the end of the year when the GSP is due for review, it said. "The Commission intends to lend effective support to the development of exports from South Africa and to encourage the growth of productive investment in this country," the release said.

8. EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESS RELEASE: IP/94/641 DOCUMENT DATE: JULY 13, 1994

COMMISSION CALLS FOR A NEW ASIA STRATEGY

Introduction: For the first time ever, the European Commission has today adopted a policy paper designed to launch a radical rethink of the European Union's strategy towards Asia. The Commission analyses the causes and effects of the rapid economic growth sweeping across much of Asia, and seeks to identify the reasons behind Europe's failure so far to establish an adequate economic and political profile in the region. The Commission concludes that if Europe is to strengthen its presence in Asia, European policy-makers and businesses must accord it far higher priority than in the past, with all member states mobilising their resources and cooperating more effectively in order to boost knowledge of Europe in Asia, open markets, improve the climate for investment, promote exports, strengthen development cooperation, and undertake a far wider-reaching dialogue on political and security issues with Asian nations both bilaterally and multilaterally. Indeed, the European Union should seek to develop its political dialogue with Asia and look for ways to associate Asia more and more in the management of international affairs, working towards a partnership of equals capable of playing a constructive and stabilising role in the world. The document, entitled *Towards a new Strategy for Asia*, does not set out a comprehensive set of specific policy actions but aims instead to inject urgency into the definition of the European Union's approach towards Asia, spearheading a debate that will lead policy-makers at national and European level to give Asia the priority it deserves. Once that debate is under way, the Commission stands ready to follow up this strategy with further concrete proposals.

Towards a new Asia policy: the objectives: Policy-makers in the Union and its member states should set their minds on the following overall objectives when formulating a fresh, proactive policy towards Asia: To improve policy coordination within the Union at national and European level; To identify clear priorities in terms of countries and sectors, thereby avoiding the use of too many policy instruments on too many countries; To strengthen the Union's economic presence in Asia; To raise the profile of Europe in Asia; To promote peace and security by strengthening relations with ASEAN and other regional groupings; To encourage further Asian participation in multilateral organisations; To pursue further market-opening and improvement in the investment climate; To help integrate those Asian countries moving from state controls to market-oriented economies; To contribute to sustainable development and poverty alleviation in the poorest parts of Asia.

Towards a new Asia policy: priorities for action: Political dialogue: The EU should explore the possibility of continuing or initiating dialogue in a wide range of areas, including: extending the coverage of the UN Conventional Arms Register, itself the result of a joint EU-Japan initiative, as well as extending the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; reinforcing the efficiency of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency; cooperating over the export of sensitive goods and technologies; urging its Asian partners to conclude a universal and verifiable treaty banning nuclear tests; strengthening the policy of encouraging the improvement of human rights. Raising Europe's profile in Asia. The EU needs to make a far greater effort to explain its policies in Asia. It must also provide more information on economic cooperation, development aid and other activities funded from Europe. For example: the EU needs to boost educational visits and support educational and training programmes in Asia, placing trainees on in-house training programmes in Europe, pairing educational institutes, twinning cities and organising cultural exchanges.

Strengthening Europe's economic presence in Asia: the Union's cooperation in Asia will continue to be complementary to that of the member states. In order to draw the private sector more closely into the exploitation of the Asian market, the EU needs to: Lobby more forcefully and more systematically for the removal of laws hampering trade and investment through the discriminatory use of standards, intellectual property rights, and testing and certification requirements. Follow up the "EU market transition programme" in Vietnam with other initiatives offering policy advice to ex state-trading countries embarked on economic reforms; those countries already fairly advanced down that road, such as India and Pakistan, need more active help in installing deregulation programmes; Foster joint ventures between European and Asian companies by providing information on local investment conditions, opening up "European Business Councils" in China, Indochina and Pakistan, linking them more closely to chambers of commerce in Europe. Extend scientific cooperation in Asia, going beyond the example of the EU's Forum on Science and Technology in Japan; Establish European technology centres in key areas where Europe has a comparative advantage, notably banking, energy, environmental equipment, transport equipment and telecommunications; Promote investment by providing financing incentives for joint ventures and supporting trade promotion measures.

Combatting poverty: This must remain a central plank of the EU's Asia policy, given that rapid prosperity alone will not narrow the wealth gap in Asia. This area in particular needs better coordination between the Commission and the member states, with the best experience from among them being pooled to alleviate poverty (since aid administered by the Commission only accounts for about 10% of the EU's total aid to Asia). Special priority should be given to improving primary education, health care, the environment, drinking water and the supply of services to urban slums. The EU needs to ensure that the balance between poverty alleviation and economic cooperation fits the changing

conditions in Asia. Economic cooperation accounts today for 12% of the EU's aid to Asia.

The nature of the Asian boom: The rise of Asia is dramatically changing the world balance of economic power. By the end of the century, parts of Asia will have witnessed such growth that one billion Asians will have significant consumer spending power, of whom 400 million will have average disposable incomes at least as high as their European or American contemporaries. The EU is now the second biggest market for exports from developing Asian countries after the US, absorbing 128 billion ECU, or 27% of their total exports, in 1993. Concomitantly, the share of developing Asia in Union exports jumped from 15 billion ECU in 1980 to 93 billion ECU in 1993, showing that the two zones are becoming ever more interdependent. Despite this, the EU's relative share of foreign direct investment has declined sharply, boosting the need for a far more proactive investment promotion strategy. Also by the year 2,000, Asia will still contain the single largest concentration of the world's poorest people, as rapid growth leads to wealth disparities which hamper their potential as future markets for European business. Poverty alleviation must therefore remain a crucial strand of the Union's Asia strategy. Coinciding with the end of the Cold War, economic development in Asia has also led to a gradual but profound shift in political and security relations between Asian nations as well as with the major powers. The US will continue to play the key security role, but it is now focussing more on participating in Asia's economic expansion. While Asian prosperity will undoubtedly enhance stability and reduce inter-regional tensions, it is also paving the way for increased military spending and a growing desire for an active role in peace-keeping and other aspects of international diplomacy. Whereas global military expenditure fell by 20% in 1993, East Asia was the only region where it actually grew. As economic prosperity increases Asia's role in the world balance of power, Asian countries are justifiably acquiring a new political confidence, notably in South-East Asia.

The European Union's current role in Asia: The EU's bilateral relations have already deepened considerably, as have its regional ties, notably though enhanced political dialogue with the ASEAN grouping. Between 1976 and 1991, the EU and its member states disbursed aid worth over 32 billion ECU to Asia, making it the second largest aid donor after Japan, and three times greater than the US. Since the 1991 Council Resolution on human rights, democracy and development, the EU has been promoting human rights and democracy more actively than ever before, supporting elections, NGOs, free media, the protection of vulnerable groups and providing information on human rights abuses. Likewise, it operates a highly sophisticated web of trade preferences under its GSP scheme, which enhanced market access to Europe for some 72% of Asian imports in 1992. European influence on Asia has been exerted mainly through the medium of trade policy, as well as development cooperation and cultural exchanges. The mainstay of the EU's trade policy has been to promote liberalisation either via the Uruguay Round or by promoting market access through bilateral negotiations. The EU's main trade and investment promotion, however, has been carried out by the member states acting individually.

The cost of failure: If it fails to adopt a more coordinated, proactive strategy, the Union stands to lose out on the economic miracle taking place in Asia because of strong competition from Japan, the United States and increasingly from companies within the region. Japanese companies, for example, are already competing with each other to consolidate their position in Asian markets, investing heavily and creating the type of sales and distribution systems which European companies have found so hard to penetrate in Japan itself. If European companies are unable to take a full share of Asian growth over the next decade, this will affect their profits and competitiveness worldwide. This in turn will have political costs, and at the very least will exacerbate calls for more defensive policies from those who view Asia as a threat rather than a partner in prosperity.

9. TRADE-CHINA-TOYS

The European Commission proposed on 12.07.94 a 150-million-Ecu increase in 1994 quotas on toy imports from China after Britain took court action to challenge earlier curbs. Claire Boussagol, secretary-general of the Toy Manufacturers of Europe, claimed this meant a 24 percent rise over the quotas set in March. Boussagol said the announcement was "a very positive first step" but it was too late to prevent some toy makers relocating manufacturing operations in China to such places as Thailand and Vietnam. Trade Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan said in a statement he hoped the Council of Ministers would quickly agree to the Commission's proposal. He said the increase would alleviate some of the difficulties faced by some EU importers and distributors of certain categories of toys from China as a result of the March decision. He also said he hoped Britain would now withdraw its legal action against the size of the earlier quotas. Boussagol said her organisation would prefer that the 150-million-Ecu quota be left "loose" so that it could be used for whatever products were most in demand. She said the Commission's plan was to divide the total quota into rigid sub-quotas covering three categories of stuffed toys, die-cast miniatures and miscellaneous toys. Boussagol said the Toy Manufacturers of Europe were seeking a 100 percent increase in quotas for next year, but had not set a target for this year because time was running short for companies to plan their orders. The March quotas were part of a package covering seven broad categories of goods from China. They were imposed at the same time as the EU scrapped 4,700 national quantitative restrictions on Chinese goods following the creation of the single market. She added that a management committee chaired by Commission DGI officials and including experts from national governments was due to meet on 12.07.94 to examine future quota levels on all seven categories of goods.

10. VISAS

Internal Market Commissioner Raniero Vanni d'Archirafi unveiled a common model visa for the European Union on Wednesday but EU officials warned it could still be some time before free movement within member states could be agreed. The visa, which would be required by third country nationals entering the EU, would be forgery-proof and would be recognised by every immigration officer. "All this means we will have historic and political developments in the Community before too long," d'Archirafi told a news conference. The move follows a Commission proposal under article 100C of the Maastricht treaty on which countries' nationals will require visas to enter the EU. The controversial proposal contains a list of 125 countries whose nationals would need a visa to enter the EU. It has been agreed by the Schengen group of nine EU countries but has not been acted on by the Council. "An agreement is going to be very hard to achieve," one British official said. "The Maastricht treaty demands a common format. The British will accept the format. It is accepting the common list that will be a problem," he said. The British argue that the list is too large and includes countries, such as South Africa and Commonwealth countries, whose nationals do not currently require visas to enter Britain. Conversely, it says that there are some countries not on the list, such as some parts of former Yugoslavia, which are on Britain's list. But d'Archirafi said the Commission was going ahead with visa proposals despite problems in the Council. "It will be a standard visa but a national visa at the same time. It's only when we have achieved mutual recognition and that we have established a procedure at our external borders... we will have a situation whereby entry into the Community at any point with a visa will mean that the visa is valid anywhere else," he said. However it is likely the Maastricht treaty will eventually force the Council's hand. Under article 100C paragraph three of the treaty a decision on a common visa policy will be taken by qualified majority from January 1, 1996 and no longer by unanimity.

III. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question :

We would like to receive information on possible sources of funding for firms.

Answer :

With regard to your message of 21 June in which you requested details of possible sources of EU funding for firms producing software in the services sector, please note the following.

You will find below examples of programmes and funds which cover projects in the software sector. It should be noted that in the absence of further information on your client's project we are unable to confirm the suitability of these programmes for your client's specific case.

1. R&D programmes

If your client has R&D capabilities, it is possible that a number of EU R&D programmes may be of interest. It should be emphasised that EU R&D programmes cover pre-competitive research. We suggest that you refer to the document COM/94/68 Final for details of the proposals for specific RDT programmes under the 4th Framework Programme and, in particular, to the following programmes mentioned therein :

- Telematic systems of general interest (1)
- Information technologies (1)
- Industrial and materials technologies (2)

If your client is interested in any of these programmes we suggest that you make use of the list of RTD contact persons sent to you by VANS earlier this year and that you regularly consult an information source such as the Cordis RTD News database, in order to keep up-to-date with news concerning the likely publication dates of the first calls for proposals.

2. Impact

As you may already know, the objective of Impact is to improve the accessibility to electronic information at European level.

A copy of the 1994 Workprogramme is enclosed herewith. You should also refer to the VANS message 591B68 of 28 June, in which we provided you with advance information on a call for proposals for this programme which will probably be published in September.

This call will cover pilot and demonstration projects for electronic information services for business and industry.

3. Programmes of the Task Force for Human Resources, Education, Training and Youth

A number of projects funded under these programmes have concerned the development of software, in particular for training.

For further details regarding future orientations in this field we suggest that you consult the following proposals :

- Proposal for a European Council Decision establishing the Community action programme 'Socrates' (education), OJ C 66/4, 3.3.94. Agreement was recently reached on a common position for this programme and it is hoped that it will be definitively adopted very shortly (3)
- Proposal for a Council Decision for the implementation of a European Community vocational training policy 'Leonardo da Vinci', OJ C 67/12, 4.3.94 (3).

If you would like an idea of the type of projects that have been funded in the predecessors to these programmes, we suggest

that you consult the various project compendia in your documentation (for example : Lingua compendium, Comett compendium,...). Some of these projects may also be consulted via Cordis.

4. EIB

EIB global loans and the new interest rate reduction (see information in annex) may also be applied to projects in the software sector.

5. EIF

The European Investment Fund has been set up to provide guarantees for investment projects relating to transeuropean networks (including telecommunications) and investments by SMEs. A résumé concerning this new instrument is enclosed herewith.

4. Structural Funds

It is possible that there could be certain opportunities for your client in the framework of the Structural Funds, if he is based in an eligible area. We therefore suggest that you contact the competent regional authorities for further advice.

- (1) *It is possible that this programme will be adopted on 29 September and that the first call for proposals will be published on 15 December.*
- (2) *A political agreement has already been reached by the Council on this programme and it should be adopted very shortly. It is possible that the first call for proposals will either be published on 15 September or 15 December.*
- (3) *If your client is interested in either of these programmes we suggest that you remain in contact with us for details of future developments regarding calls for proposals and application procedures.*

Question :

We would like to have information on the possibility of financial support from the European Union for the organisation of "Kontakttage Moravia 1995" which will bring together SMEs from the EU and Moravia with a view to establishing joint initiatives.

Answer :

With regard to your request for financial support from the European Union for the organisation of "Kontakttage Moravia 1995", please note as follows :

From the information which you have provided us with concerning this initiative there would appear to be two possibilities :

1. The Interprise Programme which encourages partnerships between industries and services, has been extended to cover the Central and East European countries as well as the Member States of the Union. This scheme is intended to stimulate contacts among entrepreneurs and to create partnerships between SMEs, including the organisation of business-contact meetings such as the one you are proposing.

I am including detailed information on this programme as well as a list of intermediaries whom you should contact with your proposal.

2. The JOPP programme aims to promote the creation of joint ventures between SMEs of the European Union and SMEs from the so-called PHARE countries (JOPP is a sub-programme of PHARE).

Likewise, I am enclosing information on this programme as well as the list of contact points. I hope these will be of interest to you.

Question :

Is there funding or financial assistance for the expansion, the improvement and the modernization of an, already existing, joint venture (Greek - Romanian) ?

Answer :

With regard to your question on the availability of financial assistance towards the expansion/improvement of an existing Greek/Romanian joint venture, please note as follows :

The co-financing phase of the JOPP programme (see the brochure attached) provides financial assistance towards the establishment or the expansion of a joint venture between an EU enterprise and one from a PHARE beneficiary country.

The Community contribution can take the form of an acquisition of an equity shareholding, a convertible loan or a shareholder's loan. The contribution is disbursed through one of the agreed financial intermediaries (see brochure attached) and may not exceed 20 % of the total capital needs of the joint venture.

Your client is advised to present his proposal to one of the agreed Greek financial intermediaries. Names, addresses, etc. are attached.

Question :

Our client, an Austrian producer of a special tonic, has asked us whether the German restriction that his good can only be sold through a chemist and not by a grocer's/general store (as is the case in Austria) is compatible with EC law ?

Answer :

Following your telefax dated 29.06.94 in which you enquired about the compatibility of a German selling restriction for a foodstuff with EC law, please note the following :

Free movement of goods is one of the basic principles underlying the common market, and one of the foundations of the Community (Art. 3(a) and Title I EEC Treaty). Free movement of goods was first envisaged in the context of a customs union of the Member States involving the abolition of customs duties, quantitative restrictions on trade and equivalent measures and the establishment of a common external tariff for the Community.

Later, the emphasis was laid on eliminating all remaining obstacles to free movement with a view to creating the internal market - an area without internal frontiers, in which goods could move as freely as on a national market.

Article 30 of the EEC Treaty prohibits measures having an effect equivalent to that of quantitative restrictions. The concept of a measure equivalent to a quantitative restriction has been defined by the European Court of Justice in very broad terms.

In the "Dassonville" Judgement the Court takes the view that "all trading rules enacted by Member States which are capable of hindering, directly or indirectly, actually or potentially, intra-community trade are to be considered as measures having an effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions (11.07.74, 8/74)".

The measures in question are generally those affecting imported products. However, in the "Cassis de Dijon" Judgement (20.02.79, 120/79) the Court ruled that a measure could be deemed to have equivalent effect even without discrimination between imported and domestic products.

However, Art. 36 of the EEC Treaty allows Member States to take measures having an effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions when these are justified by general, non-economic considerations (public morality, public order, public safety etc.).

Control over the use of this possibility is of course exercised by the ECJ. Such exemption, constituting as it does an exception to a principle, must be strictly interpreted : it can be based only on the restricted list of reasons set out in Art. 36.

Please note that in order to have more information on the Jurisprudence of the ECJ on articles 30 and 36, we would suggest you to study the chapter on the free circulation of goods contained in Coopers & Lybrand "The Monitor" on European policy and legislation.

Furthermore, please refer to the relevant annexes of the Agreement on the European Economic Area (more specifically to the chapter concerning foodstuffs) to identify the legislative measures to be integrated in the

"acquis communautaire" by the signatory countries.

Should you face a specific problem concerning free movement in the EEA, please contact :

EFTA
Surveillance Authority - Free Movement of Goods
1-3 rue Marie-Thérèse
B-1040 Bruxelles
Tel. 32-2-226.69.45
Fax. 32-2-226.68.00

IV. PUBLICATIONS

EIC

ES-225 Zaragoza

"Información europea"

Mensuel sur des sujets communautaires: actualité, l'EIC vous informe, jurisprudence communautaire, nouvelles, foires et expositions, législation, coopération, bibliographie

OPOCE

"Tarif intégré des Communautés européennes/Integrated tariff of the European Communities (TARIC)". Journal Officiel des CE "C" 141 A. du 24 mai 1994, 3 vol

Le TARIC est utilisé par la Commission et par les Etats membres pour l'application des mesures communautaires concernant les importations et les exportations ainsi que, en cas de besoin, le commerce entre les Etats membres. Il constitue la base pour le tarif d'usage et le fichier tarifaire des Etats membres.

Les EIC qui souhaitent recevoir une copie gratuitement, peuvent contacter l'OPOCE directement par fax: Mme P. Volganli Fax: 352-40 18 98

DG XIII

"L'Europe et la société de l'information planétaire. Recommandation au Conseil Européen". Groupe de personnalités sur la Société de l'Information. 1994. 36 p.

En décembre 1993 le Conseil a demandé la préparation d'un rapport pour la réunion des 24 et 25 juin 1994 à Corfou. Ce rapport a été

préparé par un groupe de hautes personnalités sur les mesures spécifiques que la Communauté et les Etats membres devraient envisager concernant les infrastructures dans le domaine de l'information. Un programme opérationnel sera adopté par le Conseil, définissant des procédures d'action.

Cet ouvrage est disponible en français, anglais et allemand. Les EIC ont été destinataires d'une copie en date du 20 juin 1994.

BDI. Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V. (Gustav-Heinemann-Ufer 84-88 - 50968 Köln Tel:02-21-37 08-403) a publié récemment:

- "Mittelstand auf neuen Wegen" 54 p.
- "Umweltschutz und Industriestandort. Kann eine anspruchsvolle Umweltpolitik die Standortattraktivität gefährden ?" Dokumentation des 111 p.
- "Weissbuch der Euroäischen Kommission "Wachstum, Wettbewerbsfähigkeit, Beschäftigung-Herausforderungen der Gegenwart und Wege ins 21.Jahrhundert", März 1994. 50 p.
- "Ergebnisse des Europäischen Rates von Korfu am 24./25. Juni 1994". 30.06.94. 26p.
- "Schwerpunkte der deutschen EU-Ratspräsidentschaft". 27.06.94. 52 p.
- "Memorandum zur Europa-Politik im Hinblick auf die deutsche Ratspräsidentschaft im 2.Halbjahr 1994". Mai 1994
- "Prioritätenkatalog im Hinblick auf die deutsche Ratspräsidentschaft im 2.Halbjahr 1994". Mai 1994
- "Catalogue of priorities compiled in view of the German Council Presidency". April 1994. 12 p.

Le document contenant les objectifs de la Présidence allemande est disponible en français, anglais et allemand auprès de l'EIC DE-120 de Cologne

AUTRES

"Empresarios". Confederación de empresarios de Galicia, C.E.G. (Rúa do Vilar, 54 - 15705 Santiago de compostela Tel:981-56 06 99 Fax:56 57 88)

Trimestriel de la confédération d'entrepreneurs de Galice, Espagne, dont le premier numéro vient de paraître. L'EIC de Santiago de Compostela participe à la rédaction présentent des informations sur l'Union européenne, sur des foires, des offres du BRE, etc

"2 500 empresas gallegas y 200 del Norte de Portugal". El correo gallego N°3, 1993. 599 p. + disquette (El Correo Gallego en Preguntoiro, 29 - 15704 Santiago de Compostela)

Troisième édition de l'annuaire des entreprises, contenant des informations économiques et de travail de 2 500 entreprises de Galice et du Nord du Portugal, leurs adresses, fax,, description d'activités, etc. Contient également une étude des banques et caisses de Galice et d'Espagne

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
DATL	= Deadline / Date limite
DATL-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.

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 TO DEVISE A EUROPEAN RADIONAVIGATION PLAN (IT-R)
ETUDE POUR L'ETABLISSEMENT D'UN PLAN DE RADIONAVIGATION EUROPEEN (AO-R)
DATL-R : 94.07.18 DATL : 94.08.29
OJ/JOCE S 115/89 & C 165/21, 94.06.17

(*) STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF THE RESULTS OF THE URUGUAY ROUND ON THE EUROPEAN TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRY (IT-R)
ETUDE SUR L'IMPACT DES RESULTATS DE L'URUGUAY ROUND SUR LE SECTEUR TEXTILE HABILLEMENT EN EUROPE (AO-R)
DATL-R : 94.07.23
OJ/JOCE S 129/89, 94.07.08

ANALYSIS OF PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION COVERAGE (IT-O)
ANALYSES DE LA PRESSE ECRITE ET AUDIOVISUELLE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.07.25 DAT.DOC : 94.07.11
OJ/JOCE S 105/102, 94.06.03

STUDY ON WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN SHIPPING (IT-R)
ETUDE SUR LE TRANSPORT MARITIME EN AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE ET CENTRALE (AO-R)
DATL-R : 94.07.27
OJ/JOCE S 128/80 & C 185/10, 94.07.07

PROVISION OF SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY ANALYSIS (IT-O)
PRESTATION DE SERVICES DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'ANALYSE ENERGETIQUE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.07.28
OJ/JOCE S 117/99 & C 168/16, 94.06.21

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

ASSISTANCE WITH THE ORGANISATION OF A CONFERENCE : SPRINT (IT-O)
ASSISTANCE à L'ORGANISATION D'UNE CONFERENCE : SPRINT (AO-O)
DATL : 94.07.30 DAT.DOC : 94.07.18
OJ/JOCE S 108/108, 94.06.08

MULTIMEDIA PUBLISHING : STUDIES ON INFORMATION ENGINEERING AND CORPORATE PUBLISHING (IT-O)
EDITION MULTIMEDIAS : ETUDES SUR L'INGENIERIE DE L'INFORMATION ET L'EDITION D'ENTREPRISE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.07.30 DAT.DOC 94.07.08
OJ/JOCE S 108/105, 94.06.08

STUDIES INTO FISHERY AND
AQUACULTURE PRODUCT HEALTH
(IT-R)
ETUDES DANS LE DOMAINE SANITAIRE
DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE ET
DE L'AQUACULTURE (AO-R)
DATL-R : 94.08.01
OJ/JOCE S 124/142 & C 179/11, 94.07.01

TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL
REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS (IT-R)
TRADUCTION DE REGLES ET NORMES
TECHNIQUES (AO-R)
DATL-R : 94.08.01
OJ/JOCE S 116/115 & C 166/11, 94.06.18

(*) STUDY ON THE US
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND
AUDIOVISUAL ENVIRONMENT (IT)
E T U D E S U R L E S
TELECOMMUNICATIONS ET
L'AUDIOVISUEL AUX ETATS-UNIS (AO)
DATDOC : 94.08.03
OJ/JOCE S 132/130, 94.07.13

STUDYNET : COLLECTION, ANALYSIS,
PROCESSING & DISTRIBUTION OF
INFORMATION ON STUDIES
CONCERNING INDUSTRIAL
COMPETITIVENESS (IT)
STUDYNET : TRAVAUX DE COLLECTE,
D'ANALYSE, DE TRAITEMENT ET DE
DIFFUSION D'INFORMATIONS
RELATIVES AUX ETUDES REALISEES
DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA
COMPÉTITIVITÉ INDUSTRIELLE (AO)
DATL : 94.08.04
OJ/JOCE S 110/123 & C 159/16, 94.06.10
OJ S 117/103, 94.06.21 (COR)

STUDY IN THE AREA OF PAYMENT
SYSTEMS (IT-O)
ETUDE DANS LE DOMAINE DE
SYSTEMES DE PAIEMENT (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.05 DATDOC : 94.06.29
OJ/JOCE S 116/113 & C 166/13, 94.06.18

WEEKLY NEWSLETTER ON
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS (IT-O)
LETTRE D'INFORMATION
HEBDOMADAIRE SUR LES AFFAIRES
COMMUNAUTAIRES (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.06 DATDOC 94.07.23
OJ/JOCE S 113/125 & C 163/28, 94.06.15

PROVISION OF AN INFORMATION
SERVICE ON INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY
(IT-O)
PRESTATION DE SERVICES
D'INFORMATION CONCERNANT LES
TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION
(AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.06
OJ/JOCE S 117/103 & C 168/21, 94.06.21

STUDY ON NON-ROTATIONAL
SET-ASIDE OF ARABLE LAND
APPLICABLE
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM (IT-O)
ETUDE DE GEL DE TERRES ARABLES
NON FONDE SUR LA ROTATION,
APPLICABLE AU ROYAUME-UNI (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.07
OJ/JOCE S 122/151 & C 176/28, 94.06.29

COMPUTER AND RELATED SERVICES
FOR EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION
BETWEEN SOCIAL SECURITY
INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE EU (IT-O)
SERVICES INFORMATIQUES &
SERVICES CONNEXES POUR LES
ECHANGES D'INFORMATION ENTRE
LES INSTITUTIONS DE SECURITE
SOCIALE DE L'UE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.08 DATDOC 94.07.25
OJ/JOCE S 115/94 & C 165/16, 94.06.17

ORGANISATION OF THE EUROPEAN
CONFERENCE FOR INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES (IT-R)
ORGANISATION DE LA CONFERENCE
EUROPEENNE DES TECHNOLOGIES DE
L'INFORMATION (AO-R)
DATL-R : 94.08.08
OJ/JOCE S 127/104 & C 184/25, 94.07.06

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELDS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND POSTAL AFFAIRS (CEXP)
ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE DANS LE DOMAINE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS ET DES SERVICES POSTAUX (AMAN)
DATL : 94.08.11
OJ/JOCE S 123/96 & C 178/28, 94.06.30

STUDIES IN THE FIELDS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND POSTAL AFFAIRS (CEXP)
ETUDES DANS LE DOMAINE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS ET DES SERVICES POSTAUX (AMAN)
DATL : 94.08.11
OJ/JOCE S 123/98 & C 178/31, 94.06.30

(*) CONSULTANCY SERVICES : COMMUNITY TRADE MARK AND OFFICE FOR HARMONIZATION IN THE INTERNAL MARKET (IT-R)
SERVICES DE CONSEIL : MARQUE COMMUNAUTAIRE & OFFICE DE L'HARMONISATION DANS LE MARCHE INTERIEUR (AO-R)
DATL-R : 94.08.12
OJ/JOCE S 131/89, 94.07.12

COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM FOR MANAGEMENT OF DATA OF THE EAGGF GUIDANCE SECTION (IT-O)
SYSTEME INFORMATISE DE GESTION DE LA SECTION ORIENTATION DU FEOGA (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.12 DAT.DOC : 94.07.29
OJ/JOCE S 125/109 & C 181/12, 94.07.02

FEASIBILITY STUDY : ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE EUROPEAN AUTHORITY FOR CERTIFYING AERONAUTICAL PRODUCTS (IT-O)
ETUDE DE FAISABILITE : CREATION D'UNE AUTORITE EUROPEENNE UNIQUE DE CERTIFICATION DES PRODUITS AERONAUTIQUES (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.13 DAT.DOC 94.07.10
OJ/JOCE S 112/85 & C 162/13, 94.06.14

STUDIES AND ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN QUALIFICATIONS AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEMS (CEXP)
ETUDES ET ANALYSES DE L'EVOLUTION DES SYSTEMES DE QUALIFICATION ET DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE (AMAN)
DATL : 94.08.15
OJ/JOCE S 127/103 & C 184/22, 94.07.06

TECHNICAL & ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE : EPHOS (EUROPEAN PROCUREMENT HANDBOOK SYSTEM FOR OPEN SYSTEMS) (IT-O)
ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATIVE ET TECHNIQUE : EPHOS (MANUEL EUROPEEN D'ACHAT DE SYSTEMES OUVERTS) (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.16 DAT.DOC : 94.08.10
OJ/JOCE S 115/92 & C 165/14, 94.06.17

COMPILATION OF A PROCEDURE MANUAL FOR SURVEYS RELATING TO ANTIDUMPING AND ANTISUBSIDY POLICY (IT-O)
REDACTION D'UN MANUEL DE PROCEDURE POUR EFFECTUER DES ENQUETES DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA POLITIQUE ANTIDUMPING ET ANTISUBVENTION (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.16 DAT.DOC : 94.08.01
OJ/JOCE S 116/112 & C 166/18, 94.06.18

TRANSPORT STUDIES IN THE AIRPORT DOMAIN (IT-O)
ETUDES DES TRANSPORTS DANS LE DOMAINE AEROPORTUAIRE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.17 DAT.DOC 94.07.15
OJ/JOCE S 123/94 & C 178/28, 94.06.30

RESEARCH ON THE APPLICATION OF SUMMER TIME IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE ECONOMIC AND OTHER IMPLICATIONS (IT-R)
ETUDE SUR L'APPLICATION DE L'HEURE D'ETE DANS L'UNION EUROPEENNE ET DE SES REPERCUSSIONS ECONOMIQUES ET NON ECONOMIQUES (AO-R)
DATL-R : 94.08.19 DAT.DOC : 94.07.11
OJ/JOCE S 121/100 & C 175/12, 94.06.28

PROGRAMME TO COMPARE INTERNAL
DOSIMETRY SYSTEMS
(RADIOPROTECTION) (IT-O)
PROGRAMME D'INTERCOMPARAISON
DE SYSTEMES DE DOSIMETRIE
INTERNE (RADIOPROTECTION) (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.19 DAT.DOC : 94.07.18
OJ/JOCE S 121/101 & C 175/12, 94.06.28

(*) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COHESION
ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF
AN INFORMATION SOCIETY IN EUROPE
(IT-O)
ETUDE : ASPECTS DE COHESION
SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE DU
DEVELOPPEMENT D'UNE SOCIETE DE
L'INFORMATION EN EUROPE (AO-O)
DAT.DOC : 94.08.19
OJ/JOCE S 132/132, 94.07.13

CREATION OF A DATABASE 'GUIDE TO
LEGISLATION COVERING THE
COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF THE
CHEMICALS SECTOR' (IT-O)
REALISATION D'UNE BASE DE
DONNEES "VADEMECUM DE LA
LEGISLATION RELATIVE AUX ASPECTS
COMMERCIAUX DU SECTEUR DE LA
CHIMIE" (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.22 DAT.DOC : 94.08.09
OJ/JOCE S 124/145 & C 179/13, 94.07.01

STUDY: PLASTICS AND PROSPECTS FOR
EUROPEAN INDUSTRY (IT-O)
ETUDE : MATIERES PLASTIQUES,
SITUATION ET PERSPECTIVES DE
L'INDUSTRIE EUROPEENNE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.22 DAT.DOC : 94.08.09
OJ/JOCE S 124/144 & C 179/12, 94.07.01

RESEARCH AND VARIOUS SERVICES
CONCERNING SAFETY IN THE
WORKPLACE (IT-O)
ETUDES ET PRESTATIONS DIVERSES
CONCERNANT LA SECURITE SUR LE
LIEU DE TRAVAIL (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.23
OJ/JOCE S 125/108 & C 181/10, 94.07.02

STUDY ON DOCUMENTATION
MANAGEMENT (IT-O)
ETUDE SUR LA GESTION DES
DOCUMENTS (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.26 DAT.DOC 94.08.14
OJ/JOCE S 126/165 & C 183/11, 94.07.05

STUDY OF THE UNFAIR CLAUSES IN
TOURISM-SERVICE CONTRACTS (IT-O)
ETUDE CONCERNANT LES CLAUSES
ABUSIVES PRESENTES DANS LES
CONTRATS RELATIFS A DES
PRESTATIONS TOURISTIQUES (AO-O)
DATL : 94.08.26 DAT.DOC : 94.08.12
OJ/JOCE S 115/91 & C 165/17, 94.06.17

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

(*) MARKET STUDIES AND SAMPLING
FOR STATISTICAL SERVICES (IT)
ETUDES DE MARCHE ET SONDAGES
POUR DES PRESTATIONS DANS LE
DOMAINE STATISTIQUE (AO)
DATL : 94.08.29 DAT.DOC : 94.08.17
OJ/JOCE S 129/87, 94.07.08

ECSC TECHNICAL COAL RESEARCH
PROGRAMME IN THE FIELDS OF
MINING ENGINEERING AND COAL
UTILISATION (CP)
PROGRAMME CECA TECHNIQUE DE
RECHERCHE "CHARBON", DANS LES
DOMAINES DU GENIE MINIER ET DE
L'UTILISATION DE CHARBON (CP)
DATL : 94.08.31
OJ/JOCE S 117/101 & C 168/19, 94.06.21

(*) PUBLICATIONS ON THE INTERNAL
MARKET (CEXP)
PUBLICATIONS SUR LE MARCHE
INTERIEUR (AMAN)
DATL : 94.09.01
OJ/JOCE S 132/131, 94.07.13

(*) SURVEY OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION INTO WHICH DIRECTIVES ON VAT & EXCISE HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED (IT-O)
RECENSEMENT DES LEGISLATIONS NATIONALES TRANSPOSANT CERTAINES DIRECTIVES EN MATIERE DE TVA ET D'ACCISES (AO-O)
DATL : 94.09.02 DATDOC : 94.08.15
OJ/JOCE S 131/92, 94.07.12

(*) SERVICE & RESEARCH CONTRACTS : AIRCRAFT NOISE & EMISSIONS (IT-O)
CONTRATS DE SERVICE ET D'ETUDE : BRUIT ET EMISSIONS DES AVIONS (AO-O)
DATL : 94.09.02 DATDOC : 94.08.18
OJ/JOCE S 131/86, 94.07.12

FUND FOR TOBACCO RESEARCH AND INFORMATION : RESEARCH AND INFORMATION PROJECTS (CP)
FONDS COMMUNAUTAIRES DE RECHERCHE ET D'INFORMATION DANS LE DOMAINE DU TABAC : PROJETS DE RECHERCHE & D'INFORMATION (AP)
DATL : 94.09.02
OJ/JOCE S 124/140 & C 179/8, 94.07.01

(*) TELEMATIC NETWORKS BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIONS (IDA PROGRAMME) (IT-O)
RESEAUX TELEMATIQUES ENTRE ADMINISTRATIONS (PROGRAMME IDA) (AO-O)
DATL : 94.09.05 DATDOC : 94.08.17
OJ/JOCE S 131/90, 94.07.12

(*) COMPUTER & RELATED SERVICES : EURES NETWORK (COOPERATION BETWEEN EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENTS & OTHER PARTNERS) (IT-O)
SERVICES INFORMATIQUES ET SERVICES CONNEXES : RESEAU EURES COOPERATION ENTRE LES SERVICES D'EMPLOI DES ETATS MEMBRES & AUTRES PARTENAIRES (AO-O)
DATL : 94.09.05 DATDOC : 94.08.17
OJ/JOCE S 131/87, 94.07.12

(*) TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES - NATURE PROTECTION (IT-O)
ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE - CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.09.05 DATDOC : 94.08.21
OJ/JOCE S 134/94, 94.07.15

(*) TECHNICAL ADVICE ON FUEL QUALITY, TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINE EMISSIONS (IT-O)
AVIS TECHNIQUES DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA QUALITE DES FUELS, DE LA TECHNOLOGIE DES MOTEURS ET DES EMISSIONS (AO-O)
DATL : 94.09.05 DATDOC 94.08.21
OJ/JOCE S 134/94, 94.07.15

STUDIES CONCERNED WITH THE ORIENTATIONS OF EUROPEAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY (IT-O)
ETUDES POUR L'ORIENTATION DES CHOIX EN MATIERE DE POLITIQUE SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNOLOGIQUE EUROPEENNE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.09.09 DATDOC 94.08.09
OJ/JOCE S 113/128 & C 163/11, 94.06.15

OPERATIONAL STUDIES, CONSULTANCY AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNDER EU DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION SCHEMES FOR CERTAIN NON MEMBER COUNTRIES (IT-R)
ETUDES, EXPERTISES ET PRESTATIONS D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE EN FAVEUR DE CERTAINS PAYS TIERS DANS LE CADRE D' ACTIONS DE COOPERATION DE L'UE (AO-R)
DATL : 94.09.12
OJ/JOCE S 120/122, 94.06.25

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF ADVANCED TELEVISION SERVICES IN EUROPE (CP)
APPLICATION DU PLAN D'ACTION POUR L'INTRODUCTION DE SERVICES DE TELEVISION AVANCES EN EUROPE (AP)
DATL : 94.09.15
OJ/JOCE S 124/141 & C 179/9, 94.07.01

(*) STUDY ON THE LEGAL AND ECONOMICAL IMPLICATIONS OF CODE-SHARING ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN AIR CARRIERS (IT-O)
ETUDE : IMPLICATIONS JURIDIQUES ET ECONOMIQUES DES ACCORDS DE PARTAGE DES CODES ENTRE TRANSPORTEURS AERIENS (AO-O)
DATL : 94.09.15 DATDOC 94.07.30
OJ/JOCE S 134/93, 94.07.15

(*) STUDY : COMMON RULES FOR THE ALLOCATION OF SLOTS AT COMMUNITY AIRPORTS (IT-O)
ETUDE : REGLES COMMUNES EN MATIERE D'ALLOCATION DE CRENEAUX HORAIRES AUX AEROPORTS DE LA COMMUNAUTE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.09.15 DATDOC 94.07.30
OJ/JOCE S 134/93, 94.07.15

HUMAN CAPITAL AND MOBILITY PROGRAMME (INSTITUTIONAL FELLOWSHIPS) CALL ADDRESSED TO RESEARCHERS (CP)
PROGRAMME CAPITAL HUMAIN ET MOBILITE (ACTIVITE 1 - BOURSES INSTITUTIONNELLES), S'ADRESSANT AUX CHERCHEURS (AP)
DATL : 94.09.15
OJ/JOCE S 113/111 & C 163/16, 94.06.15

CONCERTED ACTIONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SPECIFIC PROGRAMME FOR RTD IN THE FIELD OF MARINE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CP)
ACTIONS CONCERTEES DANS LE CADRE DU PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT DANS LE DOMAINE DES SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGIES MARINES (AP)
DATL : 94.09.15
OJ/JOCE S 113/122 & C 163/31, 94.06.15

REGIONAL AND URBAN ENERGY PLANNING IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (CP)

PROGRAMMATION ENERGETIQUE REGIONALE ET URBAINE DANS L'UNION EUROPEENNE (AP)
DATL : 94.09.15
OJ/JOCE S 113/123 & C 163/29, 94.06.15

(*) SUPPLY OF AGENCY STAFF (IT-O)
MISE A DISPOSITION DE TRAVAILLEURS INTERIMAIRES (AO-O)
DATL : 94.09.15
OJ/JOCE S 132/129, 94.07.13

MED-MEDIA (CP) (AP)
DATL : 94.09.16
OJ/JOCE S 118/117, 94.06.22

MED-URBS (CP) (AP)
DATL : 94.09.16
OJ/JOCE S 118/120, 94.06.22

MED-URBS MIGRATION (CP) (AP)
DATL : 94.09.16
OJ/JOCE S 118/119, 94.06.22

LANGUAGE COURSE IN JAPAN FOR SCIENTIFIC GRANT HOLDERS (CP)
COURS DE LANGUE POUR LES BOURSIERS SCIENTIFIQUES AU JAPON (AP)
DATL : 94.09.16
OJ/JOCE S 113/110 & C 163/10, 94.06.15

STUDIES CONCERNING CITIES (IT-O)
ETUDES CONCERNANT LES VILLES (AO-O)
DATL : 94.09.20 DATDOC : 94.08.09
OJ/JOCE S 113/127 & C 163/14, 94.06.15

(*) STUDY : THE COST OF JUDICIAL BARRIERS FOR CONSUMERS IN THE SINGLE MARKET (IT-O)
ETUDE : LE COUT DES BARRIERES JURIDIQUES POUR LES CONSOMMATEURS DANS LE MARCHE UNIQUE (AO-O)
DATL : 94.09.20 DATDOC : 94.08.31
OJ/JOCE S 131/94, 94.07.12

RESEARCH AND PILOT AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS AS A PART OF THE COMMON FISHERIES POLICY (CP)

ETUDES, PROJETS-PILOTE ET PROJETS DE DEMONSTRATION S'INSCRIVANT DANS LE CADRE DE LA POLITIQUE COMMUNE DE LA PECHE (AP)

DATL : 94.09.26

OJ/JOCE S 128/78 & C 185/7, 94.07.07

COLLECTION & ANALYSIS OF "JURISPRUDENCE" IN EEA STATES ON ABUSIVE CLAUSES IN CONTRACTS AGREED WITH CONSUMERS (IT-O)

COLLECTE & ANALYSE DE LA "JURISPRUDENCE" DES PAYS DE L'EEE SUR LES CLAUSES ABUSIVES DANS LES CONTRATS CONCLUS AVEC LES CONSOMMATEURS (AO-O)

DATL : 94.09.30 DATDOC : 94.08.12

OJ/JOCE S 115/90 & C 165/18, 94.06.17

RESEARCH ON THE PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF IMPLEMENTING ARTICLE 7 (GUARANTEES IN CASE OF INSOLVENCY OR BANKRUPTCY) OF THE DIRECTIVE ON TRIPS, HOLIDAYS AND PACKAGE TOURS (IT-O)

ETUDE : ASPECTS PRATIQUES DE LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE L'ART. 7 (GARANTIES EN CAS D'INSOLVABILITE/FAILLITE) DE LA DIRECTIVE SUR LES VOYAGES, VACANCES ET CIRCUITS A FORFAIT (AO-O)

DATL : 94.10.07 DATDOC : 94.08.12

OJ/JOCE S 128/79 & C 185/9, 94.07.07

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

COMPANIES/EXPERTS : SERVICES AND/OR SUPPLIES IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY (CEXP)

ENTREPRISES/D'EXPERTS: PRESTATION DES SERVICES ET/OU LIVRAISON DE FOURNITURES DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'ENERGIE (AMAN)

DATL : 96.12.31 (DATL 1 = 94.09)

OJ/JOCE S 116/111 & C 166/15, 94.06.18

COMPANIES/EXPERTS : SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY POLICY, ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND STUDY (CEXP)

ENTREPRISES/EXPERTS : SERVICES RELATIFS A LA POLITIQUE DE L'ENERGIE DE LA RECHERCHE ET DE L'ETUDE DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'ECONOMIE (AMAN)

DATL : 96.12.31 (DATL 1 = 94.09)

OJ/JOCE S 116/109 & C 166/16, 94.06.18

MULTIANNUAL PROGRAMME OF AGRICULTURAL STUDIES (CEXP)

PROGRAMME PLURIANNUEL D'ETUDES REALISEES DANS LE DOMAINE AGRICOLE (AMAN)

DATL : 96.12.31

OJ/JOCE S 123/94 & C 178/35, 94.06.30

ORGANISATION OF LARGE CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, MEETINGS, ETC. FOR THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (CEXP)

ORGANISATION DE GRANDES CONFERENCES, SEMINAIRES, COLLOQUES, ETC. DE LA COMMISSION EUROPEENNE (AMAN)

DATL : 97.03.02

OJ/JOCE S 117/99 & C 168/18, 94.06.21

SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION, CULTURE AND AUDIOVISUAL POLICY (CEXP)

SERVICES DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'INFORMATION, LA COMMUNICATION, LA CULTURE ET LA POLITIQUE AUDIOVISUELLE (AMAN)

DATL : 97.06.16

OJ/JOCE S 118/122, 94.06.22

MULTIANNUAL PROGRAMME OF
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND
CONSULTANCY IN THE FIELD OF
ENVIRONMENT, NUCLEAR SAFETY AND
CIVIL PROTECTION (CEXP)

PROGRAMME PLURIANNUEL
D'ASSISTANCE ET DE CONSEIL DANS LE
DOMAINE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, LA
SECURITE NUCLEAIRE ET LA
PROTECTION CIVILE (AMAN)

DATL : 97.06.30

OJ/JOCE S 108/127, 94.06.08

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

IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSUMER
POLICY PROJECTS (CEXP)

REALISATION DE CERTAINS PROJETS
DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA POLITIQUE
DES CONSOMMATEURS (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ECHEANCE

OJ/JOCE S 121/102 & C 175/13, 94.06.28

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, L'AIDE
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'ÉCHEANCE
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'ÉCHEANCE
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'ÉCHEANCE
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 INTERIEUR
ET AFFAIRES INDUSTRIELLES ET, EN
PARTICULIER, LES MARCHÉS PUBLICS
(AMAN)
NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ÉCHEANCE
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'ÉCHEANCE
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'ÉCHEANCE
OJ/JOCE S 47/94, 94.03.09

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND
MULTI-ANNUAL PROGRAMME OF
STUDIES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
(CEXP)
PROGRAMME PLURIANNUEL D'ÉTUDES
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'ÉCHEANCE
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'ÉCHEANCE
OJ/JOCE S 60/111 & C 89/18, 94.03.26

VI. SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS

Brussels (Belgium)

The Brussels EIC BE005, will organise together with the Flemish Value Relay Centre and APWB (Science Policy Programming Administration), several workshops with regard to the specific programmes of the Fourth Framework Programme:

19/09/94: Information and Communication Technologies

12/10/94: Industrial Technologies (afternoon only)

21/09/94: Environment (afternoon only)

22/09/94 and 05/10/94: Bio Sciences

27/09/94: Non-Nuclear Energy (afternoon only)

28/09/94: Transport (afternoon only)

28/09/94: Specific Social-Economic Research (afternoon only)

29/09/94: Cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe (afternoon only)

22/09/94: Valorisation of Research Results (morning)

30/09/94: Training and Mobility of Researchers (morning)

Information from: Ms. Christine Breugelmans BE005

Brussels (Belgium)

Forum Europe's Conference Programme, Autumn 1994:

19/09/94: "A Strategy for European Competitiveness". A conference with the

official support of the European Commission, DGII, organised in partnership with AMCHAM, ACEA, ERT, CEFIC, Eurochambres and UNICE.

Keynote Speaker: Viscount Davignon, Chairman, Societe Generale de Belgique 10/11/94: "Retail and Distribution". Organised in collaboration with EuroCommerce.

Keynote Speakers: Mr. Jacques Dopchie, President of EuroCommerce and Mr. Pierre Everaerts, senior Director of Phillips

17/11/94: "EU-Turkish Customs Union". Conference organised in partnership with the European Commission and leading Turkish and European government officials.

Keynote Speaker: EU Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan

Information from: Ms. Heidi Lambert Tel: 32-2-230.76.48 or 230.02.19

18-19/10/94: Istanbul (Turkey)

"Third Annual Conference & Business Forum 1994: Opportunities for Trade & Investment in the Black Sea States, Turkey and Central Asia"

Organised by: InterForum Services Ltd.,
Information from: InterForum Services Ltd.,
565 Fulham Road, London SW6 1ES. Tel: 44-71-386.93.22, Fax: 44-71-381.89.14

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